

not claim that he can return across the Atlantic through the air, his theory only involving the practicability of a voyage to the east. He will take a mail out with him which he will engage to deliver at their destination in three days' time or less. The air-ship in which this extraordinary venture will be made will consist of three balloons, one nearly three times as large as the other two. They will be capable of lifting 11,000 pound, exclusive of their own weight, basket, life-boat, &c., of which latter, one fully equipped for an ocean accident will be carried along. The basket and its appurtenances will be something novel. It will resemble a covered room, with a cellar, where the water and food for the trip will be stored. It will have windows on all sides, and a lime-stove for heat and cooking, while an electric light will be secured at night by means of a vacuum tube with platinum tube at each end.

Discovery of a Paleolithic Skeleton.

Mons. Emile Riviere was directed by the French Ministers of Public Instruction to examine the caverns at Mentone, Italy, in the interest of archeology. While prosecuting this in March, 1872, a prehistoric human skeleton was found. Its complete disengagement from the ashes and debris covering it required eight days of uninterrupted work. The attitude was one of repose as if death had overtaken a man during sleep. The head, slightly raised, faced the bottom of the cavern, resting upon the soil by its left side. The forearms were flexed on the arms and drawn up towards the neck. The right arm rested naturally on the left forearm, while the left hand appeared to be supporting the head. The lower extremities, partly flexed, were lightly crossed. The skull was ornamented by a number of perforated Mediterranean shells of the genus *Nassa*, and by 22 canine teeth of the stag, also perforated. The whole formed a sort of network about the head. Near by was a bone poinard, about seven inches long, cut from the radius of a stag. Against the back of the head two triangular flint flakes were placed, and finally, to complete the decoration, 41 perforated shells were found in the region of the ham of the leg, and probably formed a bracelet about the limb. About two inches from the mouth and nasal fossule was a furrow seven inches long, and of a breadth and depth of one and one-half inches. It was filled with a specular iron powder. The surface of the bones and teeth, the arms, and the ornaments covering the body, were reddened by this substance, and of a metallic lustre. The natural attitude of the skeleton is a strong proof that the man died where he was discovered, on a hearth of ashes, charcoal, and calcined stones, surrounded by the refuse from the life of each day. All the teeth which should appear as present and without any caries. It is noticeable that their trituration surfaces are perfectly smooth, plane, and without any obliquity. Can the age not advanced explain this? Is it a characteristic of race? That it is not due to vegetable diet exclusively is proved by the great quantity of bones in the cavern which have been split by man for their marrow. From measurements it is believed that the stature of the fossil man can be estimated at the lowest at six feet. The skeleton which no more resembles that of an ape than does a modern skeleton, presents some contradictory characteristics of inferiority and paleolithic antiquity. The arms and instruments found near the fossil man include the bone poinard, two pins of bone with points well preserved, and upwards of 120 cut flints in the form of lance and arrow points, scrapers, flakes and nuclei. The remains of four animals in the cave, viz., the cave lion, cave bear, cave hyena and rhinoceros, are assigned to extinct prehistoric species. Evidence of their presence near the skeleton proves its high antiquity. We may, therefore, consider the "Man of Mentone" as the contemporary of extinct animal species, and as belonging certainly to the paleolithic epoch.

An Amusing Incident.

The following amusing incident occurred recently in the smoking car of a C. C. Railroad train between Shelby and this city. Says the Cleveland Times:—A woman with a poodle dog entered the car just prior to the departure of the train from the former point, and after depositing her dog on the seat, turned over the back of another one, so that each seat faced the other. Together she and her canine companion thus monopolized two entire seats. Appearances seemed to indicate that the car was one exclusively for the convenience of those addicted to the use of the "weed," but of this fact she was soon apprised by the conductor, who advised her to obtain a seat in another car, informing her at the same time that the accommodations in the way of seats in the other coaches were superior to those where she was then. However, she insisted on remaining, urging that her presence would deter the occupants of the car from smoking, and she would consequently experience no discomfort from tobacco fumes. Long before the train reached this city, however, a gentleman sitting directly opposite her produced his case, and, taking a cigar therefrom, began puffing away at it in a manner which seemed peculiarly calculated to aggravate the woman back of him. In an instant with strategic movement, she wrested the obnoxious cigar from his mouth, and threw it out of the window, exclaiming, "If there is anything I do hate, it is tobacco smoke." The passengers who had witnessed the affair were convulsed with laughter, but the offended smoker suppressed whatever emotions may have been struggling for expression in words or action, and maintained throughout some imperturbable gravity which had characterized him from

the first. Calmly rising from his seat, he opened the window nearest him, fastening it up, and reaching over the seat back, took that woman's poodle-dog and threw it out of the window as far beyond as possible, at the same time saying, "If there is anything I do hate, it's a poodle dog!"

The Tichborne Claimant.

The Tichborne Claimant writes a letter to the Times:—"My Defence Fund being exhausted with the numerous calls I had before my trial had fairly begun, induced me to petition the Hon Lords of the Treasury to afford me assistance to produce witnesses for my defence. After they had kept my petition upwards of a week, my Solicitor received the following reply:—"Here the reply is given in full, declining as unwarranted by precedent, to comply with his request, "It is now," adds the astute beggar who knows the depth of John Bull's purse and the kindness of his heart, "quite plain that I must do one of two things, either appeal again to my friends the British public, or cave in under the enormous pressure brought to bear against me by the Government and my relatives. Inasmuch as I have now fought over six years to try and regain my rights for my children, I feel assured that my friends will not now desert me; therefore I make bold to ask them again to render me what assistance they can to defend myself against the Government and the purse of the nation."



HARBOR GRACE, JULY 8, 1873.

In giving publicity to the subjoined communication from James J. Grieve, Esq., we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion on the important matter to which it has reference. There would seem to be a diversity of opinion as to the best course to be pursued by the Government of Newfoundland regarding the question of pre-emption; and Mr. Grieve, actuated, no doubt, by "pecuniary" motives, considers it "excessively unfair to put the power of pre-emption in force." Now, we cannot see that the Government would be acting at all unfairly in exercising such legitimate right. "At the outset," as our contemporary, the "Chronicle," remarks, "this Colony dealt most generously with the Telegraph Company. We freely gave them all they asked, struck no hard bargains, and interposed no conditions, save the exercise of our pre-emptive right, to which they cordially assented." The Company were for a time unsuccessful; but that want of success was the result of accident—to which all similar enterprises are liable—not attributable to us. The terms of the Company's Charter have been, so far, strictly adhered to by our Government; and as the said Charter concedes to Newfoundland the power of pre-emption, we hope the Executive will evince firmness and decision throughout, and insist on the faithful fulfilment by the Company of that part of the contract which offers to us the only substantial benefit we are likely to derive from the terms of the Charter. Mr. Grieve's views may appear reasonable enough to some; but to us they seem extremely unreasonable. His vaunted interest, "both PECUNIARILY and as a matter of feeling in the welfare of the Colony," we know how to appreciate. As an absentee, his "pecuniary" interest is to him of great importance. OUR interest is of greater importance still. It is centred in whatever may be conducive to the general prosperity of the country. We are confident the Government will act firmly in the matter, and not allow individual interest to influence it in a matter of such moment as the one to which we allude.

Here is Mr. Grieve's letter:—
47 CORNWALL GARDENS,
LONDON, 3rd June, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—
I received your letter of the 6th ult., relating to the position of the Newfoundland Government with respect to the Atlantic Cables. It has, as you know, been publicly stated here in a way which leaves me no doubt as to its authenticity, that the Newfoundland Government has given notice of exercising its powers of pre-emption of the Newfoundland Company's land lines and cables next April if that Company does not agree to give up its exclusive right to land cables, and also agree to pay the Government a royalty on all messages carried over its lines. I very greatly regret the line which the Newfoundland Government is now taking which appears to me equally inconsistent with that sense of honor which I have always attributed to it, and with a true perception of the best interests of the Colony.

It is well known that for many years the Newfoundland Company had to contend against great difficulties and losses. It had laid out large sums of money in erecting a telegraphic system in Newfoundland, and connecting it with America, and in its efforts to establish a similar connection with England. It is only seven years, or something less that it has accomplished the latter object, and until then the reward for its exertions was only the loss of money. It is perfectly true that the Company's charter reserves the right of pre-emption after twenty years, but under the peculiar circumstances of the

case, the severe struggles the Company had for so many years to encounter, and the recent period at which it has entered into the receipt of the revenue the hope of which alone had induced its exertions, it would in my judgment be excessively unfair to put the power of pre-emption in force. I do not think that the Government of a British Colony is at liberty, consistently with its character upon supposed grounds of interest, to take advantage of its strict and technical rights under circumstances not contemplated at the time the contract was entered into.

But this brings me to the next part of the case, which is that I do not at all think it is for the interest of the Colony that the Government should exercise the right of pre-emption. You are of course aware of the proposed amalgamation, which is expected to be accomplished in a short time. If that is effected, and the Government does not interfere, there is every reason to think that Newfoundland will continue to be the permanent highway for telegraphic communication between Europe and North America. You are aware also that highly respectable legal authorities have said that the amalgamation (which has been sanctioned beforehand by an act of the Newfoundland Legislature) of course do not mean to enter into a discussion of this legal question, except to remind you that I am assured the Government right to buy at all will be contested. Supposing the right to be established, a very large sum of money will have to be paid by the Government before it can take possession. It seems to me quite impossible that the suggestions which I have heard have been made by some of the opponents of the Newfoundland Company, to the effect that the Government can get the lines at the mere cost of the wires and poles can be realized. It is plain that at any reasonable price a line in a situation where it can earn a large revenue, is worth more than a similar one in a situation where it can earn none. Any of us could value a house by reference to its position and what it would let for, and I think the Government would be deceiving themselves to hope that any reasonable man would value the Newfoundland lines on any other principle.

Now, suppose the preemption to be effected and the large sum of money (whatever it may be) raised by the Colonial Government and paid to the Newfoundland Company, or to the amalgamated Company, which will then have replaced it, the Government would then probably try to turn its purchase to account by demanding a royalty from the Anglo-American Co. If it does do that it will simply have bought the lines for the pleasure of the thing without getting anything in return. But the Anglo-American Co. will then be the owners of the French Cable to St. Pierre, entirely beyond the control of the Newfoundland Government, and would be able, in case of any difficulty to carry on their traffic without the slightest interruption by the French route. And if the Government insists upon terms which the Anglo-American Co. may consider exorbitant, that Company will merely have to take up the Newfoundland ends of its Atlantic cables and carry them round to St. Pierre, and to take up the cable between Placentia and St. Pierre; and the Island of Newfoundland would find itself excluded from the system of telegraphs.

The Government is probably buoyed up by the hopes that Mr. Labouchere and his friends would lay a cable to Newfoundland. It is first to be considered whether it would be worth any capitalists' while to enter into competition with a Company which would then have four cables of its own. But if they were otherwise willing either the Newfoundland Government must abstain from asking from them any royalty, in which case it would have brought out the Newfoundland Company for nothing, or if it charged them any it would impose upon them an additional difficulty in the way of successful competition, and render it very unlikely that the capital would be found to make and maintain a line. I believe for myself that if the Newfoundland Government carries out the threat it has made no capitalists could be found in England to subscribe on any terms to a new cable to Newfoundland.

The comparatively small difference in distance between Newfoundland and St. Pierre, or Cape Breton, is not in the present advanced condition of the art of cable laying and telegraphy the objection or difficulty which it was when the first cable was laid. I hope the government will not be grasping at the shadow lose the substance, but I am very much afraid from the last news published here that they are about to do so. I feel it my duty as an old resident in Newfoundland, and still largely interested, both pecuniarily and as a matter of feeling in the welfare of the colony, to place my views fully before you, and I hope that you will communicate them in such a way as you think best to the authorities and the public of the Island.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JAS. J. GRIEVE.
A. W. HARVEY, Esq.,
President of the Chamber of Commerce
St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE fishery in this Bay has not been very good during the past few days. It is to be hoped that the change of wind now experienced will cause the fish to strike in one more, so that our fishermen may be enabled to secure a fair share of remuneration for their summer's toil.

THE Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace was holden at the Court House yesterday, I. L. McNeil, Esq., Acting District Judge, and J. L. Prendergast, Esq., J. P., presiding.

AMONG the strangers in town yesterday, we noticed Capt. Halpin, Commander of the Atlantic Cable Expedition.

THE S. S. "Hector" arrived here yesterday evening, for the purpose of taking in tanks, boats, &c., preparatory to sailing for the whale fishery.

By the arrival of American mails, we are in receipt of late papers, from which we extract numerous interesting items.

In our next issue will be commenced another delightfully interesting story.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, July 1.—A large and influential meeting was held last evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury, presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the introduction of confessional into the Church of England.

The present Spanish Ministry is regarded satisfactory to all parties.

New York, 2d.—Gold 115½.

LONDON, 3.—Except Spain, continental news is generally unimportant.

The draft of a new constitution has been submitted to the Spanish Cortes. The President must be a native and 25 years old at least. The country to be divided into cantons, each canton to elect four senators and deputies by universal suffrage. Cuba and Porto Rico to be assimilated with the cantons of Spain. The central power can order levies without consulting cantons.

New York, 4.—Business is entirely suspended; weather oppressively hot. Efforts are being made to obtain a new trial for young Walworth who killed his father.

We are informed, says the Ottawa "Times," that the salmon fishery in the Gaspé and Bay Chaleur districts this season far exceeds anything of the kind known for forty years past. Our informant says that salmon fishing began about the 26th of May, being unusually early; and that the nets were taking sometimes fifty each at a single tide. He adds:—"Never has salmon been so plentiful, and never have the owners of stands seen such a season. Some nets take \$60 worth of salmon every day. This happy result is ascribed by everybody to the few seasons of protection under the fishery laws which our salmon fisheries have enjoyed."

A GOVERNMENT detective, lately from Savannah, says that the enormous cotton claims just allowed by the Court of Claims in favour of certain British residents of that city, are openly declared there to be fraudulent in great part, and some of the awards of the British-American commission, now adjourned to Newport, are accused of fraudulent exaggeration, and our Government agent is endeavouring to reopen them, but not with speedy success. The prosecution of fraudulent claims of all classes connected with the late war has grown to grand proportions, and is measurably attributable to the policy of Congress in protecting and impeding, in every possible way, the payment of the just obligations of the Government.

THIS singular escape from death by lightning is recorded in the North Wellington "Times."—A thunderstorm passed over the Hereward neighbourhood in East Garafraza on Tuesday afternoon. The lightning struck Atchinson's Rosin House, going down a chimney, along stove-pipes through two rooms, out through the bottom of the stove, and through the floor into the cellar. Some of the stove-pipes were ripped open and thrown out of the house by the electric fluid, which shattered the bottom of the stove and splintered a sleeper, as also a large elm post on which it rested. Though there were people in the two rooms through which the lightning passed in the stove-pipe, none of them were injured, and the damage to property is very slight.

THERE is a rumour that ex-Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome to confer with the Pope upon the prospect of the Bourbon family in Spain.

THE debt of Japan is set forth at \$104,000,000, and the resigning Finance Minister says a national finance collapse may be looked for at any moment.

Fredrick Ludwig George Von Radmer, the eminent German historian has died at the advanced age of 92 years.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by which money orders can be issued between the Dominion and British Indian Islands.

NEWS & ITEMS.

ONE hundred and twenty dollars conscience money was received, Monday, from New York, on account of customs.

THE plea of the parricide, Walworth, is to be insanity, and the ablest counsel has been engaged to defend him.

An effort is being made in Chicago, with every prospect of success, to establish a news-boys' home.

THE health of Emperor William continues very precarious, and absolute quiet will be required to effect a restoration.

A Virginia youth is credited with the intention of marching from Bunker Hill Monument through the Northern States, carrying a rebel flag unfurled.

THE New York "Sun" proposes, after the 1st of July next, to cut off all exchanges and adopt the plan of paying cash for all papers it requires. The plan is the result of the change in the postal laws.

PRINCE COUZA, who, as Hospodar of Roumania, was some ten years ago one of the most important personages in Eastern Europe, died at Heidelberg last month.

THE towers of the Cathedral at Cologne have reached the height of 230 feet. The construction of the spires, which are to bring the total height up to 600 feet, will be commenced. Six years more are required for terminating the work.

THE "Official Gazette" denies, and refers to as absurd, the statement of the Memorial Diplomatique that negotiations had been opened between the German and Spanish Governments for the cession of the Philippine Islands to Germany.

RUSSIA must now be added to the list of nations actively engaged in Arctic discoveries. The Imperial Geographical Society has made use of its special advantages to send out an experienced Siberian traveller, M. Tschoknowski, on an expedition, which is well supplied and equipped for two years.

CAPT. SEMMES, the former commander of the Alabama, attended a wedding at Newburyport, Mass., recently, at which several of the other guests, who were owners of vessels which he had destroyed, refused to be introduced to him.

A despatch has been received from the head of the United States fish commission at Washington, ordering Deputy Livingstone to return immediately and prepare an aquarium car for California, in place of the one lost. This time it will be exclusively for shad.

A Baltimore child, clandestinely drinking laudanum, fell into a stupor, succeeded by convulsions. When medical aid arrived it was too late to administer antidotes, and electricity was resorted to. For two hours he was subjected to a strong and continuous current, at the end of which time his sinking energies began to return, and by the next morning he was out of danger.

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN, the historian, accompanied by the librarian, Mr. Schrader, of Berlin, went on the night of the 12th ult., from Naples to the forest of Camaldoli. There they were surprised by brigands, robbed of their watches and money, and, as they made some resistance, personally ill-treated. The police of Antignano arrested their donkey-driver, a well-known rogue, and with his help the brigands were discovered. They proved to be three goatheards.

GEORGE A SMITH and Lorenzo Snow, two of the "Twelve Apostles" of the Mormon Church, have just returned from a tour of Europe and the Holy Land, and report that there will be a large emigration from the old world to Utah this season—three or four hundred British Mormons, about the same number of Swiss and Europeans in the first part of July, and 400 Scandinavians soon after.

FRED. BICKES, living in Decatur, Ill., went home lately, after a three days' debauch, and was invited to take a seat at the supper table by his mother, whereupon he began abusing her with vile language. His father remonstrated and told him he must cease or leave the house, at which he drew a revolver and shot his father in the face, inflicting an ugly but not a dangerous wound. He then fired a ball in his own brain, and at last accounts was dying.

A German baker of New Haven was delivering bread to his customers, when a physician who was passing noticed that he was broken out with small-pox, and stopping him, advised him to seek the pest-house. The astonished baker remembered that he had been troubled for a day or two with an eruption of some kind, left his wagon, and started for the pest-house on foot.

FOR...
July 6.—
—John
July 6.—
—John
Per P
Fantwell
Chancy,
Miss R
Chamber
A. G. Sm
John M
Master B
Per P
O'Connell
and Miss
Mr. and
and Miss
Peters, I
Gibson,
Gibson,
NEW
COMM
N
THE P
held on
JULY in
Banking
accordan
St. John
Very
The
GOOD
Prof.
VER
W
Far Su
Rats, M
Cockroac
Blight an
Furs, T
also on C
Sold in
Pack
\$1.2
The P
had smel
it may be
as it is g
they will
DIREC
Grav
CITY
The at
Professor
the Inter
Australia
testimonials
Messrs. S
Mr. W. H
"Mich
Messrs. G
Mr. P. N
"G. C.
"Robe
"Mose
W
of Newfo
Who will
may be
present
ed can
May 23
L
H.
Now fa
20 M.
20 do.
30 do.
July 6.