

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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July 15, 81,

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Miscellaneous.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF PARNELL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The arrest of Mr Parnell was accomplished by the Government officers at the Kingsbridge Railway station, Ireland. The agitator at the time was on the train going to attend the County Kildare Convention, where he had been advertised to deliver an address on the Land Act, and where an immense concourse of the Irish people was to be assembled to receive him. It was well known that the character of the speech to be delivered by Mr Parnell would be violent in the highest degree, and his party managers had made an effort to have assembled at the convention an audience that would be in sympathy with his utterances. It was because of the fear of the results that the Government was appalled by the Loyalists to apply the Coercion act to Mr Parnell, and that the Government assented to the application. It was intended to have the arrest made quietly, but the news of Mr Parnell's advent to Kildare had been so well advertised by the Land League that crowds of sympathizers were posted along the entire route, and at the Railway stations were assembled great throngs. The number of people at the Kingsbridge station was great, and Mr Parnell was practically in the midst of an ovation when the Government officers boarded the train. The officers had not apparently anticipated the presence of such a throng, and being few, hesitated to make the arrest, fearing a riot would ensue. But they had no option in the matter, as the order was peremptory to make the arrest at the station. The populace at the station had not anticipated the real reason for the presence for the presence of the soldiery, and supposed they were there merely to preserve order. Even when the officers boarded the train, there was no movement among the people indicating that they understood the situation of affairs. It was not until Mr Parnell was actually under arrest that the truth dawned upon the assemblage. They were indignant and at once disposed to crush the officers to death. But the power of the Government appeared so instantaneous in the presence on the ground of a large armed soldiery, who had escaped notice before, that a sort of sudden terror appeared to come over the people, they fell back for a moment subdued, and Mr Parnell was removed without trouble.

He was taken to Kilmainham Jail, the prison which was prepared especially for the men arrested under the Coercion Act, and in which both Mr. Dillon and Father Sheehy languished. He offered no resistance. He was so taken by surprise that when the officers presented the warrant to him as to be for a moment speechless and powerless. The determination to order the arrest of Parnell was arrived at during the secret and prolonged session of the Cabinet held yesterday. No indication of any kind was given that such a step had been decided upon after the session ended. The public was given to understand that while the Ministers, of course, had given attention to the state of affairs in Ireland, yet there had been a division upon the question as to the best course to pursue, and that most of the time not consumed in consideration of the Irish situation had been used arranging a final policy toward the Transvaal. The resolution to arrest Parnell was in this way kept entirely a secret from the English and Irish people, and so profound a secret did it remain that nothing was known of it beyond the Cabinet until Secretary Forster, who secretly left London immediately after the Cabinet adjourned reached Dublin at a very early hour this morning. This he did by special means of travel. He at once summoned the best Government detectives available; placed the warrant for the agitator's arrest in their hands, and giving them the fullest assurance of military support and the amplest powers advisable ordered them to perform the duty assigned as speedily and as secretly as possible. Secretary

Forster thereupon placed himself at once in the closest communication with the military all over Ireland, and it was not long after the detectives left the Secretary before he had every member of the British force in the island under the most absolute orders. The news of the arrest spread all over Ireland with the rapidity of lightning, and everywhere the populace turned only to find the British soldiery armed and on duty ahead of them. The power of the English Government and the utterly helpless condition of the Irish people in any scheme of common resistance were never more terribly contrasted than in the secrecy; the suddenness, complete success of the arrest, and the dazed helplessness with which the Irish populace were compelled to learn of it in the presence of an armed force; it seemed in a moment to have swarmed all over the country and taken complete possession of it.

The warrant on which Parnell was arrested charges him with inciting Irish tenants to repudiate past obligations, and refrain from applying to the legally constituted Land Commission to fix fair rents.

[The above account differs entirely from the following, which states that Parnell was in bed when called upon by the detective].

The *Telegraph's* Dublin special says—This morning, Inspector Malone called at the hotel and sent word up to Parnell, who was still in bed, that he would like to see him. Parnell sent word that he would be happy to see the Inspector as soon as he was dressed. Soon after he sent for Malone, who, with a detective went up stairs. Parnell met him pleasantly, and asked: 'Do you intend to arrest me?' 'Yes,' said the Inspector, handing him the warrant, still wet with Mr Forster's signature. Parnell glanced over the warrant, and said, 'All right.' He walked down stairs with the policeman. A cab was waiting and the three men entered it. 'Killmainham Prison,' cried Malone to the driver; and they drove off. Beside the cab were four other policemen in citizens clothes in another carriage; at Kilmainham, Parnell was assigned to a cell. There was no demonstration, as nobody knew about the arrest beyond the parties concerned.

GUITEAU.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN ARRANGED.

There was an unusual display of police force on or about the court room, although there were a large number of detectives present, not in uniform. For over half an hour business was suspended, awaiting the introduction of the prisoner. Judge Cox and District Attorney Corkhill were occasionally engaged in consultation, and everything betokened preparation for the scene about to take place. At quarter-past eleven Mr Scoville, counsel for the prisoner, entered and took a seat at the lawyer's table, and immediately afterward the door of the witness room opened and gave entrance to Marshall Henry and two deputy marshals, having between them, and bustling along, the bowed, and cowering figure of a man, for whom they made way to the seat reserved for him beside his counsel. Then one of the guards unlocked the handcuffs, giving the prisoner the use of his hands, which he continued, however, to hold crossed, as if that was their usual position. Guiteau looked broken in health and uncared for in person. His hair is closely cropped, but his cheek and chin whiskers are worn thick but not long. His dark clothes were rusty and shabby, and his whole person presented a miserably neglected appearance. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided District Attorney Corkhill rose and, addressing the judge said:—'The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in Court. I ask that he be arraigned and required to plead to the indictment.' The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner obeyed. The clerk:—'Is your name Charles J. Guiteau?' The prisoner assented by a nod. The clerk then proceeded to read the indictment.

The prisoner stood up with his head most of the time inclined to the right shoulder, his eyes half closed, or wholly so, his hands crossed over his stomach, as if they still wore handcuffs; and his general air was that of sickly indifference.

he reading occupied nearly half an hour, and during all that time Guiteau hardly once changed his attitude of bearing, and rarely opened his eyes. He did not manifest the slightest degree of interest in the scene in which he was the chief actor, and, but for an occasional slight movement might be supposed to be asleep in a standing attitude. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indictment the clerk, addressing the prisoner said: 'What say you to this indictment, guilty or not guilty.'

The prisoner, in place of response fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a soiled and crumpled scrap of paper.

The District Attorney (imperatively) 'Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty.'

Prisoner—'I enter a plea of Not guilty. If your honor please, I desire to make a statement.'

The Court—'At some other time, it would not be appropriate just now to go down.'

Prisoner thereupon took his seat.

District Attorney—'In this case I wish that the trial be set for next Monday morning peremptorily. The Government is ready for trial now.'

Mr Scoville—'I appear here for the defendant at his request, and I have affidavits to present to the court, the first being that of the defendant himself.'

The affidavit, which was read, stated that there are various witnesses whose evidence is material for the prisoner's defence, and without which he cannot safely go to trial, that the names and residence such witnesses and the fact that can be proved by them severally are unknown to the affiant's counsel, Mr. Scoville, and are only known in part by the affiant, that he has no money for property and is unable to pay the fees of mileage of witnesses or the cost of summoning them. He therefore prays that the court shall allow such witnesses on his behalf as may be shown by the affidavit of counsel to be necessary, the fees and costs to be paid in such manner as those of Government witnesses are paid.

Mr. Scoville then read the affidavit made by himself. It stated that besides the points of law that may be made, the defence will consist of two points: First, the insanity of the defendant, and second that the wound was not necessarily mortal, and was not the cause of President Garfield's death.

BOSTON, Oct 13.

Our fisheries are very successful the current year—particularly mackerel, porpoising. Cod and mackerel sell quick and at an advance. Gloucester will prove more successful than its rival, St. John's, Newfoundland. The market for the American fisherman is at home, while Nova Scotia and Newfoundland find their chief outlet abroad. The Cape Ann merchants will reap a satisfactory award in the year's work. Many new vessels will be added to the fleet next year. Canning mackerel is a new industry here, and the volume of its trade is large. Sardine canneries are springing up all along the coast of Maine.

Five thousand miles new railroad will be built this year. Locomotion of iron rails, in construction, keeps much of the world out of mischief. Order springs from a day's work. A single train of freight cars will carry more burden than Alexander's 800 camels on his famous expedition to the East, two thousand years ago.

An English company places opportunities for making the tour of the world in an easy and elegant style at the disposal of any one who has \$2,500 and six months to spare. A steamer has been turned into a pleasure yacht for fifty people. Starting about the middle of October, and taking the Mediterranean route by the Suez Canal, India, China, Japan, San Francisco, the Falkland Islands, and Montivideo, the voyagers by the beginning of July will have managed to call at many of the most interesting spots on the planet within a reasonable time, and in a pleasant manner, if they can avoid quarrelling, a contingency which is guarded against by appointing the captain to land any combative member of the society at any port and despatch him to London.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, who shares with Mrs. Langtry the homage paid to beauty by London society, will, it is said, accompany her brother-in-law, the newly appointed British Minister to Washington, and reside at the British Legation.

Mr. Scoville furnishes the following to the public:—The trial of Guiteau is fixed for November 7. The short time allowed makes this appeal to the public necessary. He attempted to lecture on religious subjects through several northern states. It is believed there are many people in that connection who can, if they will, furnish evidence of his insanity. Will they not do so in the interests of patriotism, justice, humanity and mercy?—patriotism, because, if he is hung as a sane man, it will be eternal blot on our history; justice, so that it may not be said hereafter that he, being denied by heaven of the guidance of reason, was put death contrary to all law, human and divine; humanity and mercy that should prompt laying aside passion and deal with this case in Christian charity. If any person knows of facts bearing on the case will he not furnish me information? None will be called on to testify unless it seems to be important to a just defence and fair trial.

A Washington special to the New York Post, says Mr Scoville is becoming discouraged. He saw Guiteau on Thursday morning and found him arrogant and unreasonable. Mr. Scoville thought he might be himself discharged from the case. Guiteau says he thinks there will be no difficulty in getting an acquittal, it time can be had sufficient to allow people to calm down and take a dispassionate view of the facts.

The Herald says a lawyer who has known Guiteau for years visited him yesterday and says the assassin is either insane, or totally irresponsible, or simulates madness with more remarkable precision than any one he has seen. It is probable Mr. Scoville will appeal for a continuation of the case at least thirty days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has written to Mr. George Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, that his professional engagements so occupy his time that it would be impossible for him to conduct the assassin's defence. At the same time he says: 'I hold it to be a part of the duty of my profession that no lawyer within the circuit where he practices ought, without good cause, to refuse to stand for a man whose life is in danger before a court of justice, whether his personal belief might be that the accused was innocent or guilty; and, of course, the amount of compensation in the case ought not to become a make-weight in the question.'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In the Guiteau case this morning Judge Cox decided it was clearly in the discretion of the Court to allow expenses for a reasonable number of the witnesses to be paid in the same manner as Government witnesses. He will decide in Chambers as to the number of witnesses to be allowed. The Judge deferred the assignment of counsel until after consultation with Mr. Scoville.

THE "JEANETTE" SEARCH.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" prints a letter of Mr. P. B. Jenkins commenting on the probability that the Hudson's Bay Company will ask to send a small body of men down the Mackenzie River to search for the "Jeanette" crew. He says:—'I think it possible that in the summer, 1881, the "Jeanette" made her way north through the most fortunate opening in the ice ring which encircles the polar region into comparatively mild quarters, and that she is now on her way home, or, being provisioned for three years; that she will spend another winter there.'

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

The London Daily News says: "If the story which is going the rounds of the Parisian press be true, there is now living in France an old woman who is no less than one hundred and fifteen years of age. She was twenty-three years of age when Camille Desmols sprang upon the guillotine on the 16th of July and distributed the green tights which were the first badges of the new-born revolution, so that she witnessed the whole revolutionary drama with eyes that were quite old enough to appreciate its magnitude. From the quiet provincial life she was able to watch the struggle between the Girondins and the mountain, and to see the fall of the Montaguards themselves and the triumph of the White Terror. A whole procession of Kings and Emperors has passed before her no less numerous and imposing than the shadowy Roman rulers who flitted before the eyes of Aeneas, or the visionary monarchs who were so unwelcome to the gaze of the Ithaca of Cawdor. She was a child when Louis the well beloved died, she was a young woman when Citizen Capet ascended the scaffold on the date then described as the second Pluviose, she has followed the rise and fall of two Napoleons, and is now living under her third Republic. If she paid during her long life close attention to contemporary politics, she ought to be able to contribute some valuable pieces justificatives for future historians of modern France, as the whole revolutionary period has passed since she came of age.

The circulation of the blood has been demonstrated by the microscope, and the proof of the circulation of Hesterbrook's Pens is that they are found everywhere.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Reliable Remedies.—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins; neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfectly has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

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.

- Briggs—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher.
- Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLHY.
- 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 Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
- King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
- Bonaivista—Mr. P. Templeman.
- Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
- Bay des Vents—Mr. James Evans.
- Collier—Mr. Hearn.
- Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy.
- HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. Murray.
- SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.
- HILYWOOD—Mr. James Joy.

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest labor—our noblest heritage"

CARBONEAR, NOV. 4, 1881.

THE BALLOT.

Secret voting at elections may, in some countries, be exceedingly inadvisable. Where the people generally are independent in worldly wealth; and where, by consequence, there can be no ledger, no undue influence, brought to bear upon them, it would be insulting to some extent, to ask them not to vote openly, as becomes free British subjects, for the man of their choice. In such communities, again, there usually exists a healthy public sentiment, even in the midst of political excitement; and to this sentiment it is right and proper that electors be amenable. The privilege of the franchise may be absolutely free in theory; but in practice, the person possessing it is responsible to public opinion, to the welfare of the state, and to the great underlying laws of morality that ought to moderate all human actions. A vote is a trust rather than a right; it is committed to one for the good of the country, rather than owned by him as he owns a dog or a gun which he may destroy as he sees fit, regardless of the wishes of others. Hence,

it is, that ordinarily speaking, voters ought to be made responsible as far as possible for the manner in which they discharge their trust; and hence, also, it is that in a general way, voters cannot be made responsible by any other means, than by an open record of their suffrages. Then they come under the cognizance of at least the public sentiment of the community, in which they happen to reside.

But cases arise, in which popular sentiment is opposed to the voters deliberate convictions. Cases also arise in which a monstrous ledger influence overshadows the free expression of enlightened public thought, drives men by open voting to record a suffrage for candidates and measures they abhor, and for governments and institutions they know to be injurious to the country. The representation in Parliament becomes thus conferred to a class; and that class, small as it may be numerically, may have private and personal interests utterly at cross purposes with the general good. Legislation becomes a monopoly; and all monopolies in the long run become unjust and tyrannical. The franchise is indeed conferred by statute on a certain large portion of the population; but in practice a considerable part of that large portion is bound hand and foot in the meshes of a monopolist's net. They have a vote; but they fear to deposit it as their conscience dictates, or their convictions claim. They become mere mouthpieces unwilling, mechanical instruments in the hands of a few persons, on whom energy or success or fortuitous circumstances have chanced to lavish abundance of this world's gear. The case of Ireland is signally to the point. While open voting prevailed in that country, the landlords coerced tenant voters almost at will. The result was that many of the Irish M. P.'s were not members for the country, but for the Landlords alone; and it very frequently happened, that Landlord's private interests unjustly crowded every other consideration out of sight. The present Land Act would never have been passed if open voting were in force in Great Britain at the last election.

England and nearly all her colonies have adopted the ballot system and find by experience that it works well. The various states of the neighboring republic in America have done the same with the same results. This, of course, is the strongest recommendation possible of the ballot, for it is the proof, of all proofs the best, that, namely, which arises from a series of facts. It creates a presumption in favor of the system, to see particularly two such communities as those which are represented at Ottawa and Washington,—communities in which undue influences as here represented had no resting place at all—unanimous on the point in question. Have we here less to guard against than they had there? Is our open voting attended by fewer untoward incidents than theirs was? Is there any local reason of overwhelming moment why this ancient colony should retain a

policy which progressive neighbors on every side have wisely rejected? Or, on the contrary do not facts here persuade the thoughtful that, if secret voting became a necessity elsewhere, it has become very desirable here also? We invite expressions of opinion from the public generally.

SUPREME COURT ON CIRCUIT.

The Fall term of the Supreme Court on Circuit, was opened at Harbor Grace on Saturday the 29th October, Mr Justice Hayward presiding. The Grand Jury having been called and sworn, choose Robert S. Munn, Esq., as foreman, after which his Lordship addressed the Jury at considerable length, referring in a pointed and forcible manner to the various subjects affecting the general welfare of the country. His Lordship had great pleasure in congratulating the Grand Jury, and, through them, the community, upon its freedom from crime of such a character as to require the adjudication of this Court, presenting as it did such a pleasing contrast to the state of the criminal docket during last Spring's term.

His Lordship also referred very earnestly to the Newfoundland Railway project, now happily undertaken in this Island. It could not be denied by any reflecting person that, with our increasing population and perceptibly declining fisheries, especially as the past years fishery has fallen considerably below what might have been reasonably anticipated, we cannot expect to procure from the sea alone, means adequate to the support of the colony. Here His Lordship spoke in a most lucid manner of beneficial auxiliary to the fisheries that would accrue to a large portion of our population in the shape of labor and during the construction of the RAILS way, and the almost certain prosperity that would attend the country generally, upon its completion, by the development of those sources of wealth which the Island is known to contain. His Lordship then referred in terms of great approval to the establishment of several factories in St. John's, such as those for the manufacture of Soap, Candles, Tobacco, etc. In alluding especially to the Tannery, His Lordship said that, if the hides of our native cattle and the skins of our sheep could be exported by us, manufactered by foreigners at a considerable expense, reshipped to our country under Custom House duty and re-sold to us in the shape of boots and shoes, with a profit to all concerned, he considered the establishment of tanneries in Newfoundland would be attended with a large measure of success to those who might invest capital in the enterprise.

The Grand Jury then retired and after a short time came into Court thanking His Lordship for his congratulations on the present total absence of crime. The Grand Jury reported having visited the goal and found all clean and in good order, but begged to bring before the notice of the Court the unfitness of the arrangements of the prison for the accommodation of prisoners for a lengthened term inasmuch as they are calculated to affect health. After His Lordship had assured the Jury that their presentation should be forwarded to the proper quarter for consideration, there being no cases ready for trial the Court adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the Court was opened, but there still being no case for trial, was adjourned from day to day.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.—The Court opened to-day at eleven o'clock.

Biggs v. s. SMITH.

This action was brought to recover seven pounds as payment for fish delivered by plaintiff to defendant on Labrador. Defendant claimed that fish amounting to this sum was due him by plaintiff's servant for goods sold and delivered to the latter. The Court ruled that as plaintiff was unaware of any debt having been contracted by his servant with Smith, and that as the former was indebted to the master in the above amount, and had helped him put off his fish to Smith in payment on his master's account, that judgment should be entered for Plaintiff. Mr. Emerson for Plaintiff, Mr. Morrison for Defendant. Case of Fogarty and others withheld for the present.

Local and other Items.

The past week, His Worship, I. L. McNeil, Esq., has been very busy, as has also been some of the supplying merchants, owing, we believe, to the complete failure of the Labrador fishery. Many poor men were trying to secure something for their wives and families by selling fish which should have gone to pay their account. Of course the case is hard of a man coming home after his summer's fishery without the second barrel of flour to the credit of his account. But the law in any case should not be violated, and were such a state of things allowed to exist, it would be impossible to carry on the fishery, and prove ruinous both to supplier and supplied, for in the first place, suppliers would lose all confidence in the men, and the men would find it impossible to get supplied, thereby causing the fishery business to be a failure on all sides. At present there are several in prison with severe punishment for this offence which we hope will teach them a lesson. While coming down hard on the men for violating the law, we also see a fault on the part of the merchant, viz; that the men have not been treated according to the general rule of the fishery, that they have not been allowed in many instances food enough to maintain their families both last year and the year before and they were partly thrown adrift, or, in other words sent out to bush. This is what caused the present state of affairs, and the merchants as well as the men, are to blame. It is our opinion that if merchants do not allow the men supplied by them the common necessaries of life, whether the fishery be good or bad, the fishers men will provide for themselves and the merchants will suffer, no matter how strict a punishment may be inflicted upon them. If this state of affairs continue to exist, in time, legislation will have to take hold of the matter and make a provision to protect both supplier and supplied, or inflict a heavy punishment on parties buying stolen property.

We have heard of late much gossip concerning the very severe punishment in certain fish stealing cases, inflicted by his Worship, I. L. McNeil, and for the information of those concerned we publish the following item, which will prove to them that the law may inflict much heavier punishment than those fire-side lawyers are aware of. Fish stealing in this country is becoming as great an offence as sheep stealing was in Ireland. This sentence, which was passed by Judge Prowse, makes it plain to every person that to steal a fish or a quantity of fish is a serious offence.

LARCENY OF FOUR CODFISH.—Richard Taylor 24, fisherman, Damers Hill's Lane, was charged with the larceny of a quantity of fish, the property of Penny Brothers, of Carbonear. It seems that the tallyman on Messrs. Baile, Johnston & Co's wharf observed the accused making off with twenty one cents' worth of the staple article, and gave information which led to his apprehension. Taylor couldn't prove an alibi, or anything else in extenuation of his guilt, and the Court therefore decided to punish him to the extent of three months' imprisonment with hard labor.—Telegram.

Our friend of the Advocate, who is a pleasant good natured and harmless bachelor, committed a very great error when he brought us to order concerning Mr. Vennor's weather predictions. He charges us with making use of his information, and giving the Telegram credit for it. Now, Mr. Advocate, we must take the liberty to inform you that you are wrong, as the news was telegraphed to Mr. McKay as public news not to you. Mr. McKay was the only person entitled to credit, for he was the real authority. You say 'such a glaring inaccuracy is altogether inexcusable.' Well, sir, we did not intend excusing ourselves, for the information to which you refer, we never received from your journal, and up to the present we are doubtful whether it appeared in your journal or not. You boldly asserts that the item never appeared in the columns of the Telegram. Now, this is a base falsehood, that we cannot excuse, and when you next make an effort to advertise Mr. Vennor do so without trying to get others to do it in your name.

By the arrival of Capt John Kennealy, yesterday morning, from Labrador, we had the pleasure of seeing all our Labrador fleet once more safely anchored in our harbor, with the exception of the Guide and Aurora, which vessels were lost early in the season.

On Monday operations at Harbor Grace survey. A under Mr. surveying the town and H

Thor Nickle of the ill-fated here this morning Curlew. Dur with him just we elicited th of the terrible was a fore-at tons, and was 1880. She h Captain McA the 24th ultim this port bound of coal. Eve enough until t when the stro had been blow a hurricane, a thick showers er was put un sail and, as crew did not until 4 o'clock 26th, when la cried on the lo ou d.ok at the was immediate vessel round, in a few min heavily and t her. Our in more of what most immedia he found his water. Whi himself float high up in th safely on a sl he recovered t the level land thing of the nate shipmat or assistance he began to the terrible f Nickleson th rence, about of the disaste d in a state before daylig

The schoo Halifax, Fa that port to cargo of men Pinnaco, eas was 60 tons men, all of w

The Germen of Kest Dathouse, N cargo of deal on Saturday logged. It to be conden

The steam from New Y put in here afternoon w tow. The l Cadiz to Ha cargo of wit days out. S weather dur of the time, der carried a the gale of T unmanageabl Bristol shor She will repa possible and

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BEFORE

John More fined \$2 or 7 Edward E furious drivin George Kit fined \$1 or 3 Thomas S and disorderly James Jac and disorder and order damage to C Henry Pil dery, fined \$ goal.

By

The French on Wednesday The insurgent retreated sou It is stated

On Monday last Railway operations were commenced at Harbor Grace or at least the survey. A surveying party under Mr. Twining are now surveying the line between this town and Harbor Grace.

Thor Nickleson, the only survivor of the ill-fated Ontario's crew, arrived here this morning (Wednesday), on the Curlew. During a short interview with him just before going to press, we elicited the following particulars of the terrible disaster. The Ontario was a fore-and-aft schooner of 135 tons, and was built at Baddeck, C.B., 1880. She had six hands, including Captain McAuley and his mate. On the 24th ultimo the vessel sailed from this port bound to Sydney for a cargo of coal. Everything went on well enough until the evening of the 26th, when the strong westerly wind that had been blowing all day increased to a hurricane, and was accompanied by thick showers of snow. The schooner was put under a close-reefed force sail and, as she made no water, the crew did not apprehend any danger until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, when land was suddenly descried on the ice bow. All hands were on deck at the time, and an attempt was immediately made to bring the vessel round, but without success, and in a few minutes after she struck heavily and the sea began to roll over her. Our informant knows nothing more of what occurred on board. Almost immediately after the first shock he found himself struggling in the water. While making efforts to keep himself afloat a huge sea threw him high up in the cliff and lodged him safely on a shelving rock. As soon as he recovered a little he ascended to the level land above but could see nothing of the Ontario for his unfortunate shipmates. Not a cry for mercy or assistance fell upon his ears, and he began to realize the terrible fact that he alone escaped. Nickleson then started for St. Lawrence, about five miles from the scene of the disaster, which place he reached in a state of great exhaustion just before daylight.—Telegram.

The schooner Mary & Louis, of Halifax, Feder, master, bound from that port to Ingouish, C.B., with a cargo of merchandise, was lost on the morning of the 27th ult., at Chamber's Point, east of Lawn Point. She was 60 tons and had a crew of five men, all of whom were saved.—Ibid.

The German barque Huntress, Capt. Jern, of Kestoch, Norway, bound from Dalhousie, N.S., to Glasgow with a cargo of coals, put into Harbor Breton on Saturday week completely water-logged. It is thought she will have to be condemned.—Ibid.

The steamship Bristol, nine days from New York and bound to Bristol, put in here yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon with the S. S. Anania in tow. The latter ship was bound from Cadiz to Halifax and Montreal, with cargo of wine and fruit, and was 22 days out. She experienced very rough weather during a considerable portion of the time, and having had her rudder carried away and cargo shifted in the gale of Thursday last, was quite unmanageable when sighted by the Bristol shortly after the accident. She will repair damages as speedily as possible and proceed to Halifax.—Ibid.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE I. L. McNEIL, J. P.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

John Moran, drunk and disorderly, fined \$2 or 7 days. Edward Brien was charged with furious driving. Case adjourned. George King, drunk and disorderly, fined \$1 or 3 days. Thomas Shea, Harbor Grace, drunk and disorderly, fined \$1 or 3 days. James Jackman, Belle Isle, drunk and disorderly, fined \$2 or 10 days, and ordered to pay Fifty cents for damage to Constables tunic. Henry Pilgrim, drunk and disorderly, fined \$1 and costs, or 7 days in goal.

By Telegraph.

Halifax, Oct. 29.

The French troops entered Kirwan on Wednesday without opposition. The insurgents pillaged the city and retreated southward. It is stated that the American ho-

tels have advanced their prices owing to an advance in provisions. In Halifax potatoes are sixty to eighty cents a bushel.

The Liberals carried the elections in Berlin and Prussia generally.

The British Postmaster General has threatened the postal employees with dismissal unless they immediately sever their connection with the Land League.

Gladstone, in replying to an address at Knowsley, stated that the Irish tenants were bringing in their rents and the Land Court was working well. He knew upwards of one thousand cases of boycotting, and he regarded the no rent cry as sheer rapine.

A large steamer, while going down the Mississippi, yesterday, became unmanageable and the boilers poured out steam, scalding many of the passengers and causing thirty deaths.

The British steamer Galliope, from Odessa to Bremen, has been totally wrecked on the coast of Spain and only one person saved.

The French Chambers opened yesterday. Gambetta has been elected President of the Deputies.

Halifax, Oct. 31.

Two leaders of the anti-Jewish riots have been banished to Siberia for ten years by the Russian Court.

Fifteen hundred cases are now before the Irish Land Court.

Archbishop McCabe has issued a pastoral declaring that the no rent commission of the Women's Land League should be suppressed.

The reception of the King and Queen of Italy by the Viennese was most enthusiastic.

The papers announce that a league has been formed containing Germany, Austria and Italy.

It is understood that cholera is prevalent in Japan.

Advices from South America intimate the intention of Chili to push the conquest of Peru.

Halifax, Nov. 1.

Father Conroy of St. Joseph has been suspended for expressing views favorable to the Land League.

During the reading of Archbishop McCabe's pastoral against the Land League, demonstrations against the Archbishop were made in the Cathedral and in several chapels.

The Prince of Wales whilst in Parliament with Gambetta. McDonald, member for Stafford, England is dead.

Halifax, Nov. 2.

Some snow fell in England yesterday. Five hundred additional troops have been ordered to Ireland.

The municipal elections in England and Wales, show Conservative gains.

Sexton has been released on account of ill health.

The Archbishop of Tuam has denounced the doctrine of no rent in unsparing language.

The local Assembly, Quebec, has been dissolved, and new elections will be held on the third December.

The Standard announces the probability of Mr. Gladstone soon retiring from public life.

The American war steamer Alliance arrived here yesterday, after a fruitless search in the Arctic regions for the missing steamer Jeanette.

BOWDEN'S Sewing Machine Depot SAINT JOHN'S.

Just Received ex. s.s. Nova Scotia a choice lot of new Hand

Sewing Machines,

Manufactured by the Britannia Sewing Machine Co., England.

OF THE SINGER PATTERN.

These are the First lot of HAND SEWING MACHINES ever imported, and contains improvements controlled by no other machine.

SAMPLES may be seen at Mr. JOHN FOOTES!

CALL AND SEE THEM.

An entirely new Machine of American Manufacture will shortly be introduced

"THE LIGHTNING SEWER."

The New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine

Orders Received by

JOHN FOOTES,

Agent, Carbonear

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARBOR GRACE STORE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establishment.

To the east of Messrs. John Munn & Co Mercantile Premises)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Begs to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fittings of all sizes English and American GOTHIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatches, Harness Rings and Buckets, Sheath Knives and Belts Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines Water Pails, Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality Turpentine, Stove Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware Glassware, Tinware etc.

American Cut Nails—all sizes—by the lb or keg. Nov.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House in Duckworth Street, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation.

(By order of the Board)

R. BROWN

Manager

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Harbor Light on Rocky Point, at the entrance of Harbor Breton, Fortuon Bay has been burned down. Steps will be taken to replace it as soon as possible. Due notice will be given when the new Light is ready.

By order,

JOHN STUART,

Secretary Board Work

34-SIGN OF THE GUN-134 HAWLEY & BARNES

General Hardware Importers

HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS

Consisting of:

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY GILT AND OTHERS,

MANTLE AND TOILET GLASS CHANDELLIER AND TABLE LAMPS.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A large assortment of,

GLASSWARE, NAILS, SHEET IRON

HAWLEY & BARNES.

SIGN OF THE GUN,

No. 341, Arcade Building,

129, SIGN OF THE RED LAMP. 129.

THE CHEAPEST

Dry Goods Yet Offered in Saint John's

—AT—

R. HARVEY'S,

129. WATER STREET. 129.

HAVING completed his Fall Importation of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now invites public attention to the following

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES!

CALICOES—White and Grey, 2 1/2 per yard MELTON SKIRTS—1s 9d each FLANNEL—all wool, 1s per yard WINCEYS—Grey, Brown and Drab, 2 1/2 per yard BLANKETS—7s 6d per pair BLANKETING—1s 3d per yard FANCY DRESS GOODS—5 1/2 per yard MOLESKIN—1s per yard LADIES' ULSTERS—4s 9d each FANCY TWEEDS—1s 3d per yard CHILDREN'S ULSTERS—2s each AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS VERY CHEAP!

Also—A very cheap assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES OF UNEQUALLED VALUE.

MEN'S LONG BOOTS—10s 6d per pair WOMEN'S E. S. KID BOOTS—4s 3d per pair MEN'S GRAIN DECK BOOTS—12s 6d per pair WOMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS—4s 6d per pair MEN'S THREE-QTR. BOOTS (iron heel) 13s 6d WOMEN'S PEBBLE LACE BOOTS—5s 6d MEN'S LACE BOOTS—10s 6d per pair WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS—7s 6d per pair

500 Pairs of celebrated Marchalong Boots, 7s. 11d.

PER PAIR, ONLY SOLD HERE.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS - - 129, WATER STREET 129.

—AND AT—

91 WATER STREET,

A large stock of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW PRICES

TEA From 1s 3d per lb Ningchow Tea, by retail, at 2s 6d per lb Housekeepers will find this a really good article strong and full flavoured

Oct 21

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

PURITY OF BLOOD ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND LONG LIFE.

THE PILLS

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying the Blood; they are available for all as a domestic and household remedy for all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing agent.

For Debilitated Constitutions and also Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they correct all Irregularities and Weaknesses, from whatever cause arising.

THE OINTMENT

stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcers and in cases of BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS

Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases, acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON and sold at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box and Pot, and in Canada, 36 cents, 90 cents, and \$1 50 cents, and the larger sizes in proportion.

Caution.—I have no Agent in the United States, nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London they are spurious. The Trade Mark of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY

533, Oxford Street, London, Sept. 1, 1880

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

VALUABLE LAND PREMISES AT CARBONEAR.

THAT DESIRABLE

Waterside Property

At Carbonear, bounded on the East by Dwyer and Brennan's Property, and on the West by the house now occupied by James Kelly; measuring east to west about forty-seven feet. This property is well situated and particularly adapted for a RAILWAY DEPOT and WHARF; the latter can be extended on the water to any desirable distance.

Apply to

RICHARD MCCARTHY.

Oct 14.

JUST OPENED.

M. J. SHEEHAN

Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves Begs to inform the public of Carbonear, and vicinity, that he has Just OPENED business in the shop recently occupied by Mr. T. Malone and nearly opposite the Court House Fire Break, where he has on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of every description.

Also a large assortment of

Stoves and Castings.

All orders in the above line attended to with promptitude and satisfaction.

M. J. SHEEHAN,

Water Street Carbonear

LITERARY.

WED NOT FOR GOLD.

Wed not for gold: the glittering ore
May costly luxuries buy,
Yet leave the starving, aching heart
In wretched poverty.

Your dwelling may be paved with gold,
Your robes with jewels shine;
From crystal goblets you may quaff
Your rich and sparkling wine.

Yet wed not gold, unless you wish
Unloved to live and die;
For hearts alone that gold can join
Will feel no sympathy.

Wed not for beauty, for her charms
Are fleeting as they're fair;
Content the soul you cannot with
Bright eyes and sunny hair.

The soul's immortal, and it craves
For something earth above,
Its longings will be satisfied
With nothing less than love.

Then wed for love; let heart with
Heart unite in sympathy;
Beauty and gold are lost with time;
Love is all eternity.

M. E. H.

LIFE AND LOVE AN APRIL DAY.

Oh, youths, with warm and throbbing
breast;
Maids, with the dewy sparkling eye;
In Cupid's tenderest folds caressed,
Happy and sad, you know not why!
Sport on, sport on, while yet 'tis Spring,
In Hope and Fancy's sunny ray;
Yet pause to hear an old bard sing
That Love is but an April Day!

Oh, toilers for the yellow gold;
Oh, panters in the race for fame;
Press on for stores of wealth untold,
For laurels of a deathless name!
But in your heart through toil and chase,
The goal, the treasure far away,
Methinks should hold the first best place;
For Life is but an April Day.

AARON SMITH.

Grey and Gold.

CHAPTER I.

Continued.

'Not quite, Katie,' said Augusta Maynard, kindly taking Katie's hand in hers, 'I dare say it is trying to you now to hear us all talking of our expected pleasures, but I believe that golden hours come to all of us sometime, and it is better for the grey to come before the gold, than for the gold to fade into grey.

"Evening red and morning grey
Are sure signs of a bonnie day."

sang Mabel Leigh, springing up and hugging Katie round the neck. 'Never you mind, Kathie darling; the fine day will come soon you'll see; perhaps when some of ours are turning grey yours will be glowing like the sunshine there. Come, we shall soon get melancholy. Let us go into the garden: You shall have it all to yourself to-morrow.

'I hope my gold won't turn to ashes,' said Carrie, with a comical expression of alarm. 'I don't think so; but I shan't feel comfortable till we are off.'

'I hope not, too, Carrie,' said Augusta; but don't boast. One never knows in this changing world what may happen. 'Most true, O sage Minerva' said Carrie, and she danced away down the long corridor, singing gaily.

The girls flitted away into the garden, all but Katie, who stood leaning against the school room window, unheeding the calls from below. She did not see the sunshine pouring through the thick trees, touching every leaf and turning it into a glittering jewel; she did not hear the cawing of the rooks as they sailed slowly

homeward through the still air nor the gurgling of the brook at the bottom of the garden, though her eyes rested on them; she took no note of the rich meadow land, from which the heat-veil was gradually lifting, bringing into view glimpses of a fine range of well-wooded hills beyond. The sunshine crept lovingly round her as she stood there, brightening the soft grey dress she wore, and glowing in the tiny rose-colored tie, so neatly fastening the small white collar, and calling out the brighter tints in the glossy dark hair. But Katie herself was far away living those ideal golden hours, What cared she for fetes and theatres?—Nature, not society was what she longed to see, and the historic spots around which thronged so many memories; not Paris with all its boulevards, its Palais Royal, its shows and gaiety; but Paris with its memories—the Tuileries, Notre Dame, the shaded dowy forest of Fontainebleau, the trim gardens of Versailles, and so on with the rest. Milan, with its magnificent cathedral; Rome, with its thousand voices of the days gone by; Venice and its sad story; Naples, with its burning mountain frowning above olive groves and sparkling waters. To dream of all this, and know that others could go forth and realize it all, while she seemed doomed to this cold grey life, was too much just then for the philosophy of sixteen; and Katie lent her head against the glass and wept bitter tears. But flashing back into her memory came the old distich—

morning grey
Is sure signs of a bonnie day;

and drying the tears from her eyes she exclaimed half aloud, 'Well, perhaps I may have the gold yet if I have the grey now. Anyhow, crying won't brighten it. I hope it will turn to gold some day, though I don't see any signs yet. I should like just to know what the feelings is to be very happy.

CHAPTER II.

The Summer holidays passed as they had done in former years: From choice Katie kept up some of her studies. She had the drawing-room piano, too, also to herself, and, passionately fond of music, many hours sped fleetly away in this absorbing pursuit. The two Miss Ravenhursts had departed on a round of visits, with which to recruit their lagging energies, and obtain a fresh store of health for the arduous duties of another half-year. Good Mrs Walker, the house-keeper, looked well after the comfort of the lonely girl as was her wont, and Katie's time was spent between the piano, the garden, and the housekeepers snug parlor. But the orchard was her special sanctum, there, in the hottest days, was plenty of shade, and ensconced in the branches of a gnarled old apple tree, sheltered and fanned by its rustling canopy above her, or buried in the herbage at its feet, with no sound of life but the of the velvet-coated bee, or the merry shouts of the hay makers in the distance, Katie read and dreamt, at her own sweet will, through the long hours of the pleasant Summer days.

Summer faded, and another school term passed, and the Christmas holidays came and went. Katie spent the latter much after the old fashion, only that the firelight fell on her gentle face with its earnest eyes, instead of the golden Summer sunshine.

Another year passed by, and Katie was seventeen; not much changed, taller; more womanly, with a quiet self-possession in manner but with the same guileless child heart, and the same love of castle-building about all things beautiful. She had almost ceased to think of golden days; life was still but in its 'morning grey' yet; but it is an axiom in life that when we least expect it a change comes.

One afternoon Katie received a message to go to Miss Ravenhurst as soon as school was over. It was such an unusual circumstance that she opened her brown eyes enquiringly as she listened, and, at the conclusion of the lesson, took her way to Miss Ravenhurst's private room, vaguely speculating as to what the lady could have to say to her.

'Well, Katie,' said the governess, looking up from her work as the girl entered, 'here is news for you? Do you consider yourself a sufficiently finished young lady to say good bye to us all?'

'Good bye!' repeated Katie in bewilderment. 'Oh Miss Ravenhurst, where am I going?'

'Read this letter my dear,' she replied; 'and you will know all about it.'

The letter was from the aunt of whom Katie had heard so often, and had never seen, and it stated that Miss Rycroft considered that Katie must be old enough now to leave school; and as the money expended on her education seriously lessened her aunt's small income, which, as she was far advanced in life, she felt the full need of, she wished to give Miss Ravenhurst the usual quarter's notice and begged her to inform Katie that after the expiration of the present term her home would be at Cardham with her aunt.

Katie went back to the school room as though in a dream, it was so sudden a change; and as the girls heard of her intended departure the lamentations were loud and long. They had been so long accustomed to look upon Katie as part of the institution, that the idea of her leaving was most unwelcome and unlooked for.

The quarter's notice soon expired. In the meantime Katie had received two or three letters from her aunt, formal certainly, but not unkindly in their spirit, and she began to hope with the buoyancy of youth, that the change would not prove so hard as she had feared, and to picture to herself various ways in which she would try to brighten the lonely life of one to whom she felt she owed so much.

The last day at length arrived, when Katie must say farewell to this the only home she could clearly remember, life here had had its troubles; many sorrowful hours had been passed here; very many desolate ones; but now the memory of these placed before its brighter ones, and it was no light trial to pass from the old familiar haunts she knew so well, and the merry companions she had lived among so long. Everyone loved Katie, her trunks were full of prizes and farewell gifts, and even Miss Rycroft's dignity gave way as she wrapped the little figure in a warm embrace and said good bye, while good Mrs Walker wept unrestrainedly behind her. Katie's heart was too full for words, as she looked round with tear-dimmed eyes. The sunshine fell warm on the trim gardens, and glanced down through the fruit-laden boughs of the orchard, fleeking the ground below with bars of gold. The long windows were open, everything wore its accustomed air, and Katie could hardly believe it possible she could be going away to return no more.

Miss Rycroft had furnished Katie with needful directions for her journey, and nothing adventurous happened to Katie in its course. The train sped quickly along through the quiet country; sometimes swooping through a long tunnel; sometimes carrying a short time in pleasant little towns, or at bright roadside stations, but Katie took little heed of her surroundings, she was deep in the history of her own life, feeling as if she had reached the end of its first volume, and would fane look forward into the new phase of existence opening before her. She would have liked to lift the curtain of futurity and gaze into the shadow land beyond. Where the golden hours any nearer after the long monotony of nearly eighteen years?

To be Continued.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establish- ment.

To the east of Messrs. John Munn & Co
(Mercantile Premises)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Began to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fittings of all sizes English and American GOthic GRATES.

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American Cut Nails—all sizes—by the lb or keg,
Nov.

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(By order of the Board)
R. BROWN
Manager

129. SIGN OF THE RED LAMP, 129.

THE CHEAPEST
Dry Goods Yet Offered in Saint John's

—AT—
R. HARVEY'S,
129. WATER STREET. 129.

R. H. HAVING completed his Fall Importation of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now invites public attention to the following
SPECIAL CHEAP LINES!

CALICOES—White and Grey, 2 1/2d per yard
WINCEYS—Grey, Brown and Drab, 2 1/2d per yard
FANCY DRESS GOODS—5d per yard
LADIES' ULSTERS—4s 9d each
CHILDREN'S ULSTERS—2s each

MELTON SKIRTS—1s 9d each
FLANNEL—all wool, 1s per yard
BLANKETS—7s 6d per pair
BLANKETING—1s 3d per yard
MOLESKIN—1s per yard
FANCY TWEEDS—1s 3d per yard
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS VERY CHEAP!
Also—A very cheap assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF UNEQUALLED VALUE.

MEN'S LONG BOOTS—10s 6d per pair
MEN'S GRAIN DECK BOOTS—12s 6d per pair
MEN'S THREE-QTR. BOOTS (iron heel)—13s 6d
MEN'S LACE BOOTS—10s 6d per pair
WOMEN'S E. S. KID BOOTS—4s 3d per pair
WOMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS—4s 6d per pair
WOMEN'S PEBBLE LACE BOOTS—5s 6d
WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS—7s 6d per pair

500 Pairs of celebrated Marchalong Boots, 7s 11d.
PER PAIR, ONLY SOLD HERE.

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—AND AT—
91 WATER STREET.

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PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES
AT VERY LOW PRICES
TEA—From 1s 3d per lb Ningchow Tea, by retail, at 2s 6d per lb Housekeepers will find this a really good article—strong and full flavored
Oct 21

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Steps will be taken to replace it as soon as possible.
Due notice will be given when the new Light is ready.

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JOHN STUART,
Secretary Board Works

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GLASSWARE, NAILS, SHEET IRON

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SIGN OF THE GUN,
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Vol 3
THE CARBONAR
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Is Printed and Office west of the Offices, Water Street FRIDAY MORNING
Terms - - - Payable half advertisement Fifty cents per line, one-third continuation. All common advertisements to be addressed and published.

JUST
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