

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, AUGUST 7, 1879.

No 12.

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

Terms - - - \$3.00 Per Annum

Advertising Rates.

Fifty cents per inch for first inser-
tion, one-third of the above for each
continuation. Standing Advertisements
inserted monthly, quarterly,
half-yearly or yearly on the most
reasonable terms.

All communications to be addressed
to the Editor, Proprietor and Pub-
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, Manook's Island, Black and
Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Tur-
navick, Aduavick, Ragged Islands, Cape
Harrison, Sleigh 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 D'Orkworth
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.



PROCLAMATION.

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 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 New-
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 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 de-
fault of payment of any fine, the same
may be recovered by distress and sale
of the offenders Goods and Chatties; 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 Lob-
sters, 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.

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.

The Late Prince Imperial.

The Prince was slender, and had
a mild pleasing countenance; his ears
were rather too large, and on this
account the Parisians (for whom
nothing is sacred, and who always
find a nickname for everybody)
called him 'Prince Oreillard.' His
christening by Cardinal Patrizi, as
representing Pope Pius IX., was a
gorgeous court display. The Em-
press showed herself a real mother to
the boy, often spending her entire
days and nights beside his cradle, in
spite of court etiquette and the Em-
peror's remonstrances. She had her
reward in the boundless affection that
the child learned to feel for her—a
love which has known no diminution.
His father, though he loved the boy
very dearly, rarely petted him save
in public.

Mild and amiable as he was, he
occasionally yielded to temper when
his playmates, the sons of Dr. Con-
neau and Gens. Fleury and Espin-
asse, were not ready to obey his
whims. "I am a Napoleon," he
said one day to young Espinasse, who
had refused to race with him; "woe
to him who will not obey." His
father overheard him and the boy
was condemned to bread and water
for twenty-four hours. The young
prince, when a little boy, could not
be induced to mount a pony until he
had been threatened with the severest
punishments, so much did he fear
a tumble. Afterwards he became a
fine horseman. His favorite pastime
was to listen to the music that the
band of the Imperial Guard played
daily in the courts of the Tuileries.

As he grew older he manifested
uncommon talent and a strong taste
for books, as well as for military
drill. His favorite study was history,
in which he became proficient
rather through his own exertions
than those of General Froissard. He
had a wonderful memory for dates
and names, and at the age of 10 he
could tell the exact day on which
any important battle had taken
place, and the names of the generals
engaged in it. One day at the Paris
Exhibition of 1867, the Emperor and
family happened to pass through the
outside gallery of the Prussian de-
partment, where the immense Krupp
gun was exhibited. It weighed 3,000
tons, and was mounted on a massive
iron carriage about eighteen feet in
height. The Emperor was obliged
to pass under it, and cast a stealthy
glance at the monster without rais-
ing his head. The Prince Imperial,
with boy like insistence, sought to
attract his father's attention to the
gun by pulling the skirt of his frock
coat. The Emperor gave him a jerk
and the party moved along. But
the boy was not satisfied, and in a
subdued tone, almost timidly, asked:
—"Why have you not a bigger one,
papa?" "I do not want war child,"
the Emperor replied aloud. Applause
greeted his words, but perhaps those
of the boy were worthier of consid-
eration.

Uneasy is the head that not only
wears but wants a crown. I am not
sure but the good old Emperor Wil-
helm of Prussia would be much more
happy than he is if his heir to the
throne was an amicable adjustment.
Prince Henry of Prussia, the second
son of the Crown Prince, now in the
Asiatic waters following his profes-
sion as a sailor, is talked of as being
very much desired at court here. The
death of Prince Waldemar has left
the question of succession in the
order of following the Crown Prince.
There are here Prince George and
Prince Alexander of Prussia, two
venerable, snuffy and well smoked
old bachelors, who long since have
waived any pretensions to rule over
Germany—"laus Deo!" Besides
these, there are two male heirs, sons
of Crown Prince, the ambitious son of
Prince Frederick Charles, and the
more ambitious son of Prince Al-
brecht. Now, the paralyzed health
of the elder brother of Prince Henry
of Prussia is extremely precarious,

and so is the succession to the throne
in these days, when a young Prince
is away at sea, where ships and men
are sometimes made to go down
against their will. Hence he is re-
called ere it be too late.—Letter
from Berlin.

Major Robinson, who lately return-
ed from South Africa, writes to the
"Times" denying that unnecessary
cruelty has been used by the British
forces towards the Zulus. He says
the practice of burning the kraals
and destroying mealie pits is one of
the painful necessities of war, other-
wise hostilities would be protracted
to an indefinite period; but on sev-
eral occasions he has known one or
two huts left standing and a pit un-
touched because women and young
children were found at the kraal.
Letters home from irresponsible
young men, he says, should be taken
"cum grano salis," for he remem-
bered in 1878 receiving a letter from
a clergyman in the north of England
relative to a paragraph written by a
young man at the seat of war, in
which he stated, "I enjoy this cam-
paign; shooting down niggers is
great fun, and beats rabbit shooting
into fits." On inquiry Major Rob-
inson learnt that this youth was em-
ployed with the Commissariat at
Ibeka and had hardly ever seen a
shot fired.

The Emperor William is the fifth
male member of the Hohenzollern
family who has lived to celebrate his
golden wedding. The first case was
that of Johann, surnamed the Al-
chemist, born about 1403, and who
died about 1454. The three sons of
Frederick William I. had also more
than fifty years each of married life
—namely, Frederick the Great,
Prince Henry and Prince August
Ferdinand of Prussia. Of the four
sons of Frederick William III., three
celebrated their golden wedding, and
Prince Charles, brother of the Em-
peror, who married the sister of the
Empress, who was within a day or
two of the golden ceremonies in 1877
when his consort died.

The "Mark Lane Express," in its
review of the British grain trade, says
that agricultural prospects cause
very grave apprehensions. Should
the rain continue, the hay crop will
be useless except as manure. The
condition of wheat is improved. Bar-
ley in heavy land is nearly ruined.
Nothing but a speedy advent of sun-
shine can prevent an almost general
failure of the principal crops. In
consequence of the weather and
light supplies in England, wheat has
improved one shilling per quarter in
the majority of the country markets,
but despite the firmness of holders, it
has been difficult to establish any
advance for home-grown in London.
In face of the liberal arrivals and low
prices of foreign varieties previous
rates, however, have been well sup-
ported, and especially for choice par-
cels, and the tendency is rather to-
wards an advance than a decline.

A woman, known among her ac-
quaintances as the Princess of Zan-
zibar, lately made a charge in a Ber-
lin court against her servant for
drunkenness and disorderly conduct.
She is a niece of the Sultan of Zan-
zibar, 32 years of age, and bears no
traces of African birth beyond her
black hair and black eyes. Having
fallen in love in early life with Mr.
Reute, the Dutch Consul of Zanzibar,
she became a Christian and married
him. Her family disowned her for
the act, and she accompanied her
husband to Berlin where he soon
died, leaving her without means of
support. She has gained a livelihood
by giving lessons in Arabic to diplo-
matic and consular aspirants and
others.

Forged Bank of England notes are
said to have been recently put into
wide circulation in Paris and
on the Continent generally by a gang
of sharpers, some of whom have been
arrested by the Paris police,

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, July 5.

M. de Lesseps has just signed the
treaty giving him the concession of the
Isthmus granted by the United States
of Colombia. Matters are now to be
pushed with the greatest activity. A
new company will be immediately con-
stituted with a capital of 400,000,000.
In a long conversation M. de Lesseps
this afternoon repudiated all interven-
tion on the part of the government, were such
intended. He said that he fully recog-
nized the truth of the statement that
United States was entitled to exercise a
large and important influence in the
management of the canal. He declar-
ed that the enterprise had no character
of special nationality, but is a private
speculation, though universal in its
utility. Paris is silently accepted as
the centre of operations merely because
the French laws are severe and offer
greater security to shareholders on ac-
count of the greater control over the
administrators of the funds. M. de
Lesseps remarked during the interview
that he proposes to offer General Grant
the position of honorary president of
the company. Le Sor to-night an-
nounces that M. de Lesseps will not
start for America till the end of the
year.

A Daily News Cape Town telegram
says Cetewayo is sincerely desirous for
peace on anything like honorable terms.
The fealty of the Zulus to their king is
unshaken, and the nation is pledged to
a man to either defend him or die with
him. Unless the original terms of un-
conditional surrender are modified nothing
short of extermination of the Zulus
must follow.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at a ban-
quet given to the conservative members
of Parliament for the city of London,
said that the stipulations of the Berlin
Treaty had been carried out, and that
the frontier of India had been secured
by the Afghan war. The positions in
the Mediterranean, he said, must be
held by the Turks for the sake of the
peace of Europe. The British had done
all they could for Turkey and the peace
of the world. Lord Salisbury added,
that England must always be prepared
for war owing to the armaments main-
tained by other nations.

A Berlin correspondent says it is un-
derstood the second court-martial re-
lative to the "Grosser Kurfurst" dis-
aster, condemned several officers to two
years' arrest in a fortress, and to be dis-
missed from the service. One officer
considered culpable escaped conviction
therefore; it is possible the Emperor
will order a third trial.

French and English Women.

Mr. Labouchere takes his turn in
contrasting French women with their
English sisters. He says:
"The former are, as a rule, more
pleasant than women of other nations.
This is because they were born with a
natural disposition to please any one
with whom they are brought in contact,
and this natural disposition has been
carefully cultivated. Now, an English
woman is entirely without this gift. In
general society she shows too much her
likes and dislikes. To the good or bad
opinion of persons indifferent to her she
herself utterly indifferent. This she
dubs 'no affectation,' 'sincerity,' and
other such flattering appellations. 'I
cannot,' she says, 'pretend to care for a
person for whom I do not care,' and
when she utters this sentiment she looks
round with a self-satisfied air, as though
it were worthy of the highest commen-
dation. My good lady, I really do not
want you to adore me. I do not even
ask you to take the trouble to think
whether you like me or not. When I
meet you, probably I do not aspire to
meet you again. But for the few
minutes or hours that we are together,
you ought to convey to me the impres-
sion that you are pleasant, and that
you think me so, and this without any
'arrière pensee,' or any calculation
whether you will gain by doing so or not.
In the art of generally pleasing your
French sister excels you, and therefore
it is that for all purposes of society a
French woman is greatly your super-
ior."