

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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No 18.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
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All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher,

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 Harbor; from Battle Harbor direct to Salmon River, calling at Henley Harbor, 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 Harbor Bight, Dead Island, Venison Island, Punch Bowl, Bateau, Indian Tickle Grady, and then go direct to Indian Harbor, Mannock's Island, Ilack and Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Turnavick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape Harrison, Sleight Tickle, Holton, Emily Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Tickle, Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor, Rigoulette, Paek's Harbor, and Ludespend, two last places alternately.

Long Island and South East Cove, alternately.
Grady.
Indian Tickle.
Bateau and Domino alternately.
Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, alternately.

Comfort Bight and Bolster's Rock, alternately.
Venison Island.
Tub Harbor and Snug Harbor, alternately.
Dead Island.

Ship Harbor and Scrammy Bay, alternately.
Fishing Ship's Harbor and Francis Harbor Bight, alternately.
Little Harbor.
Murray and Spear Harbors, alternately, 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 Bateau 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, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PAROCLAMATION.

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 exceptions 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 enforcing the Order and any restriction or regulation contained therein, by fines not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; that "All Orders made, and all alterations or revocations of Orders made under this Act, shall be published in the Royal Gazette and one other Newspaper 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 default of payment of any fine, the same may be recovered by distress and sale of the offenders Goods and Chattels; or in case of such default he may be committed to prison for a period not exceeding Three Months, or until payment."

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, by and with the advice of my Council, do order that—1st. No person shall, within 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 Tinned, 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 Lobsters, 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 liberated 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 provisions 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.

'Galignani' learns by a special telegram that great alarm prevails in Epirus and Thessaly. There are 28,000 Mussulman troops in those provinces alone, and the frontier may at any moment be the scene of hostilities. These apprehensions are intensified by the action of the Greek Government in calling out the second-class territorial army. Large numbers of Snider rifles are being distributed by the Turkish Minister of War among the Albanian Mahommedans, who are instructed to hold themselves in readiness to march.

A 'Daily Chronicle' Alexandria telegram says that the governor-general, Gordon Pasha, is advancing with all available forces and by rapid marches from Sudan to meet the Abyssinian King John, who has invaded Upper Egypt with an army of 80,000 men. The Abyssinian king demands the cession of the coast given up by the treaty of 1877, and also the island of Mafianat.

A 'Standard' Cairo telegram says that Gordon Pasha, the Governor-general of the Sudan, has arrived there, and the Khedive has placed a palace at his excellency's disposal.

A telegram from Havana announces that two small bands of insurgents have appeared in the districts of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. They are not, however, led by any chiefs of importance. The captain-general of the island has taken energetic steps to capture the insurgents, who are being pursued by all the available troops.

News from Port-au-Prince reports that General Bazelaïs had proceeded to Gonaives, where he was proclaimed the president of the Haytian Republic. It was affirmed that the Nationals had called to the presidency Mr. Salomon, formerly finance minister to Soulogue, who has been in exile for 20 years.

The granite pedestal supporting the Emperor William's bust, presented to Count Von Moltke by the staff officers of the German army in celebration of the 60th anniversary of his service, has just been erected in front of the count's mansion near Schweidnitz, in Silesia. On the anniversary referred to the distinguished general received a graciously worded letter from the Emperor, who, in conferring on him the star of the order "Pour le Merite," said he wished to signify that there could be no distinction for great deeds and military merit to which he had not a just claim.

Extraordinary Story.

Mr. J. C. Uthoff, second house surgeon at Guy's Hospital, relates the following incident in the "Lancet":—"A well-dressed and ladylike female, with a strong French accent, asked to see me, and requested that the interview might be a private one, as the subject upon which she wished to speak was, to use her own words, 'a delicate' one. A young woman, a relative or friend of hers, was entitled to inherit some property if married; but being single, there was a prospect of her losing it. As no suitable husband seemed likely to appear, she was desirous of finding some 'dying' man, of what position it mattered not, to whom she might be formally married, and so obtain the property; while at the same time the link might be a slender one, and soon broken. This they had not been able to manage in France, where she lived, and they had accordingly sent over to a London hospital, where they hoped for success. I was requested to find such a dying man suitable for the object. If he were a widower and had children, they would make some provision for the children. I need not dwell upon the answer given to such a request. It would be curious to know if the same attempt has been made at other London hospitals."

Discovery of Piracy and Murder on the Ship Alaska.

A vessel called the Alaska, trading between British Columbia and China and Japan, set out on her return voyage, and was not again heard of until recently, when, it is said, the discovery was made that the crew mutinied, killed the officers, pillaged, and then set fire to the vessel. The story is that a gentleman happened to meet a drunken sailor in a saloon in a Japan. The old adage 'in vino veritas' was again verified (as will be quickly seen), for the sailor began to give a disjointed narrative of mutiny and bloodshed. The gentleman kept the narrative in his memory, and, following up his determination to unravel the mystery surrounding the fate of the ship, encompassed the arrest of several sailors who had been incriminated by their drunken companion. One of these sailors admitted that he had belonged to the crew of the Alaska, and made a full confession of the circumstances concerning her loss. He stated that when but a few days out from Hong Kong, sailing under a light breeze off the coast of Japan, the crew mutinied and without a moment's warning threw overboard the second mate, who was the only officer on board at the time. Hearing a commotion the captain and first officer rushed up, and were immediately murdered and thrown overboard. The supercargo, Mr. Thorndike, brother of the owner of the ship, who had \$5000 in coin on board, shared the same fate as the other officers, and the crew, having secured the money and everything else of value that could be readily moved, set fire to the vessel, and taking to the boats pulled for the coast of Japan. Having landed in safety, they divided the spoils, cherishing the hope that every trace of their foul deed had been obliterated. But time, the certain avenger of crime, has proved that their hope was fallacious, as, following closely on the confession referred to, the arrest of all but two of the criminals were effected, and they will in all probability quickly be called on to pay the penalty demanded by justice.

A Remarkable Woman.

While the Prince of Wales was on board the royal yacht 'Osborne,' at Plymouth, on the 23rd ult., a remarkable if humble visitor was received—none other, in fact, than the champion female rower of Saltash and the world, Mrs. Ann Glanville. With a crew of four other women of Saltash, Mrs. Glanville at one time won victories over similar crews in various parts of England, in France, and even further from home, and in some cases they beat boats manned by men. On one occasion she won a race at a French regatta in the presence of the Queen, and afterwards was "presented" on board her Majesty's yacht, and danced a hornpipe for the Queen's amusement. Although she is nearly 90 years of age, Mrs. Glanville is as upright as ever, and until three months ago had as good eyesight as in her younger days, and strength far beyond her years. The Prince's steam launch went to the Town Quay shortly after eleven o'clock to take Mrs. Glanville on board. She returned home soon after three.

The correspondence of the 'Generale Russe,' which is supposed to be directly connected with the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, states that Germany has abandoned the friendship of Russia for that of Austria and England.

A 'Time's' Calcutta report says that the accounts from Cashmere continue to give a melancholy picture of the starvation and misery prevailing there. The Maharajah and his officers appear to be working well, and the Punjab Government is doing its best to forward the supplies, but little improvement can be looked for until the arrival of the rice harvest. The state of things in eastern Bengal still causes some anxiety to the local authorities, but it is hoped the distress will not attain serious proportions.

The French Priesthood.

(Chicago Times' Paris Letter.)

The priest in France has always possessed a variety of functions which lead him far from the altar and the pulpit, and to this day possesses, though of course in a greatly diminished degree, some of the attributes of the mediæval clergy. He is the spiritual guide, philosopher and friend, the educator, the mentor, the elder brother of the family; nor must you understand by the general philippic delivered against the French priesthood just now while the battle royal of the Ferry laws is waging itself, that the personality of the priest is disliked, suspected or maltreated, personally as a man and a brother, if I may use the remark. There is no character in France so charming as the priest. Outside of the communicatory crusades of his faith he is the cultivated, genial, forbearing, infatigable, witty companion, good liver, good lover and good friend. It is this knowledge he displays that makes the priest intolerant and intolerable. It is difficult to make this distinction understood properly—you must know the French nature with some intimacy in order to seize the fine flavor of the priestly character. It is not difficult, however, to imagine the entertainment to be derived from characters chastened by some of the sweetest deprivations that come to a man enlightened by long study, burdened by opposition and matured by intimate confessions with every variety of their fellow-men—indeed, the great danger that France has always run from the priesthood was not in their being an ungracious, ascetic, sombre breed of brooding conspirators, but in that they entered so intimately into the life, joyous or sad, merry or what, of the people about them that their influences are greater than that of all other influences put together, and that, with the natural "esprit de corps" which comes from associations heightened by prejudice, devotion, mysticism or whatever you choose to call the foundation of religious belief, they were able and are able to make illimitable confusion in the mind of the citizen as to his obligations towards society and his personal rights. Nothing in the ordinary ranks of life is more engaging than the relations of the priest and the people. If you remember the pure and noble romances of M.M. Fickmann-Chatrian you will find these pictures of priestly influences, minute, accurate, impulsive, which may be sketched in every commune in France from the Bay of Biscay to the Rhine, from the Mediterranean to the English Channel. * * * * * The priest being the elder brother of the family, is no exaggeration in France for the curia here is naturally in greater proportion to the population than in a country like America, where studiousness is hardly distinguished from idleness, where the flame of art flickers and dies and almost fades away, where scholarship is an eccentricity, beauty a chimera, where industry is the motive and riches the end of all ranks, classes and professions. In France whatever may be the drawback to the life of it, scholarship has its honors, learning its rewards, beauty, its place among the rich, the poor, the gentle, the simple—wit is a crown even at the humblest hearth, and fine phrases, if they don't butter parsnips, at least go a long way to flavor them. The most rabid Jacobite who rails against the priest and priestly influences, in his heart of hearts has that sentiment of imperishable beauty which in his sane moments forces him to acknowledge that the much abused priesthood which he denounces as the primal cause of France's political woes is no less the beneficent agent who has opened the 'sky-lights' in the peasant's attic and flooded his narrow chamber with as much beauty, as much divinity, as much that is noble, that is worth living for as the wealth that clears the path of the aristocrat and softens the way of the king. To your practical hard sense this will seem sentimental vaporing or a midsummer madness, a substitution of the blossoms, the pageantry of landscape for the hard wherewithal of which life in any event is for the most part composed. Brawn and brain come from muscle-making nourishment, and thus far no discovered race outside the "Midsummer Night's Dream" or Queen Mab's stage