

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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reasonable terms.

All communications to be address-
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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
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 Lobs-
ters, 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 immedi-
ately 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."