

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 1

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No. 34

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
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Parties at St. John's having business transactions with the "Herald," may communicate directly with

J. A. ROCHFORD,
Editor, St. John's.

All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ESTABLISHMENT,
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Always on hand a large supply of

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Made up under their own inspection
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AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

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The best in the World. The most popular SEWING MACHINE ever made

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You can get the Genuine Singer only at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for Cash or easy monthly payments.

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All orders to be addressed to,
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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 a above 1 second Light and 9 Second Dark.

The Apparatus is 4th Order Dioptric illuminating the whole horizon, and the Light should be visible 16 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 painted horizontally, Red and White, alternately.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary Board of Works.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1

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Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces,

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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

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoe-maker; 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.

CARD

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Next Post & Telegraph Offices.

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May 2.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February 24.

Continued.

Mr. Watson presented a petition J. P. King and others, of Deer Harbor, Random Island, and from Hezekiah Benson and others, of Long Cove and St. James', on the subject of roads.

Hon. Receiver General presented a petition from Rev. Thomas Harris, of Grand Bank, district of Burn, on the subject of a site for a public cemetery. He also gave notice of an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the foregoing petition.

Hon. Acting Financial Secretary presented a petition from Charles Quinlan and others, of Southward Bay, and from James Saint and others, of Bonavista, on the subject of roads; also a petition from William Walker and others, of Sweet Bay praying that a salary may be granted to William Ryan, who has acted as ferryman there for the last three years.

Mr. O'Mara presented a petition from John Shea and others of Rouch Cove, and from James Harding and William Neary and others, of Portugal Cove, on the subject of roads.

Hon. Mr. Winter presented a petition from the Rev. W. Borne and others, of Burn, praying for a grant to complete a line of road to connect Burn and the settlements on the south side of North Bay, and for a grant for a ferry across Morier Bay. It pointed out that Morier Bay abounded in rich agricultural land, requiring only a settled population to develop it into one of the best agricultural districts in the Island. The population, which only a few years ago was about twenty, had rapidly increased to over six hundred. The main object of the people who had removed from other places to settle here was to make a comfortable living by combining the cultivation of the soil with their fishery and other business. He (hon. Mr. W.) would call attention to the great disadvantage, amounting, as he considered, to an injustice, at which this part of the country was placed as compared with others, in relation to its road service.

In other districts votes were given from the general revenue for what were called the main lines of road, to connect settlements only two or three miles apart, in addition to the local road grants for each settlement. The line of road referred to in this petition would be about nine miles in length, of which some five or six miles had been made, but the funds had been provided from the local road grant, by pinching other places and depriving them of money so badly required. This road also had a better claim for a grant as a main line than many other roads for which such a grant was given. Seeing how desirous we all were to assist as far as possible in the development of agriculture, and to encourage the efforts of our people in that direction, the case of the people of Morier Bay, as set forth in this petition, was one which ought to receive the support of hon. members on both sides of the House, and he (hon. Mr. W.) would ask their best consideration of the subject.

Hon. Receiver General had much pleasure in supporting the petition presented by his hon. colleague, Mr. Winter.

Ordered that these several petitions do lie upon the table.

On motion the House then adjourned till to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

The House opened at half-past three o'clock.

Mr. Burke presented a petition from Patrick Rogers and others, of Carbonear, on the subject of roads.

Hon. A. Shea presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bishop's Cove, Conception Bay, upon the subject of a Public Wharf.

Mr. Parsons—To ask the hon. Premier if it is the intention of the Government to give employment to the laboring poor of St. John's on public works or otherwise.

Mr. Parsons—In asking for this information he would remind the Government that there was a very large number of destitute poor in St. John's, who are anxious to get employment, and he would like to know if it is the intention of the Government to afford it to them. He trusted that he would receive a satisfactory answer.

Hon. the Premier.—In reading over the Notices of motion he found that the Government were asked to afford employment to the Government works. The only public works upon which those men labor are upon the roads. As a matter of fact, no work of any permanent advantage could be done at the present time, and it would be simply a waste of the public money to so devote it. The Government are unwilling to divert the expenditure of the public fund from the legitimate objects for which they were voted by the legislature. With regard to the temporary provision for the poor, the responsibility of course

rests upon the Government and they are prepared to take such steps as may be deemed necessary in the matter.

Hon. Receiver General moved for Address upon petition of Thomas Harris and others of Grand Bank upon the subject of a burying place there.

Upon motion the Address was received and adopted.

Hon. Receiver General presented a Bill for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery. Upon motion the Bill was read a first time, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Winter presented a Bill in reference to decaided meat and other obnoxious articles offered in the market. Upon motion the Bill was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Winter presented a petition from Rev. M. Morris and other inhabitants of Mary's Town, Burn District, for a road to connect various settlements upon the north side of Placentia Bay.

Hon. Receiver General felt great pleasure in warmly supporting the prayer of the petitioners, and in saying what had been said by the hon. Mr. Winter.

Acting Financial Secretary (Mr. Winston) presented a petition from William Diamond and others of Goose Bay, on the subject of a road. In moving that the petition do lie on the table, he would remark that the petitioners merely ask for a sum of \$300 to open up a line of road, which may be considered a main line of road about three miles in extent, connecting many agricultural settlements.

Acting Financial Secretary (Mr. Winston) also presented a petition from Richard Pitts and others of Musgrave Town, on the subject of roads.

Mr. Saint presented a petition from John Fisher and others of Bonavista, and from John Oldford and others of Musgrave Town, on the subject of roads.

Mr. Rice presented a petition from James Jolls and others, of Barred Islands, on the subject of a road.

Dr. Skelton presented a petition from Thomas Chaffy and others of Lower Island Cove, on the subject of roads.

Hon. Attorney General presented petitions from Luke Pitman and others of Broad Cove, and from White, Ricks, Elford and others of Snooks Harbor, Smith's Sound, from John Squires and others of Random Island, John Loder and others of Snooks Harbor, Elias Pottle and others of English Harbor, Nehemiah Frost and others of Northern Bight, Wm. Reid and others of Little Caalim, and from James King and others of Deer Harbor, on various subjects.

Ordered that these several petitions do lie on the table of the House.

Mr. Rice presented a petition from James Flynn and others of Musgrave Harbor, on the subject of placing a Mooring Buoy and Chain there.

Ordered that this petition do lie upon the table.

On motion the House then adjourned till half-past three o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Pursuant to adjournment the House opened to-day at 3 o'clock.

The hon. Receiver General gave notice that on Wednesday next he will move the house into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

The Chairman of the Board of Works, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents:

Consolidated statement of expenditure on main lines of road for 1879.

Expenditure on roads in the district of St. John's East and West, for the year 1879.

Report of the Physicians of the Hospital for 1879.

Report of Medical Superintendent for the Hospital for the Insane for 1879.

Ordered that the said documents do lie upon the table.

The hon. Attorney General, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following document:

Report of Newfoundland Savings Bank for 1879.

Report of Notre Dame Mining Company for 1879.

Report of Salmon Wardens at Push-through for 1879.

Report of Harbor Grace Grammar School for 1879.

Expenditure by Poor Commissioner for the Relief of the Poor for 1879.

Expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews for 1879.

Report of Harbour Master for 1879.

Letter from hon. Attorney General with correspondence in reference to Scientific Fishery Investigation.

Petition from Spanish Consul for relief from Newfoundland for distress in Spain.

Report of Kipple and Morris on sewers of town of St. John's.

On motion the House then adjourned.

MONDAY, March 2nd.

The House met at half past 3 o'clock.

Hon. Surveyor General in moving the second reading of the Bill before the House, begged to state that it was in its present shape, a consolidation of the laws

at present covering our Crown Lands, to which have been added suggestions contained in the report of the Select Committee of last year. The old statutes provide for a grant of land, to a single individual, of one hundred acres only.

This was found to be inadequate to meet the objects in view. In accordance with the report of last year it is contemplated in the present Bill to grant licenses for not less than one thousand acres, and not more than five thousand acres. Whether or not these figures may be considered excessive is of course for the House to determine. The next section has reference to the law governing our mining and mineral licenses. Under the present law a person may obtain a license to search over three square miles of territory, with the power, after a prescribed time, of selecting one square mile exclusively for mineral purposes. This certainly must necessarily work prejudicially to the interests of the numerous settlers in the mining regions of the colony, who may be anxious to cultivate and who are thus precluded from cultivating the soil.

Although the Government should offer every facility and encouragement in the development of our mineral resources, yet they must not forget the imperative necessity of encouraging settlements. When they look back upon the history of our fishing operations in this country, and when they saw how uncertain and almost universally disastrous their results are as far as our fishermen are concerned it behoves us to do something in order to stimulate the cultivation of the soil, which promises more substantial returns. Let them take for example a fisherman who has given his life to the prosecution of this precarious enterprise, and they will find that after his life time of honest labor in nine cases out of ten, he will leave nothing behind to his family as the fruits of his toil. If the same amount of time and labor was given to the cultivation of the soil, although the returns may be smaller and not so immediately encouraging, yet the results would be certain and permanent. Since the year 1853 the granting of mineral licenses have increased considerably. Yet out of all those licenses, only three or four mines are in active working order. As a matter of fact many licenses have been granted to parties who have never prosecuted any search nor in many cases has the locality been visited by them. Such a condition of things, he would repeat, was manifestly unfair towards persons residing in the neighborhood of those localities and who may be anxious to utilize them for agricultural purposes. The obligation he felt rested upon him as head of the department, to see that those people should not be debarred from exercising that legitimate right which he considered they possessed, of utilizing the surface lands, generally for agricultural purposes. As he intended to refer this bill to a Select Committee, he would not trespass upon the time of the House at present. He had much pleasure in moving the second reading.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Upon motion the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of hon. Surveyor General, hon. Attorney General, Mr. McKay, hon. Mr. Winter, Messrs. Little, Nowlan, O'Mara, and the hon. the Speaker.

Upon motion the hon. Receiver General, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill.

Mr. Saint in the chair.

Mr. O'Mara—Any measure introduced into this House having for its object the encouragement of the development of our staple industries, should meet, with the hearty support and cooperation, of every hon. member. It is presumed that the object in introducing the present Bill is to prevent the larger class of steamers from participating in the present bounty of \$3 per ton. If the law were continued in its present form, the owners of such steamers would receive a very large amount of bounty without the fisherman enjoying that proportionate amount to which they would be entitled in sailing vessels. The law, at present in force, he had reason to believe had given satisfaction. The amendment at present proposed, he considered, was limited in its character. It would only give the bounty to vessels a little over eighty tons. If that necessary encouragement were to be given it should extend to vessels of a larger size. The steamer to be engaged in the prosecution of the Bank fishery during the coming summer, is, he believed, some four hundred tons to carry fourteen dories with two men each. She would at \$6 a ton be entitled to \$2400. That would amount to the same as five bankers of eighty tons each. The five bankers necessarily taking a larger number of men than the steamer, such a position must militate against the interest of the crews. In a few years there would be a larger number of vessels engaged in the Bank fishery in consequence of the decline in the Shore fishery. It is therefore a wise policy upon the part of the Government to offer every encouragement to its prosecution. They all know very well that the fisherman contribute the large revenue which they re-

caire, and as a mater of fact the fisherman receive very little in return. They must also remember the million dollars received on account of the fishery award—essentially the fishermen's money. He looked upon that fund as a sacred one, to be applied only and exclusively to the benefit of the fishermen of this colony. He should like to see a fisherman's Home established in St. John's out of that fund to afford an asylum and comfort to hardy toilers of the deep after their life time of labour. So far as the present Bill was concerned it had his hearty support, provided the bounty were limited to vessels from 120 tons down-wards.

Mr. Kent.—On this side of the House we have not been informed why the sum of \$500 has been settled on. Of course hon. gentlemen on the Government side have settled this amount in cautions and consequently they know upon what basis the sum of \$500 has been arrived at by the Receiver General. When his (Mr. K's) hon. colleague, Mr. O'Mara, asked the Receiver General for the information as to the basis upon which he arrived at the sum of \$500, no answer was vouchsafed, but the Bill was immediately attempted to be rushed through. The Receiver General intimates that one of the objects of the Bill is to present large steamers from engaging in this industry. That, however, is not sufficient information. We are with him in the principle of the Bill and are glad that the attempt of the past few years to foster this almost defunct industry has been attended with success. At the same time he (Mr. K.) would like to know definitely from the hon. introducer of the Bill, why the sum to be paid as bounty limited to \$500.

Hon. Receiver General. would bring under the notice of the House the amount expended upon vessels engaged in the Bank Fishery last year. All the vessels engaged in that enterprise were of a small class varying from 20 to 77 tons. The latter he believed was the tonnage of the largest craft engaged in this business. The intention of the act is to encourage the smaller class of vessels which are advantageous to the people and the country at large. Of course by (hon. R. G.) would like to see the Steamers engaged in this enterprise, but if they did it was not the intention of the Government to pay them \$50 a ton. Otherwise the result would be that steamers of 400 tons would be receiving a sum of \$2400—an amount quite sufficient to warrant their going to the Banks for a very small catch of fish. The object of the act is to encourage small craft from 25 to 80 tons or thereabouts. He (hon. R. G.) was not aware of any vessel of the 120 ton class being engaged in this fishery last year. The sum of \$10,000 had been set aside in the estimates for the encouragement of those who might wish to embark in this enterprise. Last year twenty five vessels had been fitted out from this colony to pursue this profitable branch of our fishery industry. He hoped that this year it would be increased to 50 vessels. The first year the bounty was paid we had only four vessels fitting out. The second year there were six. In the third year they have increased to ten, and last year we have twenty five. He hoped that the explanation which he had given why the sum of \$500 had been determined would satisfy hon. gentlemen. He also hoped that they would see that it should be the object of the Legislature to encourage the building and employment of small craft in the Bank fishery.

Hon. Mr. Rorke.—The bill before the House was one of considerable importance, important as all measures of the kind must be which affect beneficially the staple industry of the country. He thought the provisions of the Bill very wise, as they had for their object, as the hon. Receiver General had remarked, the encouragement of the small class of fishing vessels, and the diffusion of wealth among that class of the people which it is alike our duty and interest to encourage. Larger bounties were given to French and American fishermen but it must be remembered that they have a larger class of vessels engaged in the fishery, and have a much longer and more dangerous voyage to embark upon. Our vessels are within a short distance of the fishing grounds, and can run out to and in from the Banks two or three times to their one. We are in a position, from our geographical situation, to follow up the Bank fishery with greater advantage and surer success than those who have come from a distance. He therefore thought the provisions of the Bill very wise, and they were such as received his hearty and entire support.

Hon. Attorney General was pleased to observe that the Bill received the unanimous support of both sides of the House, thereby proving that those observations too frequently made, that the House cannot, from party differences, agree upon any measures for the general interests and advancement of the colony, are unfounded. He (hon. A. G.) understood the receiver General to say that the object of the measure being to encourage the employment of those vessels which experience had proved were best adapted for the trade. He thought we may form some estimate of the character of the vessel best fitted for the Bank fishery when we remember that the average tonnage of the American Bankers is from 80 to 85 tons. He was not, however, convinced that we should limit the maximum size to 90 tons, nor was he prepared to say that we should fix the maximum of tonnage at all. He considered that upon these questions of limitation he was open to conviction. He thought that no one in the House would have a second opinion that this measure had been highly advantageous in the

past. The profits shown by the returns of the past years are more than convincing. In the year 1875 there was not a single boat fitted out from this colony for the Bank fishery. In 1876 the bounty was called in to extirpate four vessels who brought in 1,700 quintals of fish. Here then were 1700 quintals of fish brought into our ports which out for the bounty we never should have had. In 1877 there were seven vessels who caught 4,180 qtls of fish. In 1878 the number of vessels had increased to ten, and the quantity of fish caught amounted to 7,000 qtls. During the past year of 1879 there were twenty-five vessels prosecuting the Bank fishery out of this colony and owned by our own people and the catch of fish for these twenty-five vessels was seventeen thousand quintals. Such a state of things is more than satisfactory. He hoped, however, that the day was not distant when this industry would not require any fostering care from the Government. He was of opinion that the measure in its present form might be advantageously continued for another year.

Mr. Dawe wished to make a few observations upon the measure before the chair, not because he claimed any personal acquaintance with the Bank fishery, but on account of a remark of the hon. and learned Attorney General with regard to the tonnage of the craft to be employed in the fishery. He (Mr. D.) was of opinion that no encouragement should be given to craft of less than fifty to embark in such a hazardous enterprise as the Bank fishery. Any smaller vessels than fifty tons was, in his opinion, too small and too risky for such a dangerous voyage. The proper tonnage for a vessel engaged in this fishery coming out from this colony was from 60 to 70 tons. Of course craft of 120 tons might not be too large, but he certainly thought that the House should limit the amount of the bounty to the proposed sum of \$500. We are so near the Banks that the fishery can be conducted with greater advantage in smaller craft somewhat about tonnage he had referred to, and it would be ridiculous to pay away such a large sum as might be demanded under the present law by vessels or steamers of 400 or 500 tons. He (Mr. D.) wished to express the hope that no encouragement would be given to the fitting out for this fishery of any vessel less than fifty tons. He looked on vessels of less than that tonnage to be extremely unsafe for the banks, and as nothing less than floating coffins for those who may be induced to embark in them. He hoped that some restrictions or deterrent would be placed upon vessels of less than fifty tons going to the Banks or at least that encouragement would be given them by any bounty.

TO BE CONTINUED

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. MYLER, Water St
- Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher.
- By Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY.
- Leav's Point—Mr. M. MOORE.
- Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
- Twillingate—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS.
- Fogo—Mr. Joseph Re deli.
- Wilson Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
- King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
- Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman.
- Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner.
- Bay de Verde—Mr. James Evans.
- Colliers—Mr. Hearn.
- Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy.
- HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. Murray.
- SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.
- HOLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

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

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

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CARBONEAR, MARCH 25TH.

By recent advices per mail, we learn that affairs in Afghanistan, still continue to look serious and threatening. Ghuznee has been made the centre of resistance to British power and authority, Mahomed Jan, formerly a subaltern officer in Shere Ali's Army, being the leader in the movement. Associated with is, Muse Khan, son of Yakoub Khan, and a proclamation has been issued offering rewards to all prepared to join the pretenders Standard. In addition to the above, we are informed, that Mahomed Jan, has also given public

city to a forged letter from Eyoub Khan of Herat, to the effect that the latter has taken Candahar and obliged the British to retire within their entrenchments. This document is made the basis of an appeal to the people of Kohistan, urging them to the adoption of a similar course, which, however, thinking probably "prudence the better part of valor," they seem somewhat reluctant to adopt. Hassan Khan, late Governor of Je Lalabad is marching to Ghuznee for the purpose of effecting a junction with Mahomed Jan, in which direction Eyoub Khan is also said to be advancing with a similar object. From Herat however comes the intelligence, that the Cabulis had refused to follow the latter as far as Farrah, threatening a homeward march unless they received their pay. With regard to British movements in the same direction, we are informed that Gen. Bright with a movable column had entered the Laghman valley, his object being to ascertain the practicability of that line of road, as an alternative route to the Jaldullak Pass, whilst Sir Donald Stewart is reported to be making preparations to advance on Khilati, Gairai and Ghuznee, as soon as the column from Bombay arrives at Candahar. At Cabul, General Sir Frederick Roberts, has been strengthening the temporary occupation by the erection of towers, commanding the defiles which lead to the city. Still later advices inform us, that anarchy is increasing at Herat, Eyoub Khan is reported to have ordered two Cabul regiments to attack the forces of Ibrahim Khan, who after successfully repelling his opponent, was plundering the country in the direction of Herat. To the eastward, Mahomed Jan, by his successful interruption of the convoys of cattle coming into Cabul, had cut off the meat supply of the British forces in the city. From the Blue Book on the affairs of Afghanistan, recently presented to Parliament, which contains much interesting information on the subject, it would certainly appear, that good and substantial grounds exist, for the suspicions which some time previously had been entertained, of Russian intrigue in the affairs of that Kingdom, especially with regard to its relations with Britain. Of this, in our opinion, the conversation of Yakoub Khan with General Roberts, and certain correspondence alleged to have been found at Cabul would appear to furnish indisputable evidence. To this intrigue no doubt, the present unfortunate state of the internal affairs of Afghanistan may in a great measure be attributed as also the difficulties surrounding its relations with Britain.

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- King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
- Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman.
- Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner.
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By recent advices per mail, we learn that affairs in Afghanistan, still continue to look serious and threatening. Ghuznee has been made the centre of resistance to British power and authority, Mahomed Jan, formerly a subaltern officer in Shere Ali's Army, being the leader in the movement. Associated with is, Muse Khan, son of Yakoub Khan, and a proclamation has been issued offering rewards to all prepared to join the pretenders Standard. In addition to the above, we are informed, that Mahomed Jan, has also given public

Intelligence from Abyssinia received at Cairo intimates the probability of eternal dissensions in that country. Several important chiefs have revolted against King John, and Menelek, King of Shoa, was manifesting hostility towards him.

"COPPERS FROM A DEAD MAN'S EYES."—Many our readers have heard of a man so mean that he would steal the copper from a dead man's eyes. An almost parallel case occurred to a gentleman from the West, who visited Montreal last week to bury a near relative, for on Saturday night, some thieves stole the crape from the door of the house in which were the remains of the deceased. When the westerner was leaving for home and he left at the earliest opportunity, he reflected on the city as being an uninviting place either to live or die in.

A brilliant meteoric display was witnessed at Amherst on Thursday evening. The sky, which was overcast, was suddenly illuminated by the light of a meteor that a bright reflection was cast over objects as if a calcium light had shone upon them from a distance. It started from the east at a point a little more than midway from the horizon to the zenith, and took a westerly, zig-zag course, that it had the appearance of being 3 inches in diameter, with a long, luminous tail, graduating to a point, and after being visible about 15 seconds, disappeared some distance above the horizon.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Commission appointed some time since have decided that the indemnity due from Turkey to Russia for the maintenance of Turkish war prisoners in the late campaign, is 4,696,799 rubles, exclusive of Asia.

An explosion took place yesterday in Lessner's Iron Works in this city, which destroyed the foundry and gas works, but all the workmen having left the building there were but few lives lost. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout the city, and caused intense excitement. The troops were turned out, and there was much excitement until the cause was ascertained.

General Melikoff has released a number of innocent political prisoners.

Paris, March 14th.—A secret Cabinet Council gave rise to reports that differences had arisen about the Jesuit question, which are to-night semi-officially denied. A committee of Right Senators decided to accept no compromise about the 17th clause of Ferry's Education Bill, and take no part in the debates on second reading. Father Beck, general of the Jesuits has arrived in Paris.

Berlin, March 13.—The Ultraman organ says the pope expressed to the Archbishop of Cologne his approval of the latter's recent condemnation of Socialism, adding it is his fervent wish that peace in Ecclesiastical matters may soon be restored to the German Fatherland. The Holy See will leave nothing undone to attain that result.

London, March 14th.—The vessels arriving in our large seaports report most disagreeable passages.

A private telegram from Hong Kong states that a large force of Chinese troops are being concentrated in the North and there are numerous indications of a tempest brewing.

New York, March 14.—It was reported in one of the Clubs last night that Lady Dufferin would in all probability return to the event of matters on the Continent assuming any more dangerous aspect than at the present time.

Over eighteen hundred immigrants arrived here, from Ireland, during a single day last week.

The barque Eolana, of St. John, was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy on Monday, and the captain, mate, 6 sailors and a woman and child were drowned.

A public meeting of the citizens of St. John was held in the Institute on Tuesday evening. Resolutions favorable to the removal of the seat of Government to St. John was adopted.

Total subscriptions to the Herald Irish Famine Fund amount to \$233,887.81, including \$1,779.20 received yesterday. The latter amount includes \$1000 from the citizens of Chester, Pa., and vicinity.

OTTAWA, March 14th.—A special train from Montreal has just arrived to take the remains of Mr. Bolton to his home. The train returns immediately. Dr. Grant was called by telephone and arrived in ten minutes. Flags are flying at half mast to day. Reference was made to his sudden death in several of the churches, and there has been great excitement in the city through the day. The Russell House has been thronged with member and others to take their last look.

TORONTO, March 14.—A meeting of Hanlan's friends was held last night, at which Soule was present. A race between Hanlan and Courtney was arranged for May 19th. Place to be determined hereafter.

C. J. Bridges in reference to the affairs of the Mechanic's Bank, was resumed to day. According to his statement the whole affairs of the Bank were left to the Cashier. We testified that Melson's Bank was aware of the effort made to extend the circulation, and were preparing the Mechanic's Bank for a deposit.

St. John, March 13.—A young woman named Catherine Gillespie Porland, who has been suffering from the effects of premature child birth, took a quantity of carbolic acid No. 2 (a new remedy) Saturday night and died immediately.

Local 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.

On Saturday night last or early Sunday morning, the retail store of Mr. F. Bemister was entered through a front window and about three parts of a barrel flour taken away. It appears that the window sash was cut out by means of a Drawknife, which instrument the burglar left after him in the store.

We are informed that the people of Grates Cove and Bay-de-Verd have been doing good work the last few days with seals in Bacalien Tickle. And should the wind veer easterly for a day or so, there will be every probability of seals drifting into our Bay; this would be a God send to our long shore people, many of whom are at present in a sad state of destitution and needing immediate assistance.

We also learn of some Cattle perishing in the want of hay on parts of the North Shore. Should the spring not soon open we fear this complaint will become more general, as most of our Cattle owners are running short of hay.

We note the purchase, at Boston, by Messrs Duif & Balmer, of the schooners "Olinda" and "Henry West," which vessels, we understand, are thoroughly fitted up for the Bank fishery, and will be engaged in that business the ensuing season, by the enterprising purchasers, whom we wish every success in the undertaking. We are unable to give a full description of the above vessels, but will endeavour to do so in our next issue.

Mr. Duff was among the passengers per "Newfoundland" which arrived Tuesday morning from Halifax.

Alfred Penney Esq., member for Bay-de-Verd district, arrived here last week to remain during the Easter recess of the House of Assembly which has been adjourned until Monday next.

Good News from the Sealers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

First arrival on last Sunday.

Extract from a letter dated St. John's, March 22nd:—

We had the first arrival from the Seal fishery yesterday morning.—The Walrus which struck the seals almost after leaving Greenspond arrived here yesterday to Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, with 13,000 prime white-coats, 2400 of which are on deck. Her last seals were taken off Cape St. Francis on the 18th inst. She reports the Merlin and another steamer doing well.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.—The Walrus struck the southwest corner of the patch and took the first white-coat on Friday, the 12th. On Saturday she panned 3,000. Took none on Sunday. On Monday they panned 6,000, and got a few every day up to Saturday last when they took 400 on board off Cape St. Francis. She left 500 on the ice, panned and flagged. The weather was intensely cold, and several of the crew had their hands and feet severely frost bitten.

The steamer "Nimrod" Captain Clarke belonging to Messrs Job Bros., passed Cape Bonavista yesterday bound South with all flags flying.

We are informed that a telegram was received by a mercantile gentleman, this forenoon, stating that eight or ten steamers could be seen in the ice off Bonavista taking seals.—Ev'g Telegram, March 22.

Yesterday about four hundred prime young harp seals were landed at Cape Bonavista. There were no steamers in sight. The wind was N.W. and the ice was moving rapidly past the Cape.—Telegram, March 20.

We have to thank M. Monroe, Esq. (says the Ev'g Telegram) for the following Telegram:—

BERT'S COVE, March 20.

To-day this part of the Bay is clear of ice; but there is plenty iron Tilt Cove out. At Guil Island the people are hauling seals.

The coast at St. John's day morning

The steam yesterday in Bowring Bay of new goods

We perceived in the Temper our 1st issue Tuesday next

The 17th of the nation duly honored members of Irish Society & B. Society marched in the principal procession of the rectory of M at the Cathedral with their respective op and Clerg the grounds and proceed purpose of at Patrick's Church a considerable town, after the Church, "Govour Po about 11. 30 Falcouie ben the Rev. D. and the Rev. A most brilliant illustrative of great apostle D. McInnes filled to re being larger After mass the Conve t and Wash, rest and Chapiant

A sad tale reaches us that appears that and a young Hammond place on the Belle Isle. about 4 o'clock their way ice all night, themselves in Francis. Hered, and the y hastened to where she at o'clock, very reported that upon the ice Mr. John D. ers at once poor woman were too late When they re vital spark h to death. T conveyed to gran.

What was the Advocate she had what potatoes she d put out on a on the same o if these nee needed in her ing snow sent their course, who was soon not long able ties and over down direct help.

We learn of a young man lunging to G accidentally while shooting al discharge o

A telegram terday report coat seals of a en at Twilling Nfld.

Our reader vessel arrived York bound cattle laden, shifted. She on Sunday, T. E. Haywa fl in her. he following t

"Lost prop Taken off by We cannot above that the ed, but the pr

LITERARY.

Ireland's Famine.

Hearts are falling, mothers wailing,
Hop is drooping o'er the land;
God of mercy! help dear Erin,
Stay the famine with thy hand.
Clouds are gathering, darkly gathering,
Fast the tide of woe rolls on;
Help dear Erin, oh ye people!
Till the wave of want is gone.

Help us! help us! or we perish,
Is the cry from o'er the deep;
And the billows of the ocean
Chant a lonely dirge and weep.
Help dear Erin! help dear Erin!
Sounds a tocsin from the dead,
Sounds the voice of armed martyrs
That a nation's glory led.

They are dying! they are dying!
Sighs the breeze upon the streams;
They are dying! Erin's children,
Oh my God! is this a dream?
In the midst of wealth and plenty,
Hunger knocking at the door,
Shrouds of pity, shrouds of mercy
Wrap the dead forever more!

Cold the night and chill the morning,
Dies the fire upon the hearth,
Dies the hope in Erin's children,
Faint each ember quenched by dearth.
Woe is Erin! woe the people!
Famine darkens o'er the land;
Tears of sorrow bathe the nation—
Suffering Erin—faithful band!

They are dying! they are dying!
Sighs the harp across the deep,
They are dying! Erin's children,
Chant the psalm of death in sleep.
Tears and sorrow—hope to-morrow—
Beads of woe in silence told—
God of Erin! God of mercy!
Take the dying to thy fold.

They are dying! they are dying!
Oh affection! can it be
That the homes of happy childhood
Sink beneath the woful sea?
They are dying! "De Profundis"
Lay them gently 'neath the sod,
"Miserere!" faithful Erin!
Live forever with thy God!

A SNOWDRIFT
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.

(Continued.)

'Faith and it's because he won't see
it that he is blind. It is the worst to
have your eyes open and not see, and
that is what the old justice is given to.'

We talked a little more about Mainowen
and Justice Morgan, and then I took up
my candle and went to bed, after thank-
ing mine host for having made one even-
ing, at least, less dull than the rest.
I was destined to know more of Mainowen
before I was many days older, and
in a way that had so little of the human
will in it, that I always think of it as
one of those events in life upon which
hinge so much for the band of the future
to unravel. How often happens—
how often it has happened to us—
that the most trivial event or circum-
stance has changed the whole current
of a life! Truly it has been said,—
There are no trifles in this world of ours.

A few days afterwards, while the
snow was still deep, and clouds heavy,
I had out my horse, and took a ride in
the direction of Mainowen. I can
never account to myself satisfactorily
why it was that I turned my horse's
head in that direction; suffice it to say
that I did so, and that some little time
afterwards I found myself quietly rid-
ing through the grounds, as if they be-
longed to me. When I awoke from a
sort of dream into which I had fallen,
it came to me that perhaps the justice
might not be inclined favourably to-
wards strangers taking a Winter's view
of his domain, pretty though it was,—
and I was just turning the old 'Mar-
quis' round to make my retreat, when
there was a stumble, a rapid view of all
the colours of the rainbow, all the
fireworks that gunpowder ever made,
and I remember no more.

When I regained my consciousness,
and could open my eyes, I saw at once
that I was not lying in my small home-
ly room at Pat Doolan's 'Blue Boar';
and the effort to move myself made me
groan with intense pain.

'Are ye after comin' to yerself,
poor man?' asked the harshes of voices
as an old wick (I beg her pardon, but
that was my first impression) stooped
over me, and tickled my face with the
gigantic frills of her stiff white cap, in
her endeavour to see me. In fact as
she told me in the broadest of brogues
I was at Mainowen, and likely to be
for a long time to come, with a broken
leg and dislocated shoulder.

It seems that the 'Marquis' put his
foot upon a fox's hole or some hollow
place of the sort, and fell, throwing me;
and in the frantic endeavours to regain
his feet he must have kicked my shoulder,
for it was greatly injured.

'Oh, those first weary days of pain at
Mainowen, with no one to speak to
except my witch! She used to try to
amuse me in her way by telling me
how 'Biddy Cregan' was bringing
home the 'wash,' when she found me
laying in the snow; and how they
brought me in and laid me there, and
how she had 'tended' me ever since.'

After the first few days it grew it
pleasanter for me, for the justice would
come and sit with me every day; and
though he did not talk much, yet it
was a relief to have something else to
look at besides the white starched cap
of the witch.

It was one of those short afternoons
at the beginning of December;—I
was feeling very weary, and lying
propped up with pillows for days is
not calculated to add to the flow of
one's spirits in any way—I had been
tracing the dying sun's light as it
slowly moved round the darkening
room, until it sank. Othello's occupa-
tion gone, I closed my eyes so
that my witch might not talk to me,
when

Sweet, low, and soft, there fell
upon the still air the sound of distant
music. The instrument was an organ
touched by a master hand; but the voice
that rang out in clear, sweet tones,
was that of a child; and I—who had
lingered spell-bound in the dim aisles
of St. Peter's at Rome—lay entranced.
'Comfort ye! comfort ye!' It
sounded like no mortal voice to me
in my weariness; and I could have
almost imagined that some seraph
strayed to fill one earthly heart with
heaven's own music. Regret for my
wasted years, sorrow for my lonely
life, seemed to awake at the sound of
the sweet childish voice.

Weeks passed before my gray-hair-
ed old doctor would allow me to go
out of my bed-room. At last, one
morning in February, I was permitted
to go into a sort of little snuggerly
on the same floor, assisted by Justice
Morgan on one side, and the doctor
himself on the other.

'Turk, do stand still!—it is only
papa.' And before the owner of the
voice had time to move, I saw the
picture which long years have not
effaced from the tablet of my memory.

Kneeling before a gigantic New-
foundland dog, on the hearthrug, was
a young girl; her occupation consisted
in weaving a collar of immortelle
round the huge throat of her canine
companion, who in return regarded
her with eyes of the deepest affection.
Upon seeing me the lady rose, scatter-
ing a shower of the flowers over
the floor, and advanced towards us.
'I am so glad you are better,' she
said to me, while a faint blush tinged
her cheeks.

'This is my child, Sir Archibald,
my little Mayflower,' said the justice,
as he lovingly stroked the beautiful
head.

Golden-brown hair, soft gray eyes,
a low, square forehead, and perfect
mouth and chin, May Morgan
was beautiful indeed. There was a
child-like vivacity about her, an inex-
pressible freshness and purity, that
constantly made me turn to her as
one would look at some rare and
lovely flower. We were soon great
friends, and with the justice and May
for my audience, I used to revisit
many a foreign land, and go through
many a past scene in the short Winter
twilight.

I have not said much about Justice
Morgan, and I have not much to say.
What he might have been in early
years I know not, but to me he
was all that a warm friend could be.
I could fancy that he could be severe
and harsh when crossed; but that May
never did in any way.

'Now, Archibald,' said May, one
morning, soon after our introduction,
coming into the little sitting-room
with a handful of hyacinths, 'while I
arrange these I wish you to amuse
me. But first, do you know that all
the time you were ill in bed, you had
inquiries made after your health every
day?'

'I suppose it was Pat Doolan,' I
said.

'Just so,' she replied; 'and do you
know that I knew all about your wor-
ship before I saw you?'

'There is not much to know, Miss
Morgan,' said I smilingly. 'Pat is
Irish you know.'

'And therefore warm-hearted,'
she replied. 'You are a great favori-
te at the 'Blue Boar,' and Pat quite
made me like you long before I made
your acquaintance. Did he tell you
that used to be a servant of papa's?'

'Yes, and I think it was some feel-

ing of curiosity which led to accident.
for I was inspecting Mainowen when
the 'Marquis' went down.'

May came and stood by the side
of my sofa, while a sad expression
shadowed her face.

'Then he told you of Lena?' she
said.

'Yes,' was my reply.
'Will you help me, Sir Archi-
bald?' she asked, 'I am going for—
for the first time in my life, to dis-
obey papa, and instead of waiting for
Harold to come back, I will get you to
help me.'

'Miss Morgan,' I said, 'you are
going to be disobedient, and I am to
help at it! I am shocked at such prin-
ciples.'

'No, do not laugh at me; listen
instead,' she said; and her bright face
was brought level with mine as the
child—she was a child to me—kneel-
ed down to talk, clasping her arms round
Turk's neck. 'I am going to disobey
papa, Lena must come home. Look
here,' she said, unfolding a newspaper
and pointing to a passage. 'On board
H. M. transport Ariadne, homeward
bound from India, Major Laurence,
of H. M. 10th Hussars.' I have written
to Lena, and asked her to come—my
dear, dear sister. Her home must be
here now. Only what will papa say?'

May Morgan hid the newspaper, and
the justice never saw it. A few days
after she came to me, her face flushed
and excited.

'Sir Archibald,' she said, 'I have
seen Lena! She is at the 'Blue Boar,'
and she has a little girl, the only one
that lived, three years old. Pat says
it's Lena herself again. Poor Lena,
she is quite broken-hearted! Now,
Sir Archibald, you must help me in
my scheme. I want you to do what
my courage even fails to think of. Papa
has never been angry with me, and I
could not bear to see him angry now.
What I want you to do is to allow
Lena's child to be with you to-night
here, when papa comes to sit with you?'

'I will do anything I can for you.'
I said, pressing one of the small hands
which were busy clasping and unclasping
themselves in extreme nervousness.

'Let the little one come here,—I am
not afraid of the justice. I do not
think he will be very angry.'

That I said, more to reassure her
than because I thought it, for my real
opinion was that Justice Morgan would
never forgive me. But what could I
do, with those sad gray eyes fixed so
pleadingly upon mine? I knew then
that I loved May Morgan with the
whole passion of my life; and, had she
asked it, I would have braved the dis-
pleasure of thousands.

TO BE CONTINUED

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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At Heart's Content, now occupied by
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Fittings of a large English and American
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In addition to the above, the subscri-
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Nov.

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ing necessities or Life.

These famous Pills purify the blood
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Its Searching and Healing Prop-
erties are known through-
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For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,
Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers,
It is an infallible remedy. It effectually
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And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines
throughout the Civilized World; with
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The Trade Marks of these Medicines
are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any
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who may keep the American Counterfeit
for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the
label on the Pots and Boxes. The
address is not 533, Oxford Street,
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The undersigned thankful for pa-
vours informs his friends and the
trade, that he continues to manage the
Collection of Debts due by persons resid-
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Notary Public Commissioner Supreme
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greater publicity than necessary given
to any matter.

The proprietor of any newspapers
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.
Bay Roberts.

G. W. R. HIERLHY.

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T. W. SPRY,
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COMMERCIAL BANK OF
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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
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By order of the Board
R. BROWN,
Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct al
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The OINTMENT is the only reliable re-
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For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs,
Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin
Diseases it is no equal.

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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 Medi-
cines are only made by me, at 533 Ox-
ford 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 coun-
terfeits 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 ven-
ture upon asking from all honorable
persons, to assist me, and the Public, as
far as may lie in their power, in de-
nouncing this shameful Fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine
Medicines, bears the British Govern-
ment Stamp, with the words "HOLLO-
WAY'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 Counter-
feits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY
533, Oxford Street, London,

NOTICE,

ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND
WITH THE

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A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGIONS
AND—THIS

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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
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May 22nd, 1879

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October 16, 1879.

Vol. I

THE CARBONEAR

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THURSDAY MORNING

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(Payable half-yearly)

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