

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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No 17.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
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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—hence to Battle Harbor; from Battle Harbor direct to Salmon River, calling at Henley Harbor, thence on return calling at Blanc Sablon, Forteau, Lance-au-Loup, Rick 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, Mannoek's Island, Ilaek and Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Turnavick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape Harrison, Sleigh Tickle, Holton, Emly Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Ticks, 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.

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.

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 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 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 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 Chatties; 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

Russia's Troubles.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to free the country from secret societies, the activity of whose members is keenly felt, the party continues to exist and to disturb the country by every means in its power. The Nihilists have recently turned their attention to the peasantry in order to bring about a general rising. The Nihilists are well versed in the arts of producing popular discontent, and they have had recourse to very effective means. Some time ago they sent emissaries about the villages to tell the peasants that the Czar was about to issue a ukase ordering an equal division of the lands to the peasants and the landed proprietors. Of course the peasants were ready to believe anything good coming from the Czar, and they waited very patiently for the ukase to be issued. But none came. Then the peasants began to suspect that the large land owners, to whom they formerly belonged, had conjointly with the authorities purposely concealed the ukase from them, in order to derive profit a little longer from the land. Grave disorders ensued in many villages, and finally a ukase had to be issued. But it was not what the peasants expected; for the Czar pronounced all the rumors of a new division of land to be void of any foundation, and enjoined the peasants to guard against the insinuations of evil people, who have only their own ends in view and are bent on sowing the seeds of discontent among the rural population. This ukase is ordered to be read in every village of the Empire, and there is no doubt but that it will put an end to the rumors about any changes being made in the distribution of private property. But forty-three peasants of the government of Kieff were induced to join the Nihilists. The leaders of the party at Kieff, who belonged to different classes of society, were arrested and, with their new converts brought to trial. The propagandists were found guilty and sentenced to be sent to disciplinary regiments for terms varying from one year and seven months to two years and nine months. One of the accused was condemned to be confined in a fortress for two months. But all the peasants were acquitted, after they were found to have been the dupes of their leaders.

Westminster Abbey.

It seems that a monument to the late Prince Imperial is to be set up in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley has the responsibility, and it is said Court influence led him to consent. There is intense feeling in England on the subject, uttered guardedly, and with a side glance at the throne it is declared to be "the latest of a series of mistakes." Dean Stanley has made a plea in defence and explanation, but unfortunately he stumbled into a reference to the fact that in the abbey was once the grave of Cromwell, now "rified and undistinguished," and suggested a comparison between the ruler in the English commonwealth and the first Emperor of the "Napoleon dynasty." Then the suppressed wrath blazed out, and he was told that this comparison between "the great protector and the great usurper and devastator" was simply "deplorable." He is reminded that Englishmen expect a Christian minister not to be deceived by the glare of conquest, and that his business is "to hold aloft the ideal of the Christian statesman and the Christian warrior. The charities of history must not be stretched into indifference of right and wrong; and even the great temple of Reconciliation and Silence should not be a temple in which guilt is condoned and the voice of truth is mute."

A despatch from Constantinople says there are in European Turkey more than sufficient military forces than would be required to deal with Greece in the event of a war arising from the frontier question.

The Three English Cardinals.

Cardinal Howard might be seen the other day walking about, the admired of many men, and of the ladies too, who little dream that the magnificently-built ecclesiastic, with the handsome face and military air was a prince of the Roman Church; for beyond a slight tinge of scarlet on his breast, there was nothing about the handsome churchman to indicate his dignity. The Cardinal, I learn, was late for the marriage of his relative on Tuesday, and his stay in England will be very brief. It is one of the sights of Rome to see Cardinal Howard, who is an archbishop, perform some high ecclesiastical function. The majestic figure, clad in the rich vestments of his princely order, makes a living picture which would have been a feast to the eyes of the greatest Italian colorists. If his Eminence could be induced to officiate in England, Belgravia might gather some idea of the picturesque impressiveness of the Roman ritual. I am reminded that, if Cardinals Manning and Newman could be induced to take part in the same ceremony, such a singular episode would occur in the history of English Catholicism as has never taken place even in the most Catholic period. There never have been in England at the same time three Cardinals of English birth. Here is a subject for one of the Academicians. It is probable that the three dignitaries may meet together—the first, and possibly the last, meeting of the kind on English soil.—"London World."

The cotton trade of Lancashire continues in a depressed condition with little encouragement for the near future. Machinery is sold at a great sacrifice, and strikes have ceased. Already calls upon charity are heavy. Last year more than 80,000 persons were supported in Manchester by the public. The coming winter will probably witness still greater destitution.

Affairs in the Rumpoor District, Madras Presidency, growing out of levying a tax on palm trees are so serious that the Duke of Buckingham has decided to proceed in person to the scene. This step is much criticised, as it is considered great harm has already been done by a conflict of authorities.

In the Government of Samara a Russian peasant was sentenced to be banished, together with his family. Shortly after, however, the Senate, to whom the case was referred, decided that the man should be permitted to remain in his village, on the ground that his health would not permit of his going to Siberia. The case of the man's wife, however, was not considered; and the sentence was carried out, so far as she was concerned, though she was innocent of any crime, and had been directed to go to Siberia merely in order that she should not be separated from her husband.

A military captain writes: "The world is too much given to kicking a man when he is down. Lieut. Carey is unfortunately a living example of this truism. I for one would wish to say a word in his behalf. During the Franco-German war I was thrown much with him, and saw him, under very trying circumstances, show a pluck which I am sure no one could have excelled. Let me ask if, instead of Prince Napoleon, a Mr. Smith or Brown had been the victim of the Zulu assegais, would the Lieutenant have been put upon his trial? Of course not."

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Chester, on the 11th ult., said, "When America has learned to trust entirely to her own splendid natural resources, the great genius of her people and their marvellous proficiency in the adaptation of labor saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, she would be a formidable competitor with English manufacturers."

The Eddystone Lighthouse.

PLYMOUTH, August 19.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Plymouth in the 'Osborne' last evening to lay the foundation stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse to-day. The ceremonies took place at noon and were very simple and interesting, in spite of all the continuous rain. About twenty steamers were present, including six gunboats detailed to carry official personages, and a large fleet of Trinity House and Plymouth yachts. The 'Hercules,' a veritable floating workshop, arrived early, conveying Douglas and the architect of the new tower; Dixon, the engineer, who was entrusted with the task of bringing Cleopatra's Needle to England, and Edmonds, the engineer in charge. On the 'Galatea,' Trinity yacht, were Mr. W. H. Smith, the first Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Richard Collingson, Admiral Farquhar, government officials, a doctor and a Plymouth clergyman, to conduct the religious ceremonies. Shortly after noon the princes arrived. The crews of the gunboats and the people on board of the steamers and yachts cheered lustily, and the picturesque crews of the Plymouth lifeboats tossed oars as they passed through the fleet. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a captain of the Naval Reserve, the Duke of Edinburgh that of an admiral. On the rock stood twenty persons, mostly naval men. Douglas, a red-faced, full-bearded, sailor-like man, briefly explained the manner in which the blocks had been fixed on the solid rock. Then the princes, rolling up the bottom of their trousers, jumped on the reef, Edinburgh holding the silver trowel in his hands. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson read the Lord's Prayer in a solemn manner, all present uncovering. Singularly impressive was the scene as witnessed from the old lighthouse—the silver haired sailors standing bare headed on the lonely reef in the sea, the white blooded waves dashing and foaming around their feet, the spray shooting above and over them. After the prayer the Duke of Edinburgh struck the stone, saying, 'I declare this stone well and truly laid.' The ceremonies were over in ten minutes. The princes subsequently visited the old lighthouse, and then the fleet of steamers and yachts sailed back to Plymouth.

The 'Times' announces that Lieut. Carey in addition to the official notification of the reversal of the sentence of the court-martial received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, commander in-chief, reviewing the circumstances of the death of the Prince Imperial and concluding with the opinion that after the surprise of the reconnoitring party by the Zulus, resistance was impossible and retreat imperative.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Garnet Wolsley telegraphs that 5,000 Swasies are ready to attack Cetewayo. This number will be increased to 10,000 before entering Zululand. With these forces coming from the direction of Lüneburg, the British should capture Cetewayo or drive him towards Col. Clarke's column moving from the southward. Further submissions of Zulus are reported. A special says a successful Zulu raid is reported from Utrecht.

The Hong Kong 'Daily press' says—'The rumours of impending trouble between China and Japan are thickening. The action of the latter in retaliation both to Corea and to the Loochoos has given great offence to the authorities at Peking, though it has hitherto found no expression so far as the former country was concerned. But, as a matter of fact, if we are rightly informed, the whole policy of Japan towards Corea has met with secret condemnation at Peking. The annexation of the Loochoos, however, has roused in China both resentment and fear: resentment, because the Chinese have always looked upon Loochoo as a tributary, and fear, because the step indicates a policy of aggression on the part of Japan. Such at least is the way we are told the Chinese Government regards the annexation of the Loochoo Islands. The Chinese people in Shanghai make no secret of their belief that a war is highly probable, and go so far as to assert that their Government will take the initiative.'