

dynasty, more than 4,000 years ago, and in the tombs at Beni Hasan the process of glass blowing is represented in an unmistakable manner. The earliest specimen of glass, bearing an inscription from which its date may be ascertained, which has as yet been met with, is the lions head now in the trade collection in the British Museum. This was found many years ago at Thebes, by signor Drovetti. It is formed of opaque blue glass of a very bright and beautiful color (as may be seen from a fractured part, olive green. Dr. Birch has informed the writer that the hieroglyphics which are on the underside, consist, on the right side of an ureus wearing the "hut" or white crown of the upper world, or up-Egypt, and representing the goddess Saf (Juno), on the left side, an ureus wearing the fish, or red crown of the lower world, or lower Egypt, and representing the goddess Sat (June), on the (Minerva), while the central hieroglyphics form the phenomenon of Nantier IV of the eleventh dynasty, whose date, according to Lepsius chronology was B. C. 2423-2430. A bead found at Thebes bears the phenomenon of Hafafis, a queen who is conjectured to have lived about 1450 B. C.; this is of a dusky-green glass, quite transparent and is stated to have the specific gravity of brittle glass. It has been suggested that the material is not artificial glass but obsidian; which abounds in Egypt, and is occasionally of a green tint. Many colored fragments are found in the tombs of Thebes, and a verified coating, usually blue or green, was given to objects formed of earthenware, and even of stone or granite. A high value seems to have been attached to colored glass at an early date, and vessels of fine opaque blue glass, of Egyptian manufacture exist, edged with a tolerably thick plating of gold glass, if the Syrian, Greek, and Latin versions of the Old testament are correct, is placed (in the book of Job) in the same category as gold; the English version renders the word crystal.

SILVER IN GERMANY.

The rumors of the return of Germany to a bi-metallic standard have, it appears some ground. It seems that the Imperial bank of Germany has stopped paying gold for its notes in Bremen and Hamburg, and though the payment continues in Berlin a stoppage is looked for there shortly. The Times simply states that the stoppage is sufficiently significant, the inference is that the supply of gold is running out, and that the stock now in the Imperial bank now is small. Nothing is known out side of the authorities as the gold and silver are not distinguished in the weekly returns, which furnish the only information to the public. The opinion in financial circles in Germany appears to be that something will have to be done at once, but that nothing has not yet finally settled upon so far as known. A Berlin correspondent says that the apprehension of an impending change in the German currency is increasing. Of course every one is looking to Prince Bismarck, who settles every question. A Berlin despatch says that Prince Bismarck favors the reintroduction of the bi-metallic system, and it looks as if nothing else were left for the nation to do. The Times appears to take this view of the situation, as it says: "it need surprise nobody should Germany be forced to resort to silver everywhere as a legal tender with a large stock of silver on hand which it is impossible to sell except at a very great loss; it is not surprising if the German Government should adopt this easy way out of the difficulty." It will however place Germany at a great disadvantage in the international markets of the world. She will have to pay for every thing she buys in gold, while she will be compelled to accept all payments in silver. Thus the country will be drained of gold and flooded with silver. The method proposed is after all only a temporary expedient, to prevent the necessity of what would otherwise be virtually repudiation. It will be a great relief for the time in India, where the currency is almost solely a silver one, and also to the United States, whose Treasury is being rapidly filled up with minted silver, which the country will not take. The law which in the silver mining interest was passed, compelling the Government to mint so much silver every month whether it could make sure of it or not, would probably be abrogated if the silver companies could find a profitable market abroad as they will for a time, at least, if Germany comes into the market again as a purchaser. Since the passage of the silver bill there have been coined to the first of September \$33,189,750 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount only \$19,386,443 is in circulation though the executive have been doing their very utmost by giving favorable terms, and by transporting it free of cost to any point, however distant from the mint the buyers may name, to force it into use. Where they have the choice, people prefer gold and as the United States gives them the choice, they exercise it. There is, therefore, in the United States Treasury vaults the sum of \$18,303,304 of coined silver. -Witness.

AN ARCTIC HORROR

The San Francisco Chronicle publishes a long and interesting narrative, by Lieut. Hand of the voyage of the Arctic whalers relief vessel, Thomas Corwin, which left San Francisco in May last. It took 9 days to get through the ice-pack to reach St. Michael's. The Eskimoes were surprised to see them, having no idea that any kind of a vessel could penetrate the ice-pack. They also said the winter had been very severe. It was reported that at the mission, a station on the Yankon River, some 400 miles inland, the thermometer had dropped on one occasion to 72 deg. below zero. Only one day was passed here, and the gallant little Corwin steamed along shore, working its way through the ice. At last the settlements were reached, and each one that was visited presented a dreary scene of death and desolation. Not a sign of life was to be seen anywhere. Not a solitary dog or rat was to be found about any of the rude huts; in front of the houses, in a hasty row lay the dead body of those who had succumbed to the terrible hunger. They had lain there for fifteen months, and the Corwin's party were probably the first to look upon them. Their clothes have rotted off the bodies but their forms were preserved by the cold so that they looked like mummies. The skin was drawn tight over their emaciated faces and forms, and looked like ancient parchment. In a few houses, bodies were found in various postures just as they fell in the last agony of solitary death. As long as there were any survivors to perform the service, the corpses were placed in regular rows in front of the huts. There was not a scrap left of kind of food. At last they had they had perished miserably, dying by inches, with no hope of recourer and no chance of escape. At least 500 of these poor wretches suffered this hideous death to explain this terrible famine, which was as unusual as it was fatal, it must be added that the season was one of unparalleled severity. The cold and the violent storms prevented them from going out on the ice to catch walrus and seals—their main dependence for food in the winter. At the north-west end of the island a settlement of about 250 people were found. The had suffered severely from the famine, only about one-half of the original colony having survived. It is usual for the old people, when they feel that they can work no longer to announce that fact to their children. Then the poor creatures are taken out and either knocked on the head or stabbed by their sons. If they fail to give warning of their helplessness, the children are quick to detect the signs of age, and promptly despatch to the dogs, who devour them. If stopped by the crew will take to the sledges, and will attempt to reach Woonger Land. This point, it is thought, has never been reached yet. It is known that there is solid land or ground ice there. It has been the dream of Arctic explorers to make this land the base of supplies, as they believe that it forms the shore of the open Polar sea. -Evening Telegram Oct 12.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

Letters received in Plymouth describe in detail the almost total destruction of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Isles, a city of 300,000 inhabitants, by a succession of violent shocks extending over three days. Happily the commotion began at mid-day on Sunday, when the benzoline lamps by which the city is lighted were not in use, and there being few fires burning the general conflagration which would have attended a night shock was averted. The ground reeled like a ship in a storm. Every one rushed from their dwellings, and were thrown to the ground by succeeding shocks. Houses shook, tottered and fell. Every one of the finest steeples in the city, including that of the Cathedral, were thrown down, and no church or barracks and few houses remain fit for occupation. The sugar and other manufactories are quite gone. The casualties were surprisingly few. Less than a score of persons were known to be killed, including one American. The terror of the unfortunate inhabitants, who had lost their all and were camping out in fields momentarily dreading being engulfed, surpasses description. The shocks were so far apart, producing remarkable effects on ships, grounding some and driving others ashore. Manila, busy mart a graceful city, seems to have at last almost perished from its constantly threatening enemy. As far back as 1645, according to the chronicles, it was shaken in dread, fully and so suddenly, that 3,000 persons lost their lives in yawning chasms and by falling masonry. In 1652 the earth moved again, and half the buildings fell down, burying many. As late as 1868 there was still another calamity of the kind, about one thousand of the inhabitants being sacrificed.

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. Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. Hurlbut. Heart's Content—Mr. M. Moore. Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Little Bay—Office Little Bay. Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts. Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell. Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr. King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy. Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman. Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner. Bay de Verds—Mr. James Evans. Collier—Mr. Hearn. Coception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy. HARBORMAIN—Mr. E. Murray. SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford. ILLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

NOTICE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence. All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Tuesday evening.

THE CARBONER HERALD

Honest Labor—our noblest heritage.

CARBOANER, OCT. 21.

OUR FISHERIES.

In a recent issue of this Journal, when making reference to the necessity of the development of our means of industry for the employment of our annually increasing population, we assigned as a cogent reason for doing so the uncertain and precarious nature of that industry as a source to meet the growing wants and requirements of our people. To this end, we suggested the fostering and encouragement of local industries and manufactories, with a view to the development of the mechanical genius of our people that it might be retained in this country and made to contribute to its wealth instead of being permitted as at present to draw therefrom to our own manifest injury and to the benefit of other countries. In giving confession to these views, however, we were by no means unmindful of the paramount importance which must ever be attached to the prosecution and extension of our fisheries, as the great staple industry of the colony. In fact, any one acquainted with the past history of this colony, the vast extent and untold value of its fisheries as a great source of national wealth and power cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the change which with in the past half century has been wrought in this most important industry, a change as regards our interests, most unfavorable indeed and which unless some connective means be employed to check its continuance must eventually result in its extinction as a remunerative source of industry to our operative population. Willing as we are to admit that this change may in great measure be assigned to increased competition with other nations in the markets of the world, still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, the stubborn and ineradicable fact, that to our own negligence and want of care in the cure and preparation of our fish is to be mainly attributed the unfavorable position in foreign markets at present occupied by our staple industry. As a striking instance of this fact, we need but point to the countries of Southern Europe, Spain for example, not long since one of our most remunerative and extensive markets. In this country we are informed upon good authority that we are fast being supplanted by the Norwegians, whose fish saved and cured in a most superior and careful manner commands a ready sale at remunerating prices, whilst our shipments in that direction are completely limited. 'Tis true that the vast and extensive empire of Brazil now absorbs the major portion of our staple products; but even in the markets of that country, our interests may in the near future be seriously affected by vigilance, energy and competition of our more powerful rivals. In view therefore of the serious, and it may be, irreparable injury to our most vital interests, we would most earnestly urge upon the attention of our merchants, planters and all engaged and interested in the prosecution of our fisheries the early and effective application of such remedial measures as will tend towards the improved cure of our staple product, the enhancement of its value in foreign markets and the preservation of the country of its most valued and important leading industry.

Local and other Items.

We are indebted to S. March Esq., for favors rendered the Herald through our agent at Northern Bay. We take this the earliest opportunity to thank him for his kindness.

FIRE.—Two stores, one belonging to Messrs J. & R. Maddock, the other to a man named Howell were destroyed by fire last night, the particulars of which will appear in next issue.

Owing to a prevalence of wet and stormy weather on the Labrador; the fishing fleet generally will be late in leaving that coast; up to this date not more than ten of the vessels belonging to this port have arrived home.

Strict inquiry having been made by the Magistrate and police into the alleged outrage of a boy by his father while proceeding in a boat along the coast near Flat Rocks, as reported in last issue of Herald, it has been ascertained that the rumour was false.

PERSONAL.—William Duff, Esq., of this town came passenger by the William from Labrador to Harbor Grace on Saturday last. Mr. Duff appears in the enjoyment of his usual good health after his trip to the Northern Wilds.

The lot of cattle from Cod Roy, to which we lately alluded, arrived here since and were sold on Wednesday last. These animals were splendid specimens of native stock, fully realizing all we had been led to expect. We understand they sold fairly, considering the well stocked condition of the market, but not quite as well as could have been desired by way of encouraging Cod Roy to keep up the supplies. -Nfldr.

We are pleased to note that the Fire-Engine, the arrival of which has already been noticed in this Journal, has been landed and placed in its house. The next move will be, of course, the organization of a Fire Brigade, which we hope soon to see achieved. In the meantime we would, however, wish to see the Engine tested regarding its power and capabilities.

THE RAILWAY SURVEY.—The party of surveyors operating at this end of the proposed line are now about 24 miles from town. All the sections have presented far fewer difficulties than was expected; but this, the longest section, was proved to be as easy as any the engineers have ever had experience of. It is thought that the survey will be finished either at the end of this week or at the beginning of next. -Standard.

We are informed that a young lady while coming along Water Street a few days ago, in passing a certain grogstore, came very nigh receiving the contents of a rum tumbler in the face. The proprietors of these stores should be made see that their drunken customers avoid the filthy practice of throwing their rum slops into the street and they should also be made see that the said customers are capable of taking down the full glass before tendering them that quantity.

The Honorable Mr. Rorke having so promptly acceded to the wishes of the people of Carboner, in the matter of the Engine, we have every reason to hope that that gentleman will, by showing the desirableness of the object, induce the Government to supply the town with a half dozen lamps, to be placed as follows:—say, one near the Post Office, one at Hogan's corner, one each at No. 1 and 2 firebreaks, one at the entrance to the Public Wharf and one at the foot of road leading to the Wesleyan Church. -Com.

We learn, by the arrival of Plover from Little Bay, of the loss at Southwest Arm, Green Bay, of a large brigantine, 340 tons from Swansea. It appears that this vessel had been for some few days lying in the southwest arm, Green Bay, in ballast awaiting a cargo of copper ore, when on Thursday last, during the gale of wind which was unusually severe there; she went ashore high and dry, sustaining considerable damage. None of the crew however were lost, or injured in any way. The vessel is now, we understand, in charge of Lyods agent in this city. -Register.

A NEW CABLE LAID.—During last week a new cable was laid between Pacentia Bay, on the Newfoundland coast, and Lloyd's Cove, on the northern side of our harbour touching at St. Pierre. The cable is of a new description for ocean waters. It is what is called a three conductor cable, that is, it is three cables embodied in one, and therefore with facilities available for trouble the work of cable like those now between the same places. The cable was laid by the s. s. placegaroo, of the Construction and Maintenance Company, but is the property of the Anglo-American Cable Company. -North Sydney Herald.

We understand that some gentlemen

in town have recently shipped about 2000 lbs. Mica of large size and excellent quality as a sample of what can be obtained from a very large deposit of that valuable article which they are possessed of on the Labrador coast. The trouble with Newfoundland Mica has been that, although very clear and bright, the sheets were small in size. The sample to which we refer is, we are glad to say, of very fair dimensions—say twelve inches square and of this any quantity may be had. The kind is therefore a valuable one, and we hope the owners (one of whom is a leading merchant) will be amply rewarded. -Chronicle.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Sign-board, No. 2." Your communication to hand, but we cannot see any good in publishing it; we have already given our opinion in the matter to which you refer and we are not disposed at present to go further than to say that, if "Public House signboards" are not painted in accordance with the "License Act," let those whose duty it is to see the law in that respect duly executed do their duty. As we have already done in reply to your first communication, we again refer you to the Royal Gazette for the list of licensed publicans in the district, in which paper we are informed it will be found.

The coastal steamer Plover, Capt. Blanford, with mails and passengers from the Northward, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night. We are indebted to the Twillingate Sun, of Thursday for the following items. -Chronicle.

During the past week the fishery has somewhat improved in the neighbourhood of Nipper's Harbour. -Ibid. We are informed that the Totals, loaded with copper ore at Bell's Cove and will take about 900 tons. The steamer Behero is also loading at Little Bay, and will take about 1,800 tons. -Ibid. The Fowler's Arcade, Deroy, master, arrived on Friday last, having left Montreal 12 days previous. She brought a full cargo of new provisions, including many of those things which cheer the heart during our long winters. -Ibid.

At about 5 o'clock p.m. Monday 11th, inst. the residents of Chapel Hill and vicinity were thrown into a state of great excitement consequent upon the appearance amongst them of a late arrival from Labrador in the shape of a ferocious-looking dog—supposed to be mad from the way in which it went to work in attacking and devouring other dogs, and making a charge, with provocation, on a gentleman. Some women screamed for the safety of their children, while others gave out the well-known "where is the police now," when constable Ryan, whose aversion to dogs, especially mad ones, is established, put in an almost super-police appearance, armed with a rifle, and quickly allayed the general alarm by putting the hungry stranger in a harmless condition. Blessings instead of the wretched curses were poured in showers on the head of the dog—physician.

In today's Morning Chronicle is published the report of Alexander Murray, Esq., C. M. G., F. G. S., of the Gold Regions near Brigus, which is very interesting and would have found a place in the present issue of the Herald had we seen it in time. "The report from the pen of A. Murray, Esq. (says the Chronicle), testifies unqualifiedly to the presence of gold in the quartz rock in the neighborhood of Brigus, though he does not commit himself to any opinion respecting the quantity. His report is, however, very satisfactory, and is of course authoritative."

Mr. Murray says in his report,—"The indications of gold in this country, then, are certainly sufficiently favorable to merit a fair trial; and here are good reasons to hope and expect, that ample capital applied to skilled and judicious labor, may be found remunerative to future adventurers, while a new industry will be added to give employment to the laboring population of the Island, and possibly bring this despised and but little known colony into more prominence and consideration abroad than it hitherto has enjoyed."

On Monday last the 18th St. Luke's day, an Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland in the Church of Port-de-Grave. The Ordination service commenced at half-past ten. There were present in all fourteen clergymen. The Candidates Messrs. Temple and Foster for the Diaconate, and Rev. H. C. Johnson for the Priesthood, were presented by the Bishop's Chaplain, the Rev. Ambrose Heygate, M. A. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Harvey, Rural Dean. The Bishop was assisted in the laying on of hands in the ordination of the priest, by Revd. R. M. Johnson, Rector of Carbonear, Rev. J. Godden, Rector of Harbor Grace south, Rev. J. M. Noel, Rector of Harbor Grace and Rev. R. H. Taylor, Rector of Brigus. In the administration of Holy Communion the Bishop was Celebrant, assisted by Rev

J. C. He Johnson clergy honored by up the (Hymns processio immediat of the Supper, Modern) vice cone as a rec all that c gregation vey's larg believe w it is his to hold at tion in G Bishop of pose can't the good most bene Church of

TE

Oct. 13— Pictou, N. S. today, and azers, Fras Three hum. The reputi on in O the Briti terial to th The Bur ish territo Insurrec ans of Kas Oct. 14— and fired Cape Town The Cars Arcubish ertful pastor gne, Cons party. Th information West of fre The Kht sian village Russia preals is in Oct. 15— Smyrna by sion of Duic The religi to be imma France. The Land against Arc verment i ers, The Pope signation. Small-box Car,dahar. The four murder of charged. It is unde will prosec League in th The cessi been actual The death ced. Several Fe conspiring to emnappy. Thirteent at the college The Co og opened yeste didly decora delivered in William, and hoisted on th

A battalion to reinforce ricks are being guers. A complete between the hood, owing denunciations Persistence in The North visited by a drits are two ways are comp The French Decrees on Sat orders of Carr It is expect euced Giosci stantinople. No further pected in fur and German se ed home. Two commiss ed to appeint The Wigan s meq having su 5 per cent. An Austrian dored in Albat Mr. Archibald Tuesday and The Prident rugary is dead An extensiv cotton wharf in ish steamers, c Prince Rudol an Austro-Buss Rumours have impeding ab visits Livadia. The Sultan for to mentioned Agha, attempti charged with at