

artery. It is absolutely necessary to the success of the experiment we are about to witness that the organs of the body be uninjured, for any material injury to any organ—I mean vital organ—would preclude the possibility of its performing its functions, since science cannot restore the organ. But where the action of the organ is interrupted by some cause that does not materially injure the organ, then I believe that the organ may be again compelled to perform its duty. As the great wheel of a mill may be stopped by shutting off the water, so may it be made to revolve again by turning the water on, thus the blood, which turns the wheels of the body, having been diverted, the wheels stopped. I claim that this body may be brought to life. Whether the soul has departed and can be brought back, or whether the mind may be restored, I cannot tell; but I believe I can again set at work every material organ of this body. I have carefully closed up the several arteries.

TWO SHEEP FOR A MAN.

He then called upon Prof. Doremus and Dr. Chambers and myself to assist him. An incision was made in the body just above the heart, and the vena cava and great coronary vein were burst open. In these openings were inserted small silver tubes. On the left of the table stood two galvanic batteries. A slight cut was made just above the plexus of the four inferior cervical nerves and another above the first dorsal nerve. The conducting wires of the respective batteries were placed in connection with the cuts. A small pair of bellows was inserted in the mouth of the corpse, and Dr. Chambers took charge of them. Prof. Doremus was placed in charge of the batteries.

At this moment attendants led two full-grown living sheep into the room, and, at a signal from Dr. White, stood them near the table. Meanwhile, I had, under instructions, connected two hollow rubber strings to the silver tubes already mentioned. The other ends were soon connected with the large arteries of these two sheep. The two tubes throbbled as the warm blood of the sheep bounded through them. It was a breathless moment, and as we leaned forward our interest was painful. Dr. Chambers began to work the bellows, and the lungs of the body slowly responded. Three or four minutes of the most anxious suspense ensued, as Dr. White leant over the body, pale with excitement. No movement could be seen save the slow rising and falling of the chest of the man's body. Two minutes more, and one of the sheep staggered and fell.

ALIVE AGAIN.

Rising erect and seizing some instruments, Dr. White called out: 'Now, Professor!'

In an instant the powerful current of the two batteries was turned on, and with a sudden jerk the body sat upright. Quickly forcing it back, Dr. White, with the assistance of some of the younger men, withdrew the tubes from the veins and closed up the small perforations. The wires were disconnected and the bellows removed. 'The respiration still continued! The pulse faintly! The corpse was alive!'

With each recurring sentence the doctor had tightened his grasp of my arm. He leant toward me, and he fairly hissed out the words, 'The corpse was alive! After a while he continued, with more moderation:

'The incision above the heart was well closed up, and the body carefully removed to a bed in an adjoining room. But the work was not over. All that long night we sat in the room, all of us from time to time feeling the pulse of the now living man, and at times administering small quantities of stimulant, not only to him but to ourselves. Our patience was well rewarded; every moment the pulse grew stronger and the breathing deeper. Several times the man opened his eyes, but, apparently, took no notice of anything. At day-break, when Judge Warren and I left the place, he was sleeping.'

Dr. Bigelow was asked if the man was still living, and was he getting on nicely.

'Oh, yes; he is living. The experiment I have described to you took place just five days ago. I have only this moment returned from the hospital. The man's wounds are healing, and he is able to move about the room.'

'Does he feel all right, and will he be able to go to work again?'

'I am afraid not.' He spoke in a low doubting tone of voice, which revealed the fact that there was more of the story than Bigelow had yet related. Pressed to tell the full facts in the case he said:

'Well, the man eats and drinks; seems to be afraid of other people, or more curious than afraid, and is affected strangely by the heat and cold. But

he can neither read nor write; does not know the use of books, plates, or knives and forks. He is not able to talk, but cries out very loudly, or jabbars in an inarticulate manner. Once in a while a word can be distinguished, but the man does not perceive any difference between it and his jargon. The animal life has been restored, but not the spiritual. The mind, which all its component parts, has gone, I fear, never to be restored.'

This, is indeed, a wonderful achievement of science. It may seem too wonderful for belief, but your correspondent can vouch for the great respectability of the persons named. They are gentlemen of high standing, and the proof is irresistible.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

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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 to this office.

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THE CARBONAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONAR, N. F., OCT. 16.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Roads and Agriculture.

Connected with the material progress and advancement of the country as tending to the increased happiness and prosperity of its people we know of no subject of paramount importance to that of agriculture, which if prosecuted with zeal and energy cannot alone fail to be attended with the most remunerative and satisfactory results to individual industry and enterprise, but must also in a corresponding degree, tend to increased and permanent benefit to the public interests generally. However, towards the successful prosecution of this most important industry, no more indispensable requisite is demanded than that of a good line of road. Without this "desideratum," agricultural resources, no matter how valuable or extensive, being beyond the reach of practical utilization or development are comparatively useless. To a country such as ours, dependant to a considerable extent, for its supply of the necessaries of life, on the produce of other countries, the possession of agricultural resources, even though limited in extent and character, should, in our opinion, prove of peculiar interest and importance. When however, these resources, thanks to recent exploration and discovery, have been found to be far more valuable and extensive than had been hitherto imagined, is it not our duty as a wise, an enlightened, and a progressive people, looking to the superior advantages bestowed on us by an All Bounteous Providence, to avail of, utilize and develop these vast resources, in a manner to render them conducive to the general interests of the colony, by placing its population in such a favorable position, as to be, to a considerable extent, if not entirely independent of their provincial and continental neighbors for the necessary supply of those agricultural products which past experience has sufficiently proved, can without more than ordinary difficulty, be raised upon our own soil. That such an era is about to dawn upon this country, we have much reason to believe from the re-

cent energetic action taken by our present executive in the opening up and construction of lines of roads in some of the most important sections referred to, as will be seen from correspondence recently published in the columns of the HERALD, as also from a letter of an esteemed correspondent on the same subject, though having reference to a different locality, which appears in our columns to-day. We regret that time and space at present preclude the possibility of further reference to the subject in our present issue, but we shall return to its consideration at a future day.

'Literary Tramps' on Newfoundland.

For some time past the columns of certain publications on both sides of the Atlantic have been literally teeming with a series of correspondence, purporting to give a descriptive sketch of life and things in "this Newfoundland of ours." That such papers as the N. Y. 'Sun' and others, who, in their anxious desire to cater to the morbid tastes of their readers, should overstep the bounds of veracity in the working up of the varied details of those sensational articles which have long since earned for those papers such an unenviable notoriety, is perhaps, not so much to be wondered at. But that journals having any regard for established status and respectability, should allow their columns to be prostituted to the vile uses of such miscreants, as have lately sullied the pages of the "Boston Herald" and other papers, by the insertion of their flagrantly mendacious caricatures of Newfoundland and its people, is certainly some matter of surprise. As a worthy specimen of the cool effrontery and unscrupulous mendacity of those contemptible "tramps," we give the following extracts from characteristic effusion now going the rounds of the press, and entitled "Recollections of a year in Newfoundland."

"A 'fall' or two ago, feeling rather disgusted with city life and the trammels of civilization generally, I determined to take a year's holiday, and, if possible, have a little 'roughing.' Now the first sentence does certainly appear somewhat obscure to our limited insular vision. 'A fall or two ago'—what on earth does he mean? Can it be a 'fall or two' in the social scale—"disgusted with city life" and what?—"the trammels of civilization,"—might not the "disgust" have been rather with prison life and the trammels of the law, thus necessitating the "year's holiday" and "a little roughing." Again he says:

"I longed to exchange the silk hat and surtout, not to mention the 'p's and q's' on which society demands us to stand like 'patience on a monument,' for the rough, comfortable clothing necessary in cold climates, or the flowing garbs more suited to warmer countries." Oh dear! might not the exchange rather have been the prison garb for the cast-off clothing of some kind and considerate friend. Speaking of the reasons which induced this worthy to visit Newfoundland, the following, quite characteristic of one of his peculiarly perturbed mental condition, speaks for itself:

"I must plead guilty to having known scarcely anything about that island, but the glowing description of the wildness of the place, the natural beauty of the scenery, the want—partial, at all events—of civilization, and the entire freedom from conventionalities, induced me to accept the proposal at once, as it appeared the very 'promised land' of which I was in search."

The "plea of guilt" so glibly put forth with regard to ignorance of Newfoundland, is evidently one, with which his history prior to his visit to Terra Nova is by no means unfamiliar, and may not improbably have a rather close connection with the "disgust for city life" and the "trammels of civilization." At all events the "want of civilization" and the "entire freedom from conventionalities" was just the thing to suit his peculiar tastes at this interesting period. However, Newfoundland

does not appear after all to have turned out the "promised land" of his anticipation. Perhaps here again the "city life" and "trammels" disgusted him. Hence his malignant and lying aspersion of Newfoundland and her people. Cease vipers, you cannot injure the file.

We would direct the particular attention of the authorities to the condition of the road from here to Perry's Cove, which we understand is at present sadly in need of repair, and is a source of much inconvenience to clergy, men, doctors, and the travelling public generally. As the season is now advancing it would be advisable that the matter received the earliest possible attention.

"PARENTS OF THE METROPOLIS WHAT ARE YOU DOING."

TO THE EDITOR "CARBONAR HERALD." ST. JOHN'S, OCT. 13.

DEAR SIR,—

The question with which I have prefaced my letter occurs in an item in a recent issue of your interesting paper, and strongly arrested my attention. It induced me to reflect seriously on the fact mentioned by you of the number of young men from the Diocese of Harbor Grace at present studying for the church in the various colleges abroad, while we of the metropolis, I believe, cannot boast of a single student in any college, destined for the church or any of the learned professions, (of course I refer to Roman Catholics only). During the past three or four years several Roman Catholic clergymen have been ordained in your diocese, all natives of the country, and on enquiry I find that you are rather under than over the number studying abroad for the same purpose, while others at home are preparing to take their places as soon as opportunity will permit. Scarcely a town or at least a parish in Conception Bay but can now boast of its native priest, if not already ordained, in confident anticipation; and pondering on this significant fact, I, with you, ask myself and fellow citizens the pertinent question—what are we doing? or whence arises this great discrepancy? Is it lack of mental ability in our youth? Sure y not, for I think our young men in the past have proved themselves inferior to none, and are still equal in mental attainments to any that can be produced. Is it want of vocation? Surely where there are so many, some would not be found wanting in a call to the ministry if they were once put on the road. Is it then neglect and indifference on the part of the parents themselves? or finally, is it a want of sufficient encouragement from those who have the guidance and training of our youth in their hands, and whose duty it should be to encourage and promote the advancement of the rising generation in the paths of religion and science. These are questions that come home to each and every one of us, parents in the metropolis and Diocese of St. John's and which I submit for serious consideration.

There are many other remarks which the item in your paper, short though it was, suggested to my mind, and which I may recur to at a future time, as I fear I have already occupied too long the hearing of your valuable TELEPHONE.

METROPOLITAN.

To the Editor of the "Carbonar Herald."

HARBOR GRACE, Oct. 14, '79.

DEAR SIR,

Knowing that you take an especial interest in outport public improvements, I avail of the opportunity to forward you some information relative to recent improvements in connection with the northern mail route, which I know cannot but prove of interest to the numerous readers of the HERALD. Now the news that I have at present to communicate is, that the road from Long Harbor, Placentia Bay to Chapel Arm, a distance of about eight miles is now nearly complete, or rather is intended to be completed about the 15th November next. The superintendents on the work, which is so far very well done, are Mr. Garrett Dooley on that section of the road extending from Long Harbor towards Chapel Arm, and Mr. T. Newhook on the Chapel Arm side. Messrs. Fraser and Barnes with their working parties were also doing good work at the time of my visit. From all that I have seen I must certainly say, that great

credit is due to the superintendents for the very creditable zeal and energy displayed by them in the carrying out of this important work. It is much to be regretted that a sufficiency of money does not remain on hand to complete the three miles from Spread Eagle to Chapel Arm. If two hundred pounds were appropriated from the Northern mail grant, the work could easily be completed before winter, and thus for the first time in the history of this colony since its discovery, ready means of communication would be established between the three great Bays of Trinity, Conception and Placentia. Were this important public desideratum once accomplished, there is every reason to believe that a new era would be opened up in the development of the rich agricultural and mineral resources of that section of the country, striking evidences of which abound on every side. To the fishing interests of Trinity and Placentia Bays, the completion of this line of road would also prove of infinite value, as through its means the people of both districts could easily avail of the advantages offered by abundance of fish in either bay. The inhabitants in the locality referred to are in comfortable circumstances, many of them often engaged at the Labrador during the past season are at present employed at road work. Great credit is due to the Government for the decisive action which it has taken in the opening up of a line of road so calculated to tend to the development of the varied resources and and to the promotion of the general interests of the colony. Whilst in the neighbourhood I heard that the Premier was expected to visit the locality in about a week. In this event, it is earnestly to be hoped that the learned gentleman may see the necessity of the completion of this road, before winter sets in, and while the men are on the ground, thus obviating a renewal of the work and a consequent increase of the expenditure next year. As a proof of the abundance of game in the neighbourhood, I would mention one or two incidents of recent occurrence. A short time since about half a mile from Chapel Arm a deer was seen crossing a pond, the few men at hand thought to surround the pond, but the deer, thanks to his natural instinct and sagacity, successfully avoided the rapacious grasp of man. Again, a short time previously, some young men in search of game, suddenly desecrated two deer emerging from a thicket. The sudden and simultaneous appearance of the two animals completely scared the poor fellows, who at first sight took them to be wolves. However upon recovering themselves, they discovered them to be two splendid deer and made every effort to secure a good shot, but in vain, as the animals availing of the favorable opportunity afforded by the temporary confusion and discomfiture of the sportsmen had successfully eluded escape. Did I not fear that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space I might dilate further on the natural features and valuable resources of this section of the country, I must, however, conclude for the present by remarking, that your correspondent was most kindly entertained by Mr. Dryer on his arrival at Chapel Arm and subsequently by Mr. Newhook at New Harbor.

Yours truly,
A TRAVELLER.

Jattings by the Way.

No. 8.

After no small amount of marching and countermarching through devious windings of this rugged mountain path, here crossing some huge boulders of rock our valises occasionally becoming entangled in the straggling branches of the brushwood on either side, there displaying our agility in the crossing of some swollen brook, my friend and I, both considerably used up from the heavy tramp of our journey and from the irritation and annoyance inseparable from the fierce and unrelenting onslaught of the mosquitoes at length struck upon the main road, or rather upon the only portion as yet complete of the line intended to connect the flourishing settlements of Tilton Harbor and Joe Batt's Arm. For the longing gaze of the wearied traveller in the desert the welcome vista of the distant oasis, in my opinion, could not afford greater comfort and refreshment than did the first glimpse of this road, as ascending the hill-side, footsore and weary, it first burst upon our view. Upon emerging from the brushwood and morass we decided upon disencumbering ourselves of our luggage for a while, resting our wearied limbs and generally recruiting our exhausted energies before proceeding further on our journey. Having selected a favorable locality, we uns-

strapped our valises to the ends of the poles, and we filled our pockets with the green swart luxury of an honey-zest, our own seasonal sortie of ling mosquito-pensities were by the occasional ranks, of a good length as to setting sun grandly making continuance of our feet, resumed renewed energy Tilton Harbor. The remedy, though set to the rough njoyed in the was still rendered from the pleasured varied nature through wing the hill tendencies of ag the eye at vari did piece of in waving in the potato field rich and remuner of the agric proach the set half a mile di droves of sp reared inthe are to be met turning from so-called from wonderful ac self but for a though wild tural features and grand. The being in o de of the aboiv country, now

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