

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

John A. Rochfort
Editor & Proprietor

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, AUGUST 14 1879.

No 13.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
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J. A. ROCHFORD,
Herald Office, Water St.,
Carbonear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROUTE

OF THE
LABRADOR MAIL STEAMER,
1879.

(The Northern Coastal Steamer will
Connect with this Service at
Battle Harbor.)

LABRADOR Steamer to leave St.
John's on the 10th July, call at
Harbor Grace—thence to Battle Har-
bor; from Battle Harbor direct to
Salmon River, calling at Henley Har-
bor, thence on return calling at Blanc
Sablon, Forteau, L'Anse-au-Loup, Red
Bay, Chateau, Henley, Chimney Tickle
and Cape Charles.

PROCEEDING NORTH—From Battle
Harbor to Spear Harbor, Francis Har-
bor Bight, Dead Island, Venison Island
Punch Bowl, Bateaux, Indian Tickle
Grady, and then go direct to Indian
Harbor, Mannoek's Island, Black and
Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Tur-
navick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape
Harrison, Sleigh Tickle, Holton, Early
Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Ticks,
Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor,
Rigonette, Pack's Harbor, and Indes-
pendent, two last places alternately.

Long Island and South East Cove,
alternately.

Grady.

Indian Tickle.

Bateaux and Domino alternately.

Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, alter-
nately.

Comfort Bight and Bolster's Rock,
alternately.

Venison Island.

Tub Harbor and Snug Harbor, al-
ternately.

Dead Island.

Ship Harbor and Scrammy Bay,
alternately.

Fishing Ship's Harbor and Francis
Harbor Bight, alternately.

Little Harbor.

Murray and Spear Harbors, alter-
nately, and thence to Battle Harbor.

The following trips will be the same
as above except after the first round
trip in September the steamer will not
be required to go north of Holton, but
after that trip must call at all Harbors
between Bateaux and Henley Harbor,
or Herring Fishery news.

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-Master General.
St. John's, June, 1879.

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 30th June, 1879, will be payable
at the Banking House in Duckworth
Street, on and after SATURDAY, the
12th instant, during the usual hours of
business.

By order of the Board,
R. BROWN,
Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir John
HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight
Grand Cross of the Most
St. Michael & St. George,
Governor & Commander
in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland
and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by
the Legislature of this Colony,
in the 41st year of the Reign of Her
Majesty, entitled, "An Act respecting
the fishery of Lobsters," it is enacted,
that "The Governor in Council may,
after such public enquiry and notice as
shall be deemed expedient, from time to
time, by order, restrict, or prohibit,
either entirely or subject to any excep-
tions and regulations, the fishing for and
taking of Lobsters within any District
or part of Districts in this Colony
named in the Order, during such period
either in every year or in such number
of years as may be limited by the Order
and may by the Order provide for en-
forcing the Order and any restriction
or regulation contained therein, by fines
not exceeding One Hundred Dollars;"
that "All Orders made, and all altera-
tions or revocations of Orders made
under this Act, shall be published in
the Royal Gazette and one other News-
paper in the Colony, for the period of
One Month before the same shall take
effect;" and that all offences against
this Act, or against any Order made in
pursuance of this Act, may be prosecuted,
and all fines under this Act or any
such Order, may be recovered with cost
of suit, on summary conviction before
a Stipendiary Magistrate; and in de-
fault of payment of any fine, the same
may be recovered by distress and sale
of the offenders Goods and Chatties; or
in case of such default he may be com-
mitted to prison for a period not ex-
ceeding Three Months, or until pay-
ment."

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, by
and with the advice of my Council, do
order that—1st. No person shall, with
in any District in the colony, between
the 5th day of August and the 31st
day of the same Month, inclusive, in
any year, fish for, Catch, Kill, Sell,
or have in his possession, any Lobsters
for the purpose of being Canned or Tin-
ned, or put or preserved in Tins or
Cans otherwise, for Exportation; and
upon the Person Fishing for, Catching,
Killing, Buying, Selling or having in
his possession any Lobsters within the
said period, shall in all cases devolve
the proof that such Lobsters are not for
the purposes aforesaid.

2d. Soft shelled and young Lob-
sters, of less size than Nine Inches in
length, measuring from Head to Tail,
exclusive of Claws or Feelers, shall not
be at any time Fished for, Caught,
Killed, Bought, Sold or Possessed, but
when caught by accident in Nets or
other Fishing apparatus, lawfully used
for other Fish, such Soft shelled and
young Lobsters shall be forthwith liber-
ated alive, at the risk and cost of the
Owner of, or Person working such Net
or apparatus, or whom in every case
shall devolve the proof of such actual
liberation.

3d. All Offenders against the pro-
visions of these Orders shall be subject
to a fine not exceeding One Hundred
Dollars, or imprisonment for a period
not exceeding Three Months for each
Offence.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal
at the Government House, in
St. John's, this Nineteenth
day of May, A. D. 1879.
By His Excellency's Command,
E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE.

EXCURSIONISTS,
OR others travelling around CONCEPTION
BAY, or visiting HEART'S CONTENT, can
always secure

A GOOD TEAM,
Upon application to
THOMAS CULLEN,
Water Street, West, Carbonear
Near the Court House

NEWS PER MAIL.

European.

The Prince of Wales, in proposing
the toast of "the Army and Navy,"
at a dinner in aid of the London
Hospital, said: In proposing the toast
of the Army one's thoughts are car-
ried to a land where a war is now
raging. I allude to the campaign in
South Africa, and in referring to that
campaign it is impossible for me not
to allude to a subject which, painful
as it is, is in the thoughts of every
one in this room. (Cheers.) I al-
lude to the untimely death of a brave
young man, who was the guest of
our country, and who has fallen in
this war. I know that this event
has caused grief and pain to all
in this country, from the highest
to the lowest. [Hear, hear.] I know
that my countrymen look with pride
and pleasure to the fact that a young
man like the late Prince Imperial
should have gone forth to a distant
country in order to assist in a war
which we are carrying on, and the
hope might have existed that he
would return to show his thankfulness
to our countrymen for the hospi-
tality which we gave him while
he was in exile. When I speak of
him personally I can only say that
a more charming or more promising
young man rarely existed. If it had
been the will of Providence that he
should succeed his father in ruling a
great neighboring country, I have
every reason to believe that he would
have proved an admirable Sovereign,
and that, like his father, he would
have been a true and great ally of
this country. [Cheers.] It is not
necessary to allude further to this
subject; but I feel sure that all in
this room will sympathize most sin-
cerely with that august lady, his
bereaved mother. [Hear, hear.] It
may be gratifying to this assemblage
to hear that it is but a few hours
ago that I was at Chiselhurst, and,
though I neither saw nor sought to
see the Empress, it will be gratify-
ing for us to know that her health
was more satisfactory. [Hear, hear.]

The watch found by the body of
the late Prince Imperial had doubt-
less been left by the Zulus under the
supposition that it was a charm,
which, if taken would render the
holder liable to the ill-luck of the
previous wearer. It was an ordinary
timepiece, and was purchased by
Napoleon I, when he was a lieutenant
of artillery. He wore it as First
Consul, as Emperor, and until his
last sickness at St. Helena. Napo-
leon III, became its owner, and wore
it during his attempts at revolution
at Strasburg and Boulogne. From
the time that he became President
to the hour of his death at
Chiselhurst he never separated him-
self from it. The ex-Empress sub-
sequently gave it to her son, who
wore it constantly. It often requir-
ed repairs, even during the time of
its first wearer. He looked at it one
day while talking with Marshal
Berthier, and found that it had
stopped. Berthier asked why he
did not procure a better one. "What
can you expect of a watch?" said
Napoleon. "We shall have to stop
one day ourselves." The locket worn
by the Prince had been brought from
Egypt by the first Napoleon, who
also wore the sword taken by the
Zulus. The gold chain had belonged
to Napoleon II.

On Thursday, 17th ult., a pam-
phlet, understood to be written by a
prominent member of the Home Rule
party in Parliament, and entitled,
"An Appeal to the Liberals," was
circulated among the members of the
House of Commons. It proposes an
alliance between the Liberal party
and the Home Rulers, on the ground
that they have been and are natural
allies, and argues that the policy
pursued by the Liberals regarding
the foreign administration of the
Government justifies them in sup-
porting the demands of the Irish
party, and also declares that the
Home Rulers can never become the
allies of the Conservative policy, but

can only support them for Irish
purposes, and deals in detail with
the Irish question in which an alli-
ance is proposed.

Advices from Hayti to the 12th
inst., to British papers, report great
riots at Port-au-Prince. The disor-
ders which are caused by a bitter
party conflict between the Liberals
and Nationals, began on June 30th,
during a sitting of the Chambers. A
party of the Liberals fired upon Gen-
eral Canal, a brother of the president
and member of the Chamber of De-
puties. The General was not hurt,
but the sitting was immediately sus-
pended. Fierce fighting then com-
menced in the streets. The Nationals
held the palace and the Liberals er-
ected barricades and fired many
houses, killing the Minister of War,
who was trying to disperse the mob.
President Canal, on July 1st, request-
ed the British Consul to assemble his
foreign colleagues to consult with the
rebels, but the United States Minis-
ter and the French Charge d'Affaires
alone complied with the request, the
others pleading risk to life from
bullets, which were raging around.
Therefore the representatives of Eng-
land, France and the United States
alone entered into a conference with
the rebels. President Canal offered
the rebels full pardon and leave to
embark unmolested to any port they
desired, but the rebels stoutly refused
the conditions and fighting contin-
ued.

On July 2nd the President again
had resort to the diplomatic body,
but this time the United States Min-
ister refused to interfere and Presi-
dent Canal thereupon sent a letter
to the rebels, which they tore to
pieces. The fighting was kept up
all day, but on July 3rd the patience
of the President became exhausted
and he determined to act. Cannon
were placed a quarter of mile from
the front of the house occupied by
the rebels, and the first shell set fire
to one of the houses, and immedi-
ately all were in a blaze. The rebels
scattered in every direction. The
finance department with all docu-
ments was destroyed. On the July
4th the Liberals had disappeared,
and their principal leaders taken
prisoners. During the riots in the
capitol, Gonaires, Saint Marc and
Arcachere rose in the insurrection,
and at last accounts were in the
hands of the rebels.

An inquest was opened the on
14th ult., at the University College
Hospital, London, on the body of
George Greigg, aged nineteen, who
was stabbed by his father on the
Thursday preceding, and died on the
same day. The mother of deceased
testified that her son was too lazy to
work, and was of hasty temper. She
heard that he had threatened his
father that day. The deceased was
often abusive and had assaulted both
his father and his mother frequently.
Her husband was very kind.—Mr.
Maxwell said deceased died of a
wound inflicted with a knife. A num-
ber of medical students who attend-
ed were so unruly that they were
ejected from court, and the inquest
was thereafter adjourned. On Thurs-
day the jury returned a verdict, of
"Manslaughter under extreme pro-
vocation."

Lord Salisbury, who made a joke
last week about the "Circassians"
of Lord Hartington's army, will be
dismayed to learn that his own
friends, the real original Circassian
irregulars, are once more in a state
of unpleasant activity. The "Times"
correspondent at Constantinople re-
ports that the population of Adabaz-
ar, on the east coast of the Sea of
Marmora, are terrorized by these
gentry, who number about 40,000.
Cases of robbery, cattle lifting, and
murder are of daily occurrence. The
peasants only venture a short dis-
tance from their villages when they
have bought the protection of a Cir-
cassian chief, and even in their homes
it is only by paying black mail that
they can obtain tolerable security of
life and property. Turks and Chris-
tians are alike oppressed and mur-
dered by these savage hordes.

How Drunkards are cured in Aberdeen.

During the last few months, says the
Aberdeen "Express," a course of intem-
perance, has been carried on in Aberdeen
with apparently most successful results.
About the beginning of the present year
a paragraph appeared in our columns nar-
rating the extraordinary success which
attended the efforts of a Chicago physi-
cian to cure drunkards of their craving
for spirituous liquors by the use of a
medicine prepared from the red Peruvian
bark. Among the persons whose at-
tention was attracted by the story were
several gentlemen of influence in Aber-
deen, to whom it occurred to give the
supposed remedy a particle trial. These
gentlemen brought the matter under the
notice of Dr. Stewart, of the Heathcot
Hydropathic Establishment, at the same
time making the proposal which had
suggested itself to their minds—name-
ly, that a patient such as would make
the case, so to speak, a test one, should
be put through a course of treatment at
Heathcot. They were gratified to find
Dr. Stewart quite as much interested in
the matter as they themselves were, and
ready to bear a share in the expense of
the experiment, for such it was.

Without loss of time the work was
commenced, and little difficulty was ex-
perienced in finding a suitable patient
to operate upon. An inebriate was con-
veyed to Heathcot about four months
ago, and at once put under the treat-
ment, which may be here described.
The remedy is said to have been dis-
covered by Dr. U'Unger, of Chicago,
and the sole ingredient used in its pre-
paration is the red Peruvian bark ('Cin-
chona Rubra') known among druggists
as "quill bark," from the fact that it is
obtained from twigs about the size of a
quill. The bark is reduced to powder,
and soaked in diluted alcohol, after
which its bulk is lessened by one-half
being strained or evaporated off. On
the first and second days the medicine
which, it is prepared state, bears the
technical name of 'Extractum Cin-
chona Rubrae Liquidum, is adminis-
tered to the patient in the proportion of
a teaspoonful every three hours, the tongue
being occasionally moistened in the
intervals between the doses. On the
third day the dose is reduced to half
spoonful, quarter-spoonful, and sub-
sequently to fifteen, ten, and five drops.
The treatment is continued, on an
average for eight days—in extreme cases,
for thirty days. Like the well-known
preparation derived from the same
source—quinine—the 'Extractum'
Cinchonae is a powerful tonic, but it
possesses the quality which quinine lacks
of inspiring those that partake of it
with a thorough, and for the time un-
conquerable aversion to spirituous liquors.

At Heathcot the treatment was in
effect, as we have indicated, and almost
from its commencement it developed the
most extraordinary results. After the
few doses the intense craving for drink
became less, and gradually disappeared;
while in place of it there was manifest-
ed a not less marked aversion to the al-
cohol which shortly grew into positive
disgust. The treatment was continued
for three months, after a lapse of which
period the patient returned to Aberdeen
with a color on his cheeks that for years
had been absent, and such health and
vigour in his movements as could not
fail to carry conviction regarding the
result of the work. The report gives
details of other instances of cures effect-
ed.

One of the most remarkable discover-
ies made in the recently unburied li-
brary of Sargor, made at Ninevah about
4,000 years ago, is the fact that the
Seventh day "Sabbath" was observed
and kept as a day of rest and almost
Jewish strictness; the king on it was
forbidden to eat cooked fruit or meat, to
change his clothes, or wear white robes,
to drive his chariot, to sit in judgment,
to review his troops, or to take medi-
cine.

The Diamond which adorned the tiara
of Pius IX., and was bequeathed by
him to his successor, Leo XIII., is one
of the finest stones known. It came
from the treasury of the Duke of Bur-
gundy, seized at Grandson. It was sold
after the battle to a Jew of Berne for
three crowns, and then successively for
5,000 and 6,000 ducats, and afterwards
purchased for 14,000 by Luigi Sforza
from whom it passed into the hands of
Pope Julius II for 20,000 ducats.