

Hon Colonial Secretary

THE CARBONEAR HERALD.

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR NEWFOUNDLAND, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

No. 37

THE CARBONEAR HERALD
AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
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Herald Office, Water St., Carbonear, Nfld.

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All which are offered at a large reduction for CASH.
Send for Catalogue now ready.
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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.
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The Subscriber begs to inform the public of Carbonear that he has just opened the above Premises where he will keep on hand, a choice and well assorted stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.
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Harbor Grace,
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And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.
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CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.
Support Orders strictly attended to
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GENUINE SINGER
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Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.
You can get the Genuine Singer only at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for Cash or easy monthly payments.
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The Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, U. S.
M. F. SMYTH,
Sole Agent for Nfld.
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted for two years.
Oct 30.

NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoemaker; hereby give notice that I have made application, under Sec. 13 Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent of the Island of Newfoundland on "Improvements in Boots," said improvements being applicable to "Tongue Boots," and consisting mainly in forming the leg, of a single piece of special pattern, with the seam in front.
ROBERT CHURCH

NEWS PER MAIL.

Gallant Conduct of Highlanders in Afghanistan.
Some officers and men are mentioned by General Roberts, and in a separate despatch the following list is given of those whose services have been more particularly marked and valuable:—General Baker, Colonel MacGregor, Lieut. Colonels Heathcote, Clarke, Money, Majors Galbraith, White, M'Queen and Fitzhugh, Capts. Kennedy, Pretyman, Stratton, Swinley, and Morgan, Deputy-Surgeons-General Townsend and Porter. The name of Capt. Shafto would have been included had he lived. Honorable mention is made of conspicuous gallantry shown at Char-Asiab by Private MacMahon of the 72nd. General Roberts says,—"This young soldier, closely followed by a few Goorkhas, by his courage and coolness, was to a great extent instrumental in taking an extremely strong position on our left flank. His intrepidity was specially marked by Captain Cook, and I purpose addressing to the Military Secretary a recommendation that he may be granted the decoration of the Victoria Cross." Color-Sergeant Hector Macdonald, of the 92nd, is specially mentioned for his gallant and skilful management of a small detachment opposed to superior numbers in the Hazar-darakht defile, and again for his conduct at Char-Asiab. Jemadar and Native Adjutant Ganesa Singh, of the 3rd Sikhs, distinguished himself highly at the defence of the Shutargardan. Colonel Money says of him:—"This native officer when the order 'charge' was given, dashed to the front with six men. He was first among the enemy, and receiving one man's musket ball almost in his face, succeeded in capturing the standard, said to be that of Pir Dast, a Machalga-Malik. I never saw a more gallant act."

A Remarkable Escape.
The most remarkable case amongst the invalids from Zululand was that of a soldier present at Ulundi, who, when the Zulus faltered, and the cavalry were filing out to charge them, was, with many of his comrades of the infantry line, cheering lustily and waving his hat close by Lord Chelmsford, when he suddenly threw up his arms and fell. Some Zulus were still keeping up a desolatory fire, and a ball had passed in through his open mouth and through the back of his neck. The teeth were untouched, the jaw was fractured, none of the large blood vessels were injured, but the ball had passed so near them that it was in reality a practical hair breadth escape. The patient is so far recovered as to be active and lively, but whether he will be fit for further service remains doubtful.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and Dr Russell.
A notable quarrel is on foot between Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, and Dr. Russell, formerly correspondent of the "Times," and now of the "Telegraph." Sir Garnet charges the famous scribe with falsehood and exaggeration in the letters written by him from the Cape. Dr. Russell had denounced the conduct of some of the British soldiers in the Transvaal. He repeated the statement of an inhabitant of Heidelberg that they "had cleared out all the poultry yards, broken into all the cantens, ransacked the houses, and stole even the church clock." He said that though Sir Evelyn Wood, when at Utrecht, ordered all liquor shops to be closed, the law officers did not sustain his action, and if a Dutch Suttler refused to sell liquor to the soldiers, they ransacked his supplies. Sir Garnet Wolseley declares these assertions to be infamously untrue. Dr. Russell is now on his way home, and the discussion promises to be serious. The correspondent is no mean antagonist. The quarrel is much relished at the Horse Guards, where Sir Garnet is anything but a favorite. A large military faction is envious of his sudden rise and would be greatly rejoiced at his discomfiture.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, January 21.—Lord Beaconsfield is confined to his room, by what is known as a mild attack of bronchitis, although it is cautiously whispered in Government circles that apprehensions are entertained that he is suffering from something more serious than throat trouble. For some time past Lord Beaconsfield's health has been of a precarious nature, his whole system apparently feeling the strain to which his years, together with almost continuous mental labor and excitement, have brought to bear upon it. When called upon when some special emergency or by matters of official business demand his attention, and could not be delegated to other hands, he had usually and almost invariably been able to rouse himself to the pitch required and so far as the general public could judge, has exhibited the vivacity and physical elasticity of former years, but as soon as the occasion was past, he had suffered from inevitable reaction. Lord Beaconsfield's constitution which has been an exceptionally good one, has thus far withstood the wear and tear to which he was subject, but even his friends do not anticipate that he will be able much longer to endure the pressure of public life. It is affirmed that an early retirement from office is the only wise course for the Premier to take, in view of his evidently increasing weakness and frequent recurring attacks of indisposition. At the Carlton Club his Lordship's condition is often referred to in conversation, and speculation indulged in as to what the effect of his disease would be upon the political situation, should that event soon take place, as seems to be thought entirely within the scope of probability.

A MONSTER SHIP.

A new steamship, which, when completed, will be the largest and finest merchant vessel in the world, is now being built at Barrow, Eng., for the Inman line. She will be ready for use in the spring 1881, and then will begin making regular trips between New York and Liverpool. The City of Rome was regarded as the most appropriate name which could be given to this addition to the Inman fleet. Her dimensions are to be as follows:—Length of keel, 546 feet; length over all, 590 feet; breadth of beam 52 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet 9 inches, and depth from top of deck-houses to keel, 52 feet. Her measurement will be 8300 tons, or over 2000 tons larger than either the City of Berlin or the Arizona, 800 tons larger than the Servia, the new Cunard steamer, which will be completed this fall. She will be over four-fifths of the size of the Great Eastern. The engines of the City of Rome will be of 8500 horse power, with six cylinders, three of which are high pressure and three low pressure. There will be eight boilers, heated by forty-eight furnaces and the vessel can be propelled at the rate of 18½ knots an hour. She will carry four large masts, and three smoke funnels. A large spread of canvas can be set, which will enable the steamship to make good time if necessary, without the aid of engines. The saloon and state-rooms will be placed amidships and will contain every facility for comfort and luxury. All the latest improvements are to be added, and the entire cabin will be splendidly furnished and upholstered. There will be 275 revolving chairs at the saloon tables, and the state-rooms will easily accommodate 300 first-class passengers. A drawing-room which can be occupied by 100 ladies at once, will be placed on the deck, immediately over the saloon. The smoking room will be above the drawing-room, and will accommodate 100 smokers at once. The saloon will contain six bath rooms. There will be room on board for almost any number of steerage passengers, and space for an enormous quantity of freight in the hold. The City of Rome is to be built of steel, with a double bottom and eleven bulkheads. Two longitudinal bulk heads are to run through the engine and boiler spaces. These

will greatly decrease the danger of the vessel sinking in case of a collision. The top decks are to be of the best teak. No expense is to be spared in making this magnificent steamship perfect in every respect. She will have the highest classification of any vessel in the Liverpool Redbook and in the British Lloyds. The Inman people expect that so far as the transportation of passengers and freight goes, the City of Rome will prove the monarch of the seas.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, January 21.—A coal gas explosion took place this morning in the Lycett colliery, Newcastle, and one hundred miners are believed to have perished. Efforts will be made to explore the mine as soon as it is safe to do so. The opinion is expressed by experts and old miners that work in the mine has been usually dangerous of late, on account of the peculiarly heavy condition of the atmosphere, which is said to render ventilation difficult. The excitement of the people and friends of the lost miners is heart-rending. The scenes so familiar to all who have ever lived in mining districts and been present at disasters of this kind are being repeated in all their sadness and horror. Wives, children and other relatives surrounded the mouth of the shaft, frantic with grief and clamoring for assistance which it is impossible to render to the men caught in the terrible death trap. The calamity will inflict incalculable distress in scores of households, and deep sympathy for them is felt. The Lycett colliery was not regarded as particularly unsafe.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT ST. KITTS.

NEW YORK, January 14.—A Herald St. Thomas' special says: News has just been received of terrible floods on the Island of St. Kitts, by which two hundred lives were lost, property to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars destroyed, and the whole island wasted. The land sweeps up from the shore slowly at first, through the rich, fertile and cultivated soil, and then mounts abruptly toward the central mass, the rugged peak whereof is known by the name of Mount Misery, the elevation of its summit being nearly 4,000 feet, and it overhangs the broken walls of an old crater, the last remnant of an inner cone that has been washed away. The mount is clothed with pasture and woodland, and round its skirts, the rich valley of the Bassettorre, is the arable portion of the island which is mainly devoted to sugar. The island itself, known as the Mother of the Antilles, is 23 miles long by 5 miles broad, and covers 67 square miles. The flood occurred on Sunday last, and the streams on the mountain side rapidly became torrents, converging into a gulf at the foot of the mountain. They rose from their narrow channels, and poured down upon the arable land in a resistless stream. A general stampede ensued toward the coast, and the confusion was terrible. Blacks and whites, natives and English, all made for the nearest points of safety. The torrent rolled into the town of Bassettorre, among the newly built houses and public edifices. Land slips added to the terrors of the scene. The sugar fields were levelled to the ground, or torn up, sugar houses and dwelling places borne bodily away, and the waters rushed headlong to sea with their freight of drowned cattle and struggling human beings. The scene was pitiful. The whole population of the Island does not exceed 35,000, and of these 200 perished, and many of the rest are homeless. The people huddled together on the roofs, wild with terror. The authorities went immediately to work to relieve the distress, but the task is too great for them. Large quantities of provisions and all the sugar ready for shipment were swept away. An earnest appeal is made for help. The island has not known such a calamity since 1822, when a terrible hurricane nearly destroyed it. On July the 3th, 1867, Bassettorre was destroyed by fire. All the best portion of the town and the churches and dwellings were reduced to ashes, and five lives lost.

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DUBLIN, January 21.—The Home Rule demonstration in the Rotunda in this city to-day was not largely attended. Judge Little presided, and Messrs. Biggar, Power and others delivered speeches. A resolution thanking the American people for their noble liberality to the distressed of Ireland was carried by acclamation.

LONDON, January 21.—Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast, has addressed a letter to Parnell, which is published in the Northern Whig. Mr. Foster offers to donate £15,000 to assist emigration from Donegal, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Connaught to Canada and the Western States of America. He says he feels sure the Americans will heartily cooperate in the plan he proposes for relieving the distress in Ireland.

The Irish National Land League has resolved to hold a public meeting in Phoenix Park, in furtherance of the land movement, on February the 22nd.

DUBLIN, January 21.—A despatch from Castlebar says some further arrests have been made of persons suspected of complicity in the outrage at Claremorris, Kesh, one of the leaders, being among the number.

PARIS, January 20.—Jules Favre, the well known French statesman, died at his residence in this city early this morning, of pulmonary hipatization, a state of the lungs when gorged with effused matter so that they are no longer pervious to the air.

A BAND OF GYPSIES FROZEN TO DEATH.—The mortality caused by the frost during the past three weeks exceeds anything which has occurred for many years so far as the countries of Central Europe are concerned. Among the most remarkable of the numerous fatalities recently reported in the continental press is that which recently befell an entire band of gypsies. A traveller passing in the morning through the forest lying between Loslau and Rybnik came across eleven persons, consisting of men, women, and children, all apparently asleep, and clustered mostly in a sitting posture, round a fire which had nearly, but not quite, burnt itself out. On approaching the group, the stranger was shocked to find it consisted of eleven corpses, the whole band having been frozen to death in the course of the night.

Copper Mining in Lake Superior District.

Perhaps in no particular are the respective characteristics of the Canadians and the Americans so conspicuous as in the matter of mining. Lord Dufferin, and with all respect to His Lordship, even better authorities have proclaimed again and again that in mineral wealth Canada is as rich as the United States, and yet the mineral resources of Canada remain, as an Englishman once defined a baby, only a bundle of possibilities. While south of our intensely scientific frontier, our 'go ahead' neighbors have made such good use of the goods the gods provide, as not only to find wealth for capitalist but employment for thousands of their own population in addition to draining Canada of more bone and muscle than emigration even under the fostering care of the Dominion Government can make up for. A new Canadian enterprise the Michipicoten Native Copper Company, limited, having just issued its prospectus, a Witness reporter waited upon Dr. Sterry Hunt, than whom probably no one is more competent to pronounce an opinion, to obtain in a general way his opinion of the geological aspect of the Lake Superior district.

Dr. Hunt pointed out that one-third of the entire copper consumption of the world is obtained from about ten mines on the south shore of Lake Superior, being far more than the entire output of Europe. In this district the copper is found as it is found scarcely anywhere else in the native form, finely disseminated and also in beds of a conglomerate, of which pure copper forms the cementing material. The richest copper region, the world he said is the Keweenaw Peninsula on the South Shore, and Michipicoten island is the cording of his opinion, of precisely the same formation. Mr. Robb estimates the amount of copper contained in the metalliferous rocks which and altogether about eight feet in thickness, at about two and a half percent.

The mining companies on the south shore of Lake Superior are paying, he said, fabulous and yearly increasing dividends, and, as the price of copper advances, the development of the copper beds on the north shore is a matter the Dominion can ill afford to neglect.

Perils of the Sea.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It is hard for persons of Common humanity to realize the existence of natures so cruel as to deny easily extended snore to fellow beings in distress, and to tender and sympathetic souls natures so obdurate are almost inconceivable. Yet such acts are of too common occurrence. Especially upon the ocean, were it might be supposed that the community of hardships and dangers would soften mens hearts toward each other if anything could, do these brutal deeds occur, and show that even in this civilized age 'man's inhumanity to man' may be as mournful as ever.

The story of the Maria Dunan is a piteous example in point. The Maria Dunan was a British barque, and she sailed from Boston for Ipswich, England, with a cargo of corn, on the 27th of December. She was abandoned at sea and her captain and crew were yesterday brought into the port of New York by the steamship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, which has come hither from the Mediterranean. The Columbia fell in with the Maria Dunan in about latitude 42° and longitude 43°. When sighted the barque was in a sinking condition. With sails blown from boltropes, smashed spars, all her deck houses carried away, and her pumps choked and disabled, the vessels crew were covered with sores and wounds and in a frightful state of exhaustion. Probably in a few hours more the Maria Dunan would have gone down in spite of all a crew in the best condition could have done to prevent; but maimed sleepless for many hours, and crushed with despair as were the twelve unhappy mariners, their chance of preservation was slender indeed.

On the 30th of December, the third day out from Boston, the Maria Dunan was overtaken by a heavy gale. Everything was made as snug as possible, but the barque labored heavily, and on New Year's eve she was struggling with a violent tempest. Terrific squalls of hail and snow laid her repeatedly almost on her beam-ends. Furious green seas tore across the decks and burst into the cabin. The vessel was strained badly, and the seams in her sides began to open. Nearly all her sails, which could still show them, were split into ribbons or blown away. The main topgallant yard was broken in two, and the sparker gaff and jib guys were carried away. The weather was piercingly cold, and the water began to make below faster than the crew could free the ship with her pumps. On both sides of the pumps the bulwarks stove in, and finally swept clean overboard; and there was hence a constant danger that the sailors working there would be swept clean overboard after them. The Barque began to settle by the stern, and bulkheads were cut away and part of the cargo thrown into the sea. From these details it may be inferred that the Maria Dunan was not fit to have made her attempted passage; but we are assured that a survey was made before she left Boston and that she was pronounced seaworthy.

The saddest part of the story remains to be told. On Friday, the 2nd of January, Capt. Atkinson and his men had decided that their only hope lay in being deserted and picked up by some passing ship. They had resolved to abandon their vessel, which was fast sinking under them, if Providence but sent the chance. At two o'clock on the day named, their joy may be imagined when a sail hove in sight. The British flag was hoisted with the union down and other signals of distress were added to it. The stranger came within a quarter of a mile of the Maria Dunan. She was apparently a grain laden vessel from Nova Scotia, also bound for Europe. Having come near enough to the dismantled barque to see that she was helpless and sinking, and near enough indeed to see the faces of the miserable crew, the stranger, who was carrying canvas and in good condition, actually sailed away without making a sign and left the Maria Dunan and her crew to perish.

On Saturday morning, the day afterward, a tartan line was seen approaching, and again the crew of the fated ship set their hearts bounded with the hope of rescue; and again, to the shame of human nature was the Maria Dunan abandoned, although her plight was as distinctly visible to the second craft as to the first. That the men of the Maria Dunan in circumstances so agonizing kept bravely to their work is as surprising as creditable. But their trials were not yet over. On Sunday morning at 7 o'clock a third vessel came in sight, and this time a steamship bound eastward. She passed half a mile on the port side of the disabled barque, and like her predecessors went her way in cynical silence. Capt. Atkinson is confident that all three of these ships clearly saw his signals and perfectly understood the desperate necessity that prompted them, but that those in command of the ships were too selfish to spare the time or take the trouble to save their fellow beings who, without help, were thus obviously destined for destruction.

There is, perhaps, no legal punishment for wickedness of this kind, but who will deny that it ought to be held up for the execration of mankind? Probably each of the brutal shipmasters, who like these similar creatures in the parable, 'passed by or the other side,' supposed that none could ever live of the crew of the sinking vessel to tell the tale of their desertion and to pilory the dastards who were guilty of it for universal scorn and

detestation. Had it not been, in truth, for that good Samaritan, the Columbia, this expectation would undoubtedly have been realized. We earnestly hope that through the descriptions furnished by Capt. Atkinson and his crew and the possible betrayal of the facts after reaching by persons who were on board the three ships, and who may happen to have more heart than they had power, a righteous exposure may ensue, and that the rascals who skulked off in this cowardly fashion, leaving their fellow beings, whom they might have preserved, to a wretched death, will get a lesson which they never, while they live, will be able to forget.

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; all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded at this office.

- St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLEN, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher.
- Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERRIOTT.
- Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.
- Bell's Cove } —Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office, Little Bay.
- Twillingate } —Mr. W. T. ROBERTS.
- Fogo } —Mr. Joseph Rendell.
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- 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 fourpence.

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

THE CARBONAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONAR, N. F., FEB. 5.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

In a former issue of this journal we referred to the urgent necessity of the utilization of the surplus labor of our operative population, during the winter season, a portion of the year hitherto, comparatively fruitless of those results of industrial enterprise naturally to be expected from the aggregate labor of so large a portion of our people. When last making reference to the subject, in immediate connection with the interests of the district of Carbonar, we suggested the propriety of employing the surplus labor of that district, during the current season, in the construction of dories for the ensuing season's Bank fishery, as also in the cutting and preparation of material necessary to the construction of flakes and other incidentals for the summer's fishery. Closely connected with this subject, is one which, we are happy to say, has attracted the attention of both the present and previous administrations of the colony. We refer to the important industry of ship-building, one to the practical development of which, the constructive and mechanical genius of our people is so peculiarly and proverbially applicable, and which under the fostering care of governmental favor and patronage, has within the past few years assumed such a prominent position amongst the nascent industries of the colony. During a visit made early in the past season, to the upper portion of Conception Bay and to the northern districts of this island, we were afforded the most favorable opportunities for the personal observation and inspection of various splendid specimens of shipbuilding, which as triumphs of native genius as also for the decided superiority in their material, construction, model and finish, were such as to place the industrial efforts of our people, in connection with this particular industry, in highly creditable contrast with their more favored provincial neighbors. We had heard much of the artistic genius of our peo-

ple in this particular department of marine architecture, but not until we had the benefit and experience of personal observation; could we believe that under such disadvantageous surroundings, could it have attained such a high degree of perfection. Looking to the large amount of shipping, which in the past has been introduced into the trade and fisheries of this colony, principally from the neighboring provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, we could not but regret, the vast amount of money, which instead of being retained in this country for the benefit and employment of its people, had been literally drained therefrom, to advance the interests of the provinces referred to. However having in full view, the growing importance of our Bank fishery, which we fully believe, is destined in the near future, to assure a position of peculiar prominence amongst the staple industries of the colony, we feel most forcibly impressed with the wisdom of affording every possible encouragement and assistance to the further extension and development of native ship-building, as a necessary and indispensable means towards the construction of a class of shipping in every way suitable, not alone to the Bank fishery, but which might also be made available for the prosecution of the sealing voyage. Nor would these be the only benefits derivable from the encouragement of ship-building in this colony, the various mechanical industries intimately associated therewith such as block making, sail making, &c. would receive an impetus which could not fail to contribute to the material wealth and benefit of the colony. As an evidence of the important results which have already accrued to the colony from the encouragement of this important industry, we subjoin the following extract from the "North Star" of Saturday last:—

"From a precis now preparing by the Hon. Attorney-General for the information of the Legislature we learn that, whilst in 1878 we built in the colony 95 vessels, of say, 3,770 tons, for which was paid a bounty of 11,088 dollars; in 1879 the number of ships built was 155 of 5,968 tons, and the bounty 17,714 dollars—showing an increase last year of 60 vessels, 2,198 tons, and 6,526 dollars bounty."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "CARBONAR HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—
Reverting to the letter signed 'No Nonsense' published in the Harbor Grace Standard of the 24th ulto, having reference to the corner and half-door annoyances, I now regret having to state that the object aimed at in that communication, has not, as yet been satisfactorily disposed of. The Sergeant, I believe, did make a move in the matter, and which, in a small degree, had effect, but the move, not having been persisted in, answered its purpose for the time being only. Now I would here wish to inform the Sergeant that, unless the object in question be carried out in every particular, or in other words unless the evil complained of is conclusively checked, I shall be compelled to refer again to the matter, and perhaps by a different procedure to show the injustice to which the well disposed citizens of Carbonar are obliged to be subject, in being thus denied their lawful privileges. Surely such transgression ought not to be tolerated in this, the Nineteenth century by any civilized community.

By inserting the above, you will much oblige

Respectfully Yours,
QUICK MARCH.

We understand, the members of the Brigus Dramatic Club, performed the grand opera entitled:—'H.M.S. Pinafore,' at Bay Roberts, on Monday evening last, for the benefit of the poor. The proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of fifty dollars.

The above mentioned club also performed at Brigus, on Tuesday evening, the proceeds of which, we understand, are in aid of the English Parsonage of that place.

[From the St. John's Advocate.]

Burin, 23rd Jan., 1880.

DEAR SIR,—A very singular case has come to light in this neighborhood, and if the report of the affair be true the matter seems to be serious. By the last Curlew Sergeant Freeman, of the St. John's Police Force, arrived here and shortly afterwards, in company with the constable from here left for Flat Island, a distance of about 16 miles from Burin, and arrested a mau named William Collins of that place on a charge of killing one Stephen Bears in the summer of 1857 or 1858, twenty-one or twenty-two years ago. Sergeant Freeman returned from Flat Island with Collins and a number or witnesses. The accused was brought before Dr. Moran, the Stipendiary Magistrate, and a large number of witnesses were examined. From all I can learn, it appears that Bears, who was an Englishman, was a shipped servant with one of the prisoner's brothers in 1857 or 1858. The deceased, the prisoner, and some two or three others were drinking one day at a place called Middle Creek. In the evening the deceased, Barnes, was found dead on board his master's vessel, his neck being broken and he had a black eye. He was interred in the Church of England burying ground here, and nothing further was done on the matter, no inquest was held in the body, and no person in authority was informed of the circumstance. I understand that Sergt. Freeman returns to St. John's by the Plover which is expected to leave here about Monday next.

The prisoner, William Collins, has been committed to Burin gaol pending instructions from authorities at St. John's. Yours truly,
Z.

Total Abstinence in Harbor Main.

[From the St. John's Advocate.]

The good cause of Temperance which has recently been brought so prominently to the front has a further triumph to record. The people of Harbor Main, in conjunction with their respected and beloved clergy, have taken up the movement with hearty good-will. They have done so practically, and their success has been what it deserved to be. A meeting of the respectable inhabitants of the district was convened for the 25th instant, and was held in the Catholic School-House. On the motion of Mr. Wm. Holden, J. P., seconded by Mr. Edward Murray, the Chair was taken by Rev. J. Donnelly, who delivered a very able speech enthusiastically received explanatory of the object of the meeting. This was to organize a Temperance Society in Harbor Main upon purely Total Abstinence principles. After the Reverend Gentleman had concluded his address, one hundred and twenty took the Total Abstinence Pledge. It was unanimously decided that the Very Rev. Jeremiah O'Donnell, P. P., V. G., their venerated Parish Priest be requested to become Patron of the Society, and the Society thereupon, placed itself under his immediate supervision. Before separating it was resolved to have another meeting on Sunday, the 1st of February, when the rules and bye-laws will be submitted, and the election of officers proceeded with.

The Rev. Chairman received a vote of thanks by acclamation for his dignified conduct in the Chair, and the meeting adjourned to the 1st, prox. We hope to be able, at an early date, to lay before our readers, a report of to-morrow's proceedings, and, meanwhile we wish the new Society a cordial God-speed on its noble mission.

Loca and other Items.

The extensive circulation of the "Herald" throughout Conception Bay and the various outport districts of the colony render it a most desirable medium for advertising purposes. We would direct the particular attention of business men generally to the above mentioned most significant fact.

'S. H. Morse' belonging to Messrs. Duff & Balmer, was towed by the 'Lady Glover' to Harbor Grace, on Thursday last to load fish for market, by Messrs. John Munn & Co.

We learn that the "Sardinian" of the Allen Line, arrived at Londonderry on Sunday, making the run from St. John's in a few hours under six days. William Duff, Esq., was amongst the passengers per 'Sardinian.'

We have much pleasure in noticing that the haul of wood which is now being made for the Rev. R. Walsh, by his congregation, amounts to quite a pile and is still increasing in proportion.

A correspondent informs us that a move has been made in the capital, in response to the appeal from the Dublin Relief Committee, soliciting aid towards the relief fund for the suffering poor of Ireland and we are pleased to notice that the initiative has been taken by our respected fellow countrymen, the Honorable Ambrose Shea and William Pitts, Esq.

CAUTION

fever is being in certain localities, hood, some recently arrived. We would be proprietary of licity to all come under

NATIVE

formed, and noting the fortnight, girls, under ward Thomas Messrs. T. manufacturer industry, all limited scale very useful to no less girls, who actively idle earnestly ho juvenile open its present praise is du Messrs. T. instruct the art of net marned in the cess.

We are ha George Keou on a visit to gratulate hi and cheerfu

The Avai Club, of Can class theat night, in the Harbor Gra large audie ally when ceeds there fund for the ple in Irelan of your tie purpose. in its intent display on t

The Rev lecture in Grace, Tu "Woman," the subject as the rev. a lecturer in class. A la ence was in

The Mar the 3rd inst. of fish and up to time d Mary had n indications

By the P notice that are being ru ing of the and that a le proportion moral exce will be for sending its every distric

The s. s. Westward of ing made a v having met v on part of he tune Bay a mail boat a davits when up. The re ward are in by the last a round Rose handed boats to five quinta down the sho af fish is good Fortune Bay good as on m is yet early in hopes are en fulfil our high Herald.

TEL

Professor D died yesterday He was only The Earl of Active oper remembrance It is stated ed to Persia. The illness of The Spanish their seats in An English has been suspe

The Govern this morning expected tosm A large fire

CAUTION.—We hear that Typhus fever is becoming somewhat prevalent in certain localities about our neighborhood, some two or three cases having recently appeared on the South Side. We would here respectfully suggest the propriety of our Doctors giving publicity to all infectious diseases that come under their notice.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.—We are informed, and feel much pleasure in here noting the same, that during the last fortnight, quite a number of boys and girls, under the superintendence of Edsward Thomas, have been employed by Messrs. Tucker & Cameron, in the manufacturing of nets; this branch of industry, although as yet, being on a limited scale, is at present affording very useful and instructive employment to no less than twelve boys and six girls, who otherwise would be comparatively idle during the winter; we earnestly hope to soon see this school of juvenile operatives increased to double its present number; meanwhile, much praise is due our worthy benefactors, Messrs. T. & C. in their endeavour to instruct the youth of this town in the art of net making. We wish all concerned in this undertaking, every success.

We are happy to see our friend Mr. George Keough, who is at present here on a visit to his friends, and we congratulate him on his usual good looks, and cheerful manner.

The Avalon Literary and Dramatic Club, of Carbonar, will give a first class theatrical entertainment to-night, in the Total Abstinence Hall, Harbor Grace, where, it is hoped, a large audience will be present, especially when it is known that the proceeds thereof will go to increase the fund for the relief of the starving people in Ireland. Seldom has the price of your ticket been used for a better purpose. The Club is most sanguine in its intention to make a satisfactory display on this occasion.—Com.

The Rev. F. Murray delivered a lecture in the British Hall, Harbor Grace, Tuesday evening last, on "Woman," it is needless to say, that the subject was most ably dealt with, as the rev. gentleman's reputation as a lecturer is well known to be of first class. A large and respectable audience was in attendance.

The Mary, Dean master, careed, the 3rd inst., for Bristol, with a cargo of fish and oil, by Hon. J. Rorke; up to time of our going to press, the Mary had not sailed, owing to strong indications of stormy weather.

By the Evening Telegram, we notice that preparatory arrangements are being rapidly made for the opening of the Prohibition campaign, and that a league representing a large proportion of the intelligence and moral excellence of the community will be formed with facilities for sending its ramifications throughout every districts in the island.

The s. s. Plover arrived from the Westward on Monday night after having made a very fine trip. She reports having met with very stormy weather on part of her voyage. Crossing Fortune Bay a sea boarded her filling the mail boat and washing it from the davits when it was immediately smashed up. The reports of fish to the Westward are in fact more cheering than by the last accounts from there. Around Rose Blanche and Channel two handed boats are catching from four to five quintals per day, and further down the shore, as at Burgeo, the sign of fish is good. The herring fishery in Fortune Bay this year has not been as good as on many previous years, but it is yet early in the season, and sanguine hopes are entertained that it may yet fulfil our highest anticipations.—Mor's Herald.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX Jan. 29. Professor DeMill, of Dalhousie College, died yesterday, aged forty-three years. He was only two days ill. The Earl of Bessborough is dead. Active operations in Afghanistan will recommence on the 15th of March. It is stated that Herat will be transferred to Persia. The illness of Gambetta is reported. The Spanish minority have resigned their seats in the Cortes. An English paper in Constantinople has been suspended by the Porte. Jan. 30. The Governor General arrived here this morning. The Princess Louise is expected tomorrow. A large fire has occurred in Dublin.

The Ghuzness demanded the restoration of Yakoob Khan. The Prince Imperial of Germany intended proceeding to Italy, but having been interviewed by Bismark the journey was postponed. Russia is alarmed at the increase of the German army. St. Valere continues ambassador at Berlin.

Feb. 3rd Princess Louise arrived yesterday at noon, was received enthusiastically, and leaves for Montreal at eleven to day. Stanley reported at Yellala Congou. Australian Colonies sent £20,000 to Irish relief fund.

South American republics continue war. Accounts of terrible scenes at Afghanistan, Hilzais destroyed 2,000 families of rival tribes.

Bismark works with usual energy. Feb 4th

Vice regal party left Halifax at eleven o'clock. Violent snow storm afternoon delayed the train, storm extended throughout the eastern States and Maratine Provinces.

Beaconsfield's health is restored. Looenoff, the Russian ambassador arrived in London and reported that the war exhibits abatement of the mind.

Terrible hurricane at Chiappine, Holland. A Spanish gunboat with crew lost. The County Hospital near Milwaukee burnt and twenty inmates lost.

Religious News.

According to 'The Catholic Directory' for 1880, which has just been published, there are 127 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church now holding office within the limits of the British Empire in the four quarters of the globe, besides four prelates who have retired and reside in England. The Catholic priests in England, Wales, and Scotland number 2,211, against 2,175 at the commencement of 1879, and 2,145 at the beginning of 1878. The number of public churches or chapels which these priests serve amount to 1436 against 1386 in January 1879 and 1348 at the commencement of 1878. These last do not do not include sundry private and domestic chapels to which the public are not admitted. The list of English Catholic peers has increased and now numbers 38, being an increase of three, viz. Viscount Barry joined the Church this year the Earl Ashburnham, late Lord St. Asaph and Lord Bury, who have this year succeeded to their titles. The number of Catholic baronets is the same as last year, namely, 48.

Revival meetings have recently been held on the Camden, Ont., circuit, and about fifty persons have been received on probation.

A series of revival services have recently been held at Melrose, Ont. About twenty have professed conversion.

The Rev. Robert Hay, Congregational Minister, was inducted into the pastoral charge of the church at Pine Grove, Ont. on the evening of New Year's Day.

The Methodist church at Waterloo, Q., this year has decided to adopt the system of free pews.

The Rev. George Murry, M. A., was inducted to the pastoral charge of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church New Glasgow, on the 10th inst. Nearly all the clerical and several lay members of Press bytery were present on the occasion.

After the usual services Mr. Murray received a warm welcome from the large congregation present. We understand that the ladies of the congregation have presented the newly inducted pastor with a handsome pulpit gown and cassock, as a token of their regard.

The Christian Reformed Church of Holland, which was founded in 1834 as a protest against the Nationalism of the State Church, has 3000 ministers and 350 congregations.

MARRIAGE.—On the 28th inst., at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Baptist by the Rev. C. J. Mashin, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Johnson, Richard Alexander second son of the late J. W. M. Couturey, Esq., Editor of the Times, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Crossman.

DIED.—On the 24th January, after a short illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Patience, relict of the late John Pike, Aged 87 years and 7 months, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Yes, the Christian's course is run; Ended is the glorious strife; Fought the fight, the work is done, Death is swallowed up of life! Born by angels on their wings, Far from earth the spirit flies, Finds her God, and sits and sings, Triumphant in Paradise.

On the 30th of January, Elizabeth, wife of Captain Francis Taylor aged 75 years; she bore her severe and lingering affliction with exemplary patience, faith and fortitude. She leaves an affectionate family to mourn the loss of a devoted mother.

On Saturday last, after a lingering illness Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Coyell, aged 91 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

ON the Security of Valuable FREE HOLD PROPERTY,

Consisting of— HOUSES, GARDENS, MEADOWS, &c.

At Heart's Content, now occupied by employees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, as tenants,

A LOAN OF £220

On interest at current rates. For further particulars apply to

J. H. BOONE, Solicitor for Proprietor

GUNN & CO.

SHIP-WRIGHTS AND CAULKERS.

North Sydney, C. B.,

Vessels repaired on the Marine Railway promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Experienced Workmen Employed and First-Class Material Used.

REFERENCES: Captain Pamerton, Captain Joyce, Carbonar, Master Edward Joyce.

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 hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marble, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line.

N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or the United States

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,

Status, Picture Framing,

STATIONARY,

And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.

PICTURES framed to order.

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Outport Orders strictly attended to

V. ANDREOLI

Harbor Grace, May 22nd, 1879.

SEWING MACHINES

Just arrived per "Nova Scotian,"

from Liverpool,

A CHOICE LOT OF

Sewing Machines,

HAND AND FOOT.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,

BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,

BRADBURY'S BEATRICE, &c., &c.

All which are offered at a large reduction for CASH.

Send for Catalogue now ready.

F. W. BOWDEN,

Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot,

St. John's, Nfld.

BROOKVILLE MILLS, HALL'S BAY.

Lumber of all kinds, always on hand

and all orders either for large or small quantities attended to with punctuality and despatch.

All orders to be addressed to,

McKAM, CURTIS & Co.

Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

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—Rped, Corks

ed and Leaded in the most approved

manner.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,

81. Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice

J. GLOVER, GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the impassable to carry out the roads, it was found impossible to carry out the Poll appointed to take place on the 6th of this present Month, in the District of Bay-

de-Verd, to determine whether Two thirds of the qualified Electors Polled are in favor of a Proclamation being issued for the prohibition of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the said District; and it thus becomes necessary to make further order in the matter aforesaid; I, the Administrator of the Government, do therefore, under the provision of Title XIV. Cap. 51, of the Consolidated Statutes, appoint Tuesday, the Seventeenth day of February next ensuing, for the purpose of taking such Poll in the matter aforesaid, at

FRESHWATER, BLACK HEAD, WESTERN BAY, NORTHERN BAY, LOWER ISLAND COVE, AND BAYDEVERD,

in the said District, And I hereby require all persons concerned to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Honor's Command,

E. D. SHEA, Colonial Secretary

Secretary's Office, 13th Jan., 1880,

Newfoundland Lights.

No. 5, 1879.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on CABOT (Stinking) ISLAND, Bonavista.

Latitude 49° 10' 26" North. Longitude 53° 21' 21" West.

On and after the 1st March next an INTERMITTENT WHITE LIGHT will be exhibited nightly from sunset to sunrise. It will make one complete Revolution per Minute, appearing above 1 Second Light and 9 Second Dark.

The Apparatus is 4th Order Dioptric, illuminating the whole horizon, and the Light should be visible 10 nautical miles in clear weather. It is 74 feet above sea level. The Light Tower is of Iron, rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, a square, flat-roofed building. The buildings are banded horizontally, Red and White, alternately.

By order,

JOHN STUART, Secretary Board of Works.

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE, St. John's Newfoundland, 3rd December, 1879.

129-Sign of the Red Lamp-129

THE

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN TOWN

RICHARD HAVEEY

is now offering to the Public an immense Stock of

DRY GOODS,

At prices to defy competition.

Flannels, all wool.....1s 0d per yard

Blanketing 1s 3d

Calicoes 0s 2d

Cotton Prints 0s 3d

Winceys 0s 3d

Ladies Cloth Jackets.....4s 6d each

Felt Hats.....4s 6d

Felt Skirts2s 6d

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3s

Ulsters—cheap. [per doz.

A large Assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

200 Pairs Men's Elastic Side Boots, at 8s 6d.

100 Pairs Men's Decked Boots, at 10s.

300 Pairs Women's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d.

100 Pairs Men's Grained Decked Boots, at 16s 6d.

NEW TEAS,

at 1s 2d per lb.

No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes a 7s per box, and everything else at equally low prices.

—And daily expected—

A Lot MEN'S BLUCHERS.

at 5s per pair.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

RICHARD HARVEY,

No. 129 Water Street, St. John's,

Sign of the Red Lamp

Rem-ember the Address.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES BAIRD, DRAPERY SHOP

SIGN OF THE LION,

195 WATER TREET,

GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

217 WATER STREET,

St. John's, Newfoundland

Has completed his Importations for the opening of this Season's Trade, in the various Departments of his EXTENSIVE STOCK, and now offers as Varied and CHEAP an assortment of

GOODS

as is to be found in the City.

CALICOES, SHEETINGS,

WINCEYS, SHIRTINGS,

BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS

DRESS GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And all the Variety of Goods in a DRAPERY Stock rare this Season LOWER IN PRICE than ever known.

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

FEAS are specially selected, and of rare good value.

SUGARS, of various grades and prices.

COFFEE a Speciality—the very best quality imported.

COCOA,—Homeopathic, Maravilla, &c.

HAMS & BACON,—Belfast, English and American.

CHEESE,—Cheshire, Dutch, Canadian &c.

A full variety of ITALIAN

WAREHOUSE GOODS,

of Superior qualities.

CANNED GOODS,

of all the best known brands, in MEAT, SOUPS, FRUITS, &c.

TOBACCO & CIGARS—all the various grades.

ALE, PORTER, WINES SPIRITS,

of the best and approved brands, with a full variety of all Goods suitable for a Wholesale and Retail

Family Grocery Trade

We use every effort to maintain the reputation we have already earned for keeping a Stock of FIRST CLASS GOODS, and our friends favoring us with their business shall have every care and attention paid to their orders.

St. John's, Oct. 1st. '79. 2m

Statutory Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHANNA MOLLOY, late of Brigus, in Conception Bay, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the 6th Section of "The Trustees Act 1878," all persons claiming to be creditors or otherwise, to have any claim or demand against the Estate of the said JOHANNA MOLLOY, who died on or about the 14th day of March, 1879, are hereby required on or before the 10th day of December, 1879, to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the VERY REVEREND EDWARD FRANCOIS WALSH, of Brigus, aforesaid, the Executor of the Deceased, and to whom probate has been granted, or to the undersigned solicitors for the said Executor, and in default hereof the said Executor will, after the said 10th day of December, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.

Dated at St. John's, this 6th day of November, A. D., 1879.

LITTLE & KENT,

Solicitors for said Estate,

Duckworth Street, St. John's

November 13. 3i.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT.

Glass and Tinware Establishment.

(Opposite the Mercantile Premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co.)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Begs to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fittings of all sizes, English and American

GOTHIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatchets, Harness Rings and Buckles, Sheath Knives and Belts, Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Water Pails, Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality, Kerosene Lamps, Burners and Chimneys Turpentine, Stove, Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware Tinware, etc.

American Cut Nails—at 12c a—by e lb. or keg.

Nov.

LITERARY.

Reflection.

Methodists that I now can see
The landscape that I once did view;
The spot that was so dear to me
Than aught on earth I ever knew.

I see those rugged hills portray
Where nature with its frosted hand
Hath decked it in its grand array.
A thing of beauty there to stand.

And at its base a river flows,
That doth reflect this will above!
And paint it in that grand array
That we would paint the one we love.

And she—for one—I see her still,
I see her flushed and heated face
As on the crest of yonder hill,
She yielded to my kind embrace.

Oh! how sweet to gaze upon the spot,
The rugged woodland mountain side,
Where my young and ambitious heart
Was given her to win a bride.

I see the distant village now,
I view it o'er as I did then,
The day that we to each did vow
A love that naught should ever end.

I now the inclined plane ascend,
The summit of the hill I gain;
And to the spot my steps I bend
To vow the same vow o'er again.

RUPERT'S CHOICE.

CHAPTER III
(Concluded.)

I walked back to the Manor with Mrs. Loraine, but we were silent except on village topics. Just as we reached the house Rupert drove up in his dogcart, which had gone to meet him at the station. Mrs. Loraine kissed her hand to him, but hurried into the house as if she thought herself late. I saw that she dreaded his questions.

"Good morning Job," he called out cheerily, as he pulled up. "So Mona came all right?"

"Yes," I replied.

"And how did she and mother hit it off?" he asked, as we entered the hall.

"Your mother was as kind as it was possible to be," I said; "you need not be afraid of that. And I hurried up-stairs to avoid further questions.

A few minutes later I looked out of my window, and saw Rupert and Miss Herries standing on the lawn outside of the dining-room window. His back was toward me, so I could not see what was his expression; but her's provoked me beyond endurance. How would Rupert find any attraction in such looks and manners, even though the eyes were handsome?

Not long afterward, the sound of the gong took me down to breakfast. Mrs. Loraine and I met at the door; Rupert and Miss Herries came in at the open window. Mrs. Loraine greeted the young lady, and then turned to Rupert and said something about being glad he had got back so early.

"I was sure to come!" he said, as he stooped to kiss his mother. "And now, tell me, how have you and Mona been getting on? I asked Job, but she was not communicative."

Now, to be asked by your son, in the presence of a young lady who is to be your daughter-in-law, how you have got on with her, can never be pleasant; but when you are conscious of having taken a great dislike to her, it must be singularly disagreeable.

Mrs. Loraine looked intensely annoyed, but she tried to smile as she said,—

"I think I must leave that question to Mona herself to answer."

Miss Herries, who was standing by the window looking out, neither turned round nor showed any sign of interest.

"When she appears, I'll ask her," replied Rupert, carelessly. "I wonder what makes her so late."

"My dear Rupert!" remonstrated his mother, nervously. "Do not talk so wildly."

"I am quite in earnest, mother," he said. "I think she must either be very tired, or not well, or not know her way, or something—for she is always up early I know. What on earth are you starting at, Job? I am not at all ashamed of being anxious about her."

"I don't understand?" began Mrs. Loraine, and she looked at me to help her, for the strange conversation had brought Miss Herries to the table.

"Do not tease your mother, Rupert," I said, earnestly, "but explain quietly. It is this young lady Miss Herries?"

Rupert's look of amazement; and indignation was unmistakable. It said, as plainly as words could have done,—

"That—my Mona Are you all mad?" The next moment the poor girl's look of bewilderment recalled him to a recollection of what was courteous and he said, "I have never had the pleasure of seeing that young lady before, and do not know her name."

"I don't know what the mistake is," said the supposed Miss Herries turning to Mrs. Loraine with crimson cheeks, and looking ready to cry. "My name is Marian Harris, and I came down to Helmsleigh yesterday to live with Mrs. Loraine."

Light broke in upon us, though how it had all happened we could not tell, Mrs. Loraine kindly answered Miss Harris,—

"It is not your fault, my dear, only a mistake from the similarity of names. You are going to Helmsleigh Grange, I imagine, to my cousin, Mrs. George Loraine. I sent to meet a Miss Herries, who is to be my daughter-in-law."

"The servant came up to me and said, 'Miss Harris,' at least I thought so, 'for Helmsleigh?' and I said 'Yes,' and came here. Nothing you said showed me there was a mistake. I am very sorry," said Miss Harris, much confused.

"But, mother!" began Rupert, "where—"

"Mrs. George Loraine and Miss Herries!" announced Saunders, throwing open the door very wide. Rupert's face lighted up as he sprang forward to the side of the girl I had seen in church.

"Mona, my darling, what does all this mean?"

Mrs. George Loraine laughed.

"Why it means that young men should go to stations themselves to meet young ladies, instead of going off to cricket matches and sending the footman. Your young lady came to my house, and a nice dull evening she must have had, for I was dining ten miles off. And mine, I suppose, came here—I see, there she is—"

"Go, go, and pack up your things the cart will be here directly."

"Herries' luggage, and will take back."

"Miss Harris embarrassed and mortified left the room as if glad of an excuse to do so, I was so sorry for her, for her position was awkward.

Rupert, meanwhile, had been introducing the real Mona to his mother. What a different greeting it was! Then he turned to me.

"Now, Mona, here is Miss Barlow, only you don't know her by that name."

Miss Herries put both hands in mine, and raised her sweet face to be kissed and whispered,—

"You will help me to learn how to be a daughter to her."

"Well, Rupert," said Mrs. George in her loud voice, "it was a queer way for her to come to Helmsleigh for the first time, in the omnibus from Newbury, and then find an empty house to receive her."

"In an omnibus?" cried Rupert, vehemently.

"Yes, just in a common omnibus, sir," cried Mrs. George, laughing. "It is a capital joke. Tell them about it, my dear, Miss Herries laughed."

"I got out at Newbury, saw my box out of the van, and told the porter I expected some one to meet me from Helmsleigh. He asked me if I were the young lady for Mrs. Loraine's and I said I was. Then he called out to another man, pointing to my box,—

"Here you are, Tom and that's the lady."

"I was rather surprised, but Tom told me quite civilly that Mrs. Loraine was sorry she could not send on for me, but the Helmsleigh bus could put me down at the gate. So into the bus of course I got and it did put me down at a lodge where a boy with a wheelbarrow was waiting. He took me and my box into a house where the butler told me that Mrs. Loraine was dining out, and would not be back till very late, but begged I would make myself comfortable. The housemaid would show me my room and dinner could be ready when ever I liked."

"My poor child!" said Mrs. Lauraine.

"What did you think of such a reception?"

"I thought it very odd," replied Mona, with a smile and a blush. "I asked when Mr. Loraine was expected back from Cleveleys; and was told not till the next morning. So I had my dinner all by myself as there seemed nothing else to be done."

"And were very angry," said Rupert.

"Confess, Mona! did you not begin to think of going straight home again?"

Mona laughed.

"Well, perhaps I might, only I did not suppose the bus was likely to go back to Newbury that evening."

"She laughs now," said Mrs. George.

But the maids told me a different story, about last night."

"How did you make out the mistake?" asked Mrs. Loraine, for Mona colored painfully, though she smiled as she thought of her tears the previous evening in her solitude.

"Why, the moment she came in from church this morning, and found me in the garden, she saw I was not a bit like the photographs she had seen of you, Eleanor. Then we had it out in half a minute and we had a good laugh over it, and I thought the best thing to do was just to walk up here at once to breakfast. And now," added Mrs. George, laughing her jolly, unrefined laugh, "what sort of girl is the real Miss Harris?"

"You must find out for yourself Harriet," replied Mrs. Loraine smiling. "Now Mona, come up with me and take off your hat. Miss Barlow will go and bring down Miss Harris and we will all have breakfast."

We had a very merry breakfast. After it was over, Mrs. George carried off poor Miss Harris, who it appeared was the eldest daughter of an attorney at Bristol, and being tired of home and poverty and a crowd of younger brothers and sisters, had come out to see the world as a companion. Seen in this new light, she was not a bad sort of girl, but we scarcely know how to be thankful for having found out that she was not to be Rupert's wife, and that this sweet and charming girl now left us was the real Mona Herries.

Wit and Humour.

What Scotch sport is like ladies' conversation?—Dears talking.

There is in Philadelphia a "School of Design for Women." The dear creatures don't need one.

"Are you not afraid your wife will get married again when you die?"—"I hope she may, as there will be one man in the world who will know how to pity me."

"Now, children, who loves all men?" asked a school inspector. The question was hardly put before a little girl, not four years old, answered quickly, "All women!"

"That great admirer of Avon's bard, who inquired where the following passage is found, 'Is that a f that I U B 4 me?' is informed that it may be found in Macbeth, whose murderous put a . . . to I Duncan.

The following anecdote was told by an American preacher for a fact: He was praying and in his prayer he said, "I pray that the power of the devil may be curtailed." Just then an old darkey in the congregation cried out, "Yes, amen! Bress me! Cut him tail right smack, smooove off."

"Will advertising pay?" is a very old question, which has always been answered in the affirmative; but the question in a newspaper office is, "Will the advertiser pay?" This is not always answered in the affirmative.

An Irishman catching a thief's hand in his pocket at the post-office, the other day, knocked the thief down, and began to trample on his carcass as if he was dancing a Fardowner's jig.—"What's that for?" asked a bystander.—"Oh," said Pat, "it's small change the fellow wanted, and faith, I'm after giving him a few post-office stamps."

"But if I place my money in the savings bank," inquired one of the newly arrived "when can I draw it out again?"—"Oh," responded his Hibernian friend: "sure an if you put it in to-day, you can get it out again to-morrow, by giving a fortnight's notice."

"Julius, was you ever in busin' as?"—"In course I was."—"What business?"—"A sugar-planter."—"When was that, my coloured friend?"—"Der day I buried dat old sweetheart o' mine."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNN & CO.
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND CAULKERS.
North Sydney, C. B.

Vessels repaired on the Marine Railway promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Experienced Workmen Employed and First-Class Material Used.

REFERENCES:
Captain Pamerton, Captain Joyce, Carbonear, Master Edward Joyce.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS
West corner of Duckworth St. East, St. John's.

OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL
JOHN SKINNER,
Manufacturer of
Monuments, Tombs, Grave
Stones, Counter Tops,
and Table Tops, &c.

All orders in the above line executed with neatness and despatch from the latest English and American designs.

THOMAS GOFF,
TAILOR,
CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER.
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
WEST END, CARBONEAR
May 22nd, 1879.

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 our made by me, at 555 Oxford Street London.

In the books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution, warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeits. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeits they pretend to denounce.

These counterfeits 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 counterfeits.

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,
333, Oxford Street, London.

NOTICE.
AGROSS NEWFOUNDLAND
WITH THE
GOVERNOR;
A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGIONS
AND—THIS
Newfoundland of Ours,
Being a series on the natural resources and future prosperity of the colony, by the Rev. M. HARVEY.
For sale at the office of this paper price fifty cents

R. MCCARTHY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND AUCTIONEER,
AT HIS
Market-Stand & Auction-Mart
WATER STREET,
Carbonear, Newfoundland,
October 16, 1879.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the blood and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,
and BOWLS, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great Main SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages and as a General Family Medicine are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers, it is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubbed into the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SURE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeit for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 355, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

AGENCY CARD.

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.
Bay Roberts.
G. W. R. HIERLIHY.

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

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 the 31st December, 1879, will be payable at the Banking House, in Duckworth Street, on and after Thursday, the 8th inst., during the usual hours of business.

By order of the Board
R. BROWN,
Manager

Vol. 1.
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