

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
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may communicate directly with

J. A. ROCHFORD,

Editor, St. John's
All communications for the "Herald"
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Publisher,

E. J. BRENNAN,
Herald Office, Water St.,
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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50 Barrels Choice P.M. PORK,
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Monuments, Tombs, Grave

Stones, Counter Tops,

and Table Tops, &c.

All orders in the above line exe-
cuted with neatness and despatch from
the latest English and American
designs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD.

C. L. KENNEDY

begs to announce to the public that he
has TAKEN THE SHOP No. 333
WATER STREET, (opposite the premises
of Messrs. Paterson & Foster), where
he is now prepared to transact his us-
ual business with the same promptitude
and despatch as he did previous to the
late fire.

The Work Shop

(he would also wish to intimate) is still
at the old stand, opposite the mercan-
tile premises of Messrs. John Mann &
Co

He would here likewise avail himself
to this opportunity to thank all those
kind friends—both Firemen and Citi-
zens in general—who so generously as-
sisted him in the work of saving his
property on the occasion of the recent
fire.

His thanks are especially due and
are hereby gratefully tendered, to W.
P. Mann and E. W. Quinlan, Esquires,
for their kindness in placing their
stores at his disposal for the reception
of those of his household effects that
were rescued from the flames—kindness
which (these gentlemen may rest assur-
ed) was much appreciated and which
will ever be regarded with feelings of
thankful remembrance.

He would likewise wish to convey
his best thanks to his numerous friend
in Harbor Grace, the Outports, and
elsewhere, for the kind patronage it has
witherto been his good fortune to receive
in their hands; and also to solicit the
continuance of the same in time to
come.

April 15,

CAUTION.

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all
disorders of the Liver, Stomach Kid-
neys and Bowls, and are invaluable in
all complaints incidental to Females.
The OINTMENT is the only reliable re-
medy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores,
and Ulcers, of however long standing.
For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs,
Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin
Diseases it is no equal.

**BEWARE OF AMERICAN
COUNTERFEITS**

I most respectfully take leave to call
the attention of the Public generally to
the fact, that certain Houses in New
York are sending to many parts of the
GLOBE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of
my Pills and Ointment. These frauds
bear on their labels some address in
New York.

I do not allow my medicines to be
sold in any part of the United States,
I have no Agents there. My Medi-
cines are only made by me, at 533 Ox-
ford Street London.

In the books of directions affixed to
the spurious make is a caution, warning
the Public against being deceived by
counterfeits. Do not be misled by this
audacious trick, as they are the coun-
terfeits they pretend to denounce.

These counterfeits are purchased by
unprincipled Vendors at one half the
price of my Pills and Ointment, and are
sold to you as my genuine medicines.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense
of justice, which I feel sure I may ven-
ture upon asking from all honorable
persons, to assist me, and the Public, as
far as may lie in their power, in de-
nouncing this shameful fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine
Medicines, bears the British Govern-
ment Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON"
engraved thereon. On the label is the
address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
where alone they are manufactured.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing
any other address are counterfeits.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines
are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any
one throughout the British Possessions,
who may keep the American Counter-
feits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY,
533, Oxford Street, London.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly execut-
ed at the office of this paper.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 19.

The House opened to-day pursuant to
adjournment at 3 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. Rice—For the past two years the
people of Twillingate and Fogo have been
petitioning the Legislature for an amend-
ment of the law relating to the size of
the salmon net. They consider the pres-
ent law makes the mesh too large for
the requirements of their district. A
much smaller class of salmon visiting that
part of the coast than comes in on any
other. The present size is six inches and
they wish the law to be so altered as to
permit them to use a mesh of five inches.
The Bill which was moved the
second reading was intended to remedy
the evil complained of, and he hoped
that every hon. member would give it
his support. He referred to the peti-
tions which he (Mr. R.) had the honor to
present to the House from the district to
which this act was intended to apply, and
upon reference to these numerous signed
petitions hon. members will see how im-
portant the people of Twillingate and Fogo
consider this proposed change in the exist-
ing law. He had much pleasure in moving
the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Dwyer—Before the Bill is read a
second time he wished to offer a few re-
marks upon the subject. He was com-
pelled to differ with the hon. member
Mr. Rice upon the question of the size of
the salmon net. He (Mr. D.) consider-
ed not only was the present size of 6 in-
ches small enough, but that instead of
making it smaller, he was of opinion that
it would be beneficial to the salmon fish-
ery in this country if the size was one
quarter of an inch larger. Salmon taken
in a net of less than six inches were of
little, if any market value. If such a
net as the one proposed were permitted
to go on our statute book the salmon
fishery in Newfoundland will soon be
among the things that were. He thought
it his duty to oppose the principle of this
bill. It was one which he thought could
not be a limited to a second reading, and
he hoped it never would become law.
He moved that the bill be read again this
day six months.

Mr. Rice wished to explain to the hon.
member Mr. Dwyer who so warmly op-
poses this Bill that its provisions are on-
ly intended to apply to the district of
Twillingate and Fogo. The people of that
part of the country are almost un-
animous as to the necessity for the
proposed change, so far as they are con-
cerned; and as he (Mr. R.) had observed
when presenting their petitions on the
subject, the petitions are the persons in-
terested, and have the opportunity of
judging of their own wants and require-
ments. He hoped hon. members would
see the necessity of permitting the mea-
sure to become law.

Hon. the Premier—There were a variety
of opinions upon the subject with
which the proposed measure intended to
deal, and it was not the first time that
the question had come before the House
in 1875 there was a select committee of
this House appointed to inquire into and
report upon the question, and after tak-
ing a vast amount of evidence, the com-
mittee, of which he (the Premier) was a
member, made a lengthy report upon the
bases of which the now existing law
was framed. He did not at present sup-
port the measure proposed, but he was
open to conviction upon the subject, un-
der all the circumstances; and as the
hon. the speaker, who has the honor to
represent the district of Twillingate and
Fogo with the hon. member Mr. Rice, is
not in position to make known to the
House his views on the subject, he (hon.
Premier) would suggest that the Bill be
read a second time, and be permitted to
go to committee of the whole. While
upon this subject it might be unappropri-
ate to call the attention of the House
to the able report of Messrs. Buckland
and Walpole on kindred subjects, of which
he had the honor of laying a copy on
the table. The report contains a large
amount of information, which, if publish-
ed, would be very valuable to the people
of this country. The report contains
about thirty-five pages, and would cost
nothing for printing compared with the
valuable and desirable information, statisti-
cal, scientific and otherwise, which
might be distributed about the country.
He thought this reference to the report
upon the table he would move that it be
printed. With regard to the Bill before
the House, he would suggest that it be
permitted to go to committee, and there
the matter can be thoroughly discussed.

The Bill was then read a second time,
and ordered to be committed to-morrow.
On motion the House then adjourned

WEDNESDAY, 31st March

The House opened at 3 1/2 o'clock.
Mr. O'Mara presented a petition from
James R. Collins and others, upon the
subject of sewerage, and said that the
petition was numerous and respectfully
signed, and one of great importance. At
present, on account of the cellars upon
the south side of Duckworth street being
below the main drain or sewer, efficient

drainage was impossible. As a conse-
quence, the cellars upon the north side
of Water street became flooded. At the
present time when the subject of sewer-
age and public petitioners deemed it ex-
pedient to approach the House by peti-
tion (Mr. O'M.) trusted that the petition
would receive every consideration.

Mr. Kent supported the prayer of the
petition, and pointed out the importance
of the locality where petitioners resided.
He was glad to see that such an interest
was taken in this very necessary and im-
portant work. It would be seen by a
reference to the report of Messrs. Kin-
niple and Morris that a main sewer
would run through Duckworth Street in
event of their recommendation being
carried out. He hoped that the prayer
of petitioners would be complied with.
Mr. Parsons also supported the peti-
tion, and took the opportunity of calling
the attention of the Chairman of the
Board of Works to the state of the two
principal streets of the town.

Mr. Mackay presented a petition from
the inhabitants of LaPoile Bay, praying
for the erection of a light house upon
Iron Island. If the Government could
complete this light house the western
coast, as far as Cape Bay, would be com-
paratively well lighted, and as the harbor
was somewhat difficult of entrance the
work would be one of great utility.

Mr. Mackay also presented a petition
from the inhabitants of Codroy, praying
that the local steamer might make that
port a port of call. This locality was
one of growing importance, which was
shown by increase of shipments of produce
to that market. Doubtless these would
be largely increased in the event of the
steamer calling. He (Mr. Mack) trusted
the prayer of the petitioners would be
complied with.

Mr. Parsons presented a petition from
John Steer, G. J. Steer, and others,
farmers and amateur farmers located
upon the Long Pond and Freshwater
roads, asking that a road near the Sand
Pits already partially opened might be
completed. If a small amount were al-
located for this purpose the difficulties
of procuring bog and manure would be
greatly lessened and farming work stimu-
lated. He hoped the petition would
receive the consideration of the House.

Mr. Parsons also presented a petition
upon a siml as just signed by Jas. A.
Whiteford, and others, living upon the
Torbay and Portugal Cove roads, asking
that a small amount might be set aside
for the completion of a road to a bog
used by almost all the farmers upon these
roads. Farming in St. John's was at-
tended with so many and such great
difficulties that it required some foster-
ing care from the Government. He
trusted that this petition would also re-
ceive consideration.

Mr. O'Mara supported the prayer of
the several petitions, particularly the one
asking for the completion of the road at
the Sand Pits, which he regarded as one
of great importance. For a very small
outlay great facilities might be given to
agriculturists in the getting of manure
an absolute necessity to farming in this
country.

Dr. Skelton presented a petition from
the Revd. Mr. Kirby, and others of
King's Cove, asking that a road in that
locality might be drained and completed.
At present the fact that it was not drain-
ed made it impassable. He (Dr. S.)
hoped when the Road Bill came before
the House the petition would be remem-
bered.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from
S. Noel and others, of St. John's praying
for the allocation of an amount to
open up and continue Flower Hill Field
Break. He remarked that some time
since the Government had been presents
with a piece of land in that locality by
Mr. Casey upon the condition that the
road should be opened up. The district
was not in a position to set aside a suf-
ficient sum for this purpose, and he (Mr.
S.) trusted the Government would help
in this very necessary work.

Pursuant to order of the day the House
then resolved itself into committee of the
whole upon roads and bridges.

Mr. Watson in the chair.
Upon the vote for the repairs of the
road between Renewi and Trepassay,
Mr. Green wished to make a few
observations upon the subject now be-
fore the chair, namely, roads. It will be
recalled that owing to an almost en-
tire failure of the fishery on the South-
ern Shore, following by an unprecedented-
ly severe winter, the condition of the
people was lamentable in the extreme.
This deplorable state of affairs had ne-
cessitated an application to the Govern-
ment for the immediate relief of these
people. This relief had been granted by
the Government, but only to the extent
of the local and special grants, and was
entirely expended in fact they were
insufficient to allay the distress of the
people; and thus they are now deprived
of the resources which are annually look-
ed to for the purpose of opening by the
Agricultural resources of the district.
It was unfair to allow the roads and
bridges to fall into a state of disrepair

on account of the great distress of the
people which had compelled an appeal
to the Government for aid. These ad-
vances should be looked upon as a ne-
cessary expenditure to meet an emer-
gency and should not be changed to the
small grant for roads and bridges annu-
ally voted for the District. He hoped
that the Government would look at this
matter in a proper light and that the
grant for the Southern Shore would be
allowed to remain intact.

Mr. Conroy fully expected that the
Government had taken into considera-
tion the propriety of completing that
road during the present year.

Hon. the Premier—It is at present
under the consideration of the Govern-
ment.

Mr. Conroy—Such being the case he
would not further move in the matter,
being satisfied that the Government
would recognize the necessity of com-
pleting it as early as possible.

The committee then rose and reports
ed that they had passed the Resolutions
with some amendments, which Report
was upon motion received and adopted.
Upon motion of the Chairman of the
Board of Works, the Road Bill was in-
troduced and read a first time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-
morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Rice, the House
went into Committee of the Whole upon
the Coast Fisheries Amendment Bill.

Dr. Skelton in the Chair

Hon. the Speaker—The Bill at present
before the House, introduced by his hon.
colleague Mr. Rice, is founded upon a
representation largely and influentially
signed by the people of the district of
Twillingate and Fogo. That district em-
braces a large amount of coast line, and
is necessarily dependent upon the pro-
secution of the fisheries, and notably up-
on the salmon fishery. These people are
now before this Legislature praying that
some of the restrictions in regard to the
size of the mesh of the salmon fishery
may be removed as far as they are con-
cerned. The subject of legislating for
the deep sea fisheries has been from time
to time before the legislature, and it has
been found from practical observation as
well as from scientific sources to be in-
expedient as far as these fisheries are
concerned. Measures of this kind must
necessarily only be a tentative character.
They have passed laws regulating the
prosecution of the fisheries, which, after
a very few years, it was found necessary
to modify or repeal. It may not, per-
haps, be a judicious course to make the
present bill general in its character.
There are many who believe that the use
of a smaller size mesh than 6 inches
would result in very material injury to
the salmon fishery, as far as particular
districts are concerned. It would appear
that in certain districts of the island tak-
en at certain seasons of the year do not
weigh more than six or eight pounds.
By the compulsory use of the larger mesh
these salmon are allowed to escape. The
people of the district of Twillingate and
Fogo, as also those of a portion of the
other districts where these smaller size
salmon frequent, require, in order to the
successful prosecution of this fishery,
some modification of the law as it at
present exists. There is, however, a still
more serious evil of which the people of
this particular district have to complain.
In conclusion he would repeat that it
might be possible to legislate with effect
in reference to our island fisheries, the
greater immunities extended to them
the better.

Hon. Surveyor General—In justice
to the claims of other districts in
this respect he thought some consider-
ation ought to be extended to them.
There are many who object to the use
of the smaller mesh in the prosecution
of the salmon fishery, there may be
some reason for this provision, but
as applied to the deep sea fisheries,
he saw no reason whatever for it.
He considered from what had been
stated, that the petitioners are entit-
led to what appeared a very just and
reasonable request, at the hands of
the Legislature. On behalf of the
district of Placentia and St. Mary's
he would ask the immunities from the
provisions of the present Act be
extended to the people there. It has
been a grievance in the district for
some time, that many people have
been deprived of a livelihood, in con-
sequence of the compulsory use of
the larger mesh. In many parts of
the district very few salmon are tak-
en; in the eastern portion no large
salmon are taken. The object of the
present bill is to assimilate the law
and let the right of action follow the
right of property.

Mr. Dwyer had much pleasure in
supporting the Bill. Since the law
provided for the six inch mesh has
come into operation, very little sal-

See fourth page.

NEWS PER MAIL.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Schidrewitz, the London Correspondent of the Neue Presse of Vienna, asking whether Mr. Gladstone would oppose a further advance of Austria to Novi Bazar, whether he considered Bosnia and Herzegovina as at present under the Austrian Government permanently settled, and whether Mr. Gladstone would permit the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria. The right hon. gentleman has sent the following answer:—Hawarden Castle, Chester, April 19-20, Sir:—I am obliged by your letter, which only the great pressure of my engagements has prevented me from answering more speedily. It appears to me that there has been a mistake in the mode of handing the subject to which it refers. All manner of comments have been made on my opinions, without verifying particulars. But I have supplied ample means for such particulars—e.g., in speech on Treaty of Berlin, July, 1878; third Midlothian speech, November, 1879; 'The Country and the Government,' 'Nineteenth Century,' 1880; 'The Friends and Foes of Russia,' ibid., 1879. On the other hand, on information whatever is given as to Austrian intentions and policy and aims. I do not decline to examine further any point of principle on which my rather copious declarations may be found imperfect; but as long as the course which I have described is followed I do not see that much progress can be made.—I remain, Sir, your faithful servant, W. E. Gladstone.—Herr Schidrewitz: The third Midlothian speech contains the five points of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy (The Times November 23, 1879).

A Terrible Tale of the Sea.

An official inquiry into the loss of the barque Ulster, of St. John, New Brunswick, was concluded at Liverpool on Saturday, before the Stipendiary Magistrate, assisted by the nautical assessors. It revealed a terrible story of hardship and privation. The Ulster sailed from St. John on the 29th January with a cargo of timber for Liverpool, and, up to the 8th of Feb., had fine weather and favourable winds. At midnight on the 8th, however, the wind tacked, and a heavy gale commenced to blow. At daybreak the weather continued unadvised, and the heavy seas shipped from time to time caused the deck load to breakadrift. Captain Evans, the master of the vessel, thereupon got his crew to work at throwing the deck load overboard, which was done until dark, the pumps meantime, being kept going at every opportunity. The night having come on again, and the gale being unabated, the boat-skids were broken by the seas, and two of the boats, the pinnace and the gig, as well as all the loose things about the deck, which were washed away. On the 10th the weather moderated, but the following day another gale came on, and about 2 p.m. theinnacle and the wheel were carried away by a tremendous sea, which threatened to engulf the ship entirely. At 4 p.m., during a lull in the storm, the crew were able to go below to get some dinner, but while they were so engaged the ship was struck by a hurricane from the north-west, which caused the mainyard to break away, and threw the vessel on her beam ends, the port rail being under water. At 6 p.m. the cabin door was burst in, and some of the men took to the rigging. At daylight on the 12th it was discovered that the steward was missing, having probably been swept away from the rigging by the waters. Later on the swelling of the timber in the hold caused the hatches to burst open from below, and the vessel became waterlogged, upon which the crew took refuge in the upper lazarette where they remained helpless for six days, subsisting on pre-erred provisions, which they obtained by breaking through the bulkhead into the cabin. All that could be found to drink was a jar of fresh water. On the 18th the crew left the lazarette and took to the rigging, but the raging sea swept away one man, an A.B., belonging to London named James Lindsay, and the intense cold and exposure caused another man named Anderson, a Norwegian, to die in the rigging. The cook became delirious from the terrible privations to which he and all the others were subjected, and he jumped into the sea in a fit of frenzy. For three days the unhappy men remained clinging to the waterlogged ship, having neither food nor water to sustain them, and their sufferings being increased by the fact that two steamers were sighted which, in spite of the signals made by the despairing men, passed on without noticing them. On the 23rd of February they were seen by the steamer Hipparchus, which took them off in her lifeboat, and brought them to London. The above facts having been shown by the evidence the Board of Trade Court in giving judgment on Saturday exonerated the master from all blame, attributing the loss of the ship to the terrific weather which prevailed in the Atlantic at the time.

Missing Ship Atalanta.

From inquiries made at the Admiralty to-day it appears that great anxiety is felt, not only by the official, but by the friends of those on board, as to the fate of H. M. S. Atalanta. The vessel was last heard of from Bermuda on the 31st January when she left that port presumably on her way to England, as she had orders to be off Spithead on the 4th April. It will thus be seen that 72

days have elapsed without any tidings of the vessel having been received. The Atalanta is used as a training ship for ordinary seamen, and is classed in the navy list as a "sixth rate," 958 tons register. She is in some degree a similar vessel to the Eurydice, which foundered in a squall off the Isle of Wight in March 1878. Before, however, she was commissioned on the present occasion she was thoroughly surveyed and tested by the officers of the Admiralty. She left Portsmouth in October last, and is commanded by Capt. F. Sirling. The officers comprise Lieuts. F. Blackett, A. Dove, and P. E. Fisher; Naval-Lieut. Stephens, Rev. R. Nimmo, chaplain; and Staff-Surgeon E. L. Moss, M.D. The officers and crew in all number 300. Telegrams have been sent from the Admiralty to Gibraltar, ordering the Wye to proceed towards Bermuda in search of the missing ship.

The Channel fleet which has been ordered by the Admiralty to proceed in search of the Atalanta, will sail in extended open order to the Azores. If unsuccessful, the ships are to search the track from Bermuda to Bantay Bay, Bermuda being the last place visited by the missing ship. The Wye and Flirt have already started on the same errand. The captain of the mail steamer Tamar, which arrived off Plymouth, reports having met both on the outward voyage to Colon, and also upon his return home, a large copper-bottomed vessel bottom up. Application has been made by the Board of Trade for a man-of-war to the Department to tow the wreck or to destroy it, as it lies in the direct West Indian route, and as a source of great danger to all passing vessels. An attempt to ascertain the vessel's name failed owing to the heavy sea running. The vessel was estimated to be a vessel of about one thousand tons.

On the 7th of November 1879, the Atalanta, a sailing frigate, training ship for young seamen, proceeded on her third cruise of instruction, and sailed from Portsmouth for the West Indies, with orders to return home about the 4th of April. In consequence of two cases of yellow fever occurring on board, Captain Stirling determined to proceed at once to Bermuda, where he arrived on the 29th January, and left on 31st, January for England, the crew being then in good health, since which date no intelligence of the Atalanta has been received. Until last week it was hoped that the non-arrival of the ship was caused by Captain Stirling, after leaving Bermuda, deciding to prolong his cruise in accordance with the original orders. That time having now passed without any news of the ship, orders have been given for Her Majesty's despatch-vessel Salamis to proceed at once from Gibraltar to the Azores and make inquiries at each of the islands for any traces of the Atalanta. The Bacchante is now on passage home from Bermuda. It is, therefore, hoped that if the Atalanta has been dismantled, she may be fallen in with. When the Atalanta left Bermuda, there were 164 tons of water on board, and an ample supply of provisions. The ship was in all respects sound possessed of unusual stability, and commanded by an officer of good judgement and high professional qualifications; but the unexpected delay in her arrival affords cause for anxiety as to her safety, bearing in mind the many disasters which occurred during the past two months, consequent on the very severe weather which has been experienced in the Atlantic. There is, however, still ground for hope that she may be only dismantled, and may yet arrive in safety.

Our Linnithgow correspondent states that the Atalanta was commanded by Captain Stirling, of Muiravonside house, near that town, a gentleman universally esteemed in the district. A little girl named Deu, four years of age, has been outraged and her body cut up into thirty-five pieces by Louis Meneston, aged twenty, formerly a sailor. He decoyed her to his home in the Rue de Grenelle, Paris during the absence of his parents, and there committed the crime. The child's parents were in the greatest anguish at the child's disappearance on Thursday afternoon, but on Friday suspicion falling on Meneston, a domiciliary visit led to the discovery of the dismembered remains. Precautions had to be taken against his being linclosed on his way to prison.

A middle aged man named Jas. Shaw was convicted at the Edinburgh Police Court on Tuesday by Bailie Anderson of stealing a pair of shoes from William Muirhead, a fellow lodger. It appeared that the persons named resided, with a number of others, in a lodging house in Paisley Close. On Saturday night, Muirhead was the worse for liquor, and went to bed with his shoes on. The shoes were gone in the morning; and were found by the police under Shaw's pillow. The latter said he had taken them from Muirhead's feet for safety, as he was afraid some of the other lodgers might steal them. He was sent to prison for ten days.

JOB PRINTING

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

FOR SALE.

A large number of "Supplements to the Herald" containing all the Addresses presented to the Most Rev. Dr. CARFAGNINI, to date. Price Three-Pence. May be had at The "Herald" Office.

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 at this office.

- Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher, By Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIRSHLEY. Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE. Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay. Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts. Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell. Tilton Harbour—Mr. J. Burke, Sr. King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy, Bonaville—Mr. P. Templeman. Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner. Bay de Veys—Mr. James Evans. Colliers—Mr. Hearn. Conception Harbour—Mr. Kennedy. Harbour Main—Mr. E. Murray. Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford. Holyrood—Mr. James Joy.

Notice.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies four-pence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Tuesday evening.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, MAY 13TH.

We are indebted to J. F. Munn, Esq., for the following

ADDRESS

From the Priests of the Cathedral and others, &c.

On Saturday last, 8th inst., the following Address was presented to His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Carfagnini by the Priests of the Cathedral, and others of the Diocese who had come to Harbor Grace on the occasion of his Lordship's departure:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—

In the name of the clergy of Harbor Grace, and in union with our brethren of this Diocese who have repaired hither on this sad eve of Your Lordship's departure, I beg to tender in Your Lordship's presence the expression of our sincere regret, and bid you a "Farewell."

To state that Your Lordship's retirement from this Island is felt by us to be a public loss is but to re-echo the prevalent feeling in this Diocese. But it more painfully and directly affects us, your clergy. Under your rule we lived happy and to us you have been always a sure guide. The earnest piety and fidelity with which you discharged the duties of your exalted station betokened you the accomplished pastor, whose memory we shall ever cherish, and whose life it will be our aim to imitate.

Indeed, my Lord, to enumerate your virtues, the many and splendid adornments of your mind and heart the memorials of zeal you have left behind, would be a labor of love, but far exceeding the limits of a short address. As our Bishop you added dignity to our priesthood, and became in truth our model. We have seen the vigilant sentinel of the house of Israel amidst us as one of us, and felt constrained to acknowledge him as our guide—"imitatores mei estote." Your elevation to the episcopate changed not the amiable simplicity of your ways no more than the form of your unassuming life. We found the bishop what the priest and missionary had been; you made yourself all to all to gain all for Jesus Christ. Ranking foremost in dignity, you also led in humility. Your ambition was to serve those over whom the Almighty placed you father and chief. The loving interest, my Lord, which you brought to bear incessantly upon our well-being, your forbearance verging on indulgence, the condescending frankness of your intercourse with us, are special and endearing traits of disposition, which must ever claim on our part a return of affection and esteem lasting as it is true. If religion has made notable progress; if education is paced on a promising footing amongst us, to whom belong the praise but to the generous efforts of the virtuous prelate who is now about to leave us, and whose

loss we so deeply lament. May the Almighty crown your labors in life, and the blissful invitation addressed to the faithful servant be your reward in death.

Permit us, my Lord, to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our earnest attachment to and heartfelt sympathy with our Holy Father Leo XIII., who amidst the complicated difficulties of his present position knows so well to govern the Church. Be pleased, my Lord, when in the eternal city, to offer these our sentiments of devoted attachment and filial submission to the venerable Pontiff, and beg for us his apostolic benediction.

In fine, my Lord, at this parting hour may we humbly solicit your generous acceptance of this Pectoral Cross? Though its intrinsic value may be of little consideration to Your Lordship; yet, as the emblem of Redemption, and a souvenir of your devoted clergy, we are sure, it will be highly prized by your pious and affectionate heart.

Signed on behalf of his brother-priests, E. F. WALSH, P. 2, Brigus, May 8.

REPLY:

My Dear Brothers in Christ,—

Your sentiments of devotion and attachment to me, which I have experienced for so many years, by close connection with you, you need not express in that most kind Address which you have presented me on this the eve of my separation from you. But, by this act of kindness, while you honor yourselves you afford me great satisfaction to feel that my conduct has had your approbation, and for which please accept my most grateful thanks.

Whatever good I have done here, I have done it through you, and with you and without you I could do nothing; to you therefore, for any good that has been done, is due the tribute of praise.

You, as the Elders to Moses, have been to me, indeed, of great help; for "the heavy burden" of the Episcopate, was above my strength, and I could not bear it alone; being shared out unto you it became "lighter."

Your zeal for the salvation of souls entrusted to your care; your readiness in answering to the call of duty and charity, regardless of all obstacles, showed you to be zealous and faithful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord: but your devotion and submission to my authority made me forget I was your Bishop, respect you as true ministers of the Altar, and love you as brothers.

Continue, my dear brothers, in this exemplary and praiseworthy line of conduct under my successor, and may he appreciate your priestly virtues, and respect you more, and love you as I did. And may the Lord, in whose vineyard you so faithfully labor, give you, after death, the reward He has promised to His good servants, and to the faithful dispensers of His Holy mysteries.

I am glad to hear of your sincere and firm attachment to His Holiness Leo XIII. Continue to cherish these beautiful and sublime sentiments towards the venerable Pontiff, and pray that the Almighty God may long preserve him to govern His Holy Church. I shall be most happy to present to the Holy Father your homage of attachment and devotion to him and to the Holy See, and humbly request Him to send you His Apostolic Benediction.

I tender you my heartfelt thanks for the Pectoral Cross you have been pleased to offer me. As it is the emblem of our Redemption and of all virtue, I shall prize it as the most precious gift you could have presented me, with the assurance that you will offer your prayers to Him who died on it, that I may follow His footsteps, and be a Pastor according to His heart.

In fine, thanking you again for your most kind Address, and, more so, for the spiritual good you have done, and, I am sure, will do to this my ever dear, and beloved people, I give to each of you, from the bottom of my heart, my last blessing.

Yours faithfully in Christ, H. CARFAGNINI, O.S.F. May 8,

Correspondence.

We will not hold ourselves accountable for the sentiments or opinions of correspondents.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald, HARBOUR GRACE, May 10.

DAER HERALD,—

I was very much amused to see the veteran Chairman of the Road Board out in his true colors in your last issue, challenging the writer "Fair Play" to the front to prove, if he can, his charges in the "Evening Telegram" of the 20th of April last, against the above named Board. But, Mr. Editor, anticipating that "Fair Play" will show the white feather on this occasion, and fearing the important question at issue might consequently fall to the ground, I wish now to express my views on the subject; views, which I am convinced will coincide with those of the majority, and which I think ought, more or less, deserve the attention of the Government. It appears that during the last few years past a feeling of dissatisfaction has been existing amongst the general public here against certain

members of the Road Board, on the grounds of their being men of business pursuits, and through no small degree of certain influence on that account, too much grist flows to their mills. That such feeling still exists and will continue to exist while public opinion prevails, seems to be an unquestionable fact such being then the case would it not be both advisable for and creditable to these gentlemen who are obnoxious, for reasons above stated, to resign their seats on the Board and let non-business men, alone, constitute that Body? In giving expression to these views, Mr. Editor, I do so without prejudice, and I wish it to be clearly understood, that I do not for a moment question the integrity or the intelligence of the gentlemen of the Board of Road Commissioners, but simply offer my suggestions with the hope that the evil, if such it be, complained of will be remedied and thus put a stop to the paper war or rather "tempest in a teapot" that has been so long carrying on in our thriving little town.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I cannot do better than use the words of your correspondent "Amicus," "I hope these persons troubled with a mania for scribbling will consider what they are doing by this paper war, and come to amicable terms." A word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

Trinity Bay Scraps.

Glorious spring has at last set in to the great joy of many poor families who have passed through a very severe winter not only in the matter of intense cold but also owing to the scarcity of food.

Our harbors and bays have been blocked with ice and people in the outports have during a period of five months thus been deprived of any water intercourse with the capital impoimium of provisions for the wants of this island.

One reason why we have suffered from the lack of food is that the local merchants did not buy in last fall any heavier stock than usual, there being very little shipbuilding to be done, and the quantity of work to be given looked comparatively small. It is now delightful to see the boats and vessels going upon various missions thereby bringing food to the semi-famished.

Couple of crafts have arrived with the needful from St. John's and hungry lean looking youngsters will soon pull up as plenty of fresh fish will shortly be had. Some herings have already been netted a God sent to many an exhausted cupboard. The cheerful smile and merry song of the housewife as she kneads the bread will now take the place of the careworn look and heart touching wail of distress. Under such a severe trial I consider our people are wonderfully patient and although we have been very nervous to the hungry at home, very little has been done to relieve our own poor people. It is sad to see long lanky human frames scantly able to crawl along making their way to the Poor Commissioner to get a miserable pittance and sometimes after having exhausted all their sorrowful vocabulary they have to return as empty as they had come owing perhaps in not having made out a good case or else the Government funds had been expended. The past winter will however bear fruit, as it will teach those able-bodied pauper recipients a lesson to keep a sharp look out for the next winter. The great want many of our people will now experience is the lack of seed potatoes to put in the ground and as you mentioned in last week's issue I think it would be a very wise course did the authorities give instructions to have the roads done before the fishery begins, as their being done now several men will be able to buy a little seed potatoes to plant their gardens, which otherwise must remain idle to the great injury of those unable otherwise to procure any.

We ought to do things as they ought to be done and by adopting the above suggestion, we shall certainly be the gainers as the roads will be more compact, better cemented and less liable to be cut up into ugly gulches at the very first fall of rain. It stands to reason that the people want a few days work in the spring more than they do in the fall and if both roads and people be benefited alike pray why not use a little common sense in those matters. Often have I spoken against this road matter as engineered purely on grounds of economy to the Government general good to every one in the country. There is hardly any sickness along the shore so we are thankful to be free from one unpleasant source of annoyance. News generally dull. Most of the fishermen are busily engaged fitting out their crafts to meet the coming fishery.

Z.

Local and other Items.

The Rev. S. Flynn, P.P., of Fortune Harbor, came passenger by the steamer Curlew to St. John's on Friday last, and arrived here next day per Lady Glover. We are gratified to find the rev. gentleman in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

On Saturday from the Rorke, a "Rorke's Drum"; long tremble bread hold 9 feet, el and very is considered the general reflects no the builder, understand, the Bank fig in that busi will be enga ery the enst

Yesterday Branch" was same yard. membered v edge in the and having sary repairs

Each Fri apparition v of Knoch, G mysterious; every person other proofs glorious vis

The young sprained on of Mr. P. night last, it at present so busily eparate battl there are "s even so far.

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—Com. Mrs. R. to accomo casual board Water Street

The steam Bett's Cove, England for copper ore. Guzman, E drove out of moget her ou

We are in mineral dep enterprising Bay Mine, the present Leading Tic

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The steam last evening sengers from

We learn last, a fore Mr. John B was lost at a whilst ender

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POOR CANUS

Mrs. R. Furlong is now prepared to accommodate a few permanent or casual boarders, at her residence, 156 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

The steamer Benbrack, arrived at Bett's Cove, on Monday week, from England for the purpose of loading copper ore. We understand that A. Guzman, Esq., and Mr. Henderson, drove out on the ice in their sloop to meet her on Sunday.

We are informed that a valuable mineral deposit will be opened by the enterprising manager of the Little Bay Mine, A. Guzman, Esq., during the present summer in Seal Bay, near Leading Tackles.

"Fair Play," received too late for publication in our present issue.

TURKEY COCK VS. CROWING BIRD.—The postponed cock-fight which was to have taken place on Easter Monday day came off on Saturday last near the foot of No. 1 fire break, resulting, after a short contest of sharp spurring, in a victory for the Turkey Cock. There were, we understand, some heavy bets exchanged between the owners of the birds. Strange not one of the Sergeants' 'invincibles' was there to prevent the transgression of the Law relating to cruelty to animals, &c.

The Annie Alice, Captain W. Pike, arrived here from St. John's, on Sunday night last, with a large freight.

The steam tug Cabot arrived here last evening, with a number of passengers from St. John's.

We learn that on Thursday night last, a fore-and-aft belonging to Mr. John Barrett of Spaniard's Bay was lost at the bottom of Trinity Bay whilst endeavoring to procure a sup-

On Saturday last, there was launched from the dock yard of the Hon. J. Rorke, a splendid vessel named "Rorke's Drift," of 87 tons measurement; length on deck 80 feet, extreme breadth 23 feet and depth of hold 9 feet. Being a handsome model and very substantially built, she is considered a desirable vessel for the general trade, and the entire work reflects no small share of credit on the builder, Mr. James Pitman. We understand the Drift is intended for the Bank fishery, but will not engage in that business until next year; she will be engaged in the Labrador fishery the ensuing season.

Yesterday morning the "Olive Branch" was launched also from the same yard. This vessel, it will be remembered was burnt to the waters edge in the early part of the winter, and having since received the necessary repairs was put afloat once more.

Each Friday evening, since the apparition was seen on the Chapel of Knock, County Mayo, Ireland, a mysterious light is seen by all and every person who goes there. Also other proofs of the certainty of the glorious visitation.

The young man whose ankle was sprained on Water Street, in front of Mr. P. Sweeney's, on Thursday night last, went say a word about it at present as the Road Board are so busily engaged fighting that desperate battle with Mr. Fairplay, yet there are "scores and scores in it," even so far.—Com.

An exciting scene could have been witnessed, last Thursday afternoon, by any person who should have been present—or, at least, not far from the premises of the New Court Houses; when a hungry looking member of the "much beloved," but neglected canine species made a casual visit to the aforesaid premises. Naturally enough, the unerring watchfulness of the animal's "coldest" friend, and its (the dog's) want of common sense, brought the "two" in close proximity to one another. Well, the result was they parted on terms not guaranteed by a supposed contract made between them. One brute after having been fired at three times, hopped away towards home on three legs; I think it feigned lameness of the fourth. The other—"tis almost needless to say, will, no doubt, need the attendance of some one skilled in hydrophobia—for he certainly will go mad, not for having been bitten by, but "missed the destruction" of

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ply of bait for the prosecution of the Bank Fishery.—Standard.

Last Monday evening, just before the steamer Cortes was leaving St. John's, Nfld., for this port, a man who gave his name as McNeilly, came on board intoxicated. He was ticketed for New York, and nothing more was seen of him until midnight, when the ship was at sea, running around the vessel shouting 'murder.' The man was immediately taken and locked up in a room in the 'cabin, and kept there until Wednesday morning at five o'clock. He appeared perfectly sane and was last seen going forward with a coat over his arm. In about three quarters of an hour afterwards McNeilly was missed, and search made but he must have jumped overboard. McNeilly was about 25 years of age a salesman in a store at St. John's.—Halifax Chronicle.

One of the most alarming mining accidents that we have for some time heard of, as happening on this side, and certainly the most serious case of kind that has ever happened in Newfoundland, took place at Betts Cove on Wednesday evening, May 5th, by the foundering or falling in of the whole top of Betts Cove Hill. During the day, or some time previous to the day of the accident, no indications of the sudden collapse were to be seen, and the workmen went to their labour as usual, and the blasting and engineering was continuing with the same stride as customary. On Wednesday, about dark, a boy, the son of one of the miners noticed a large stone roll down the side of Betts Cove Hill into the lake hard by. He immediately gave the alarm that the hill was shaking, and the miners were communicated with; knowing the danger of this position they immediately took refuge in a canal of new shaft going through the wall of the mine. They had not all got in safety when the whole top of the mine fell in with a great crash and roar.

The men who were in danger were thrust into the shaft as it were by the influx of the air, and thus escaped from death.

At the time of the accident, there were about 50 men, in the mine on the right shaft and they were about going to a meal.

It is useless to offer any remarks on this miraculous escape, or to attempt for a moment to speculate on the probable chances of what might have occurred had the accident taken place at any other time than it did. We all can feel with meditation what might have been the story had matter turned out differently, and we can only feel grateful that so great an accident should happen without its being attended with loss of life.—Herald.

Several of the Caspian's passengers turned out en masse, and waited upon the Hon A Shea at his residence, on Saturday night, about a 11 o'clock, and refused to go in the boat under the management of Captain Trocks. The agent of the company did not consider the grounds for their refusal of sufficient importance to interfere.

By letters received from Lawn, up to date of May 4th, we learn that the French fishery so far has not been remunerative to those engaged. The price given by the Bankers for herring is twenty-six francs per barrel, and the few who have secured any herring have done remarkably well. Two boats which hauled herring at St. Mary's last week, ran to St. Peters with them, and got about twenty six francs per barrel. One of the greatest drawbacks to the French baiting this year was the lateness of the spring, and even up to the first of May several of the arms and creeks of Fortune Bay were frozen up.

TELEGRAPHIC.
HALIFAX, May 11.
The mission from Abdul Rahman Kahan crossed the Hindoo Koosh mountains.

General Stewart's settlement of the Candahar affairs improving.

Political situation tribes quieting. Barutes, South Africa surrendering arms, complete pacification native tribes nearly accomplished. Batauzia, West Africa bombarded by British for ill treatment of British subjects by natives.

Roman Catholic bishops Ossom condemn land league.
Lancashire cotton operatives demand 5 per cent advance on wages. Strike threatened British Commons adjourned till 20th.
Sam Louis Cuba burnt, 200 houses destroyed 3000 people homeless.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW GARDEN SEEDS
JUST RECEIVED,
AT
THOMPSON'S,
MEDICAL HALL,
HARBOR GRACE.
April 29. Im.

SEEDS. SEEDS.
Cabbage—Enfield Market, Early Dwarf and York, Drumhead Savoy and Wheelers Imperial.
Carrot—Altringham Belgian.
Parsnip—Hallowed Crow d.
Rush—French Breakfast (mixed).
Turnip—Golden Ball and Snow Ball Bangholm Swede.
A variety of FLOWER SEEDS
Also some of Nichol's Champions POTATOES.
For sale by
THOMAS CULLEN.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex. C. W. Oulton from Liverpool,
A full supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.
All guaranteed of best quality.
W. H. THOMPSON,
Harbor Grace

FOR 1880 FISHERIES.
We are prepared to supply to any extent, made from best New Orleans Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the very best—all our STANDARD NETS for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance SEINES, put together—Rped, Cork ed and Lead in the most approved manner.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE Co.
St. Boston.

THE WORLD RENOWNED
GENUINE SINGER
Sewing Machines.
The best in the World. The most popular SEWING MACHINE ever made.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.
You can get the Genuine Singer only at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for Cash or easy monthly payments.

The Trade Mark is on the arm of each Machine. The Singer Manufacturing Co. is in gilt letters on the top of the arm. Any Machine you can't find the above Trade Mark on is not a Genuine Singer.
Bickford Knitting Machines, Eureka, Clothes Ring, Washing Machines, Plaiting Machines, Oil, Needles, and Sewing Machines on hand.
The Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, U. S.

M. F. SMYTH,
Sole Agent for Nfld.
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted for two years.

P. JORDAN & SONS.
CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT,
222 Water Street, St. John's.

Importers of British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS.
Always on hand a large supply of
CLOTHING
Made up under their own inspection which they can
SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Also a large assortment of LEATHERWARE and other GOODS
All orders in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT shall receive best attention and be made in any STYLE required and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
2m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Wholesale & Retail
DRY GOODS, &c.
129-Sign of the Red Lamp-129
S. T. JOHN'S.

Just received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, &c., Nearly all of which were bought before the late rise in price, and will be sold cheap.
Flannels, all wool from 1s 0d per yard
Calicoes..... "..... 2 1/2
Winceys..... "..... 3 1/2
Cotton Prints..... "..... 3 1/2
Sarting..... "..... 3 1/2
Moleskin..... "..... 3
Ladies Cloth Jackets "..... 5s 0 each
Straw Hats..... "..... 6
Hemstitched Hks. 3s 0 per doz.
Fancy Skirts..... 2s 0 each
Silk Ties..... "..... 6
1,000 pairs Mens Marchalong Boots at 7s 11d per pair.
Men's Decked Boots, at 10s 6d.
Women's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d.
Woman's Elastic Side Leather Boots at 5s 0d.
Woman's Pranela Boots 3s 0d per pair.
No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes a 7s per box.
Outport Customers will find it to their advantage to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARD HARVEY,
No. 129 Water Street, St. John's,
Sign of the Red Lamp
3m
April 29

341-SIGN OF THE GUN-341.
HAWLEY & BARNES,
General Hardware Importers.

Have now received their spring stock of
HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of:
ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, GLT AND OTHERS,
MANTLE AND TOILET GLASSES,
CHANDLER AND TABLE LAMPS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A large assortment of,
GLASSWARE,
NAILS,
SHEET IRON,
PAINT,
PUTTY, &c.

Don't forget the Address.
HAWLEY & BARNES,
SIGN OF THE GUN,
No. 341, Arcade Building,
Water Street,
St. John's

NEW BOOK STORE
[AND—CHEAT
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Opposite Messrs. SILLARS & CAIRN,
JAMES CLANCY,
(PROPRIETOR).

A large assortment of Prayer Books, Bibles, Standard Light Literature, Novels, Romances, Song Books, School Books, and requisites, and every description of
Stationery,
An assortment of
FANCY GOODS,

Playing, Printing, and Visiting Cards, Writing Inks, of different Colors, Account Books, Hair Oils, Pomades, Perfumes, and Fancy Soaps, Violins, and Violin requisites,

A large variety of Pictures, Chromos, Mottoes and Motto Frames, Looking Glasses and looking Glass Plates.
Pictures Framed to order, in Mountings of all kinds, Magazines and Newspapers, European and American, supplied to Subscribers and for general Sale.
JAMES CLANCY.
April 29.

NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I have made application, under Sec. 13, Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent of the Island of Newfoundland on Improvements in Boots," said improvements being applicable to "Tongue Boots," and consisting mainly in forming the leg of a single piece of special pattern, with the seam in front.
ROBERT CHURCH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
JAMES BAIRD,
DRAPERY SHOP
SIGN OF THE LION,
195 WATER STREET,
GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
217 WATER STREET,
St. John's, Newfoundland

Has completed his Importations for the opening of this Season's Trade, in the various Departments of his EXTENSIVE STOCK, and now offers as Varied and CHEAP an assortment of

GOODS
as is to be found in the City.
CALICOES, SHEETINGS,
WINCEYS, SHIRTINGS,
BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the Variety of Goods in a DRAPERY Stock are this Season LOWER in PRICE than ever known.

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
TEAS are specially selected, and of rare good value.
SUGARS, of various grades and prices.
COFFEE a Specialty—the very best quality imported.
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Continued from first page.

mon have been caught in Placentia and St. Mary's Bay, and in very many cases the fishermen there who previously did well, were deprived of the means of living by the operation of the Act. He considered, although a five inch and half mesh has been asked for, that a five inch mesh would suit all the requirements. In Placentia district they never salmon larger than seven pounds weight, which could not be secured by a six inch mesh.

Hon. Mr. Winter—With regard to the principle of the measure before the House, he should feel disposed to give his support, provided its application were confined to the deep sea fisheries only. In other words, that the law, as it at present exists, should not be interfered with as far as the inshore fisheries were concerned. He should like to see the restrictions under the present Act removed in reference to the deep sea fisheries in all parts of the island. He himself presented a petition from the district of Burin during the first session in which he held a seat in this Legislature, praying for an alteration in the present law. The petitioners set forth that the compulsory use of the larger size mesh in the prosecution of the herring fishery was, as far as they were concerned, practically to drive them altogether from engaging in this fishery. This is certainly a very great hardship upon those people as well as upon those of other districts engaged in this industry. He would therefore recommend that the restrictions should be removed generally, as far as the deep sea fishery is concerned. In that form only he should be happy to support the measure.

Hon. the Premier was sorry to see the Bill introduced, because it asks to repeal a measure which he believed would work beneficially to general interests of colony. The use of the smaller mesh of five inches has resulted in almost the extinction of the salmon fishery. Where there was a few years ago a considerable number of tierces taken there is very little now taken. In the session of 1866 a committee was formed from both branches of the Legislature to consider and report upon this matter. A considerable amount of evidence was adduced, and the unanimous recommendation of the committee was that no smaller size mesh than six inches ought to be made legal. Some were in favor of seven inch mesh. It was than put forward that if such a law was passed, a great deal of property in the shape of nets, would be rendered useless. The reply then given was that they were legislating for the protection of the salmon fishery, and not for that of the nets. The same observation was made to-day. He [the Premier] was chairman of that joint committee, and they endeavored to get the best possible evidence from Mr. Thos. Knight, and others, who were engaged largely in the fishery. From the evidence of such competent persons he felt satisfied that they arrived at the proper conclusion in limiting the size of the mesh to six inches. The arguments of the hon. the Speaker go entirely to the deep sea fishery, and so far as that is concerned there would appear to be some grounds for the position which he assumes. The hon. Mr. Winter would seem to take the same view of the question. To that extent he would agree with them and no further. They know as a matter of fact, that since the restitutive laws were adopted in Great Britain they were teeming with fish. The same may be said in reference to the neighbouring Province. If it is intended by the present Bill to extend its provisions to the rivers, streams and estuaries, our salmon will, in a very short time, be a fishery of the past in this colony, and they will be compelled to have recourse to fish-breeding establishments to restock them. I they limited the provisions of the present Bill to the deep sea fishery, he had no objection to the measure.

Hon. the Speaker—They had no idea to extend the provisions of the present bill to the inland fishery, but simply to confine it to the deep sea fishery.

Mr. Little—The hon. introducer of this measure, Mr. Rice, has during the time he has been in the House evinced a marked interest in the large and important district which he represents. He has now brought in a measure which a year ago called forth a lively debate, and upon which, before a select committee, a great deal of evidence was taken. But after all was done, it seems we were

all at sea with regard to the subject upon which we then legislated. Mr. Rice has now shown forth by the questions which he has presented, and by the opinions evoked by the debate on this Bill, that we were mistaken upon the matter, but while he agreed with the gentleman upon the proposed measure, he [Mr. L.] was surprised that the Act should be intended to apply to the district of Twillingate and Fogo alone. If the principle advanced by the hon gentleman is sound, why restrict its operation to one district? Why not make it apply to other districts Placentia and St. Mary's? Where are the representatives of other distant localities that they do not seek to have this Bill apply to their district? He (Mr. L.) did not intend to offer any opinion or advise the House upon this question. He was not sufficiently well acquainted with the details of the salmon fishery to be in a position to say whether a four inch net was preferable to a six inch, but it struck him as anomalous that while hon members agree with the principle of the Bill introduced by Mr. Rice, they should attempt to have its provision apply to their districts.

Mr. Parsons gave his support to the measure introduced by Mr. Rice, and congratulated that hon. gentleman upon his first attempt at legislation. He (Mr. P.) hoped that the fishermen of Twillingate and Fogo would recognize in a substantial manner the efforts of the hon. gentlemen, Mr. Rice for their benefit.

Hon. the Speaker here proposed an amendment, which was put and carried. The Committee then rose and reported the Bill as amended.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day Mr. Parsons moved the Second Reading of the Bill relating to Sealers wages.

Mr. Parsons—The object of the present bill is to give Sealers the privilege of obtaining the wages earned by them upon the first voyage in case they do not proceed on the second voyage. It appears that at present sealers are compelled to sign agreements which are very oppressive. By these agreements they are bound to proceed on the second and sometimes on the third voyage at the option of the master. This is a great hardship and one which presses very hard upon the class which it is the duty of the Legislature to protect. In many instances these men are unable to protect themselves from the evil consequences of these oppressive agreements. In the spring of the year the sealers are compelled to go to the ice to obtain a few pounds for their families after an absence of three or four weeks they return and are compelled to leave their vessels from the lateness of the Spring calling them to their other avocations. If however, they leave the vessel they will according to their agreement, forfeit what they have earned on the first voyage. This is a great hardship, and one which this bill proposed to remedy. It is very easy for masters to obtain another crew, but they are only too anxious to press the crew of the first voyage to go, in order that they may obtain the shares of those unfortunate sealers who may be compelled to remain ashore. So far had the masters of steamers gone in these oppressive agreements that in some instances they have inserted a clause that in case the sealer is prevented by illness or even death from going on the second voyage neither the sealer nor his representatives are entitled to his share earned on the first voyage. What he proposed now by this bill was to give the sealer his share of the first voyage, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. He would therefore propose the second reading of this bill.

The Bill found no Second.

Mr. Greene, in moving the second reading of the bill, said that experience had shown the inconvenience of applying to bills of lading the principle of a close in action, which not being assignable in law must still be sued for in the name of the original contracting party. In view of this the Imperial Legislature had passed an Act with the following preamble which lucidly explains its object and requirements:

"Whereas, by the custom of merchants a Bill of Lading of goods being transferable by endorsement the property in the goods may thereby pass to the endorsee, but nevertheless, all rights in respect of the contract contained in the Bill of Lading continue in the original shipper or owner, and it is expedient that such rights should pass with the property; and whereas it frequently happens that the goods, in respects of which Bills of Lading purport to be signed, have not been laden on board, and it is proper that such Bills of Lading in the hands of bona fide holder for value, should not be questioned by the master or other person signing the same on the grant of the goods not having been laden as aforesaid."

At present in Newfoundland and prior to the passing of the Act before referred to, namely, the 18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 15, the right of property passed by endorsement of a Bill of Lading, but the right of action did not pass. The result has been that great inconvenience has arisen in having to obtain his leave so to do. In giving this party security against any possible loss or costs, that may be incurred and in having to give the defendant security for costs, the party whose name it is desirable to use being in the gener-

ality of cases resident abroad. Again it is desirable that the same law should prevail in this country as in England. The object of the present bill is to assimilate the law and let the right of action follow the right of property.

Hon. Mr. Shea seconded the motion for the second reading of this measure, which he thought would meet the approbation of the House as it would prove a most useful. It must be apparent that an assignment of a bill of lading would be entirely worthless if all the rights of the original owner did not vest in the assignee.

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed to the whole House to-morrow.

Hon. Surveyor General presented the report of the Select committee upon Crown Lands Act, and moved that the report be received.

Ordered that the said report be committed to the whole House on to-morrow.

The order of the day having been gone through.

Acting Financial Secretary (Mr. Winton) presented a petition from Jno. C. Dornay and others, inhabitants of Greenspond, praying for the extension of Telegraph communication to that important locality. The petition had appended to it the signature of the most influential parties upon the northern side of Bonavista Bay. Greenspond was directly in the track of the whole Labrador fleet, either going to or returning from that fishery, and was made a harbor of refuge by many homeward bound craft, there being no other port of refuge for such craft, between Seldom-Comesby and Catalina. All the arguments that had been advanced in favor of the extension of Telegraphy to other northern ports applied with equal or still greater force in the present instance. He [Acting F. S.] will present an address to His Excellency the Governor in Council, so as to keep the matter under the observation of the Government to the end, that steps might be taken to carry out the wishes of the petitioners without unnecessary delay.

Dr. Skeleton expressed his pleasure in warmly supporting the petition presented by his colleague. He regarded the northern as the most important side of the Bay, and Greenspond itself as second to no part in the district in importance. From the immediate neighborhood a number of steamers started for the sealishery, as well as a large fleet of sailing vessels. The Labrador and shore fisheries were prosecuted with great industry, and his hon. friend had said the port was made a harbor of refuge for numerous craft returning from the Labrador, with valuable cargoes. During the whole of the winter months Greenspond was as much insulated as the most extreme northern ports, but this insulation would be very much less felt if it were connected by telegraph with the capital. He [Dr. S.] felt strongly upon this matter and felt constrained to say that he would like to see the work commenced at once.

Ordered, that the petition lie on the table.

Hon. Attorney General, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to consider the report of Messrs. Kinnipie and Morris respecting the sewerage of St. John's, begged to present the Report of that Committee, which, upon motion was received.

Hon. Attorney General also presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Act relating to trial by jury, and moved that the Bill be read a first time. The Bill was accordingly read a first time, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. A. Shea presented a petition from the inhabitants of Harbor Grace, praying that a cross street, be opened at Harvey Lane to connect Water Street with Harvey Street. He said the want of this communication was much felt, but he thought before any step was taken the views of the parties through whose land it was to pass should be obtained, for the extreme pretensions of land owners in such cases often bar the accomplishment of desirable objects. He was assured that however much the people might desire this improvement sought for, they were not willing to pay an unreasonable price to the owners of the land and that in estimating the value, regard should be paid to the improved value this street would give to the remaining land, and of which the owner would have the benefit. He would move an address to the Governor to have the subject considered, and hoped a satisfactory arrangement would be arrived at.

Ordered that this petition lie on the table.

On motion the House then adjourned till to-morrow at 3 1/2 o'clock.

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