

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY 31, 1879.

No 11.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
Is Printed and Published from the
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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, Lanco-au-Loup, Red Bay, Chateau, Henley, Chiuwey 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, Ilack and Cape Harrigan.

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

Log 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.

JUST OPENED.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE,
(Opposite the Public Wharf),
Harbor Grace.

The Subscriber begs to inform the public of Carbonear that he has Just Opened the above Premises where he will keep on hand, a choice and well assorted stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.
N. STEWART,
PROPRIETOR.

Harbor Grace,
June 29th, 1879.

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 fine 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 forth with liberated alive, at the risk and cost of the Owner, 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.

CARD.

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
"Herald" Building, Water St.,
CARBONEAR, NFLD.
Next Post & Telegraph Offices.
All business transacted with punctuality and attention.

NEWS PER MAIL.

European.

A Hero's Death.

Extract from the London "Morning Advertiser":—Colonel Weatherley's horse went into action at Bloane about eighty strong, and of these brave fellows we know that forty-five are dead, including the gallant colonel himself and his brave, intelligent, and handsome son, a lad of fifteen, who at an age when many an English youth is celebrated on the cricket field or on the river, had seen more of real fighting than many a veteran in the regulars. Nothing can be more sad than the account I have heard of my dear friend Weatherley's death. At the fatal hour, when all save honor seemed lost, he placed his beloved boy upon his best horse, and kissing him on the forehead, commended him to another father's care above, and implored him to overtake the nearest column of the English horse, which seemed at that time to be cutting its way out. The boy clung to his father and begged to be allowed to stay by his side and share his life or death. The contrast, I am told, was characteristic; the man, a bearded, bronzed, and hardy Sabreur, with a father's ear upon his cheek, while the blue-eyed and fair-haired lad, with much of the beauty of a girl in appearance, was calmly, and with a smile of fond delight, loading his father's carbine. Two noble hearts were cast down, the father wounded to death with cruel assegais, clasping his boy's hand with his left, while the right cut down the brawny savages who came to despoil him of his charge. Weatherley was a well-known man in London, and I believe are called the fashionable circles in London, and will leave many an old comrade who respects his chivalry and enterprise to mourn for that friendship which has changed to respect and regret.

Germany's Foreign Policy.

Germany has, until very lately been so engrossed in consolidating and building up her interests within her own borders that those which lay without, with the exception of the rather obscure ones which involved in the settlement of the Eastern Question, have apparently been neglected. Her quiet insular attitude is growing steadily in disfavor, and is now generally regarded as a mistake. The scheme for planting colonies which lately attracted so much attention was no doubt the outcome of this satisfaction. Numbers of her citizens, to escape military duties, which in Germany demand the most valuable years of a man's life, have emigrated and become useful citizens of other nations. The United States, and even Canada, to a much smaller extent, have benefited by the narrowness of the German national policy. Germany is beginning to recognize her mistake, and though it is hardly probable that her policy will undergo any radical change during Bismarck's life, the way to a change is being gradually prepared even now. Her action with regard to the Samoan Islands difficulty seems to have given her statesman a taste for foreign pie, and they insist upon having their fingers in wherever an opportunity offers. The amount of German capital invested in Egypt is hardly great enough to account for Germany's interference with the Khedive, and though she is at present on very friendly terms with England, the latter's interest could hardly be expected to be a matter of solicitude, but with her newly awakened taste for furthering foreign interests, the chance was too good to be lost, especially in view of the fact that her action would irritate France, increase her mistrust of England, and perhaps jeopardize the good feeling which has so long existed between those two ancient enemies. The seizure of a German merchantman, off the west coast of South America by the Peruvians gives her the chance of following England's example, and with a better show of right. But she did not await this occasion for

interference before taking a step in that direction. It appears that the great nations of the earth are bound to monopolize the right to make war upon one another, and it is not a bad thing for the smaller ones either, if they could only be brought to look upon it in the light of their own welfare. Germaay, therefore, proposed joint action on the part of the great European nations, in order to terminate the struggle, which at present appears interminable if allowed to be fought out by the combatants. There is no good reason why they should not be successful, as there is hardly room for any great jealousy through the clashing of interests. It is well to be wise for others—it is unfortunate that it is not easier to be wise for ourselves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—A Bodie despatch reports a terrible explosion of a powder magazine near the Old Standard Incline. The works were blown to atoms, and everything near them levelled to the ground. The Summit Works, a short distance off, were shattered to pieces. The following, as far as learned, are the killed: Frank Fyde, Thomas Flaherty, William O'Brien and several others, names not obtained. The whole town is in a hospital. As far as feared, eight are known to be dead and ever forty wounded, with the prospect that many will die from their injuries. It is impossible to get particular; everybody is excited, women and children crying and searching for the remains of loved ones. Probably many were blown into the air and their remains scattered broadcast. Everything is being done that kind hearts and willing hands can do. Fortunately the drifts had just been connected, so that no injury was done to any below ground.

Great Petroleum Fire.

Details have been received of the terrible fire which broke out on the morning of the 11th ult., at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill river, just south of Philadelphia. Point Breeze is entirely covered and surrounded by oil refineries and storehouses and the city gasworks. About ten o'clock in the morning a heavy thunderstorm began, and shortly afterwards two flashes of lightning were seen to descend towards the earth directly over the large storehouse of the Atlantic Refining Company. One appeared to strike the iron-plate pavement in front of the warehouse, and to be deflected towards the building, which was filled with barrels and cases of oil, and which immediately ignited. The other flash descended upon the rigging of the Fa, an Austrian barque, lying at the wharf in front of the warehouse, loading with oil. In a few moments the inflammable stuff had caught fire, and a furious and uncontrollable conflagration was raging. The utmost alarm and consternation were manifested on all sides. Before the arrival of any of the fire department from the city, the store-house, which was about 800 feet long by 80 in depth, was in flames and so was the ship Fa. The two police boats were on hand as soon as possible, with a number of private tugs, and they did their best to remove from danger some eight-een vessels which were lying in the Schuylkill, but five vessels, with their cargoes, were completely destroyed; while the scenes on shore were exciting in the extreme. The firemen from the city were almost powerless to do anything except to tear down and remove inflammables from the path of the flames. Amongst other buildings the telegraph office was destroyed, so that communication was interrupted. The damage cannot yet be estimated, but a rough guess places it at nearly \$2,000,000.

A second fire has occurred at Irkutsk Russia, which destroyed five churches and the convent, the Lutheran church, the courts of justice, the police offices, telegraph office, the post office, the excise, artillery, engineers and medical establishments, three banks, barracks and the town hall.

Madame Grevy's Velvet Gown.

It is said that the wife of President Grevy can ride a steeple chase, paint a landscape, compose a poem, and play the piano like a professional. This lady, and certain of her unostentatious peculiarities and rather lovable ways, continue to be much talked of in the fashionable and diplomatic circles of Paris. Soon after her husband's elevation to the Presidency she drove a hired carriage one morning to Laferrier's, the famous dress-maker and entered carrying a bundle containing an old velvet gown. She was received with much condescension, and was told to wait, inasmuch as the great milliner was then engaged with a customer—no other, in fact than an actress of the Comedie Francaise. Madame Grevy sat down humbly with her bundle in her arms until the great artist chose to interview her, when she explained that she wished to have her dress 'done up' and improved. 'Oh,' said the great one, 'we don't do up dresses here; sometimes for our own customers we do such a thing to oblige them, but we do not know madam! I am Madame Grevy,' was the reply, 'and I thought I could have this dress arranged for the receptions at the Elysee.' Thereupon the whole establishment fell at her feet and implored pardon, and it is probable that the velvet dress will still rejoice the hearts of ambassadors. —Harper's Bazaar.

Mount Aetna has, until now, always been looked upon as incorrigible. It is smoking again. It always has smoked and it was thought always smoke, and cause the inconvenience and occasional calamities which have always followed that habit. But the Italian Government have determined to take Aetna in hand and see what can be done. The evil is of course more than usually deep-seated, and the habit has been confirmed by long practice, but the Italian Government are hopeful, and so have appointed a commission to investigate and we suppose report on the best means to be taken in order to put out its pipe, which has so often stained the "blue curtains" of a portion of the art land, and blotted the green carpet of Sicily. We are not as hopeful as the Italian Government concerning the success of commissioners in their efforts to induce a hoary sinner of a mountain to give up a bad habit and become as other respectable, quiet, well-behaved mountains, even though we find on reading up that the habit is not so confirmed as we had thought. It only commenced in the "later portion of the Tertiary period," "which," says a geologist, "does not carry us very far back." The first recorded eruption took place only 476 B.C. The Italians have already corrected abuses extending nearly as far back as that. Another thing that gives them hope, we suppose, is the fact that Aetna has never yet become enured to smoking,—it always, when indulging, shows the same sign of internal agony which besets the youthful sinner of to-day. May the commission be successful.

Nihilism.

The person who supplied the pistol to Alexander Solovieff with which he attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on the 14th of April, is a medical doctor from Weimar, Germany, who is also proved to have procured the poison with which Solovieff attempted suicide after his failure to kill the Czar, and to have owned the horse by means of which the assailants of Gen. Mesentzoff attempted to escape. A telegram from St. Petersburg authoritatively states that he has been sentenced to be hanged.

It is understood that while the doctor does not deny that he gave the pistol to Solovieff he insists that he was ignorant of the purpose for which he intended to use it, but the secret police brought forward evidence, real or manufactured which tended strongly to show that the doctor was in correspondence and sympathy with several persons who have either been convicted of Nihilism or who have fled from Russia to avoid such convictions, and this sealed his doom. He is to be hung in a few days, unless his appeal for mercy should receive the favourable consideration of the Czar, which is considered doubtful.

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