

pupil, is very striking, and lends a rather weird appearance to the bodies. The lamb was gently dropped into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty-three minutes, its head being raised above the water twice for the introduction of the thermometer into its mouth, and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor. Signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on its neck and inserting the sharp point of a small silver syringe under the skin and injecting the antidote. This was a pale green liquid, and, as I believe, a decoction from the root of the astragalus, found in South America. The lamb was then turned back, Signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands, in such a manner as to imitate their natural depression and expansion during breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door, and went gambolling and bleating over the little garden in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is almost tempted to ask, in the presence of such a discovery, whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

"You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverers of this process. Cargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary breakdown necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England they that fail to entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned out to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcass is rendered brittle by freezing, making them more liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of breakage on the voyage.

"Signor Rotura tells me that, though he has never attempted his experiment on a human being, he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. He proposes placing him in his freezing chamber for one month, and declares that he has no fear of a fatal result. As to whether this temporary suspension would affect the longevity of the subject, he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I was anxious to know if a period of, say, five years inertness were submitted to, whether it would be so much cut out of one's life or if it would be simply five years of unconscious existence added on to one's sentient life. Signor Rotura could give no positive answer, but he believes, as no change takes place, or can take place, while in this frozen trance—no consumption, destruction, or reparation of tissue possible—it would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime.

"Signor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessities for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a secret."

IRISH "ZULUS."

The London correspondent of the Cork "Examiner" writing under date of May 16, makes the following statement, which will astonish no one who reflects on the ubiquity that has distinguished the Irish race in all ages:—

"The manner in which the Irishmen are turning up among the natives, in connection with the Zulu war, is much noticed. John Dunn, Cetewayo's Prime Minister, is ascertained to be from Ballymena, in Ulster. Rorke, after whom 'Rorke's Drift' is named, married into the Zulus, and is buried in Isandula; and Heuter's telegrams to-day bring news of a Kaffir chief called 'McCarthy,' who has been captured in a battle by the English. McCarthy, I hear, emigrated from Ireland to the South African diamond fields in the year of the Fenian rising, and, loving adventure, attached himself to a tribe in the Swazi country, who elected him their chief. Lord Oberholser will have him tried as a British subject. Another strange story is that the formidable chief, Moirosa, who is reported to be besieged by the British forces in his mountain stronghold, is really one Morrissey, an Irish-American, nephew to the late John Morrissey, ex-prizefighter and Member of Congress from New York."

On Tuesday, May 27th, the college Faculty, ecclesiastics, and students of Quebec College, numbering 375, embarked at an early hour on the steamer "Bourgeois," to pay a friendly visit to their fellow-students of Nicolet College.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

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.

St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER School Teacher. Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY. Hear's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.

We have not as yet completed arrangements for the establishment of our other outport agencies, the names of the various gentlemen will however be announced in due course through the columns of the Herald. For the present all intending subscribers or advertisers at Harbor Grace will please hand in their names to A. T. Drysdale Esq.

THE CARBONAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONAR, N. F., JULY 3.

CORRESPONDENT.—We would have no objection to publish the letter of "Metropolitan," on the superiority of the mercantile fleet of St. John's over those of Harbor Grace and Carbonar, and in reply to the letter of "Candle," published in our issue of June 19th, if furnished with the "bona fide" signature of the writer. For this "Metropolitan" can hardly blame us, as in our "Prospectus" we said all communications should be accompanied by the real name of the writer.

FISH-HATCHERIES.

It is a just cause of reproach to us as a people that much more activity in regard to the fisheries, both of river and sea, is displayed by our continental cousins than by us, who are, in the main, depending upon them for our existence. As to the river-fisheries the Canadians have shown how important they deem them by the salmon-hatcheries which the Dominion Government has, at no little expense, erected at Restigouche, Gaspe and Miramichi; and as to the sea-fisheries, the enterprise of the fishermen of the United States has been rewarded by the discovery, by Spencer F. Baird, that artificial hatching is as practicable in the case of cod as in the case of salmon. What results will, as a matter of fact, follow from this latter discovery, we neither pretend to foresee nor foreshow. Our opinion, which we venture to say has strong intrinsic evidence in its favor, is that gigantic efforts will be made by the Dominion and the United States to restock those impoverished fishing grounds, which were formerly the favorite haunts of the fishermen of both countries. We can not yet boast of one salmon-hatchery, though the salmon is becoming scarce. It is to be hoped, however, that something material will be done at no distant time to enrich by artificially hatched ova our almost exhausted sea-farms. At present we want the proper men for such and similar undertakings, both as regards their inception and successful working.

The active agent employed by the Dominion Government to locate the hatcheries at Restigouche, Gaspe and Miramichi, is Mr. Samuel Wilmot. This gentleman began his experiments in 1866, his own cellar being his first hatchery. His efforts were so far successful that in 1867 he procured the assistance of the Government to erect a building in every way suitable to the enterprise, and in that year 250,000 ova were hatched. A similar establishment was begun in 1875, at Bedford, N. S., which under the able management of Mr. A. B. Wilmot has realized all that can be expected or desired. The success that has attended these hatcheries proves what perseverance united to sound intelligence may do when kindly fostered by a paternal Gov-

ernment, whose constant care is the well-being of its subjects.

Mr. J. T. Mellish, in a paper read before the Institute of Natural Science, in Dalhousie College, on May 12th, states that "in three years 3,000,000 salmon, 160,000 whitefish, and 8,000 salmon-trout have been distributed among thirty-five rivers of the Province. Mr. Wilmot has now 1,800,000 salmon hatched at Bedford, and in a few days he will commence to distribute them. This will make a total of 4,800,000 taken from this one hatchery. There are eight fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion. It is proposed to erect another in New Brunswick before long. In a few weeks about 40,000,000 young fish, of which 30,000 are the whitefish will be distributed."

In view of these facts we are almost inclined to think that a small portion of the Fishery Award would be well directed, if employed in the erection of hatcheries, from which in a few years sufficient ova, could be taken to restock our impoverished rivers and fishing-grounds.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

NEXT to the advantages conferred upon a people by the possession of educational institutions, established upon a good and sound basis, we know of none of greater value and importance, or more calculated to tend to the promotion and advancement of the public interests, than the perfection and maintenance of a thoroughly efficient and perfect means, or system of inter-communication. Where such a system exists, many and great are the advantages derivable therefrom, and proportionately great are the disadvantages and inconveniences arising from the absence of so great a boon. As the natural result of the increased facilities for more frequent and more intimate intercourse with other, and in many instances more progressive communities, new life and vigor is infused into local industry and enterprise—home industries and manufactures spring into existence, and a salutary impetus is imparted to local interests generally.

With regard to the advantages enjoyed by the people of this colony, that is, so far as our main lines of road and coastal steam service are concerned, we must say that we are certainly possessed of advantages in both respects very little inferior to our provincial neighbors. Whilst, however, such is the case, much improvement, more particularly with regard to our coastal steam service, having taken place within the past few years, much still remains to be done to render our local system of intercommunication generally satisfactory or advantageous to the public interests. Owing to the vast interior of the country being as yet uninhabited our road system can by no means be considered perfect, the greater portion of our population being located either along its coasts or in the various harbors of its extensive bays, some of which, from their remote situation by water and the natural obstacles presented to their overland communication with otherwise neighbouring settlements, are almost entirely cut off from advantages of communication enjoyed by other sections of the colony. As a remedy in some degree for a state of affairs which cannot fail to be to a source of serious local inconvenience and incalculable loss and injury to the public interests, we feel assured that the placing of a small steamer in at least four of our principal Bays, say Green Bay, Bonavista, Trinity and Placentia Bays, would prove highly satisfactory. Were such a course adopted we feel positively assured that before many years would elapse, the advantage in every respect resulting to the general inter-

ests of the colony, from the increased facilities afforded to the development of home industry, energy and enterprise, would far more than compensate for the outlay incurred.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Carbonar Herald." St. John's, July 1st, 1879.

DEAR SIR,— I have been watching for some time the career pursued by the "Carbonar Herald and Outport Telephone" and I must say that as a Newspaper it realizes, so far, all that one could wish. I speak of course, only of my own conception of the ideal newspaper. Others have opinions like mine on the same point; others differ from us; I am sure these latter are welcome to their opinions. Mine on this matter, as it is the result of twenty years thinking, is almost a part of my self. "Go in, and win," Mr. Editor, "go in, and win!"

There are, it appears, alarming symptoms of excursion fever in St. John's at present. These symptoms are of a most malignant type and are growing more dangerous every day. This fever, all efforts to the contrary notwithstanding, is known to carry off hundreds daily—by steamer, but it carries them back again. It carries some to Harbor Grace, and others to Carbonar. A few prefer a quiet time in Popsail; many admire Renew's, (which *en passant* it is said was visited by "Les Basques" six or seven hundred years ago. It is not known whether their intention was pleasure or whales,—the latter probably.)

Captain Rex got thirty days from the gallant Major; not half as much as the poor black boy got from him, the gallant captain. In this case, however, there are circumstances to be considered which render the sentence of the Bench a just one. It is not for me, nor you, to question the law. No matter how cruelly Capt. Rex may have acted with regard to the young negro, and I believe he acted most uncharitably, his position and other attendant circumstances make his sentence, though seeming slight, a very severe one. I suppose this view of the matter is quite compatible with justice. However, it would be dangerous to the supposition and to the compatibility too, to urge this much further.

A most unfortunate matter occurred here on Sunday last. A woman named Pippy, a native of Harbor Grace, committed suicide by suspending herself from a beam with a clothes' line, in a Mrs. Kelley's cellar.

I believe Mr. Goldsmith and his brave wife are expected here every day. It is said they left Halifax in their little vessel on the 25th ult. It is to be hoped that they will reach St. John's in safety. But let me ask what good will it finally effect if this man in his cockle shell cross the Atlantic safely? Is it possible to think the ocean will ever be navigated in such small vessels as this man makes his perilous voyage in? I think not.

ALEMO.

Local and other Items.

LABRADOR NEWS.—We learn that a telegram was received in town last evening stating that fish was plentiful on Labrador coast to Sandy Island.

By advertisement in another column it will be seen that a Concert will be given here, on tomorrow, (Friday) evening, by the Pupils of the Halifax Institution for the Blind, under the direction of Mr. Fraser.

Arrivals from the bank fishery for bait and ice since last advices are as follows:—The *Cygnets*, of Lunenburg, with 2,300 qts.; 1 100 qts. of which she has secured since baiting here about a fortnight ago and the *Gertie E. Foster*, of Gloucester, at Mosquito, with 900 qts.

We are glad to hear that the Tilt Cove Mine is just opening up again. A telegram was received at Little Bay a few days since requesting the old hands to return to Tilt Cove.

The steamer *Heracles* brought to St. John's on Saturday last, the bodies of Mrs. Manning and Amrose Hartigan who died a few days since the former at Bett's Cove and the latter at Little Bay.

We notice that the Annual Excursion, to Harbor Grace, of the United Temperance Committee, will take place on Tuesday, July 8th.

We are informed that another mine is reported at New Bay, near Little Bay.

Mr. Ellerhausen and Dr. Eales arrived at St. John's from the northward, on Saturday last.

We notice that the Prince Edward's Island Legislature in a joint address to the Dominion Government claim 1,250,000 dollars as the Island's share of the fishery Award.

The Brigantine *Cabot*, Captain Parsons, arrived here on Thursday last, from Sydney with a load of coal to Messrs Duff & Balmer.

We learn from Little Bay, that on the 20th ult. a man named Fahey was injured by the falling of some copper which struck him in the back. The poor fellow had to be carried from the mine on a stretcher. We are glad, however, to be able to state that he is not seriously injured.

A little boy son of Mr. Kenny, of James' Street died this morning from the effects of a wound inflicted by a stone thrown yesterday by a companion while at play.—*Telegram.*

FISHERY NEWS.—The schr. *P.L. Whitton*, arrived at St. John's from the Banks on Thursday last, with equal to four hundred qts. dry fish.

We regret to state that we are still unable to report any improvement whatever in the fishery along this shore.

We learn from Trinity Bay that good work is being done at present with the bulwags, and that in the vicinity of Heart's Content the catch per boat, up to date, is about 10 qts.

The American schooner *Velocipede*, also arrived at St. John's on Thursday last with about 700 qts. fish.

Last Tuesday's *Ledger* says:—Prospects look gloomy for a prosperous fishery during the caplin school. The unsettled state of the weather, and the intense cold has rendered it impossible for our fishermen to pursue their vocations, and thus the best of the season in our neighborhood is passing away an utter blank.

The "North Star," of Saturday says:—Since our last fishery reports continue satisfactory a letter to the *Advocate* from Ferryland, states that although the weather was very unfavorable, seines and traps were doing well, but bulwags and hooks and lines were a complete failure. The Messrs. Williams are said to have nearly 200 qts., and Walsh of Northside about the same. On Saturday, Mr. Winsor, of Aquaforte took 100 qts. Tuesday's *Newfoundlander* reports that fair work has been done at the north, and at Cape St. Mary's fish has been abundant during the last fortnight as is shown by the arrival of seven boats from that quarter with fares from 120 to 160 qts. each. The prospects at Cape Pine are reported good; but it does not appear there was much work there to report, owing it is said, to adverse weather, which is also charged with short-comings in the neighborhood of St. John's. On Monday, however, there was better fishing here about than on any previous day, and it is thought that if favorable weather sets in, good progress will soon be made.

INVITATION.

Oh! come with me to Carbonar, Where youth and beauty you shall see, Where merry laughter you shall hear, 'Tis there I'm sure you'll happy be.

No fairer spot in Newfoundland— No safer harbor round the shore, You'll meet them there to shake your hand And from their hearts the welcome pour

First take a rest, and then we'll stroll To Harbor Rock Hill, the future scene of work and wealth, the happy goal, For which we long have waiting been.

We'll take a view of Crocker's Cove, Though which extends some precious ore That will a wealth to thousand prove, Oh! wealth, a stranger here before,

Retrace our steps, we'll take the hill, Where summer winds blow nice and cool; See those nice farms arranged with skill, Those we I kept roads, that lovely pool,

Now westward still look right and left, What lovelier scenes can man behold; 'Tis only those of taste bereft, Would dare from us the palm withhold,

Come down the hill to Irish Town, As lovely green just here you'll see, As ever grew in County Down, Or overspread the banks of Lee.

I see you're tired—but Carbonar, Of Doctors has a full half-score, And Mr. Power has good strong beer; You're welcome friend, we'll part no more.

J. Q. —

A boy named Peter Cody, arrived here on Sunday morning last accompanied by Constable Wilcox from Old Perican, where he was arrested for house-baking. He was locked up here in the Police Station awaiting the opportunity of transporting him across the Bay. He was put on board the *Lady Glover* at ten o'clock on Monday morning and as the steamer moved away from the wharf the poor fellow took off his hat and shouted, "Good bye Carbonar, for ever."—and sure enough it was his last good bye—for

the steamer had two hundred yards when he jumped, having previously taken off his life buoy was quite the steamer but boat was then in when arrived at the point, the boat like some Capia—steamed back and seeing their life went on his boat-manned by soon at the piggied away unit was recovered, to the Police Spectably inter gave yard, on past four.

TELE

The Late Khedive's Bullion now amounts to the largest on the Russian side. Russia is negotiating with the Sultan the Berlin Treaty. Prince Bismarck's port of Ultrastians in the coalition with Germany Austria. Lord Lawrence India is dead. The Sultan Khedive to visit Lord Beacons severe attack of The Manches pressed. The caused a loss of Continued stress in the The spine becoming seri The Prince conveyed to E

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