

THE GUILTEAU TRIAL.

Washington, Dec. 20.—It having been rumored this afternoon that Guiteau had committed suicide, a reporter visited the jail and found the prisoner in an unusually good condition. He grasped the reporter by the hand and said "I am happy to see you. I was shut off from the world so long and deprived of news-papers and my letters from relatives by that miserable Corbhill that it is quite a treat now to be able to receive my friends."

Lord Tenterden, who has, by Her Majesty's wish, undertaken the arrangements for the wedding of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, is daily engaged at the Foreign Office furthering the project. It is understood that the Government of Waldeck, with whom Lord Tenterden is in communication, will place no barrier in the way of the Royal nuptials taking place in England, which is her Majesty's desire.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible, they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies, none they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD

- The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents, all forwarding subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.
Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher; Mr. G. W. R. Flegelby.
Dorset's Cove—Mr. M. Moore.
Dorset's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
Little Bay—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
Little Bay—Mr. Joseph Rendell.
Little Bay—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
Little Bay—Mr. F. Murphy.
Little Bay—Mr. P. Templeman.
Little Bay—Mr. A. Gardner.
Little Bay—Mr. James Evans.
Little Bay—Mr. E. Murray.
Little Bay—Mr. Woodford.
Little Bay—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 a certain day, evening.

CARBONAR HERALD
Hon. labor and heritage.
CARBONAR, JAN. 12, 1882.

THE HARBOR GRACE HIGH SCHOOL.

We understand that the Rev. D. M. McGreggor, D. D., Ph. D., opened the new Institution at Harbor Grace on (yesterday) Thursday, the 12th inst. He lectured in the Temperance Hall on the preceding Tuesday to a very large and attentive audience, in reference to the educational works which it is in contemplation to have effected. The Bishop presided on the occasion, and introduced the Lecturer.

It is impossible to condense the matter of the Lecture. The most we can do is to point out some of the considerations offered during its delivery. The speaker referred in the beginning to the promise held out by the public men of the island, and firmly believed in by the inhabitants generally, that the approaching development of resources, to be effected by the Railway project, in the mineral and agricultural capabilities of the island, is indication of a great and upward change. To prepare for the coming change, the young men of Newfoundland must be educated, or strangers will come in and walk to the front in every avenue. The training that sufficed in the past will be insufficient in the future. Steps must be taken at once; for mighty changes are imminent, and "activity is the watchword of the world."

Education must be religious as well as secular. The latter imparts knowledge but does not refine and ennoble the mind. It makes men cleverer citizens but not better men, or better members of society. God desires men to advance in branch of knowledge secular as well as religious; but above all he desires them to be virtuous; and the more virtuous a pupil is the better adapted he is to make progress even in secular instruction. Religion therefore must enter into every scholastic institute.

Everything that deadens the moral feeling is an obstacle to the progress of pupils. Novel reading, particularly of the sentimental kind, is especially injurious. It creates a distaste for severer studies and, in fact, for any earnest species of diligent application. It prevents the laying of that solid foundation which goes with us through life, and fits us to grapple perseveringly with difficulties. It promotes one's thinking for oneself; and unless one learns to think deeply one had better never open a primer.

Steady regular attendance at School is indispensable, not merely to generate punctual habits, but also to acquire a sufficient stock of knowledge. The day lost is frequently irretrievable; it is like an unploughed, unweeded spot in a garden; fruitless itself it breeds tares which adulterate the surrounding corn. It produces superficial knowledge, while any other than thorough knowledge is farcical.

School learning must be practical, that is, it must be shaped to suit one's future vocation in life. Learning which is merely abstract is useless outside the School, unless it may perchance whet the edge of the mind, and thus make it more discriminating and acute. One subject well mastered shows more brain power than a general smattering of a dozen sciences.

Large classes are beneficial. The friction of mind on mind sharpens the intellectual edge. There is an honest enthusiasm in a crowd which is not found in the isolated individual, and which tends to make pupils upright and fearless. It helps to destroy all underhand work—undermining, underplotting, and eavesdropping.

It is however impossible to recapitulate all that was said by the Reverend and learned lecturer. He concluded by indicating with much force the necessity of acquiring a thoroughly good knowledge of the English language, its accent, pronunciation, and classic authors in verse and prose.

A vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. D. McInnis, seconded by A. T. Drysdale, Esq., and carried with much enthusiasm. The principal inhabitants of the place, ladies and gentlemen, were present, to the number of about 800.

TELEGRAM "CAUGHT" AT ITS OLD WORK.

How they try to Gull the People with Imaginary Correspondence.

BLACKHEAD FALSIFIED.

We understand the people of Bay-Verde are determined to oppose the present Government at the coming general elections. A Black Head correspondent informs us that "Mr. Penny must give place to a man of sufficient moral courage to faithfully represent the district and oppose the reckless and dishonest policy of Messrs. Whiteway and Shea's Railway-at-any-Price Administration." Already, we are assured, committees, embracing leading men from various settlements along the Shore, have been formed and preparations made for holding caucuses and doing other preliminary work. Our correspondent also states that "the future Standard-bearer of the free and independent electors of Bay-Verde District will have to subscribe to the people's platform before his nomination."

As Mr. Penny above referred to is a native and resident of this town, and as such we always feel it our duty to uphold and defend those persons from the vile attacks and false outpourings of the Editor-in-Chief of the Telegram. Had Mr. P. been resident in any other place, and unknown to us we would probably have let the matter drop, though knowing it to be an absurd falsehood. But, on the contrary, he is personally known to us, and we believe him to be an energetic and promising young man, and one whose weight may yet be felt on the floors of the Assembly, though he is not a "sixteen stoner." Of course on entering the Assembly, 1878, he was a juvenile in politics, and very widely abstained from indulging in long speeches, but probably after his four years political schooling he will be able to come out more firmly next time, and no doubt the people have confidence enough in him to give him a fair trial. If we want good sound native politicians we must give them time. Mr. Penny, during his term of office has maintained for the North Shore the earnest consideration of the Government in all matters brought under his notice, and what more can any district expect from the best and ablest statesman. A Blackhead correspondent informs the Telegram that Mr. P. must give place to a man of moral courage. That won't go down, Mr. Telegram, every person who have the pleasure of Mr. P.'s acquaintance cannot but know that he is a man both of moral and courage, and any person who knows

anything about the district of Bay-Verde is well aware that Black Head is his stronghold, and not a man in it would be found to pen such lines as those, and what is more, many in Black Head are by family or otherwise connected with Mr. Penny. Now, we would have given a little credence to this if he had said a Lower Island Cove correspondent; but, if we remember right, he (the Editor) is played out there, as things have much altered since he last heard from them, and his chances of receiving a requisition from them are now very slim as his party have decided on bringing out Mr. Frost in his stead. With regard to the forming of committees we can say, without fear of contradiction, and we say it boldly, that not a single committee has yet been formed, and like the mass of lies compiled into a Brigus letter all these things have yet to happen. In the name of truth we leave you for the present to atone for those few little lies before charging you with others of a more serious nature.

A PROGRESSIVE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

CARBONAR AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

We had the pleasure of meeting, on Wednesday last, Mr. O. J. Keough who, we learn, preparatory to his trip to Britain, was on a flying visit to his friends and relatives, all of whom were more than happy to see one who has so far done honor to this town, in which he was born and reared, and proved himself to be one of the many successful pupils of the zealous and painstaking Lawrence McKay, Esq., J. P. Mr. Keough, after remaining with his family over night took his departure at a early hour next morning for Saint John's, where he left on Saturday last for the "old country," for the purpose of forming a company to work his mine at North-West Arm, Holyrood.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE MINE. The mine is situated in the head of Conception Bay, and is bounded by the sea and the main Road, and within 100 yards of the Railway line. It has been prospected by a competent miner named McGrath, who gives a very flattering account of the "hidden treasure," which is found in large quantities of "gray ore," embedded in slate. The deposit is supposed to be very abundant, as it has been found at several points. In addition to the above, and on the same claim has been found some splendid specimens of gold in quartz, which from its bearings is supposed to be a "lead" from the gold region of Brigus. In conclusion we wish this enterprising gentleman every success, and congratulate his parents and friends on his new undertaking.

At 11 o'clock the Jurors took their seats and were in the usual way sworn. His Worship I. L. McNeil, Esq., addressed them at some length in his able and impressive manner, giving very great attention, in the course of his remarks to the furtherance of the Permissive Bill, now in contemplation, and expressed his wish to see it become Law. After which the Grand Jury retired for some time and returned into Court with the following Presentment:

GRAND JURY ROOM.
Jan. 2nd, 1882.
The Grand Jury would call attention to the dangerous part of the Main Street between James Kelly's and Dwyers old Stores, and would suggest the necessity of a railing for public safety.
The Grand Jury would suggest that the Public Wharf be piled at the sides, at present it is unfit and dangerous for vessels lying there, owing to obstructions at its sides.
The Grand Jury would call attention to the Public Pumps in the rear of Capt. Fooks, and request they be put in working order.
The Grand Jury are pleased to find that measures are being taken to extend the Railway to Carbonar, and trust that a Survey will shortly be made for that purpose.
(Signed) F. T. BEMISTER,
For Self and fellow Jurors.

Fresh air is indispensable, but when you need a fresh pen be sure it is one of Esterbrook's make. Wholesale agents in Montreal, Robert Miller, Son & Co., 15 Victoria Square.

Correspondence
(To the Editor of Carbonar Herald.)

DEAR SIR,—
For the past month or more I have heard much concerning the Permissive Bill, and the probability of its passing in this District with but very little trouble. Mr. Editor, as you are no doubt aware, I am, and always have been, opposed to drunkenness and liquor drinking to excess, and (thank God) have a ways refrained from it. But in doing so I would never, no never, make any effort whatsoever to compel a District of such importance as this to shut out totally the sale of liquor. It is not because I am opposed to it or that I am afraid my sons may not walk in the path of sobriety that I must rise in "my might" and call all my friends "up in arms" against the four or five respectable publicans who are doing, or are striving to do, a respectable liquor business, and who cannot account for the few who may in the festive season over estimate their carrying capacities and moor themselves to the public street, or anchor in the police office, to "go on dock next day." Better, yes! much better have them there than on the Harbor Grace road with a bottle in their pocket and the hull probably below Plum-off's floating line, in a blinding snow storm like that of Saturday night. This is not in accordance with the Christian charity which we hear preached by many of the promoters of the Bill, viz:—"Help one another," "love your neighbor as yourself," "do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you," &c. I wonder how would any of the promoters of this Bill like to see the publicans go around with a requisition to obstruct in the slightest way their business much more to shut it down total if possible. Why should we, the people of Carbonar, be denied the privilege enjoyed by the people of a town but three miles distant. The matter will be this and nothing less, but goodness knows how much more.—Our people will not be a free people, they will not be able to go out and get their gas, as free citizens, they will have to walk three miles for it or make their own house a liquor store. If they go to Harbor Grace they meet with scarce friends and strange foes and no knowing what may be the result. Many habits will be only glad for an excuse to go to Harbor Grace to buy their necessities and take a good feed of Ham, probably forgetting what they went for, any anxious mother and son will eagerly watch the majestic saddle to see emerging over it, their husband, brother, or other relative. Many a broken hearted wife the Permissive Bill will cause to roam the Harbor Grace Road late and early. Those who will not go but will send somebody to carry the can, I fear not a few of them will meet the fate of poor John Adams who lived in the parish of Southwell.

A Carrier, who carried his can to his mouth well;
He carried so much, and he carried so fast.
He could carry no more—so was carried at last;
For, the liquor he drank, being too much for one,
He could not carry off,—so he's now a Dragoon.

In conclusion, I would ask if the promoters of this Bill will buy up all the liquor in the hands of the publicans at the time of the passage of the Bill, and "stok it in fifty ratons of water." If not, what will they do with it, are the Publicans to be at the loss of their stock in trade to please the wafles and laucies of the few promoters.

Yours, etc.,
JUSTICE.

(To the Editor of Carbonar Herald)
Harbor Grace, Jan. 10th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—
I read a letter in the last number of your journal "A Painter," condemning the action taken by John Mann & Co's firm with regard to certain men who he says have built up that firm. Though correct in pointing out the principal points in the letter of "A Painter," I will with your permission ask him a few questions:—Was not the bricks laid, and the planks also, when Captain Thomey entered the employ? Is Captain Thomey treated any worse than several others of his fellow Captains who go too far East on Sundays, or as some designate them, "men who haul seals on Sundays?" Have Captain Thomey been more than ten years in the firm, and were not all the bricks and planks in their places when he came into the firm? Certainly he was a good means of keeping them in their places and I must admit he is worthy of being Commodore of a more extensive fleet than that of John Mann & Co's. Why was this name made mention of any more than Capt Green, Keeffe's the Pamphrey's, the Hennebury's and several others, who have been in the firm from father to son, and some of them are treated worse than Captain Thomey, without any reasonable or just cause, but to make room for in-

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