

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

No 19.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND  
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.  
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lisher,

**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, Lance-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, Mannock's Island, Ilack and  
Cape Harrigan.

**RETURNING SOUTH**—Calling at Tur-  
navick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape  
Harrison, Sleight Tickle, Holton, Emily  
Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Tickers,  
Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor,  
Rigoulette, Paek'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,  
for Herring Fishery news.

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

**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.

**A CARD.**  
**T. W. SPRY,**  
Notary Public,  
"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,  
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



**PROCLAMATION.**

By His Excellency Sir JOHN  
HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight,  
Grand Cross of the Most  
JOHN H. GLOVER, Distinguished Order of  
[L. S.] 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 prosecut-  
ed, 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 Chattles; 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 Buy, 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.

2nd. 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.

3rd. 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.

**CARD.**  
**JOHN A. ROCHFORD,**  
Notary Public,  
"Herald" Building, Water St.,  
CARBONEAR, N.F.L.D.  
Next Post & Telegraph Offices  
All business transacted with  
punctuality and satisfaction.

NEWS PER MAIL.

European.

The Spanish Marriage.

A Paris despatch to the 'Daily  
News' says that the opposition in  
Spain to the marriage of King Al-  
fonso with the Archduchess Marie of  
Austria is assuming serious propor-  
tions. The Madrid 'Epoca' publish-  
es a letter from Rome stating that  
the House of Savoy would favorably  
regard a marriage between one of its  
members and a Spanish Bourbon. It  
is now believed at Madrid that the  
Cortes will meet on November 3, and  
that the marriage of the King will be  
celebrated in December. A despatch  
to the 'Times' from San Sebastian,  
states that in the best informed quar-  
ters the rumors of serious opposition  
to the King's marriage are consider-  
ed of no importance. The liberal  
conservatives under Sonor Canovas  
del Castillo, are in entire accord with  
the government.

The French engineer, M. Ver-  
ard de Saint Anne, who has de-  
vised a scheme for constructing a  
viaduct across the Straits of Dover,  
will soon go to England with the  
view of enlisting the aid of capital-  
ists. He estimates the cost of the  
viaduct at \$60,000,000, but his figures  
are undoubtedly too low. He pro-  
poses that his viaduct shall be high  
enough for the largest ships to pass  
under, and the span long enough not  
to endanger the safety of sailing ships  
boating up or down the Channel.  
Every pier of the viaduct will have  
to be stronger than the Eddystone  
Lighthouse, because it will be much  
higher, and broader at the base and  
top, so as to secure the double object  
of allowing ships to pass underneath,  
and enabling a superstructure sub-  
stantial enough to bear the weight  
of a railway train to be built upon  
them.

Feats of a Mohammedan  
Sheikh.

A correspondent of an English  
paper writing from Damascus, gives  
an account of some of the feats per-  
formed by a Mohammedan Sheikh of  
that city, Russian Abontou, from  
which we take the following:

"Taking a handful of skewers sim-  
ilar to those used for cooking purposes  
each about a foot long, he called the  
wildest half-stripped disciple to him,  
and opening his mouth, muttering  
the while with great apparent inten-  
sity of concentration a prayer or in-  
vocation, he with a sudden jerk forced  
the point clean through the cheeks so  
that it could be seen projecting on  
the other side. He repeated the pro-  
cess with the other cheek, the man  
showing no sign of pain and not a  
drop of blood flowing from the  
wound. He then went to his son,  
who calmly gazed at him with his  
large swimming eyes, opened his  
mouth, and received a stab through  
the cheek without the quiver of an  
eyelid. I was watching him closely  
and could not observe the slightest  
muscular contraction. The point  
was clearly projecting through the  
skin, and deception was impossible,  
as there was every opportunity af-  
forded for the closest inspection.  
Leaving the two victims with their  
mouths thus trussed, as it were, the  
Sheikh took a square box, which,  
when it was opened, was found to  
contain several large scorpions of  
unusual size. Taking up one of those  
as large as an ordinary land crab,  
he handed it, all wriggling, darting  
its tail in its efforts to sting, to a man  
who came forward, and he calmly  
but rapidly dropped it into his mouth  
and crunched with great apparent  
relish, eating it completely up. Then  
we saw a much larger box containing  
serpents of various sizes. These he  
turned out upon the floor, dominat-  
ing them after the manner of serpent  
charmers, and allowing them to  
twine and curl round him. In this,  
of course, there was nothing marvel-  
ous, nor indeed in what immediat-  
ly followed, though it was sickening  
to behold. Drawing a live snake,  
about two feet long, out of the box,  
he held it up by the tail, when sud-

dently a tall man, afflicted apparently  
with St. Vitus' dance, with hair dis-  
heveled rushed forward with a loud  
cry, and with foaming lips seized the  
snake with both hands, tore it vio-  
lently asunder, and plunged its  
bloody and palpitating end into his  
mouth. This seemed a signal for a  
general scramble. In a moment  
three or four men were tearing the  
writing fragments with their teeth,  
and with eager greediness devoured  
them in large mouthfuls, until not a  
particle of the snake remained. They  
then drew back with seeming reluc-  
tance, wiping their bloody lips with  
their hands.

Meantime the man and boy who  
had been pierced watched the pro-  
ceedings with the utmost unconcern.  
As it was difficult to believe that to  
remain with one's cheek skewered  
did not, at all events, produce a feel-  
ing of discomfort, as they must have  
been standing for at least a quarter  
of an hour in the same attitude, I  
told the sheikh to pull out the skew-  
ers. This he did, in each case pre-  
ceding the sharp pull with which he  
extracted them by an earnest invo-  
cation. When they were drawn out  
the points were bloodless, while, ex-  
cepting that there was apparent in-  
duration of the cheek at the spots  
through which the skewers had pass-  
ed, there was no sign of what had  
happened.

A brazier full of live charcoal was  
now brought in and fanned into  
flame. When it was glowing with  
a blue and lurid light, the sheikh,  
calling suddenly on Allah several  
times, jumped literally on the blazing  
mass with his bare feet, and stood  
there nearly a minute. Then getting  
down, the charcoal was again fanned  
into a flame, and the men who had  
eaten the scorpions and serpents and  
who had been skewered through the  
cheeks rushed forward, plunged their  
hands into the burning mass and  
tossed the glowing embers into their  
mouths, crunching them up with the  
greatest unconcern. Meantime the  
smell of burned flesh became unmis-  
takable, which somewhat militates  
against the theory that their flesh is  
impervious to fire, though I am bound  
to say no one showed any signs of  
feeling pain."

The Berlin 'National Zeitung' says  
that the recent visit of the Emperor  
William to the Czar had only been  
decided on twenty-four hours before  
the Emperor left Berlin, and that the  
visit was undertaken at the urgent  
invitation of the Czar. The prepara-  
tions were made with the greatest  
secrecy. When the Emperors met  
both the railway station and the  
streets leading to it were cleared by  
the police, who were stationed at ev-  
ery twenty yards. Special despatches  
from Alexandrow mention that  
among the extraordinary precautions  
adopted by the police on the occasion  
of the meeting of the Emperors, the  
street communicating between the  
two imperial residences was macada-  
mized, in order that the presence  
of conspirators might be easily detect-  
ed in their movements and their es-  
cape prevented in the event of at-  
tempted flight.

Russian merchants recently returned  
from the interior of China to St. Peters-  
burg have furnished terrible details  
respecting the famine which has for  
some time past prevailed throughout  
certain provinces of the Celestial  
Empire. They depose to having seen  
people die in the streets of many towns  
and villages from sheer starvation, and  
state not only that anthropophagy is  
practiced upon the bodies of the dead,  
but that famished men attack the liv-  
ing, and prey upon them with ferocity.  
One of them alleges that he was present  
at the examination of a mendicant who  
had been arrested for some petty theft,  
and in some professional wallet the  
mangled remains of an infant were  
discovered. This man confessed to  
the magistrate that for some time pre-  
vious to his seizure he had lived ex-  
clusively upon the fresh flesh of human  
beings, as he could not surmount his  
antipathy to that of dead bodies.  
Another appalling case which came  
under the notice of a Russian merchant  
was that of a young man who had per-  
suaded his father to assist him in mar-

dering and subsequently eating a girl  
to whom he was betrothed. Men have  
been executed for killing and eating  
their own children, and some have slain  
their fathers in order to appease the  
pangs of hunger. In some of the north-  
ern districts whole villages stand empty,  
their inhabitants having one and all  
perished for want of food.

Lord Chelmsford.

Lord Chelmsford is probably the  
poorest peer of the realm. His private  
means certainly do not exceed \$10,000  
a year, and has no expectations. His  
second brother is a cavalry officer, mar-  
ried, and with children. The next is  
a Judge, with a salary of \$25,000 and  
childless—the only affluent member of  
his family. The fourth son is one of  
the Lord Chancellor's secretaries. The  
late Lord Chelmsford had for over 20  
years an income of \$50,000 to \$75,000  
from his practice at the bar; then be-  
came Lord Chancellor with a salary of  
\$50,000, and a pension of \$25,000 on  
retiring. Yet, although he lived to 86,  
he left but \$250,000. He was a dom-  
estic man, and devoid of vices, but he  
had a wife who was resolved to vie in  
the fashionable world of London with  
persons having hereditary incomes of  
\$250,000 and upward. Of three daugh-  
ters, two married men with a few hun-  
dreds a year, and the third is single.  
The sons have not married women of  
fortune. A position about the court  
yielding perhaps \$4,000 a year is all  
that Lord Chelmsford can probably  
now look forward to. Probably the  
next poorest peer to Chelmsford may  
also be found in Zululand in the person  
of Lord Clifford, grandson of another  
law Lord, a gallant young fellow who  
won the Victoria Cross in Ashantee.  
The British army contains very few  
wealthy men past 40. Numbers of rich  
youths enter the Guards or crack cav-  
alry regiments, but retire at their  
father's death. Wellington and Marl-  
borough were young sons.

Major Cavnari's Services.

Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavnari,  
who was butchered at Cabul, was of  
Italian extraction and of good birth.  
During the late Afghan campaign he  
served as Chief Political Officer to the  
General Commanding the expedition.  
It was mainly due to his exertions that  
the British armies were enabled to  
defile through a hilly country almost  
unmolested, if we except the slight  
skirmish of Ali Musjid. He carried  
on all the negotiations between the  
contracting parties of the peace, now  
so treacherously broken. When at  
length the campaign was ended, he,  
with a few trusted officers and a slight  
body guard was left as an Embassy at  
the Afghan Court, in Cabul. His staff  
consisted of Capt Jenkyns, Secretary;  
Dr. Kelly, and Lieutenant Hamilton,  
who commanded the escort. He joined  
the 101st Regiment, as 1st Lieutenant  
on the 9th April, 1850; was promoted  
to Lieutenant on the 17th March, 1860;  
and to Captain on the 9th April, 1870.  
He was then transferred to the Civil  
Service of India, as a Deputy Commis-  
sioner, in which capacity he has been  
since employed, doing good service for  
his country. His war services are:  
Oude campaign, 1858-9. He was pre-  
sent at the capture of five guns from  
the Nussacrabad Brigade at Shabelut-  
gunge (medal.) He served as political  
officer with the Kohat Force under  
Colonel Keyes, and was present at the  
surprise and destruction of the Bizotee  
Village of Gara, on the 27th Feb. 1869,  
and received the thanks of the Punjab  
Government, and of the Governor  
General in Council. Served with Af-  
ghan force in the last expedition, and  
was one of the chief signers of the Treas-  
ty of Peace lately signed at Cabul.  
Was appointed Chief Ambassador to  
the Court at Cabul on the termination  
of the campaign. While holding this  
post the embassy was attacked, and the  
inmates, about 1000 in number were  
slaughtered. With Horace we may  
say of him "It is sweet and glorious  
to die for one's country."