

THE CARBONEAR HERALD, AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE. Is Printed and Published from the Office, west of the Post and Telegraph Office, Water Street, Carbonear, every THURSDAY MORNING.

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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, Lanee-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, Bateaux, Indian Tickle Grady, and then go direct to Indian Harbor, Mannock's Island, Mack and Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Turnavick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape Harrison, Sleigh Tickle, Holton, Emly Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Tickers, Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor, Rigoulette, Pack's Harbor, and Independent, two last places alternately.

Long Island and South East Cove, alternately.

Grady. Indian Tickle. Bateaux 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 Bateaux and Henley Harbor, for Herring Fishery news.

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

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY, Notary Public, "EXPRESS" BUILDINGS, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most 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 or 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 Chattles; 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.

2nd. 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.

3rd. 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.

England's Self-made Men.

The majority of the wealthy men of business in England have either made their own fortune or sprung from some poor, clever, industrious man who, like Richard Crawshaw, laid the foundations of the house. Here are a few examples: Ripley, the member of Parliament for Bradford, who owns half the town, is self-made. His father and mother used to attend the market, and carry home in a cart articles for dyeing. The father of Bass, the great Brewer, was in a very small way of business, and his mother sold yeast in a little shop. The first Lord of the Admiralty's father kept a small news agent's store in London, and the first Lord still continues the business. Mr. Walter, member of Parliament, and chief proprietor of the "Times," dates back, I believe, to his father's humble printing office in the city. Mr. Johnston, who left behind him the "Standard," worth \$150,000 a year, besides real estate, was an officer in the old bankruptcy court. The late Herbert Ingram, member of Parliament and founder of the "Illustrated News," kept a little drug store at Nottingham. Mr. Lawson, the chief proprietor of the "Telegraph," from which he draws for half share quite \$150,000 a year, was the commercial representative of an ink house. He is now one of the richest customers in England. Report has it that his income is over \$400,000 a year. This, of course, does not begin to approach the incomes of the wealthy men of England who have inherited as well as made fortunes. Robert Crawshaw had at last \$39,000,000 left him by his father. How much more he has made or lost I don't know; he gave his daughters wedding gifts that would buy a German dukedom. But talking of newspaper men, Labouchere, in spite of newspapers and theatres, pays income tax on £160,000 a year. He was robbed some time since by forgeries on his bank of \$75,000, extending over months without being aware of it. The bank called his attention to some irregularities, which brought the fraud to light.—New York Time's London Letter.

I was talking the other day to a friend of mine who resided some time at Natal. He tells me that the Zulu men are good-natured, cheerful beings, and that the Zulu girls are pretty, and most decorous in their behaviour. If you wish to marry them, you have to pay the father about \$200. Should you desert your wife, her relations assuage you; but if she misbehaves herself, her relations, as a part of the bargain, kill her. The girls go about in bands; when they see a Zulu warrior they surround him, and make him tell which of them he thinks the most beautiful. Suddenly my friend who is of a serious disposition, burst out into a series of sounds like an apoplectic sneeze. I thought he was going into a fit, but he was,—or said he was—talking Zulu. Cetewayo is pronounced Ktcho.—London Truth.

A result of the disturbed political condition of Russia is that there is a pressing want of jail room, and, though most of those who have been recently arrested have been sent to Siberia or to some distant department of European Russia, the demand for guarded accommodation is so great that the Government has decided to immediately construct six new prisons, with room for the confinement of 6,300 persons. Thus far the Russian government has had an immense advantage in the inability of its opponents to construct a programme of what they desired to have; but now a new party is rising up, which is distinguished from the Nihilists in its desire to have a new constitution and a constitutional government.

Helen Petrie, the Grace Darling of the Shetland Islands, has just died at Kinghorn. She was a native of Uist,

and during a great gale, May 26, 1856, when in sight of the islands, the last of the home seeking fishing boats was capsized, two of its occupants being drowned, and the other two, clinging to the overturned boat, were drifting out with the tide, she and her sister-in-law, her father a one-armed man of seventy, steering, put off in a small punt and effected the rescue which none on shore would venture to attempt. Helen Petrie, who received the Royal Institution's medal for this feat, was a small woman, little used to boats. Two years later she saved three lives under precisely similar circumstances; then she went over to the mainland and ended her days as a domestic servant. "She was a simple-minded, straightforward, strictly pious woman."

Few people are aware that the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British Empire is equally applicable to the United States. Instead of being the western limit of the Union, San Francisco is only about midway between the farthest Aleutian Isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends through 197° of longitude, or 17° more than half-way round the globe. The Rocky Mountain 'Presbyterian,' in commenting on this fact, says, "When the sun is giving its good-night kiss to our westernmost isle, on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the very moment when the Aleutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe toward the shore, the wood-chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the stirring music of his axe."—Scientific American.

The cost of the Zulu war is computed at four and a half millions of pounds sterling, or about \$22,500,000. The appropriation for the expenses of that "little war" has converted the British Government's surplus into a deficit. The English Chancellor of the Exchequer expects to prevail upon the South African colonists to contribute towards defraying the expenses of this war. Perhaps he may get the money.

It is a curious fact that Napoleon I., Napoleon III., and the Prince Imperial, in succession wrote and left their wills on British soil. The will of Napoleon I., made at St. Helena, by which he bequeathed 10,000 francs to Cantillon, a French soldier, for trying to shoot the Duke of Wellington in Paris, was kept in Somerset House from 1821 to 1853, when it was surrendered to Napoleon III., and has never been heard of since.

An Oldham correspondent says it is generally supposed there will be an endeavor after the general holiday in August to bring the short-time movement under something like regular system. The co-operation of all will be sought. Even the masters admit it would be absurd to seek a remedy for the depression by calling upon the operatives to submit to a further reduction of wages. The published accounts of the Oldham limited companies show that hardly any have made any profit for the last two years, and with some the adverse balance is so heavy, even with good trade, that it is almost impossible for them to make a profit perhaps for years to come. In the limited companies alone £2,000,000 of capital has been lying unemployed for three years. £320,000 debt, 20 per cent reduction in the operatives' wages, mills running short time or closed, numerous failures, a decrease of 50 per cent. in the value of house property—these are some of the leading facts connected with the history of the Oldham cotton trade.

The British Admiralty has ordered all Indian troopships to be in readiness for six months' continuous service, with a view to bringing home troops from South Africa.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain has long been considered the wealthiest power on earth, but according to comparative estimates recently made France takes the lead in this respect. Quoting from these estimates we find the value of private and public property in France amounts to about \$46,110,600,000, and the same values in England, Ireland and Scotland, \$42,500,000,000. The highways are not included in the English estimate while those of France are placed at \$1,525,000,000. Thus the comparison shows values to the amount of over \$2,000,000,000 more in France than the United Kingdom.

The "Times" correspondent at the Unvolosi River states that the recent retreat of the British from Uundi has restored Cetewayo's confidence. It is reported that a powerful chief, with 4,000 men, is with the King. A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph," dated Fort Durnford, July 20, reports that Cetewayo has sent messengers to John Dunn, asking what terms will be given him if he surrenders now. The special correspondents agree in condemning the idea that the war is over, and they deprecate Sir Garnet Wolseley's hasty action in sending troops home.

Pope Leo rises early, and after devotions, gives himself up to study until the hour set for audiences or assembling of the congregation over which he presides. Although in delicate health, he works hard, and makes his congregation do the same. Like the majority of Italians of Southern Italy, the Pope has only one repast a day, at about one o'clock. He is an enemy to the delicacies of the table, and his fare is much more meagre than that of his curates. He eats boiled mush, which takes the place of soup, a little boiled or roasted meat, rarely vegetables, cheese made of goats' milk, and drinks ordinary wine. Even on the day of his election to the Papacy he sent back the roast beef given to him, and asked in its place a second plate of soup.

It seems they have grasshoppers in Europe as well as America. During April a shower of these pests fell upon the province of Caucasus, Russia, utterly destroying vineyards and fruit gardens. The village streets were blockaded by them so that the shops were shut up and all traffic closed, while the water courses were choked by the swarming pests.

French republicans do not disguise their displeasure at the sympathy shown in England for the Prince Imperial and the sorrowing Empress. They regard the expression of these feelings as a political demonstration in favor of the Empire, and the arrangements for the Prince's funeral strengthened the suspicion. "But," says the Paris correspondent of the Times, "a little reflection would show that Englishmen have been moved only by a sentiment of personal commiseration, and that considering the circumstances of the case, they would have been deemed unfeeling had they not expressed a pity which is evinced, moreover, all over Europe. A friend who 'traced through Germany a few days ago tells me that he saw in a Berlin shopwindow a waxwork figure of the late Prince, and that from morning till night a sympathetic crowd collected before it. Certainly no one would suspect the Germans of a political sympathy for the Prince Imperial."

Major-General Turner, commanding at Woolwich, issued the following order on Tuesday:—"The major-general commanding feels confident that the whole of the troops who took part in the sad ceremony on the occasion of the funeral of the late Prince Imperial of France, will learn with satisfaction that he has been requested by her Majesty the Empress to convey to officers and her thanks and gratitude, for the honour done by them to the remains of her beloved son, who died a soldier's death, fighting in our ranks against the enemies of England."

Parricide is the only crime which is punished with breaking on the wheel in Germany. The last instance of expiating this crime by death on the wheel took place near Gottingen in 1827.