

American.

A Detroit Romance.

BOXES WORTH FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOUND IN AN OLD TIN.

About nine years ago a prominent manufacturer died in Cincinnati, leaving a widow and three children and an estate variously estimated as worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000, but in such a shape the widow and children could receive no immediate great benefit.

The business caused the widow to gradually use up her slight capital, and about two months ago fully realized that keeping boarders was not her forte, and that something must be done immediately to relieve herself from actual want.

Although during her long nine years of widowhood and trials the lady had often visited Cincinnati to look after her interests, each time being put off with promises and explanations, she begged her relatives to send her once more to Cincinnati to see if by some unknown possibility there might be some small benefit left from her husband's estate.

During the conversation between the mother and son, the latter asked her if she was certain that she had found and examined all the papers left by his dead father. The mother was absolutely certain that she had searched for and examined everything.

On his way out of the attic, the son kicked the little tin box, and picked it up, with the remark that he would "take it down stairs and look it over, just for fun."

Arriving at the family sitting room, the son began overhauling the contents of the box, while his mother resumed her household duties. Suddenly the son came upon a package of official-looking documents, and, opening them, discovered that they were railroad bonds—bonds of railroads high in Wall street quotations, and to all appearances worth their face value, which is \$30,000.

The discovery was an overwhelming surprise, and the thought that they were valuable was news almost too good to entertain for an instant. The bonds were taken, however, to Wm. B. Moran, who examined them and corresponded with the officials of the railroads they represented, when the unexpected and gratifying news came that the bonds were not only worth \$30,000, but that the interest on them since 1866 had not been claimed or paid, but that the principal and interest amounted to about \$50,000.

Three native at Madras have been sentenced to transportation for life for killing a man. The man was believed to be a sorcerer, and the prisoners said that they wished to knock a tooth out of his mouth to deprive him of all power of enchantment; but they struck too hard, and not only effected their object but killed the man in addition.

JOB PRINTING

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

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

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.

St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER School Teacher. Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY. Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.

We have not as yet completed arrangements for the establishment of our other outport agencies, the names of the various gentlemen will however be announced in due course through the columns of the Herald. For the present all intending subscribers or advertisers at Harbor Grace will please hand in their names to A. T. Drysdale Esq.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, N. F., JULY 10.

ROADS.

TIME was when the great difficulty in the way of extensive inland farming was the absence of roads. This difficulty we are happy to say, does not exist to such an extent as formerly. In this part of the island, at least, we have many excellent roads,—one connecting Carbonear with Heart's Content,—another, just drawing towards completion, to join the former place with Heart's Delight. The road also to connect Harbor Grace with Green's Harbor, is at present going forward with remarkable rapidity.

Hence the objection of former times against inland settlement cannot be urged now with the same show of reason as formerly. We do not deny that a great deal still remains to be done in this matter of road-making, but it is our opinion that, looked at from an agricultural point of view, the roads at present opened, and those about to be opened, place within reach of the enterprising farmer more cultivable land than can be availed of for many years to come. The next step is actual settlement. In this matter our facilities are great. We offer as much inducement to farming as any people, and the late act of the Legislature in the interests of sheep-farming is one which only requires to be known to be availed of.

What we want now is the successful initiation of this latter enterprise, and we have no doubt at all of its success, nor have we ever had any doubt of the capabilities of Newfoundland as an agricultural country. It is often said that at the utmost farming is, and will be, only an auxiliary to the fisheries. That it is so at present, most generally, we readily grant; that it will always be so is another question, whose solution depends very much upon whether farming alone can support one in Newfoundland. Now as to this we do not think our country has had a fair trial. Because a farmer cannot derive a comfortable existence from the cultivation of eight acres of land, must we believe that he would be equally unsuccessful if he cultivated forty or even sixty. Why, in England or Ireland, farms of forty and fifty acres are called small farms, and yet the cultivators of such farms find no great difficulty in making a living upon them, notwithstanding that in many cases they pay two pounds per acre for this land, and in very few cases pay under one pound. Give the soil of this "Newfoundland of Ours," a fair trial, establish fairs, farm at least forty acres, and we see no insurmountable difficulty in the way of complete success.

Information was received yesterday that fish is plenty at Grady and the neighboring harbors,—last week boats averaged from 50 to 60 qtls.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Carbonear Herald." St. John's, June 26, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—The writer of the paragraph in a recent issue of your paper concerning the quality of fish shipped by Bay merchants and the class of vessels in which it is conveyed to market, either makes a statement in ignorance of the truth or in direct contradiction of it when he says those vessels are equal, if not superior to any engaged in the trade, or words to that effect. Such an assertion as this is hardly pardonable whether made in ignorance or otherwise. Will you kindly allow me to ask your correspondent where in the Bay (for which, tho' let me say, I have all due respect) he is going to match the following vessels taken hap-hazard from our fleet but all noted for their speed, weatherly qualities, and but few of those cited are considered the crack vessels of their class.

In iron Barques, the 'Helen Isabel' or 'Scotia.' In wooden Barques, the 'Meteor,' 'Camellia,' 'Constance.' In Brigs, the 'Maria,' and 'Othello.' In this class of vessels Harbor Grace possesses two craft, the 'Willie' and 'Trusty' ordinarily fair vessels, and Carbonear one, but which is, I believe, 'off the class' and for some time past employed exclusively in the salt trade. In Brigantines the 'Carpasian,' 'Dora,' 'Sylvia,' 'Kalmia,' and 'Stella.' In Brigantines, 'Petuna,' 'Gratia,' and 'Isabel.' Schrs. 'Dahlia,' or 'Mary Lizzie.' In this class Harbor Grace has one the 'Highflyer,' lately acquired, and for years well known in the St. John's trade, with perhaps a couple others equally ancient—our vessels with very few exceptions are British built, either Clyde, Bideford or Brixham, whereas the Bay trade is almost all done in Colonial bottoms, the vessels named being, I think, the only home built ones in the Bay. Though it is quite commendable to stick out for the honor of ones' port and it's ships, it is another thing to make invidious distinctions, especially when, as in this case, they are so easily refuted.

I am, dear sir, yours, METROPOLITAN

P.S.—Since the above was written I find Carbonear actually possesses a Brigantine, the 'Muriel,' a 'Home built,' a span new, and a very fine ship I believe.

Though we publish the letter of "Metropolitan" we think that it is hardly fair for him to compare the fleet of a place where there are eight or nine importing merchants to that of a place where there are only one or two. If, for instance, he take the fleet of any one merchant at St. John's and compare it with that of the Bay, we do not think the Bay fleet will appear to such disadvantage.—Ed. Herald.]

Local and other Items.

We notice that the annual Regatta is to take place at St. John's, on the 5th August.

We understand that the woman Horwood, who sustained severe injury some time ago by falling off a flake at Quidi Vidi, is not likely to recover.

Notice having been given of a small reduction to be made in the men's wages at Little Bay, they showed a disposition to strike, and it was thought on Wednesday last that it would be necessary to send a force of police to maintain order. The men, however, accepted the terms, and the presence of the police force was found to be unnecessary.

At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 'Hercules' steamed into Harbor Grace, having on board the United Temperance Excursion Committee and their friends, numbering in all about 200 persons. The passengers having landed, and partaken of a hearty repast, many of them drove over here and stayed till late in the afternoon, viewing the magnificent scenery around Carbonear, and otherwise enjoying themselves. In the evening a Bonnet Hop took place in the Total Abstinence Society's Hall, Harbor Grace, which was attended by a large number of the lovers of the Terpsichorean art, who enjoyed themselves to the music of Professor Bennett's excellent Band until about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning; after which the Committee and their friends took their departure for St. John's, all no doubt, well pleased with their trip to Harbor Grace.

FISHERY NOTES.—Fish is reported as plentiful at Trepassey, but very scarce in the neighborhood of St. Mary's.

The Fishery is said to be unusually good at Burin.

We cannot advise any improvement in the fishery of this Bay since last issue, except at Harbor Main, where, we learn, as much as 350 qtls. have been taken by a boat's crew of four hands, with traps.

We hear of some fair catches in Trinity Bay South, on bultows in deep water, during the past ten days.

From St. John's we learn that the fishery at Quidi Vidi has been very poor this season. Up to date the boats do not average 20 qtls. each.

The 'G. L. Foster,' Capt. McGrath arrived at St. John's from the Banks on Thursday morning last, with equal so 400 qtls dry fish.

The following vessels have arrived from the Banks, for bait and ice, since our last issue:—"Ripley," of Beverly, with 1,500 qtls. green fish; "Reporter," Gloucester, 2,000 qtls.; "E. E. Weston," Gloucester, 2,300 qtls.; "Henry Wilson," Gloucester, 2,200 qtls.; "N. W. White," Shelbourne 2,300 qtls.

The steamer "Leopard," which arrived at St. John's on Monday last, reports that she left Cupids on the 3rd June, with crews and supplies for Labrador, and that she encountered ice on the second day after leaving, and saw a number of seals. She was 20 days going down and 12 coming back. There were no indications of fish, and every harbor between Cape Harrison and Mannox Island was blocked with ice.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was held at the Court House, on Monday, 7th inst., Israel L. McNeil, Esq., presiding. His Worship congratulated the Grand Jury upon the orderly and peaceable state of the community. The Grand Jury, of which John Maddok, Esq., was chosen Foreman, retired to their room, and after a short absence returned into Court, when the Foreman stated that they had no Presentment to make. The Court was then adjourned until Friday, 18th inst.

HERMITAGE COVE, June 26.—A young woman named Duah Fu ge, left her home at Seal Cove, (a village on the South Side of Hermitage Bay) on the morning of the 19th inst., in search of a missing cow, and as she did not return during the day the inhabitants of the village went off the next morning to look for her. The search was continued until the 21st, when her body was found in a small pond and conveyed home by the villagers. It was found that she had a fearful cut over the right eye. On the following Sunday the remains were interred and no inquest was held or enquiry elicited into the matter. The affair seems to be looked upon here with much suspicion, and the people think there ought to have been an examination made into the matter.—Examiner to Ledger.

We had the pleasure of attending, on Friday evening last, a Concert, given in the New Wesleyan School-Room, by the pupils of the Halifax Institution for the Blind, under the direction of Mr. Fraser, Superintendent of the Institution. The different pieces, vocal and instrumental, were rendered in a manner that was highly creditable to the performers. During the evening Mr. Fraser remarked, at some length, upon the object of the Institution, stating that the Committee at Halifax had empowered him to accept pupils, who were unable to pay, free of expense. We think the claims of this Institution are well worthy the consideration of the people of this country and of the Government in particular. We understand that Mr. Fraser and his pupils are at present giving a series of Concerts in St. John's.

It was in 1660 that Father Hennepin and two companions turned northward from the mouth of the Illinois River the prow of their frail canoe—the first white men whose oars rippled the Upper Mississippi. Father Hennepin was taken prisoner by the Sioux where the city of St. Paul is now built and after spending some months at Mille Lacs, he returned to the Mississippi by the St. Francis River and discovered the Falls, which he named, in honour of Franciscan Saint, Falls of St. Anthony of Padua. The two hundredth anniversary of Father Hennepin's voyage is now drawing nigh, and the Minnesota Historical Society has resolved to commemorate it fitly. Committees have already been formed to arrange the celebration, which it is intended shall be a remarkable event in the annals of Minnesota.

The largest cultivated wheat farm on the globe is said to be the Grandin farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Dakota. It embraces some 40,000 acres, both Government and railway land, and lies close to the Red River. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Besides the wheat farm, there is a stock farm of 20,000 acres. In seeding time, 50 to 80 men are employed, and during harvest 250 to 300 men. Seeding begins about April 9, and continues through the month, and is done very systematically, the machines following one another around the field some four rods apart. Cutting begins about August 8, and ends the fore part of September, succeeded by the thrashing with eight steam thrashers. After thrashing the stubble ground is ploughed with great ploughs drawn by three horses and cutting two furrows, and this goes on until the weather is cold enough to freeze, usually about November 1. There are many other large farms in the Territory. The average yield of the Dakota wheat farm is from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Mr. George Hawkins, who was terribly injured by the late nitro glycerine explosion in the G. T. R. yards at Stratford still survives. Ever since the accident he has remained between life and death, but the doctors have hopes that he may survive. His case will be a remarkable one in surgery, as his skull was fractured, and the brain penetrated by a large splinter of wood. One eye is totally destroyed. Dr. Robertson has been assiduous in his attentions to the wounded man. Mr. Alfred Lamb is able to get about, but he has gone through severe trials. Erysipelas set in on one of his hands and he will have to undergo the amputation of his fingers. Mr. Joseph Humphrey has pulled through his injuries all right, and hopes to resume work in a few days.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX, July 5.—The Queen directed a reinment to escort the remains of the Prince Imperial to Woolwich Chisellhurst.

The Porte, abrogated prerogatives conferred on the Khedive.

Dominion revenue for June, compared with that of previous June, showed decrease of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Sir John McDonnell is seriously ill.

An Indian has been arrested near Fort Edmonton, having killed and eaten his wife and four children.

Sir John A. McDonald's health is improving; he is now able to transact a little business.

The British Government has returned the Letellier matter to Canada without advice. The Marquis of Lorne will have to accept the Premier's advice or his resignation.

The House of Commons passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the cause of agricultural depression. Some members urged protection against American products: some blamed bad season. Bright denounced game laws and laws of primogeniture; admitted extreme hardship of farmer's condition. Government declared against protection. Northcote spoke hopefully.

Capetown advices to 17th June—forces advancing. Amistice not confirmed, as being decisive. 'Orontes,' with remains of Prince Imperial reached Madeira.

Placards threatening the life of the Sultan and his ministers are served to the police at Constantinople.

German Liberals lost 30 seats in the Reichstag. Government 7. They have now resolved to treat of Catholics as part of the Catholic Church.

M. Lessops is arranging successful plans—financial and political—for the Daraen Canal. New York papers oppose.

June 8

Port-au-Prince, Haiti nearly destroyed by fire.

Cetewayo in an inpregnable position; Ulundi's decided action daily expected. Cetewayo refused terms of peace.

Chinese retook Kashgar, multitudes massacred.

Major Cavagnari expects to reach Cabul the end of July permanent residence at Amer's Court.

Hurricane at the River Dauby sunk a steamer 50 lives lost.

Peruvians and Allies captured Calama killing 1500 Chilians.

July 9th

Excitement in the House of Commons on proposed abolition of flogging in the Army and Navy. Liberals urging total abolition, and Hartington repudiated this view; Radicals denounced Hartington.

English hops disastrous failure. American sheep landed in Liverpool diseased.

German tariff on flour and oats immediately come into operation on all other articles 1st October, and 1st January.

Prince Alexandra of Bulgaria was enthusiastically received at Varna.

Religi

The pews in St. Paul's Church, New York, were rented. The 257 on a diagram for \$32,000. Ninety Some pews were Navarro secured annuum, second \$750; third of \$500, etc.

The following passed by the Conference, now

Resolved,—That ant be allowed to ary, that a letter him in his office

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Resolved—T the matter before his charge, call liability in su funds.

Resolved,—T Collection be Circuits.

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The Lord be the Ven. Rural T. M. Wood be

By the Clergy R. Murray, E. A. C. F. Wood

By the Laity C. Hon. A. W. Esq., Dr. Crow E. Duder, E. C.

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