

ment, and bring it up to another dis- solution of Parliament before May. Now mark Murty's prophecy. I'm not the savior of any society, and the only mistake I ever had was on a savings bank where I could only keep thirty shillings for a fortnight by a great deal of the interest accruing for the purpose of a spree; but I'm bound to do things to you all the same that what I say will come to pass in the natural un- unraveling of the tangle.

I'll give you proof positive that the 'Castle is right in the head these times. They're forgin this indictment in a back room guarded by poils for the last couple of months, and blunted as many quills on it as the goose in half a county would supply, and as the last result and finalism up of all the contrivin' and coun- terconspirin' they can't tell the differ between Michael the angelic and Malachi that wore the collar of gold. What did they do but put the letter into the charge-sheet instead of the former, and I hear that the same Mike has a chance of creepin' clean and clear out of the trap through this keyhole. There's othe- er craks in the edifice that I'm not arhitocot enough to discover; but I'm sure if there is as much in the way of a slit it is that ye could introduce the point of a lawyer's tongue into, and that's the sharpest instrument in creation, the gap will be wide enough for the ould coach and six. Well, it brings back former times, and may be well have the whole fourteen year in a group of marble on the middle of the Bridge near Dan himself and then there will be three generations of patriots all in a row, beginnin' with O'Connell and passin' gloriously from Smith O'Brien to Mister Biggar. Our patriots is gettin' smaller and smaller, Denis, at every of fer. There were giants in these days, in these there-

Let me tel you a little anecdote and seal up my note. I was conversin' a carman yesterday, and sez he, "Is there any chance at all, of gettin' land for the peop e?" "Certainly," ask I, to draw him out, "didn't ye read it in the paper, and I read also that sea he, 'read it in paper, and read also that Mister Parnell promised us Repeal after, and if that was put first I'd be satisfied?' 'How is that?' sez I. 'I'd like to know who is the peop e,' he says, 'because if the English Government has the doin' of it, accordin' to Mister Parnell's wishes, a great many decent peop e and deserving men will not get nothin' and the farmers will prevent them from makin a push for their rights. 'You're talkin' riddes,' sez I. 'What d'ye mean?' I mean, sez he, 'that we won't be satisfied with a peasant proprietary;—two P's or three P's—we, the cartmen and coalporters, O'Connell's ould Guard and the only quality of the Repeal times left—we'll have our own share, and nothin' less than the County Du- lin for a garden, includin' the Hill of Howth, will content us. So prepare for the New Agitation! The popularity of the present dynasty of dis- turbers is on the decline.' Yours truly, MURTY.

AGENTS FOR HERALD
The followin gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents all in- ending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.
Briggs—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher
By Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. Hurler
Heart's Delight—Mr. M. Moore
Bell's Cove } Mr. Richard Walsh, Post
Little Bay } Office Little Bay,
Turlingale—Mr. W. T. Roberts
Fogo—Mr. Joseph Redell
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy
Bowenista—Mr. P. Templeman
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner
Bay de's de—Mr. James Evans
Collier—Mr. Hean
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
HARBORMAIN—Mr. E. Murray
SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford
HLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.
NOTICE.—This paper will not be de- livered to any subscribers for a less term than six months—single copies four- pence.
All correspondence intended for pub- lication must be sent in, not later than Tuesday evening.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD
"Forget labor—our noblest heritage"
CARBONEAR, DEC. 9th.

In taking up this subject to-day we are induced to do so for the purpose of considering its utility to the public interests and the means to be adopted to ensure to the public that punctual and satisfactory performance reason- ably to be expected from a service so liberally subsidized from the public revenue. Before entering upon the consideration of this special branch of our local steam service, we would observe with regard to steam communi- cation generally, that as a means of communication, committee and cor- respondence, its manifold advantages

are invaluable to all civilized com- munities. However, to enable the public fully and freely to avail of these ad- vantages, it is absolutely necessary, nay indispensable, that such communi- cation should be established upon a footing so clearly and unmistakably defined that even in no single instance should class or individual interest or convenience be permitted to interfere with the punctual performance of the public service. To return to the sub- ject of the Conception Bay steam service, whilst it will be generally con- ceded that within the past few years a marked improvement has taken place in the steamer Lady Glover in the general performance of her duty giving every satisfaction to the public, still from time to time, serious causes for complaint have arisen either from un- due detention of the steamer beyond her usual time of departure or diversion from her usual route for the purpose of subserving individual or private interests. Now when such irregularities are permitted to interfere with the due and faithful fulfilment of the public service, grave dissatisfaction will not only be found to exist, but serious injury may also result to the public interests. Surely as we before ob- served, when the public revenue of the colony is made to contribute so liberally to the maintenance of this service the public are entitled to the benefits derivable therefrom without being subject to the inconvenience arising from individual whim or caprice. Not alone are the people of Conception Bay interested in this service, but also the people of St. John's, who on various occasions have had cause to complain of serious interruptions caused by ir- regularities in their business relations as have referred to. Under these circum- stances we feel that the time is now fully arrived when the public have a right to expect that such measures be adopted as shall not alone put an end to all undue interference with, but shall in the future ensure a faithful, satisfac- tory and punctual performance of a service of such vital importance to the interests of all sections of this large and important Bay.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald
St. John's, December 6.

Dear Sir,—
You ask for news. There is, as of Solomon says nothing new under the sun and as we claim to "naabit under" that luminous orb, so to speak, there is nothing new under, above, around or near us, that I know of, worth the telling. Well may be that is going a little bit too far, as Mike said, I saw a female woman the other day that didn't fly a lam O'Shanter-Skysail. In fact she seemed, to imply from a few mon-sal conversation I had with her privately, that she lived not for lam O'Shanter alone, but considered that there were other things even in this present world that make life worth living and that it came to a choice between lam O'Shanter and the world to come she'd select the world to come. I note these sentiments for they are rare in this age and consequently refreshing. They relieve us from that amidead shamble of human life which our every day surround- ings cast. Truly, quite a remarkable woman.

A very remarkable wedding was recently consummated. It is considered among those that know, quite a politico union, combinin the protective interests of insurance with the auxiliary mechanism of igneous prevention. Long may their b'g'g' draw.

No there is positively no news. The Court is now sitting. I mean the Supreme Court, with the three Judges. The other Supreme Court, with the two Judges and the two Chairman of Quarter Sessions is sitting all the time. Judge Piment is an elegant acquisition to the Bench. He has a happy rapid facility of disposing of business and grasping long and complicated questions that is quite reassuring. He must often doubtless dwell with a sigh of regret upon those former more arduous times.

"When o'er the hills and far away,
Beyond their almost purple rim,
Beyond the night across the day,
The happy client loved him."

It is a great satisfaction to have thorough Judges and we have been exceptionally fortunate, much more so than in the neighbouring provinces. As a lawyer Judge Piment had a career of success most singular. This would not be obvious to any but a careful and competent ob- server. The public in general are very inferior observers of anything but the general results. This success was only in a very small degree referable to what we call luck, tho' no doubt that was a powerful element, but consisted in that practical grasp of every question in all its bearings, which indicates a mind of strong native sense and good judgment developed by a mastery of the theoretical part of the profession. Where future Judges are to come from is a matter of profound concern to us for it is painful to plain, that there does not exist that painstaking preparation among students

and practitioners which is essential to make the man of Law whose judgment must be equal to every sudden emergen- cy.

Judge Conroy has taken an action against the Allan Company, for sending him home to Ireland in a cattle ship. The Allan Company says that they didn't want him to go to Ireland and didn't care whether he went or not. But his worship alleges it was a national necessity. It is understood that a commission to take evidence in Ireland will be ap- pointed for by the defendant. Under this the evidence of Parnell, B'gar, Boyce, Bradlugh and Gladstone, will be given in aid of the defendant's case to show that the ree-t agrarian jokes could be got off without Mr. Conroy's assistance, but he has alleged more over that he had pressing business at a little village in the west of Ireland, of which these witnesses knew nothing. It is difficult at all times to make out these cases of Law. For 'Law is very crooked and he merchant have all.' I do think if he paid the price they should have put him in a more reputable cattle-logue. The presence of pestilent cargo of cattle would perhaps injurious effect the at- mosphere by polluting its oxygen and thus the worthy gentlemen might justly grumble at being ex- ided. To be cow- ided is more ignominious. The only plan is to take the bull by the horns as Mr. Conroy has done. But the law in such cases where a man buys a ticket and takes a passage with his eyes open applies the maxim *Caveat Emptor*.

Christmas is set down for the 25th December and promises to be a good time.

The duns are numerous and very hap- py. So let them be.

The great libel case of Shea and Her- der was tried today resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

The police are still very active in the discharge of their duties.

Insolvencies seem on the decline. That is the open avowed public insolven- cy, but the thing itself is as strong as ever.

I see that you have taken a wife. It is as easy to starve two as one. I think in nine cases out of ten, men would be better, wiser and happier, if they left the delusive rib to languish. It is a folly only of the moment. Better for a man to put up with his solitary toil and thought, depend upon his strength of mind and purpose, nourish the truth, "forget our noblest heritage," than give in to the precarious chances of an unsound and deceptive speculation. But give my love to her, may she cheer and reassure you in many a desponding moment and be the happy instrument to keep the thing going.

Adieu, Yours &c.
EUMENES W. JENKINS.
LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Elizabeth Ann Ash vs. Mary Penny.
Special Jury.

This was an action of slander for dis- famation of character, in which the Plain- tiff sought to recover damages, conse- quent upon being charged by the De- fendant with the larceny of £25, which sum was alleged to have been stolen out of Defendant's house, while the Plaintiff was staying there as a visitor. In consequence of which the Plaintiff alleged her character had been injured and her business of a dress-maker seriously damaged. The Defendant denied generally the Plaintiff's case.

On this day the Defendant's counsel stated to the Court that the case had been settled between the parties on the terms that the Defendant should un- reservedly withdraw the charge of stealing and relieve the Plaintiff from the im- putation under which she lay, should pay \$20.00 and costs of said.

On these conditions action was with- drawn.
Mr. Boone, for the Plaintiff. Mr. Winter, Q.C., for the Defendant.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald
CARBONEAR, December 7.

Dear Sir,—
The energy of our weights and measures Inspector, is having its result. Formerly one had to take what one got in the stores and rest thankful whether the weight was suspected to be too light or the measures too small, but now "we have changed all this" at least the In- spector has, for the store-keepers have to look very sharp, and give just measure or subject themselves to the vigilant eye of the Inspector of weights and measures. It is a moral pity that there is not also some means of looking after other branches of industry besides groceries, provisions coal &c, but let us hope that as science advances it will bring with it a remedy for making all dealers as honest as they can possibly be. Why, for in- stance, should a purchaser charge twenty per cent. less in some stores for exactly the same article as in others is, one of the mysteries we would like to see solved, knowing that the dealer who sells at the cheaper rate receives a legitimate profit. Or why, when a person goes into a store, say a dry goods store and asks the price of a pair of boots, he is told they are worth twenty shillings, but on account of extra considerations they will be given him, or less, for eighteen shillings, and why further is it that he or she can ul- timately secure the price for fifteen shillings, that is to say twenty-five per cent. less than it is worth and about twenty per-

cent less than was first asked? Either the vendor must have been indulging in what the French politely term a *petit mensonge de Marchand*, or he is actually giving away his goods at an "immense sacrifice." This is unjust to either the vendor or the vendee, but we strongly suspect it is to the latter. An honest straightforward man goes into a store for instance, and asks for a certain article. It is given him and he pays for it and departs. Let us suppose he has purchas- ed a pair of pants (this will apply to tail- ors as well as drapers) for 25 shillings. Immediately after another man goes in, also honest, but somewhat shrewd, and also asks for a pair of pants. A pair of precisely the same in make, texture, size, quality is placed before him and he is told the price is twenty-five shillings. Why, I bought a pair like this at so and so's last fall for fifteen shillings, "re- marks the shrewd man, and I am not prepared to pay anymore for it now." After a good deal of haggling he obtains the goods for sixteen shillings and three- pence and goes home happy. Now in these two transactions, suppose the first cost of the articles to have been say 12 shillings and six-pence each pair of pants, a legitimate per centage has been gain- ing on the latter and an illegitimate one on the former, or leaving the "tricks of trade" out of the question the man who paid down his twenty-five shillings like a gentleman has been cheated. We do not for a moment suppose that a tariff of store prices can be regulated by gov- ernment, but what we wish to point out is that there is an immorality pervading nearly all branches of trade at the present day, which is enough to make people uneasy and which is constantly increasing. We would be doing gross injustice to a good many dealers, however, wholesale or retail in the country, if we did not ex- cept them from the haggling and legal cheating, for there are many houses with only one price and in the long run it pays, for honesty is the best of policy in busi- ness, whether a man sets out on that principle for profit's sake or because he is really honest is none of our concern. There are a great many people who will not and cannot haggle or cut down prices and they are always victim and except when they strike a store that is like- themselves above huckstering. It must be admitted in dealing with this subject that the fact rests, in a great measure with the purchasers themselves, for it is their behavior which makes the trades- man a huckster. They are never happy, or satisfied except they can beat down the price and the tradesman is therefore bound to rise it in the first instance, in self defence being it ultimately down to a minimum, and this is where the injustice to the fair and square purchasers come in. When taxed with this tergiversa- tion in business the trader defends him- self by saying the practice is forced upon him, but that after all the off-handed customer is not cheated so often as one would imagine for the reason that sales- men and store clerks who know their trade can tell at a glance the people who haggle, and those who do not. There is no doubt a little force in this: we cannot believe that the mere fact of a young man spending his time as a hind counter for a number of years makes of him a Lavater things are evidently not what they seem in his christian land and age, and it would be a great benefactor and reformer who could effect a change which would injure no one but the rogue or the miser. The reformation does not of course come into the province of the weights and measures Inspector, but there are other things that do in all branches, which his intelligence and sagacity will detect in due season.

A HAWK-EYED CUSTOMER.
To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald
CARBONEAR, December 8.

Dear Sir,—
I notice with much interest that the St. John's Press are bringing under the notice of the Legislature, a subject that's long been a disgrace to the country as well as the moral character of society in general. Now, Mr. Editor, considering the people of Carbonear, form a large number of the Labrador fishing fleet, perhaps the largest from any one place in the island, I think it my duty to make a few remarks on this matter, which I trust will have the earnest consideration of the Legisla- ture. First—It should not be allow- ed that so many persons would go to the Labrador in a small schooner, more especially with women on board. Second—All merchants and planters should be made fit their vessels up in a proper condition for the accommoda- tion of a certain number of women and girls, not to have the men, women (unmarried and unmarried); yes, and in many cases dogs, pigs and goats all together on board a schooner, sometimes for upwards of twenty days, without proper food to use. It is as easy for vessel holders, planter or merchants, employing women, to fit their vessels up comfortably as not, it only takes a few extra pounds, and if it pays to bring women it will pay to treat them as such, not as cattle. I am also op- posed to having the women go down the shore as suiters, as is all right thinking people, for it is no work for women and it is beyond nature to ex- pect women to do it, but when once

shipped do it they must and worse if necessary, it also losses, to a large extent, the demand for men. To go on board a Labrador vessel as she lets go her anchor after a ten or fifteen days voyage from Labrador, is equal to going on board a sailing steamer after a four-week's sailing voyage. It is actually a disgrace to have females married or unmarried on board them in filth and dirt. It is almost an impossibility to expect under present circumstances, that girls will give up going to the Labrador, as many of them have no other means of support, but such steps should be taken by the Gov- ernment to better the condition of those poor creatures many of whom are driven there by dire necessity. The next steps we would urge upon the Government would be the establish- ment of factories or some other em- ployment in the different parts of Conception Bay which would be in- ducement enough to keep girls from the Labrador, as I feel certain the greater portion of them would accept employment in preference to going there. It may be very easy for people to say let the Government pass an Act to prevent girls from going to the Labrador; but who are there in many cases to fill their place or provide they stay home who will find them employment or support. Will the government do it. I think not at present. The only thing the Gov- ernment can do is to see that they are properly provided for on board the vessels and encourage factories and home industry to afford them em- ployment once this is done the num- ber will gradually decrease year by year without injury to either plan- ter or merchant and will better the condition of the female portion of our community both morally and finan- cially as the wages they now receive is eaten up in over charges, and slip- ped into the pockets of others.

DE FENCY.
To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald
CARBONEAR, December 8.

Dear Sir,—
It is pleasing to notice that the let- ter of "progress," which appeared in the last weeks number of the "Herald" has had the desired effect, as there now seems to be no difficulty in forming a Literary Institute in Carbonear. The establishment of such an Institution cannot fail to be productive of great benefit to the reading public of the town, more especially to the young men, to whom it will afford an opportunity of devoting their leisure hours to useful employment. Our friend Mr. Rochfort, will be glad to learn that this progressive start has been made, or rather revived here, and we shall no doubt, in due course, hear from that gentleman through the columns of the "Herald" in terms expres- sive of his appreciation of the grand move.

Trusting that the promoters of this laudable undertaking may successfully accomplish the object in view.
I remain
Yours, &c.,
BOOK-WORM.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald
CARBONEAR, December 8.

Dear Sir,—
I was much surprised to hear a few days since that Mr. E. S. Pike, had returned after completing his work in Trinity Bay, I think it but fair to write to Mr. Pike and Mr. Humphries the merit which they so honestly de- serve. They arrived at the scene of labor on the 15th ult., and commenced operations the following day, with 44 men. The first works being survey- ing, marking and cutting. The next day they increased the number to 100 men. They worked success- fully for about nine days, finally were compelled to postpone further opera- tions owing to the frost and snow putting in their unexpected appear- ance. It is surprising to see the large amount of work done in so short a time, and for a comparatively small expenditure. The work was com- menced at Heart's Delight continued until they met the road where the Pike gang stopped last September the distance being about three and a half miles. A large amount of trees may be seen piled up on either side, all of which is splendid fire wood or house- timber, and can be loaded with very little trouble. Mr. Pike speaks in the highest terms of the service rendered by Mr. Humphries, and says, had the weather continued fine for a short time a large portion of the road would be completed before a grant would be exhausted. I am also informed that ten men came to seek employment from a place 4 miles distant from

Heart's deli- breakfast all they all be Pike had them before This is, inde- early a date I remain

Dear Sir,—

One would the St. John's ment seems some emplo than going dotedly y- young girls tual. No such an inte- encourag get do they not too, on pap- colony to g- to print th- was done a- in the cour- would enab- Telegram, l- al to start a- give time a- give further- tar the tax- means tax I re-

Local

The St. GRACE.— of the Im- Blessed V- Benevolent- tence an- St. Vincen- in process- where the- Mass which- Rev. D. Fa- D. McInn- lain of the- first go-pe- the Immi- preached- After Mass- ly two bau- the Very B- Cathedral- appropriate- pective hal- Solemn Be- emonies of

Sometim- peared in t- concerning- town, whic- the desire- make a fe- the peop e- present in- men in this- overwork- form us the- from Carb- no man se- haps the t- not aware- bring the l- duty and- people of C- has done- nagement. T- Policemen- duty Sund- day and h- night. W- If this is fa- Or is this- erment. W- which we- the Inspe- a policeman- as far as C- be right ab- o'clock. J- men su- thers and- thered bet- There is a- Cove and- down there- rel and fig- insult all p- on a gentl- en men at- the interfe- who were- and went- ably receiv- often happ- the harbor- kick up a- Harbor R- steered out- make a pri- ing on th- they are