

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD.

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 2.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY 22, 1880.

No. 9.

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**  
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

**Advertising Rates.**  
Fiftycents per inch for first insertion, one-third of the above for each continuation. Standing Advertisements inserted monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly on the most reasonable terms.

Parties at St. John's having business transactions with the "Herald," may communicate directly with

**J. A. ROCHFORD,**  
Editor, St. John's

All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher,

**E. J. BRENNAN,**  
Herald Office, Water St.,  
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

In this division, on Wednesday, Sir James Hannen and a special Jury had again before them the divorce suit of Shillito vs. Shillito and Hirst. The petitioner, who was a widower, made the acquaintance of Miss Charlotte Jagger, the sister of the wife of the co-respondent, and after a short courtship he married her. Immediately after the marriage the co-respondent wrote to the petitioner and told him that he had been unduly intimate with the respondent, Mr. Shillito, after some deliberation, decided that, whether this was true or untrue, he would live with his wife for the sake of the young children of his previous marriage. Subsequently circumstances came to his knowledge which led him to file a divorce petition claiming damages against the co-respondent, who is a manufacturer of wringing machines, and a man of considerable means. The jury found the remarkable verdict that the co-respondent had been unfaithful with the respondent, but that there was not sufficient evidence to convict Mrs. Shillito. They assessed the damages at £1,000, which were ordered to be paid into the registry within a week, which was done. Subsequently applications were made for a new trial on behalf of both the accused persons. His Lordship granted a new trial as between the husband and wife as been a legal that fresh facts had come to the petitioner's knowledge, but the application was refused to Mr. Hirst. That person appeared to the full court from this decision, and the judges affirmed the judgment of Sir James Hannen. The new trial, as between the husband and wife now came on for hearing.

Mr. Underwood Q. C., opened the case. He stated that when the petition was filed the respondent endeavoured to commit suicide, she being in great distress of mind, and she had considerably injured herself. Hirst was a deacon of a Congregational chapel.

Mr. John Shillito, the petitioner, said about a week after the respondent left she wrote him a letter stating that she had never been unfaithful with Hirst since the marriage. In cross-examination he said he had known the respondent for about eight years.

It was given in evidence that the matter had been made a church question, and that Hirst had been expelled.

At the close of the petitioner's case, Mr. Kemp Q. C., obtained permission to examine his witness before addressing the jury.

Mrs. Shillito was then called. She was evidently suffering mental anguish. Owing to the injuries she had received through the attempt she made to cut her throat she could not raise her voice above a whisper, and her evidence had to be read over. It gave a general denial to the charge of infidelity after marriage, and denied that she had ever made a confession to her husband.

Sir James Hannen, in directing the jury, strongly condemned the action of co-respondent, against whom, he said, it would be a waste of words to utter language of condemnation.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found that the respondent had committed, with the co-respondent, the charge with which she was accused.

The Judge granted a decree with costs, and directed that the interest of the £1,000 damages, after the payment of all costs, should be paid to Mr. Shillito for life, so long as she lived a chaste life and remained unmarried, and that at her death the sum was to revert to the petitioner.

**MR BRADLAUGH IN THE TOWER.**

The Press Association in its account of Mr Bradlaugh's imprisonment, say that many applications were made from persons in the lobby to see him, but these were invariably refused, the rules only permitting a certain number of visitors at a time. Mrs. Besant, and Mr Bradlaugh's two daughters, who had been present during the latter part of the proceedings in the House of Commons, were amongst the first of the visitors admitted. They were joined by Mr Labouchere, M.P. and other gentlemen. In accordance with the regulations determining to imprison members of House by order of the House, none of the steps for the guardianship of the passages to the Clock Tower adopted in case of persons committed for contempt were taken, and no one was placed in charge of the hon. member except a constable and an officer of the House stationed within the apartments allotted to him. Mr Bradlaugh is a lowly, within certain rules as to hours and the reception of visitors to live as he pleases, and accordingly, immediately after his commitment, he entertained a party of seven, including the ladies mentioned, at dinner. He was visited by several political friends, and by newspaper correspondents. One of these had subsequently a long interview with him for the purpose of ascertaining the further action which he might deem necessary. Mr Bradlaugh

said that he intended to sit in the House as member for Northampton.

Of that he had no doubt. His position was this—that being a prisoner in the Tower, he could not and did not intend to make any appeal to the House which would indicate any consent on his part to the decision of the House, which he believed to be contrary to law. The House could and had challenged him; he could not challenge the House. He had not as yet made up his mind as to what course he would adopt. He would very likely consult counsel with a view to placing his cause in a position for legal determination. He considered that the House had acted illogically in the whole proceeding. It would have been logical, though, in his opinion, illegal, to have gone a step further, and said 'Mr Bradlaugh is not member for Northampton and the seat is vacant.' That, though not legal, would be logical. He spoke of Mr Labouchere as the best colleague a man could have. He explained that in the course he had taken he had simply intended to act as representative of his constituency, and to place the question as to his right to act for that constituency in the House of Commons before the House in a decisive form. The House had declared its view, and it was for the House to take any further steps, and not for him. There was one form of getting over the difficulty, and that was by an apology to the House. He would not apologise. The House ought, in his opinion, to apologise to him rather than he to apologise to the House. He had not broken through the traditions of the House by attacking its members in their absence and without notice, and he had not said things of them which no gentleman ought to say of another. He could not see how he could leave the Tower, unless by legal process, or by the House rescinding the resolutions passed that morning and afternoon. The House was in the dilemma; not he. He knew of no precedent whereby he could apply for a mandamus against the Speaker.

The fact might be relied on that he would consider every possible legal point, and that he certainly would not miss any chance which he might be advised to use.

The fact was that the House was trying to turn him into precedent. Perhaps they were right, perhaps they were wrong; but it was not for him to say yet. It was not a question between himself and Parliament, but between Northampton and the House of Commons. Mr Bradlaugh added that a petition had been circulated that afternoon throughout the country, praying for his release, and allowing him to take his seat in Parliament. It has been arranged to hold a mass meeting of working men of Northampton this week, to express sympathy with Mr Bradlaugh, and a town's meeting has been called by the Mayor, in pursuance of a requisition, for Wednesday next, at which Mr Labouchere, M.P., will attend, and deliver an address.

A conference (adds the Press Association) held in the evening of members who voted in favour of Mr Bradlaugh being allowed to affirm when the question of the form in which the subject might be resuscitated in the House was considered. Although no definite decision was arrived at, it was understood that a motion will be made to release Mr Bradlaugh from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. In order to facilitate this, we are informed that on the Conservative side the House will be moved to declare the seat for Northampton vacant.

The Central News agency states that the following telegram was handed to Mr Bradlaugh in the Clock Tower:—

To Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., the Clock Tower, House of Commons, from Councillors Adams and Purser, and host of Northampton friends. Having heard with much indignation the affront just put upon you and, through you, upon the constituency, by the conduct of the House of Commons, we desire to express to you their warmest sympathy, and to assure you of their unshaken confidence and fixed determination to support you in the present conflict.

In response to this Mr Bradlaugh at once despatched, the following reply:— "Prison House, House of Commons.—Thanks to all friends. If we are but firm we must win. Law and justice are on our side. Letter by post."

The Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says warlike preparations are certainly being carried on there, and at arsenal much activity prevails. In well-informed circles it is believed the Turks will refuse to submit to the decisions of Conference. The Porte telegraphed on Saturday to the authorities on the Greek frontier provinces for exact information as to the number of Albanians under arms, and as to the resources of the country. Heavy guns have been despatched to the Dardanelles, in view of any emergency that may arise.

The Standard's correspondent at Scutari telegraphs on Sunday information received by him from the Albanian League to the effect that the proposal to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro had aroused great indignation, and 500 Mabsers,

were marching to occupy the heights commanding Dulcigno. Other operations will follow.

The correspondents at Constantinople of certain Conservative newspapers report that the Sultan is vigorously pushing his warlike preparations. Heavy guns have been sent to the Dardanelles, presumably for the especial benefit of the English Fleet. The territory in dispute between Turkey and Greece is being put in a state of defence, and the Turks are on all sides trying to make it appear as though they intended to fight. It may please the admirers of Lord Beaconsfield to picture the "Sick Man" as displaying an imposing robustness of constitution, but those who know the course of treatment to which he was subjected by his late conservative doctors will not suspect him of any alarming stamina. Europe will not be moved from its purposes by any truculent demonstrations on the part of the Pasahs. If Turkey will not willingly do justice in Greece, Mr Gladstone must find means of compelling her to do so. There is no reason, however, for fearing that the Powers will be obliged to have resort to any extreme measures. The Turks, like their friend, and ex-Premier, are fond of dramatic poses. The despatch of a few guns to Gallipoli, and the elevation of Chekret Pasha and other ruffians to military commands in Thessaly may seem to the unsophisticated Ottoman mind as effective a piece of statecraft as the eccentric manipulation of a fleet, or the of a few Indian soldiers on an island in the Mediterranean. The Turks, like Lord Beaconsfield, may threaten most appalingly, but their need be little fear that they will run amuck against United Europe. As long as there is any hope of avoiding the restraints which pool honesty and decency impose upon a nation Turkey will put on a bold face. When she sees that there is no possible loophole by which to escape her doom, she will show herself marvellously compliant.

PARIS, June 30.  
A number of Jesuit establishments are taking legal proceedings against the commissaires of police for violating their domicile and intruding on their personal liberty.

A semi-official note has been sent to the newspapers, which, after stating that the execution of the decrees against the Jesuits has not led to disturbance in any part of France, says—"Effect had only to be given to-day to the decrees affecting the Jesuits, who had received instructions to disperse on the 30th of June at the latest. With regard to the other unauthorised congregations of men, the restrictive decree affecting them only constitutes a summons to place their position on a regular legal footing. It should moreover, be added that the material means for carrying out the decrees would have been wanting if the Government had undertaken to act against all the congregations simultaneously. Indeed, at most of the conventions the profess of evacuation did not take less than from six to seven hours, but the Government knows its duty, and will perform it with firmness when the moment arrives."

DONAL, June 30.  
The Jesuits in this city have submitted to the Governmental decree and quitted their establishment without resistance.

LILLE, July 1.  
The commissary of police, accompanied by a detachment of the force, presented himself yesterday evening at the chapel of the Jesuit establishments in this city. The fathers left the building without offering opposition, and seats were then affixed to the doors.

MONTREAL, June 29.  
The Roman Catholic societies of this city made a demonstration to-day against the expulsion of the Jesuits from France and after forming a procession, numbering 2000 persons, marched to the Jesuit church to express their sympathy with the brethren of the order.

The Catholic Union of Great Britain, at a meeting held at Willis's Room, London, on Wednesday, passed a resolution of sympathy with the energetic orders in France. The Duke of Norfolk will convey it to the Archbishop of Paris.

PARIS, July 2.  
The President of Lille Tribunal yesterday decided notwithstanding the prefect's objection, that he had jurisdiction in the case of the Jesuits who have brought an action against the prefect for violation of the dom cile. The hearing of the case has been fixed for to-day.

LYONS, July 2.  
The new public prosecutors, recently appointed by the Minister of justice in place of those who resigned in consequence of their objection to execute the laws against non-authorised religious congregations, appeared in the Court of Appeal to-day to take the oaths of office. Immediately on their entrance however, hever, all the members of the bar left the court in a body, and the same demonstration was made by the bar of the first Chamber when the newly-appointed judicial functionaries subsequently presented themselves for installation. The action brought by the Jesuits against the prefect for violation of their domicile comes on for hearing to-day.