

Provincial.

Dr. Mellor, a popular preacher at Halifax, recently had his sermon delivered by telephone, as it was uttered, to an extra audience at Manchester, thirty-six miles away. Not only was the preaching thus overheard, but the singing of a hymn was reproduced "almost perfectly," the sonorous voice of Dr. Mellor being heard above that of the congregation. The prayer and the usual lessons were also thus communicated. The chief defect in the transmission arose from the interference of the ordinary messages as they passed through connected wires, for they occasionally drowned the preacher's utterances. Some words were lost because Dr. Mellor has a way of dropping his voice at the end of a sentence, but this cause had doubtless led occasionally to like consequences in the case of much nearer auditors. Another source of interruption was due to the position of the telephone and the habits of the orators. The instrument was concealed at his feet; and when, to emphasize his words, he leaned over the edge of the pulpit, his Manchester audience could not catch what he said. The experiment was however so far successful that its general use seems practicable enough.

The Brockville men are reported as having sent word from Manitoba asking remittances in order to reach home again. From this it would seem that a person cannot find wealth rolling round the prairie unless he is content to work for it.

CLIFTON, ONT., May 26.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon three brothers named Walker, of Niagara Falls, while attempting to cross the river above the Falls, one of the party went over. The river being high they were caught in the current and were carried rapidly down stream, when two by some means reached the shore; the other unable to get ashore met his fate. The body has not yet been found.

In the case of the latest cargoes of Canadian cattle shipped from Montreal, the inspectors in England thought they detected pleuro pneumonia. Three of the cattle were slaughtered for examination. This proved that no disease existed, whereupon the cargoes were sold in safety. Great pressure is of course constantly brought to bear on the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, to urge him to repeal the prohibition against American cattle. To do so, in the repeal were kept secret, might give a great impetus to trade, but it would utterly ruin next years business, as Canada would be "scheduled" to a certainty; and since the English are acting as strictly as they are at present from a purely protective as well as sanitary motive, it might be found impossible to get Canada free in the English cattle market again.

June 9.—Mr. Goldwin Smith in a letter to the Telegram says that local and personal considerations had prevailed over the National issues. The National Policy, too, had received a heavy blow, and the result would be the discouragement of manufacturing and other enterprises. In his opinion, a local election so affecting a national issue is an argument in favor of making local legislatures municipal instead of political assemblies.

WATERLOO, ONTARIO, June 9.—The store of Messrs Doering & Bellinger was entered by burglars on Saturday night, the safe blown open and between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in cash taken.

Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Fisheries in British Columbia, says that the total value of the fisheries for 1878 was \$925,766 against \$553,432 the preceding year, showing an increase in one year of \$342,334. The report deals at length with the question of coast fishing, which the Indians make an attempt to entirely monopolize, but to this the Inspector advances objections, while admitting that certain treaty rights have been conveyed to the Indians in that respect. He urges a speedy settlement of the question of caring for the Indians, so that some definite plan as to the development of the coast fisheries, without merely providing fish for the Indians to catch, might be undertaken. In this industry, during 1878, there were employed 1,200 fishermen, 1,596 shoremen, 2 engineers, 6 sailors, 2 steamers, 1 schooner, 366 fishing boats, 18 fishing boats, etc.

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. HIRRELLY. Heart'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 CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, N. F. JUNE, 19.

The European Outlook.

Judging from the exciting nature of the telegraphic intelligence which from time to time has been flashed across the Atlantic within the past few months, one cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the present volcanic state of the political atmosphere in the various countries of continental Europe. This impression, disagreeable though it be, becomes self-evident from recent startling events, which, following each other in rapid succession, have shaken society to its very centre in the vast and powerful empires of Russia and Germany. As the natural consequence of the despotic and arbitrary power to which the peoples of these countries have for so long a period been subjected, the entire fabric of society appears just now completely undermined by the fell influence of secret political organizations, whose communistic tendencies threaten at any moment to involve these countries in all the horrors of anarchy and internecine strife and bloodshed. Conspicuous amidst the gloom arising from the dark and stormy elements which threaten the fair countries of continental Europe, one powerful alone remains firm and unshaken—the great and mighty empire of Britain, upon whose flag the sun never sets, resting upon the solid basis of constitutional freedom, and sustained by the loyalty, love and devotion of a free, united and enlightened people *Esto perpetua.*

EDUCATION.

Of late we have noticed on the part of the public a disposition to complain of our educational system. Repeatedly it is said that the pupils of our elementary schools are very backward, and elementary school-teachers generally very inferior. Now, it is not our intention to palliate the one, or overestimate the efficiency of the other. In that degree in which they exist we readily recognize both. As to the former, we believe it cannot be denied that, as compared with schools of a somewhat similar kind on the neighbouring continent, either in the United States or the Dominion, the results of ours are anything but cheering; and with regard to the latter, we are willing to admit that, as a class, they are not well-educated, well-trained teachers. What we object to as unwarranted by facts, and therefore not true as a conclusion, is to attribute the whole of the present unfortunate state of affairs in our schools to inability to teach on the part of the teachers.

In our opinion the comparative failure is not so much the result of inefficient instruction as the fault of circumstances. The best trained educators would find successful teaching almost an impossibility in the majority of our Newfoundland schools for

the simple reason that owing to the periodic immigration of our people to the Labrador, the schools are almost completely deserted during summer time. Boys and girls, just when they are of an age to learn are obliged to accompany their parents to Labrador, their parents it is said being unable to support them at home. The failure then of our schools is but the natural result of the very unnatural manner in which our great industry is conducted. Why cannot our fisheries be prosecuted like those of the United States and Nova Scotia? The American and Canadian bankers are fishing from the first of May to the last of October, and while they are thus engaged their children are going to school, acquiring that information and knowledge which afterwards make them superior to ours in the arena of life.

Our fishery is fast becoming in many respects like that prosecuted by the Nova Scotian and United States fishermen, and the sooner it becomes so in all respects the better will it be for Newfoundland, in more ways than one. One of the first effects of such a change would be a much higher average attendance at school during the months of June, July, August, September and October; the consequence of which would be a corresponding improvement on the part of the pupils. And until this attendance on the part of the pupils can be procured, all our attempts at legislation in the interests of elementary education will be attended by failure.

The efforts, too, made by the existing Denominational Boards of Education to meet every want, thought, well intended, and under the circumstances the best they could do, will only result in the employment of inferior teachers, because well-trained teachers will not give their services for the small salaries in most cases offered, and in most cases the result of very laudable efforts to stem a great evil. Certainly the benefits offered to aspiring teachers in Section 3 of the Amended Education Act of the last session of the legislature will have a desirable good result in promoting studious habits among our teachers, but we doubt whether any legislation, short of one effecting a change in the present mode of prosecuting the Labrador fishery, can cope with the evil now existing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Carbonear Herald." St. John's, June 16th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your communication of last week stating that some of your subscribers in Carbonear had been asking you for information relating to Flax culture and whether or not it could be brought to perfection in this colony. In reply I have to say that at present I am not prepared to give your inquiry all the information I would desire on this important subject, but in the absence of further knowledge, I shall, in the meantime, feel happy in submitting what little I know on this question of Flax culture. There was a time, I understand, when the attention of the Agricultural Society was very much engaged towards the promotion of this branch, but it was not attended with very encouraging results. The growing interests manifested since in agricultural pursuits induced them once more to give the subject favorable consideration and encouragement, and, I understand, that to every farmer cultivating not less than one eighth of an acre of land with Flax, there has been offered by the Society the sum of 9d. per lb. of properly prepared Flax, the produce of such eighth of an acre—such purchase to be confined to crops raised from seed supplied from the Society—and such farmer to be entitled, if a clear profit be made by the result, to participate in such profit to the extent of one half. Of course one great drawback is the want of machinery to bring the Flax into a marketable condition, and the consequent

difficulty of the farmer to turn the crop to a profitable account. The limited extent of the clearings together with its severity on the land must operate against its culture but analysis has shown that those elements of the soil which Flax most consumes, are those which our land can comparatively best afford to spare. Were it possible to give Flax a money-value in the colony, equal to that paid for it in Great Britain, the cost of machinery ought not to stand in the way of its culture as the labor and outlay of the farmer upon an acre or two of Flax would be fully paid for, and a new branch of industry would be thus introduced, which might prove of great and lasting value to our people. My humble impression therefore is that if further efforts in this direction were made the result would prove that Flax could not alone be grown in the colony, but could also be brought into a state fit for the manufacturer. There is very little news of interest afloat here just now. The prospects of fish on Southern Shore, on Friday last, were very good, some of the small boats having loaded, but the strong wind of Friday night, causing heavy seas, prevented their getting on the ground on Saturday. There is also in town to-day some good news of the fishery from St. Mary's Bay. The Supreme Court rose this morning it being the end of the term. I understand that our esteemed Chief Justice Sir Hugh Hoyle intends visiting your town to-morrow, and I trust he will enjoy his trip to the Bay. H. M. Druil left yesterday for the westward for the protection of the fisheries on that part of the coast. You will doubtless have already seen by to-day's telegrams that the great championship scull race between Hanlan and Elliott, came off on the Tyne resulting in a victory for the Canadian. In your last issue I noticed the arrival in your port of a number of Bankers, and judging from your report they are doing well with the fish; this will probably encourage your merchants to embark in the enterprise next year.

Your truly,
TERRA NOVA.

To the Editor of the "Carbonear Herald." CARBONEAR, June 18th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I have been long contemplating, with no small degree of alarm what appears to be a gradual failing of the ocean supply of our staple, and have now come to the conclusion that the wholesale destruction of the caplin, for manure, is highly injurious to the cod fishery, and will, if not speedily prevented, be ruinous to the fishing interests of this colony. It is a great fact that caplin are not so abundant as in time past, and there is no way of accounting for their diminution other than the immense quantity taken annually for manure. The caplin compelled by an innate principle to resort to land—that of reproving their species, those of them which reach the shore, escaping with their lives the ravages of their marine foes, are here attacked by man, woman, and child with the most relentless energy who destroy both parent and germ without the least remorse, thus rendering nugatory the grand object of their coming to land, where if undisturbed, they would get quit of their roes (or seed pods), amidst the sun and ebbing and flowing of the tide out of the reach of those voracious creatures who would devour them if voided in the deep waters of the ocean or bay; but here they are not allowed the least respite, they are captured by millions or driven again into the deep, where there is scarcely a chance of escape for either the parent fish or the ova, and prolific as they are, there is a possibility of their becoming extinct. It frequently happens that caplin cannot be procured for bait without great trouble and loss of time, for several days and sometimes weeks, during what should be the prime of the fishing season—whereas were they allowed to remain in the coves and creeks and other favorite haunts undisturbed, save for legitimate purposes—that of being taken for bait, the fishermen would have little trouble in obtaining a sufficiency to supply their requirements, thus they would be more on the fishing ground at those periods when the fish bite best; i.e., in the dawning and the evenings. Nor is this the only evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore in such multitudes; the fish are thereby fed on the fishing ground to the great damage of the fisherman. The consequence is he catches little fish, for they will not take the hook with the dead caplin on it,

when they can have them in all their freshness and beauty without risk. They, the cod fish soon become glutted, get surfeited go off the ledges in quest of other food (they like variety) and do not return again; we must therefore conclude that were the caplin allowed to remain in the shallow waters of the coves and creeks a much greater quantity of fish would be taken, and of larger size; they would remain longer on the ground, as we find was the case in former times when there was no other use made of caplin than to catch codfish, and when the wholesale destruction of this fish for manure was unknown. The absolute necessity therefore of prohibiting the taking of caplin for manure, which threatens in a short time, to drive away from us this essential fish, and which now so seriously injures the punt fishery, on which so many in this Bay are depending, is becoming more transparent every year. The reasons assigned in the foregoing may probably be considered stale; nevertheless they are facts, and facts always bear repetition.

Thanking you in anticipation of your valuable space.

Yours respectfully,
BACALIEU.

To the Editor of the "Carbonear Herald." HARBOR GRACE, June 16th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—In a late Editorial the Chronicle, in referring to the shipments to Brazil, from this Newfoundland of Ours, mentioned the names of the different firms in St. John's directly interested in the fish trade to that Empire—but omitted the large mercantile firm of John Mann & Co. Now, Sir, I think I am safe in saying that this well known establishment has the reputation of shipping as good an article to that market as any of those mentioned by your contemporary, and takes great care in the shipping of the same, and their vessels engaged on that route, are equal if not superior to any in the country.

Yours,
CAUDLE.

Local and other Items.

The Hon. John Rorke, M. H. A., arrived here on Saturday last, after a visit to the capital.

His Lordship Chief Justice Hoyle arrived here by the "Lady Glover," on Tuesday last.

We learn by private information from the northward, dated June 11th, that fish was abundant from Change Islands to Tilton Harbor.

We also learn that at Exploits, on the 11th inst., the catch was 3 qtls. on a boat of 2 hands.

We regret to learn of the death by accident, at Little Bay mines, on Tuesday 10th inst., of a man named Young, of Bay Roberts. His death was caused by collision of a loaded car which ran from the track into an empty one, which he had been watching. Poor Young leaves a wife and three children.

WHAT THE CAPTAIN TOLD HIS WIFE.—Miller, (to Captain who was giving a hat for his wife)—"Tell your wife if he wants it dresy, to put a panache of six feathers poised high on one side, with feathers curling forward; place a lizard or beetle to hold it; put another lizard on the band that covers the curtain. That's easy to remember."
The Captain—(to his wife)—"She said, if you wanted it dressed up, to put a pancake and six poisoned feathers curled up forrid, clap on some lizards and beetles to belay them with, and cover the lizard on the band with your curtain."

It is stated that the programme for the vice-regal party to spend the summer in Halifax has been interrupted, and the Duke of Edinburgh will not assume command of the North American station this year.

MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. Ellerhausen commenced operations in Bett's Cove in 1874. In four years he raised 102,400 tons copper ore, value £512,000, or \$2,448,000; and in the last two years he paid in wages \$409,600. Tilt Cove Mine, owned by Messrs. Bennett & McKay, was opened in 1864. In twelve years the value of the ore shipped from this mine was £223,830. Very rich deposits have recently been discovered at Tilt Cove, while the old workings show no signs of exhaustion.—Patriot.

DAILY PAPERS.—St. John's that edition of the "Ledger" say will be another about the first will then have Go ahead, get all success.

A large quantity of Nova Scotia, Hantsport, via Bett's Cove, there, take a Swansea. Eng.

The schooner, arrived at Banks on Saturday Job Brothers about 350 qtls.

The "Frank" to Messrs. W. arrived on Saturday Wednesday one of her crew Whittle, belov

MISSING.—A who left this on her second and who had Cove mine has missing. A American, accompanied by an American some six weeks been staying at Richmond. there where Sh left him and Shields has no trace of him or two since the city for a sea ship on a vessee cash Shields has with him for 3

On yesterday Justice Hoyle arrived here on Saturday last, after a visit to the capital.

The Schooner Ireland, of Kings Sunday night, 700 qtls. fish to This trip of fish proved to be of a

The Blak Boat arrival here on Tuesday, left Monday

The Schooner Light House arrived here on Tuesday Gem has on board for the Light of erection of a

We regret being information on neighborhood of the Bay since

The vegetation ing a fortnight returned by the with cold weather

The following dated, Battle H "It has been a frost or snow struck in late in from four to five struck on the 24th quintal a man 400 fish has been

We observe the made for the storey building Harvey Street, west of LeMarchion when completed school house for Roman Catholic. It will, we are in a first-class man improvements.—

MO So instinctive are That in their m Which seems to To submit a cru And catch the sh While on the g And begun with Poor innocent sh By which many While some are That those who Should see that siled.