

Hon Colonial Secretary

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY 24, 1879.

No 10.

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to the Editor, Proprietor and Pub-
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J. A. ROCHFORD,
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Carbonear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROUTE

OF THE
LABRADOR MAIL STEAMER,
1879.

(The Northern Coastal Steamer will
Connect with this Service at
Battle Harbor.)

LABRADOR Steamer to leave St.
John's on the 10th July, call at
Harbor Grace—thence to Battle Har-
bor; from Battle Harbor direct to
Salmon River, calling at Henley Har-
bor, thence on return calling at Blanc
Sablon, Forteau, Lunenburg, Red
Bay, Chateau, Henley, Chimney Tickle
and Cape Charles.

PROCEEDING NORTH—From Battle
Harbor to Spear Harbor, Francis Har-
bor Bight, Dead Island, Venison Island
Punch Bowl, Bateaux, Indian Tickle
Grady, and then go direct to Indian
Harbor, Mannock's Island, Black and
Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Tur-
navick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape
Harrison, Sleight Tickle, Holton, Emly
Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Tickle,
Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor,
Rigoulette, Pack's Harbor, and Indes-
pendent, two last places alternately.

Long Island and South East Cove,
alternately.

Grady.
Indian Tickle.

Bateaux and Domino alternately,
Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, alter-
nately.

Comfort Bight and Bolster's Rock,
alternately.

Venison Island.
Tab Harbor and Snug Harbor, al-
ternately.

Dead Island.
Ship Harbor and Scrammy Bay,
alternately.

Fishing Ship's Harbor and Francis
Harbor Bight, alternately.
Little Harbor.
Murray and Spear Harbors, alter-
nately, and thence to Battle Harbor.

The following trips will be the same
as above except after the first round
trip in September the steamer will not
be required to go north of Holton, but
after that trip must call at all Harbors
between Bateaux and Henley Harbor,
for Herring Fishery news.

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-Master General.

St. John's, June, 1879.

JUST OPENED.

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

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

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

Harbor Grace,
June 19nd, 1879.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN
HAWLEY GLOVER Knight
Grand Cross of the Most
Distinguished Order of
St. Michael & St. George,
Governor & Commander
in Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland
and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by
the Legislature of this Colony,
in the 41st year of the Reign of Her
Majesty, entitled, "An Act respecting
the fishery of Lobsters," it is enacted,
that "The Governor in Council may,
after such public enquiry and notice as
shall be deemed expedient, from time to
time, by order, restrict, or prohibit,
either entirely or subject to any excep-
tions and regulations, the fishing for and
taking of Lobsters within any District
or part of Districts in this Colony
named in the Order, during such period
either in every year or in such number
of years as may be limited by the Order
and may by the Order provide for en-
forcing the Order and any restriction
or regulation contained therein, by fine
not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; that
"All Orders made, and all altera-
tions or revocations of Orders made
under this Act, shall be published in
the Royal Gazette and one other New-
paper in the Colony, for the period of
One Month, before the same shall take
effect;" and that all offences against
this Act, or against any Order made in
pursuance of this Act, may be prosecut-
ed, and all fines under this Act or any
such Order, may be recovered with cost
of suit, on summary conviction before
a Stipendiary Magistrate; and in de-
fault of payment of any fine, the same
may be recovered by distress and sale
of the offenders Goods and Chatties; or
in case of such default he may be com-
mitted to prison for a period not ex-
ceeding Three Months, or until pay-
ment."

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, by
and with the advice of my Council, do
order that—1st. No person shall, with-
in any District in the colony, between
the 5th day of August and the 31st
day of the same Month, inclusive, in
any year, fish for, Catch, Kill Buy, Sell
or have in his possession, any Lobsters
for the purpose of being Canned or Tin-
ned, or put or preserved in Tins or
Cans otherwise, for Exportation; and
upon the Person Fishing for, Catching,
Killing, Buying, Selling or having in
his possession any Lobsters within the
said period, shall in all cases devolve
the proof that such Lobsters are not for
the purposes aforesaid.

2nd. Soft shelled and young Lob-
sters, of less size than Nine Inches in
length, measuring from Head to Tail,
exclusive of Claws or Peelers, shall not
be at any time Fished for, Caught,
Killed, Bought, Sold or Possessed, but
when caught by accident in Nets or
other Fishing apparatus, lawfully used
for other Fish, such Soft shelled and
young Lobsters shall be forthwith liber-
ated alive, at the risk and cost of the
Owner of, or Person working such Net
or apparatus, or whom in every case
shall devolve the proof of such actual
liberation.

3rd. All Offenders against the pro-
visions of these Orders shall be subject
to a fine not exceeding One Hundred
Dollars, or imprisonment for a period
not exceeding Three Months for each
Offence.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal,
at the Government House, in
St. John's, this Nineteenth
day of May, A. D. 1879.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

CARD.

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

"Herald" Building, Water St.,
CARBONEAR, Nfld.
Next Post & Telegraph Offices.

All business transacted with
punctuality and satisfaction.

NEWS PER MAIL.

European.

Alleged Plot against the Queen.

It is reported that on Wednesday
week an anonymous letter was re-
ceived by the railway authorities at
Crewe to the effect that it was in
contemplation by some persons to
make an attempt on the life of her
Majesty and suite as they passed
through Cheshire and Staffordshire
on their way from Balmoral to Wind-
sor. This letter, we understand, in-
timated the nature of the design
which was to throw the Royal train
off the line, at some point which was
not mentioned between Crewe
and Stafford, and the writer
stated that the conspirators intended
to allow the pilot engine to pass in
safety, and immediately afterwards
to hurl a heavy baulk of timber upon
the line, the effect of which they
hoped would be to throw the Royal
train off the rails, and cause a disas-
ter which would be of the most fatal
character to her Majesty, the Prin-
cess Beatrice, and the members of her
suite.

The railway authorities commu-
nicated the receipt of the letter to
Captain Arrowsmith, the chief con-
stable of the county of Chester, who
at once determined to take the ut-
most precautions for securing the
safety of her Majesty and the Royal
party, in travelling through the coun-
try. It was quite possible that the
anonymous letter might be a "can-
ard," but seeing that occasionally
valuable information is communicat-
ed to the authorities in that manner
(to wit, the Fenian attempt in Ches-
ter Castle in 1877, and others), Cap-
tain Arrowsmith resolved to leave
nothing undone which could secure
the safety of her Majesty while pass-
ing through the district under his
jurisdiction. He at once collected
several hundred officers of the Ches-
hire constabulary under his com-
mand from all parts of the country
in small bodies all along the London
and North-Western Railway Com-
pany's line throughout the whole of
Cheshire to the borders of Stafford-
shire. The men patrolled the line
in parties, so arranged that they
were within signalling distance of
each other, and the strictest watch
was kept against any attempts of the
character indicated. The Royal
train arrived at Crewe in safety
Saturday morning, and passed on to
Stafford without the slightest "con-
tempt." It is possible that the
writer of the anonymous letter in
question may have had no grounds
for his alarming intelligence, but af-
ter the instances on record of such
information being authentic, the
police authorities were of course
justified in the precautions they
took, and the greatest credit is due
to Captain Arrowsmith for the
promptness with which he dealt
with the matter.

The following is an extract from a
private letter received from a cor-
respondent at the Cape:—"As far as
can be gathered, the Prince was
in command of the men who accom-
panied him. Lord Chelmsford was
not himself aware that the Prince had
been permitted to go on such a duty.
He had always been very careful of
him, feeling that a great responsi-
bility rested with him as regards the
Prince. The shock to him must be
deadly. As yet no one can real-
ize the dreadful disaster. The
Prince was very brave even to a
fault; and we had shuddered to
hear of his having once or twice be-
fore exposed himself to imminent
danger. No doubt he longed for
military distinction, dear to a young
soldier's heart."

Captain Smythe of the Native Con-
tingent, who was at the battle of Is-
andana, and who since his escape
has been very ill, thus necessitating
his return to England, stated that
there could be no doubt, despite his
excellent qualities and the general
appreciation of him, that General
Durnford was chiefly responsible for
the terrible disaster, seeing that he

rode away from the camp with his
mounted men, not having made or
suggested any defence of the camp.
He, too, was of opinion that many of
the difficulties in advancing had been
brought about by the want of proper
transport provision, and, seeing that
the season the season was now so
advanced, he doubted if an end would
speedily be put to hostilities. Cap-
tain Smythe regrets that we had not
had to fight the Zulus first, instead
of others of the Kaffir race. These
latter could be easily dealt with, and
thus, when the difficulty with Cet-
wayo arose, we thought that we
could treat his army in the same
way, with the result which was now
so apparent to the country.

The Paris "Figaro" publishes a
long and very interesting article on
an unauthorized religious community
of females called the Beates. These
nuns devote themselves to the in-
struction of the peasantry in the
Haute Loire, who without their aid
would have no means whatever of
the elements of education. The
"Figaro" draws a charming picture
of the self-denial and devotion of
these nuns, and avers that it would
be impossible to induce any lay in-
structors to supply the place of those
devoted and pious women. The
great objection to the disabling clause
in the Ferry law is its sweeping
character, which attacks all non-
recognized orders alike.

Considerable excitement has been
caused in Cyprus by two Greek
priests being imprisoned by order of
the British Commissioner at Fama-
gusta, and their beards and hair
being cut according to the prison
rules. Mr. Gladstone sends to the
London "Daily News" a telegram on
the subject which he has received
from Larna, and which states that
the offences of the two priests were,
the one unknowingly not signing a
debt summons, the other cutting
trees, his property. The inhabitants
of every town have, it is stated, held
indignation meetings, and sent pro-
tests to the head of the local Govt.

The Nihilists would appear to be
full of grim humor. An address
couched in terms of abject obsequi-
ousness was recently despatched to
Livadia to congratulate the Czar on
his escape, but when it reached its
destination there appeared the as-
tonishing declaration:—"We are in-
tensely grieved that the assassina-
tion of Your Majesty has not taken
place." The unlucky authorities of
the towns in question were at once
placed under close arrest, and copious
explanations (and probably a
liberal dispensing of roubles) were
necessary to save them from instant
transportation to Siberia.

At the Liverpool Sailor's Home on
Tuesday, 24th ult., Captains Moodie
and Wilson attended, on behalf of
the Board of Trade, to hold a prelimi-
nary inquiry into the circumstances
alleged to have taken place on the
steamship Houssa, owned in Glas-
gow, whilst trading upon the West
African Coast last year. It had
been alleged that the captain of the
vessel having engaged, according to
the usual custom, a number of Kroo-
men to work the cargo, had treated
them with great cruelty, in which
he was abetted by two of the ship's
agents; that the men were chased
about the deck with whips, and some
of them lashed to the rigging and
flogged. Furthermore, it was alleged
that the deaths from fever of the
chief engineer and four of the crew
were accelerated by want of sufficient
food, while another allegation was
that a member of the crew of a brig
having come aboard the Houssa and
quarrelled with a fireman, the cap-
tain ordered him to be put back into
his boat, that the Kroomen thereupon
lifted him off his feet and threw
him over the side; and that there
being no boat there, the man was
swept away and either drowned or
killed by sharks with which the river
abounded. The object of the en-
quiry was to ascertain if further in-
vestigation should be held, and any
action taken against the persons im-
plicated.

The New French Cardinals and the President.

The new French Cardinals have re-
ceived their berettas, according to estab-
lished usage, through the hands of the Chief
of the State. Under the Monarchy of
the Empire the ceremony used to be
held in the Chapel of the Tuilleries,
and was accompanied by the celebration
of Mass; and under the Presidency of
Marshal MacMahon it took place in a
temporary chapel arranged in one of the
rooms of the Elysee. This time, how-
ever there was no religious ceremony
whatever. The Cardinals, who had
taken the oath on the previous evening
before the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris,
were conveyed to the Elysee in State
carriages with an escort of cavalry, and
accompanied by the two Amblegates, and
the two Noble Guards. The prelates
having been received by a guard of
honor, and having been introduced into
the presence of M. Grevy by the "In-
troducateur des Ambassadeurs," Albe-
gate, Mgr. Cataldi, addressed the Presi-
dent in Latin, eulogizing Mgr. Desprez,
and expressing his hope that through
the virtue of such a President and the
piety of such a Cardinal the glory of
France might be increased, the minds
of men pacified, and the wind and
storms laid to rest. The Amblegate
then handed the beretta to the presi-
dent, who delivered it to the Cardinal.
His Eminence then addresses the Presi-
dent, and his speech appears to us a
model of prudence and appropriateness
to the somewhat delicate circumstances.
After a modest disclaimer of any per-
sonal merits of his own, Cardinal Des-
prez continued thus:

"Nevertheless, how can I avoid ex-
periencing a feeling of legitimate pride
when I reflect that this distinction is
conferred upon me by the kindness of
one of the most illustrious pilots who
have ever steered the bark of St. Peter
in its perilous navigation? Be willing,
Monsieur le President, to believe that
I associate in my gratitude the two
powers that co-operate in my elevation.
Bishops feel no difficulty in proclaiming
themselves the debtors of their country,
both because a man honors himself by
acknowledging his debt as a son, and
because we are conscious of discharging
our obligation to France, by social ser-
vices which it will be difficult to erase
from her history and from her heart.
But there is more than this; as it is the
peculiar greatness of Catholic peoples
not to be subject spiritually and tem-
porally to the same authority, they love
their country all the more that she
shows her delicacy towards them, as a
mother, by abstaining from interference
with their conscience; and this religion
towards the second Majesty," as Ter-
tullian has it, increased by the difference
of the secular power towards the Church
because it is on that consideration that
the real guarantee is founded which
secures the dignity and liberty of the
human soul. We are happy, Monsieur
le President, to find an order of things
so worthy of respect placed under the
safe-guard of the civic virtues that dis-
tinguished the First Magistrate of the
Republic at a time when the gravest
problems are being discussed in the
midst of our society. Pope St. Gregory
wrote to the Emperor Maurice these
remarkable words: 'Know that sup-
reme power is committed to you from
above in order that virtue should be
aided, that the ways of heaven should
be enlarged, and that the empire of
earth should aid the empire of heaven. I
should betray a great duty did I hesi-
tate to claim, within constitutional
limits, the intervention of your authority
for the redress of any tendency contrary
to the spirit of that divine legislation.
An oath lately taken at the foot of the
altar compels me to uphold, if need be
at the peril of my life, the imprescrip-
tible rights of the church, and true patri-
otism cannot run counter to the prayer
I venture to address to you; for if it is
impossible to number the people whom
religion has immortalized, not one can
be named that has prospered without
it."

Mgr. English then introduced Cardi-
nal Pie, who received the beretta in the
same manner, and replied, concurring
in the words of his most eminent col-
league, and adverting to the part taken
by France, and acknowledged by Leo
XIII., in putting an end to the religious
divisions and separations among the
Catholic populations in the East. Presi-
dent Grevy's speech in reply was short

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STUART,
Secretary.

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STUART,
Secretary.

1879.

and its meaning, as read between the lines, seems to be that the proposed legislation on education is not to be regarded as any lesion of the Church's rights.

"Messieurs les Cardinaux," he said, "I am indebted to the functions conferred upon me by my country for the honor of handing to you the ensigns of the high dignity which your talents and virtues have merited, and with which the Supreme Pontiff has crowned your long episcopate. I am happy to have been able, on behalf of the civic power, to have had a share in your elevation. You invoke the constitutional authority of the President of the Republic in favour of the rights of the Church; it will not fail them. Do not fear for them they are in no danger; they are under the protection of the laws, and the Government, if it does not place the rights of the Church above the rights of the State, feel a deep solicitude of the protection of both."

American.

The Literature of Crime.

America presents a most prolific field for cheap—i. e. low grade—literature; and as our boys and girls are essentially a reading class, and the demand for this literature is large, the bookstores and news stands are stocked with it. An unnatural development at the expense of judgement, leads the young of both sexes to patronize that species of sensational romance, startling fiction, or even coarse vulgarity, that is so unsparsingly meted out to them in the novels and story papers that have attained immense circulation in the land. They devour with avidity the account of imaginary adventures, and follow with all the interest of absolute reality, through the pages of the highly wrought literary productions, the wavering fortunes of some fictitious hero or equally mythical heroine. And the same irresistible penchant for the sensational romances that has enthralled the intellects of much of our adult population, has become a kind of second nature with our rising generation. It has become woven with their very being so that it would appear to be a necessary adjunct to their existence. They neglect the performance of their ordinary occupations and shirk the responsibilities of position or duty to indulge their propensities for such reading. It appears to carry with it a fascination that imperceptibly steals over the senses of its votaries and chains that intellect to its dominion.

We advise parents to exclude from their houses the filthy story papers which constitute "the literature of crime" and we would warn them that when once a youth has yielded his undeveloped intellect to the subtle and poisonous influence he endangers the safety of his intellectual aspirations. No more will he aspire to true and substantial literature; no more will he seek to make everything subservient to the increase of his intelligence and the proper culture of his genius and talents; solid literature will no longer have any charms for him, as his tastes become submerged in the yawning gulf of debasement.

Many a young man of the brightest talents, whose career at school was honorable and successful, has thwarted his high anticipations by the habit of reading the "literature of crime." It is, then, the solemn duty of parents and guardians to see that their sons and daughters do not read this intellectual poison which is daily poured from the press.

The other day a telegram announced that a steamer from China had brought over a thousand Chinese passengers. The Chronicle now reports that the last sailing vessel from Hong Kong brought 400, and that a thousand have arrived at Portland, Or., and says that the new Constitution is the only hope of the Pacific coast.

The aeronaut L'Estrange met with an extraordinary escape from death in Australia on Easter Monday. In the presence of thousands of spectators he made an ascent from the Agricultural Grounds, on the St. Kilda-road, in the balloon Aurora—the same, it is said, which was used to convey dispatches during the Franco-Prussian war. When the balloon had attained the great altitude of a mile and three quarters it suddenly collapsed, the gas bursting through its side, but the parachute came into play, and, instead of the wreck falling like a stone, it went down in a zigzag course, and finally struck a tree. Hundreds of men rushed into the Government domain, expecting to find a mangled body, but to their astonishment they discovered L'Estrange alive, and almost unhurt.

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

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents; all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.

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

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

THE CARBONAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage." CARBONAR, N. F., JULY 24.

The Letellier difficulty, the solution of which is still puzzling the brains of our Canadian neighbors, has, at least, the interest for us which any question involving an apparent, if not a real, violation of the rights of Responsible Government naturally commands. In order that our readers may thoroughly understand the present state of the question, we purpose to lay before them a summary of the events out of which it has grown; when it will be seen we think, that the course pursued by Sir John A. McDonald is, to say the least of it, in logical accord with the rights guaranteed by Responsible Government.

About the close of the year 1876, Luc Letellier de St. Just was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. It soon became known that his political tendency was rather to the side of the Opposition than with the Government party, in the Legislature, of which M. de Boucherville was then Premier. Rather suddenly, in March last year, the Lieutenant Governor dismissed the Administration, which then possessed the confidence of both Houses. M. de Boucherville was now applied to for advice with regard to a new Ministry, which he declined to give. The Lieutenant Governor then sent for M. Joly, Leader of the Opposition, and requested him to form an Administration. On the other hand both branches of the Legislature supported, by large majorities, the ex-Ministers. A vote of want of confidence in the New Ministry was passed in both Houses, and the supplies were stopped. The House was now dissolved, and the matter placed in the hands of the electors of the Province. The result was at least, an apparent triumph for the new Ministers, Quebec and Montreal going largely in the interest of the new Administration. Both parties, however, claimed the victory, each claiming a majority. The election, however, of a Chairman, by a majority of one, in the interest of the Government decided the matter so far against the Opposition. Here the matter, as regards the Provincial Legislature, rests. With regard to the action of Sir John A. McDonald, it appears to us his public advice that the obnoxious Letellier be removed was founded on weighty precedent. But if it were not a prudent desire to preserve the certain rights of Ministers of Provincial Legislatures as guaranteed by the British North American Act, as well as to check a manifest tendency to overrule on the part of the Governor, will be an all-sufficient reason for this act. That the rights of the Ministers were really endangered is unmistakable. Because they introduce a bill without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, he

dismisses them in the face of the fact that they possess the confidence of both branches of the Legislature. Who were those Ministers immediately responsible to, the Provincial Parliament or the Lieutenant-Governor? If to the former, (which is the fact,) on what grounds could the Lieutenant-Governor dismiss them, seeing that they possessed the confidence of Parliament? The fact is the independence of the Quebec Legislature was stamped out by the act of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, and except in his dismissal we know of no appliance of the Constitution that can adequately atone for his unjustifiable act.

It matters not either that Sir John is accused of privately advising the reference of the matter to the Home Cabinet. That advice alone is of value, which he gave in his public capacity; and that advice was the dismissal of Luc Letellier de St. Just. In the meantime, the matter referred to the Home Cabinet has been sent back to Canada. We anxiously await its termination.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Carbonar Herald." St. John's, July 21, 1879.

DEAR SIR,— In former letters I pointed out to you the good prospects of the fishery and led you to believe there was a very good chance of its being a good one this year. So far, I am sorry to say the fish which constituted the prospects are in the water, wagging their tails and utterly regardless of the future welfare of our fishermen and the sustenance of their families. Never was the Southern Shore and, I may say the Western Shore, worse off, and never did the question "How are the people to live," come home with such force and effect as it does at present. Certainly there is plenty of time to kill a voyage between this and November, but we all know, during the "squid" that half the time is wasted in endeavouring to secure that bait and many days are lost by the gales of wind which characterize the weather from August to November. And more than that if we take a retrospective view we will find that the years in which big voyages have been killed there were generally big catches made in the spring towards them. It is a matter of much assurance though in staring these hard facts in the face, to hear good news from one part—and a material part of our coast, the Labrador,—particularly at Grady and Indian Tickle where the boats average 38 qtls. and seines 300 to 600 qtls.; Long Island, boats 60 to 80 qtls., seines 250 to 300 qts., but on the more southern part of the shore it is not so satisfactory. The above news was received by telegraph to John Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, from the Captain of the steamer Mastiff which arrived at Sydney on Sunday last. The crew and passengers of the S.S. Burgos, which was wrecked in St. Mary's Bay, arrived here to-day by the Cabot. I hear they complain very much of the treatment they received and of the manner in which the wreck was plundered. Inspector Carby, with a number of policemen took his departure over land for the scene of the wreck this afternoon. The only affair which excites any interest in town at present is a photo, or more properly speaking a "group," of the "St. John's Rifle Team," which was recently presented to the "Army and Navy Depot." Upon its having been made publicly known through the medium of Evening Chronicle that such a presentation was made by the above "Team," two writers came out in the Evening Telegram stating they were members of the Team, that they were not parties to the presentation and that they would wish to have their picture hanging up in a more respectable place than a drinking saloon. This raised the "dander" of Mr. Walsh, the proprietor of the Army and Navy and the course he pursued will prove its veracity. He cut from the group the persons whom he suspected of having written the letters and removed them to some place I don't know where. I understand that when he removed them he placed candles on both sides of them and it was equal to the mock wake of "Con the Shaugbraun." It was a "shocken" affair anyhow. Considering the number of persons in this group and that

it undoubtedly was presented by of them. I think it showed a narrowness and frivolity of purpose on the part of two or three to object—to create a row and stir up ill feeling because they did not like their "temperance" faces to be in a public house; Mr. Editor, on whiskey cards you will see the "photo" of the Marquis of Lorne, and on brandy cards you will see no less a personage than H. R. H. Prince of Wales, and they, to my knowledge, never objected, and here are two persons comparatively not ing, refusing to have their names hung up in the most respectable Drinking Saloon that the capital or any other capital can boast of. Verily the day will soon arrive when certain unmentionable "insects" will endeavour to veto the use of the small tooth comb and have a strong antipathy to be destroyed or exterminated by the energetic finger and thumb. There is a vessel in the harbor at present called the Kearsarge, she is not remarkable for her extrinsic value, for she is just but an ordinary looking ship, but renowned for having in the summer of 1846 sunk the Alabama whilst the Northern and Southern States were in civil warfare. The Kearsarge at the time was commanded by Captain Winslow and the other by Captain Semm's. Since I commenced my letter I heard a report that in Bay Bulls on Saturday the boats got three and four qtls.

Yours, &c., JUVENIUS.

To the Editor of the "Carbonar Herald." HARBOR GRACE, July 19th.

SIR,— Observe that on the Harbor Grace Board of Road Commissioners, there are the names of two Catholic gentlemen, one of whom has (if the writer is rightly informed) never acted thereon. The Government should therefore appoint two other Catholic gentlemen with the one already thereon. So that the Board may, in all things, be efficiently constituted. This letter is not written anywhere in the spirit of fault finding or busy bodyism for we should all study to be quiet and do our own business. The interest, however, of the step is to guard popular and all other rights, in a free, firm, conscientious and liberal way. I am aware that it is not the practice of Government to take notice of *nonnes de plume* or anonymous writings, but manifestly in this matter, there can be no reason why they should adhere to that rule.

Yours, &c., A VOTER.

[To the Editor of CARBONAR HERALD.] St. John's, July 15.

DEAR SIR,— One great objection to the prosecution of knowledge and general improvement is founded on the fact that the great bulk of mankind have not sufficient leisure from their daily avocations for such purposes. This is partly true in regard to merchants, clerks, grocers, apothecaries and their apprentices and shopmen and those employed in the various occupations of the Island. In these cases shops are kept open and persons employed from six in the morning until eight, and even until ten and eleven in the night. Of course here I mean in a gross measure, the fall of the year, at which time business generally is the most pressing. But there is no necessity, in order to carry on the business of life, that such long hours of labor and attendance on shops, or any business should be imposed either on masters or servants. All the business usually carried on in shops and other places could be transacted, without inconvenience to any party, between the hours of seven or eight in the morning and six in the evening if proper arrangements were made for that purpose. When once the public is aware that certain shops are shut up at a particular hour, every one would endeavor to supply himself before that hour arrived; and though they were to be kept open until twelve at midnight or one in the morning, we know from experience, that certain individuals would postpone their purchases until these hours had nearly arrived. In order to prevent any inconvenience to society, by the shops of bakers, grocers, apothecaries or others, being closed at an early hour an arrangement might be made to have one shop of every class kept open to a later hour, at every street or district of a town, so that on any unforeseen emergency articles of provisions, groceries, medicines &c., might be procured. Every shopkeeper of this description would of course have his turn in succession, of keeping open his shop during these extra hours, and of reaping in rotation the additional profits that might accrue, so that in the course of a year or less all would find themselves on an equal footing in regard to the quantity of business transacted and the advantages gained by keeping open in rotation their shops until later hours. Such an arrangement, while it would be injurious to none would be highly beneficial to all. It would afford leisure for

public private and domestic intercourse, for attending lectures on any branch of useful knowledge for improving their minds in wisdom and virtue for instructing their children and enjoying the sweets of domestic intercourse and for taking an active part in all those schemes which tend to promote the best interests of society. In particular it should afford an opportunity to merchants, clerks, shopmen, apprentices and others, of attending societies, lectures, schools, or other seminaries of instruction, for improving both their intellectual or moral powers, for want of such opportunities many young persons of this description rise up to manhood in comparative ignorance and easily slide into the paths of folly and intemperance. A few obstinate and selfish characters in spite of contradiction would, doubtless set themselves in opposition to such regulations; but as their sor did an avareicious views would be apparent to every one, they would soon be despised and deserted by the respectable portion of the community, and would suffer the natural consequences which almost invariably flow from selfishness and avarice.

Yours truly,

TERRA NOVA.

[We publish "Terra Nova" letter, but at the same time we must candidly tell him that though it is not without some merit, it is exceedingly painful as a composition. We would recommend him a more careful study of English Grammar, increased attention in the selection of words, and to the rules of Clearness, Unity, &c. If he follow our advice we have no doubt but he will after some practice acquire a nice easy style of writing.]—Ed. HERALD.

Local and other Items.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and wife arrived here on Tuesday, on their way to Heart's Content.

The French steamer "Raphaël," arrived at St. John's, on Monday last, from Henley Harbor, Labrador.

The schr. "Lizzie R. Clarke," arrived at St. John's from the Banks, on Saturday last.

The shore end of the new French cable was landed on the 1st inst.

We are glad to be able to state that telegraphic communication has been opened up with King's Cove.

H. M. Surveying steamer "Gibson," Capt. Maxwell, arrived at St. John's from the Westward, on Friday last.

Lady Gloyer is expected to arrive at St. John's, from Liverpool, by next Allan steamer. We understand her ladyship's health has much improved.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., an address and purse were presented to Dr. Harvey by the officers of the Bett's Cove Mining Company, upon the occasion of his leaving Bett's Cove to accept the House Surgeonship of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, to which Dr. Harvey has recently been appointed.

A society for the promotion of matrimony was organized in Centinuit in August 1877, since which time the society has been instrumental in consummating over 2,000 marriages.

The steamer "Mastiff," owned by John Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, arrived at Sydney from the Labrador on Saturday last. The following is the news by her, received at Harbor Grace by telegram:—

July 15th—Cape Harrison Ragged Islands and White Bears ice having cleared away July 8th—boats with hook and line 30 qtls. prospect favorable. A number of green fish catches about Cape Byron and Gros-water Bays 200 to 400 per seise, B-12 Har or and neighborhood boats 30 and seines 150 to 300. Long Island and Grady—boats 30 to 60, seines 250 to 600.

July 16th—Indian Tickle—boats 30 to 60, seines 250 to 600. Punch Bowl and neighborhood—boats 30 to 50, seines 100 to 300. Bolster's Hook—boats 40, seines 75 to 100. Dead Island—boats 50. Varay's Harbor—boats 50, seines 75. Cape Charles—boats 50, seines 150. Chimney Tickle—seines 250 to 300. Prospects on the whole considered good.

The United States celebrated war steamer "Kearsarge," which sunk the "Alabama," arrived here early on Sunday morning from the Banks, having left New York on the 2nd inst. She has seven large guns and over two hundred men on board. She leaves on Thursday for the westward, whence she will visit P. B. Island, and will be in New York about the 1st September.—Nfld.

The Paris "ing bordering Prince Louis months, being first three into

In the Police men, George, and Joseph B. for having fish in the Pond to law.

The important instruction schools has Dominion Government intention to boys each, 30 Ontario, 25 in Maritime Province by the

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Since our last note has been Bay, we did the from the squ such has not having since a good result th

The Banker around in sea last week past, have visited by they come, by ficult to procu the squids ar fact they are tha quantities

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TEL

The yellow Memphis.

Jules Ferry orders from the Education has a vote of 363 Gibson, a C of Wales prize Jerome B. pretender.

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The Librari Brussels has b of posting plac der the King.

French fleet Yarmouth sh ing, Captan, B drowned.

Cholera at C Russian infla stantinople; ye

Insurrection 135 houses bur French harv Cape Town. sight of Ulund Large force of Z ford. Young me Orange dem dy causes m sailed at noon y

The Paris "Ordre" says:—Mourning bordering will be worn for Prince Louis Napoleon for six months, being changed after the first three into half mourning.

In the Police Court, yesterday, four men, George, James, and William King and Joseph Butt, were each fined \$1.0 for having fished for salmon with nets in the Pond at Salmon Cove, contrary to law.

The importance of imparting military instruction to pupils in high schools has been recognized by the Dominion Government, and it is their intention to have 75 companies of 35 boys each, 35 companies to be in Ontario, 25 in Quebec, and 15 in the Maritime Provinces, arms to be furnished by the Government.

The first telescope was made in 1590, by Zachary Jansen, a maker of spectacles in Middleburgh, Holland. The microscope was invented soon after, by Jansen and his son.

Newfoundland annually extracts from codlivers about 1,250,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$1,000,000.

The Holy Father sent, through Cardinal Bonaparte, the Papal Benediction and his condolence with Empress Eugenie in her great sorrow.

The registrar for a western district in Ireland lately registered the death of an old man at the extraordinary age of 106, who leaves a daughter only 15 years old. The registrar says the facts are "quite correct."

At a legal investigation of a liquor seizure the Judge asked an unwilling witness: "What was in the barrel you had?" The reply was: "Well your honor, it was marked 'whisky' on one end of the barrel and 'Pat Duffy' on the other end, so that I can't say whether it was whiskey or Pat Duffy was in the barrel, being as I am on oath."

Since our last advice nothing worthy of note has been done in the fishery of this Bay, we did hope to see some good work from the squid bait, but unfortunately such has not been the case, the squid having since struck in and without any good result therefrom.

The Bankers still continue moving around in search of bait, and during the last week past some forty to fifty of them have visited here and Mosquito, and still they come, but they are finding it difficult to procure the desired supply as the squids are not at all plentiful, in fact they are very scarce compared with the quantities taken here last year.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie has written to the Countess deMontijo, her mother, that after the funeral of the Prince Imperial she will spend a few months in the convent near Burgos.

The imports of colonial wool into Britain have doubled during the last fifteen years, and now amount to about 400,000,000 pounds. Half of this re-exported to America.

The French army to-day numbers fully 800,000 men, and by next year will be 1,000,000 rank and file with the colors.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX, July 21st. The yellow fever is spreading in Memphis.

Jules Ferry's bill excluding religious orders from the Superior Council of Education has passed the Deputies by a vote of 363 to 166.

Gibson, a Canadian, won the Prince of Wales prize at Wimbledon.

Jerome Bonaparte declines being a pretender.

German Constitutionalists are indignant over the proposal for a biennial parliament.

The Librarian of the Jesuit college at Brussels has been arrested on a charge of posting placards threatening to murder the King.

French fleet at Halifax. Yarmouth ship Besnards lost at Flushing, Captain, Pilot, and five of the crew drowned.

Cholera at Cabul. Russian influence dominant in Constantinople; yellow fever scare spreading.

Insurrection in Haiti. Port-au-Prince, 135 houses burned, 300 lives lost. Cape Town July 3rd.—Columbus in sight of Ulundi, Zulus threaten all sides. Large force of Zulus close to Fort Diernsford. Young men are deserting the King. Orange demonstration at Ottawa today causes much anxiety. Steamer sailed at noon yesterday.

Religious News.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M Gettigan, Archbishop of Armagh; the most Rev. Dr. Keily, Bishop of Derry; and the Most Rev. Dr. Morgan, Bishop of Ossory had the honor of a rare audience with his Holiness the Pope on Corpus Christi, and their Lordships left Rome on their return journey, on Monday. The dignity of the Marquisate was conferred on Denis J. Oliver, of San Francisco, (who is a Go way gentleman), at the instance of the Irish prelates.

An interesting ceremony was on Sunday performed in Marlborough street Cathedral, when the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, as delegate of Pope Leo X. I., invested the Archbishop of Dublin with a Pallium.

The fish Catholic school established in the world was that founded in Rome about the year 140 by St. Justin.

The Wesleyan Conference of New Zealand reports 150 churches, 116 preaching places, 203 local preachers, 149 leaders, 3,190 members, 433 probationers, 494 catechists, and 139 Sunday schools with 11,147 scholars. The average attendance at public worship during the year was 29,540.

The contribution of Peter's pence for the first half of the present year increased £23,000, compared with the corresponding period of 1878.

Since the change of Government the Corpus Christi procession in St. Peter's, Rome, has merely made the circuit of the church inside, but this year the Holy Father gave permission for it to pass out into the atrium, which was hung with crimson satin damask, as was also the interior of the church. The procession was identically the same as on all previous years since 1870. As it passed through the atrium nearly every one knelt and behaved with greatest reverence. On the steps, however, of the central doorway was a little group of three or four persons, who were behaving badly, keeping their hats on and laughing and talking. Just as the Blessed Sacrament had passed, one of the party was seized with an epileptic fit and fell to the ground. Several people hastened to assist him: his face was livid and his convulsions terrible to witness. He was carried off in this condition to the hospital. At a quarter to six in the evening grand vespers were sung in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, and benediction given. Vast crowds attended in the morning and evening.

Varieties.

The burden which was thoughtlessly taken up must be patiently borne.

It is easy to pick holes in other people's work, but it is far more profitable to do better work yourself.

The tie that binds the happy man may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate is tenderness unutterable.

No man can safely govern that would not cheerfully become subject; no man can safely command that has not learned to obey.

Diogenes being asked, "The biting of which beast is the most dangerous?" answered, "If you mean wild beasts, 'tis the slanderer; if tame ones, the flatterer."

All the good things of this world are no farther good to us than as they are of use, and what ever we may heap up to give others, we enjoy only as much as we can use and no more.

"There are people who live behind the hill," is an old German proverb, which means that there are other folks in the world besides yourself, although you may not see them.

The world is crazy for show. There is not one perhaps in a thousand who dares fall back on his real, simple self for power to get through the world and enjoyment as he goes along.

Persons who like to contemplate their own importance should consider that the world got along very well before they were born, and will probably get along equally as well after they are dead.

He who looks on beauty with a pure affection forgets the loveliness of the body in that of the soul, and rises by means of that great earthly beauty to the great artist, to the very essence of loveliness.

It is a mistake to expect to receive welcome hospitality words of cheer, and help over ragged and difficult passes in life in return for cold selfishness which cares for nothing in the world but self.

To be envious is to punish ourselves for being inferior to our neighbors—If, instead of looking at what our superiors possess we could be much less envious in the world, and more pity.

Don't ask favors if you can avoid it, not even from your nearest and dearest friends. Give as many as you can and, if any are freely offered, it is not necessary to be too proud to take them; but never ask for, or stand waiting for any.

Scientific.

THE LAND OF MIDIAN.—Before we leave Asia, on our way to turning Africa we may stay for a moment on the coast of Arabia in "the land of Midian." Among recent discoveries none will be more interesting to the Biblical student than Captain Burton's researches in the land of

Midian. It will be remembered that they were Midianite merchants who bought Joseph and sold him in Egypt and that it was to Midian that Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh, and that there he married the daughter of Jethro. Midian has no place in our atlases; it is not to be found even in Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas, though its place is assigned in his map of the Bible countries. It extends from Akaba (N. lat. 29° 28') on the Gulf of Akaba, to Moilah (N. lat. 27° 40') on the Red Sea, having a seaboard of about 300 miles. Captain Burton says that the land of Midian had various degrees of extension in different epochs. This territory though in Arabia, is held by the Khe-tive, who garrisons all the seaboard forts that protect the pilgrim highways from Suez to Mecca and Medina further down the coast.

Captain Burton explored this district in the first months of 1878, being employed, and provided with everything, by the Khedive. On the 27th November he read a long and interesting paper, on the result of his four months' tour, before the Society of Arts. The journey covered 2500 miles. He brought back twenty-five tons of ores of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and discovered turquoise mines, and immense deposits of gypsum, saltpetre, and rock-salt. Captain Burton is sanguine that great wealth will accrue to the Khedive and to any company that can be induced to embark in working the mines of Midian. Where the nations of the Old Testament found great wealth, he thinks it will be possible for us, with our improved means of working, to find much greater. Captain Burton returns to prosecute his work next February, and we heartily wish him success.

Shipping News.

PORT OF CARBONEAR.

ENTERED. July 21—Merry Hart, Ball, Cadiz—John Korke. Salt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of this Company at the rate of Ten per cent per Annum for the half-year ending 30th June, 1879, will be payable at the Banking House in Duckworth Street, on and after SATURDAY, the 12th instant, during the usual hours of business.

By order of the Board, R. BROWN, Manager.

P. F. CABERRY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER, Central Auction-Mart, BECK'S COVE, ST. JOHN'S St. John's, June 12. 2m.

NOTICE.

PERSONS arriving at BAY ROBERTS per STEAMER, en route for HARBOR GRACE or CARBONEAR, can be forwarded by a Smart TEAM, by applying by letter, telegraph, or personally to MR. HIERLIHY, next Post Office. June 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Cortes, from New York, 100 Barrels Beckstein's T. M. PORK, 50 ditto LOINS, 50 ditto JOLES, 50 ditto BEEF CUTTINGS. May 22. J. & T. HEARN.

NOTICE.

ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE GOVERNOR; A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGION; AND—THIS Newfoundland of Ours,

Being a series on the natural resources and future prosperity of the colony, by the Rev. M. HARVEY. For sale at the office of this paper, prices fifty cents.

NOTICE.

EXCURSIONISTS, Or others travelling around CONCEPTION BAY, or visiting HEART'S CONTENT, can always secure

A GOOD TEAM, Upon application to. THOMAS CULLEN, Water Street, West, Carbonear Near the Court House, May 29.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1, MARBLE WORKS THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S, ROBERT A. MACKIM, MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces, Hall and Centre Tables, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marble, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line. N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or the United States. WARRANTED TO GIVE GENERAL SATISFACTION

AGENCY CARD.

The undersigned thankful for past favours informs his friends and the trade, that he continues to manage the Collection of Debts due by persons residing in Conception Bay District, Newfoundland. Security for future payment taken by mortgage on property or otherwise. Holding commissions as Notary Public Commissioner Supreme Court, and Land Surveyor, business under these heads carefully attended to. Plans of Land taken.

Inquiries made—questions answered. All business considered confidential. No greater publicity than necessary given to any matter. The proprietor of any newspaper copying this card will have his newspaper bills collected as payment for yearly insertions in the paper and copy paper sent to my address.

G. W. R. HIERLIHY, Bay Roberts.

NOW LANDING

Ex. Racer, from Greenock, 10 Octaves Scotch WHISKEY 10 Quarter Casks ditto 25 Cases LORNE ditto 50 Cases HAZELBURN ditto 75 Cases IRISH ditto 50 Hds. Jeffrey's ALE, 30 Tierces PORTER. May 22. J. & T. HEARN.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 8 per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the half-year ending 31st May, 1879, and a Bonus of £2 per share, payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after Thursday, 12th inst. By Order of the Board, JAMES GOLDIE, MANAGER. June 19.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Hero, from Greenock, 100 Barrels Bass & Co's ALE, (QUARTS.) 100 Bls. ditto ditto Pints. May 22. J. & T. HEARN

AVALON

Hair Dressing Saloon, 296—Water Street—296, [Opposite Messrs. SILLARS & CAIRNS.] ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, E. W. PIKE, Proprietor.

A CARD.

W. J. HENDERSON, SHIP BROKER Commission & Forwarding Agency, &c., ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. May 29.

A CARD.

Superior Board and Accomodation for either Permanent or Transient BOARDERS B. S. MOREY, 177 DUCKWORTH STREET, Near Prescott Street, St. John's, May 22.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY, Notary Public, "EXPRESS" BUILDINGS, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. May 29.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE. N. STEWART, PROPRIETOR. Harbor Grace, June 19nd, 1879.

ANDREOLI'S Book & Novelty Store, HARBOR GRACE, 116—WATER STREET—116.

The Subscriber offers for sale:—

BOOKS PICTURES, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, TIME PIECES, LOOKING GLASS PLATES, Statuary, Picture Framing, STATIONARY, And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. PICTURES framed to order. CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED. Outport Orders strictly attended to. V. ANDREOLI. Harbor Grace, May 22nd, 1879.

CAUTION.

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach Kidneys and Bowls, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females. The OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers, of however long standing. For Bronchitis, Diptheria, 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 bears 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 Medicines are only made by me, at 555 Oxford Street London.

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

These counterfeiters 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 venture upon asking from all honorable persons, to assist me, and the Public, as far as may lie in their power, in denouncing this shameful Fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines, bears the British Government 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 counterfeiters.

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

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London,

THOMAS GOFF, TAILOR, CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

WEST END, CARBONEAR. May 22nd, 1879.

LITERARY

The Factory Girl.

'Twas on a winter morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Two hours before dawning
The father roused his child;
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried the 'hell is wringing;
My hapless darling, haste!

'Dear father, I'm so sorry;
I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way and dreary;
Oh, carry me once more!
Her wasted form seems nothing,
The load is on his heart,
He scotches the little sufferer,
Till at the mill they part.

The overlooker met her
As to her frame she crept,
And with his throng he beat her,
And crushed her when she wept.
It seemed as she grew weaker,
The threads the oftener broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

She thought how her dead mother,
Blessed her with latest breath,
And of her little brother,
Worked down, like her, to death:
Then told a tiny neighbor
A ha'penny she'd pay
To take her last hour's labor,
While by her frame she lay;

The sun had long descended
Ere she sought that repose,
Her day began and ended
As cruel tyrants chose.
Then home! but oft she tarried,
She fell and rose no more,
By pitying comrades carried,
She reached her father's door.

At night, with tortured feelings,
He watched his sleepless child,
Though close beside her kneeling
She knew him not nor smiled.
Again the factory's ringing
Her last perception tried,
Up from her straw bed springing,
'Tis time!' she shrieked and died.

That night a chariot passed her,
While on the ground she lay,
The daughters of her master
An evening visit pay.
Their tender hearts were sighing,
As negro's wrongs were told,
While the white slave was dying,
Who gained their father's gold.

TRUE TO HER HEART;

OR,
EDITH LYNN'S TRIAL,
BY WM. R. EYSTER.

(Concluded.)

In a day or so he comes to her with a grain of news. It may have no bearing, or it may. A short time before Lynn's disappearance he had a violent quarrel with a French captain, Victor Brabant. Threats were made, and Brabant was the man to carry them out. He too, is missing, and must be found. Paul goes away again to seek him, and days go on—days in which Edith, with a white face and hollow eyes, goes around as if in a dream. Oliver Oatley seeks him out. He is at work again—a trusted man with a wealthy firm, and in a fair way to regain his lost footing. He looks at her and sees that she is dressed soberly, but not in mourning. When the afternoon sun chances to slant in upon her face, he is shocked at the sight of the change a little time has made.

She sends him away soon, and after he is gone a boy comes to the door with an envelope in his hand. He says that the gentleman who just left must have dropped it—shall he leave it there or not? He has not time to take it to him and it may not be of any value. Edith takes it from him, says she will see that the owner receives it, and sends the boy away with a dime, though a telegram already read is hardly likely to be worth that much. In an hour she forgets all about it.

Paul sees it that evening. He takes it up mechanically and looks at the address, then lays it down, a thought appears to strike him. He examines it again. The address is to Oliver Oatley, at the number which was formerly Lyman Lynn's place of business. Edith looks at him in surprise.

'That is a despatch Mr. Oatley dropped after leaving here to-day. A boy brought it here and I promised to send it to him. What are you going to do?'

'Going to read it,' replied Paul, suiting the action to the word. 'I don't like that Oatley.'

'Oh, Paul!'

But Paul is unmoved by her implied reproach. He reads and is silent. She thinks she sees a strange light in his eyes and asks—

'There is some foul play some where, I feel it.'

'Yes, he is deceiving Lyman to his ruin. He means something more too. There is danger. That Brabant! What can we do?'

Silence again, before the answer comes from Edith herself.

'Go to him. If he's on the face of the earth he must be found. The telegram may do something, but we must do the rest.'

'Can we not strike Oatley?'

'No. Leave him here in his fancied security. I can lull him into unsuspecting quietness. He is urged on by love, revenge, gold, and, no doubt, his plans are so well laid that things goes on with him. I doubt if he could say half if he would. He must not know that we suspect, and we will glide quietly away.'

'So be it, yet I will set someone to watch him.'

In haste they make their preparations, and take the next steamer for Europe.

CHAPTER II.

Lyman Lynn going away from his wife on that eventful morning, is in a fit condition for any mad freak. When Oatley and he talk over a great loss that has been discovered and suspicion is fixed upon Brabant he thinks that he sees clearly that the best chance is for him to follow the man, whom he believes to be a fugitive.

To find the absconding Frenchman where else should he look but in Paris? And to blind any watching confederates, Lynn goes away in the quietest of ways—even in a semi-disguise. What Edith may think he just then cares very little but he does give Oatley some sort of message for his wife for his hasty departure and possible silence.

In due course of time he reaches France and finds himself in beautiful Paris. There he learns one thing—that Victor Brabant had been in the city. What became of the captain seems beyond the comprehension of the police, who are not eager in the search. For that he does not care so much. By this time he thinks more of making some compromise by which he can regain the lost securities than of legal processes of personal vengeance. He has no idea that his departure has caused any great excitement, as Oatley was left to explain it, and, by chance he does not see the two or three items that crept into the New York papers, although he tried to keep himself posted on the home news. He retains his incognito, and a together is as foolish as his worst enemy would wish him to be.

When one wishes to hob-nob with criminals it is strange how soon opportunity offers. Soon after sending the unsigned telegram, that eventually fell into Edith's hands, he receives a mysterious communication, which he answers and says nothing about. At nightfall he wraps a cloak around him and visits an unsavory part of the city.

What might be expected follows. He does not reappear he searched for W. Lynn Brabant and he found an ugly rap on the head and a prison in a cellar of dungeon like darkness and strength. His purse and other valuables are taken from him, and he is left with the idea that the chances for his having a very long life leave are decidedly slender.

Mrs. Lynn and Paul came to the city also. They have money and no bargainers for concealment and the like to make, so they go to the police and mean business—Their statements, slender in meaning as they seem to be are received with great respect, and they feel encouraged. The only trouble is to give some thorough means by which Lyman Lynn can be recognized. No one knows anything of such a name and character.

Nevertheless, progress is made. Under the influence of exercise and a little hope color and roundness come back to Edith's cheeks, though you may be sure that she enjoys her European trip but little.

She and Paul are in conference with an officer of the police, when a detective in plain clothes comes in with a report on the case in hand. He is a Scotsman, by the way; a hard featured, resolute, looking man of middle age. He tells the whole story in brief to his breathless listeners. What they have told him supplies the 'motif' and enables him to fill up the gaps.

Mr. Lynn attempted to pass under a fictitious name and made himself an object of suspicion. When he went down to the criminal part of the city and remained there, no one thought it worth while to enquire into the matter. No doubt he could be found it wanted. But when, a few days later, his wife came with her vague story it put a different face on the matter, and his case was investigated.

Mr. Lynn was in search of one Victor Brabant. He was decoyed by a letter to enter an apparently deserted house, from which he was never known to emerge. Perhaps he was living perhaps dead; but in either case his body was there, and they were ready to search for it. It would be as well to go in some force, for it was a dangerous expedition. In case they found the bandits who were probably there, resistance might be expected. The madam should wait in hope they would not be gone long, and she should receive early intelligence.

Edith smiles a little scornfully at the idea of her waiting.

'I shall accompany you who ever else goes to seek him shall not be left in advance of his wife, I have the courage and strength.'

She will not be dissuaded, and so they go together—Mrs. Lynn, Paul, the detective, and several of the uniformed police. They come to the house from different directions, without any apparent objective point, and then suddenly fling themselves upon it. The detective knows every lock and bolt on the outworks. With keys and crows they force their way in an instant.

Through mouldy, deserted hall and rooms they pass until they come to the den of ruffians they are after. It is deserted, but bears traces of recent occupancy. There is a couple of chairs and tables with a couple glasses and bottles of wine.

The detective looks around keenly, puts his hand to his head and thinks a moment.

'I think I know something of the place,' he says, and advances to the wainscotted wall. He presses, and, at last springs back several panels, revealing a door beyond, secured by a heavy lock.

The detective bends down and listens. 'The passage behind leads down to the cellar under the next house,' he says, in an undertone and applies a crowbar to the lock.

Edith sinks into a chair, and Paul stands by her side, encouraging her.

CHAPTER III.

Lyman Lynn has kept up his courage under trials that would have unmanned most men. He has been wounded, bound, half starved and confined in a dungeon; and has no very clear idea of what his enemies are after. His money they have and they say nothing about ransom. There are two men who act as jailors, and at last one of them drops a hint, and he thinks he understands they are keeping him alive until they can find a convenient way of disposing of his body.

Something may happen in the interim that may make it better for them not to have killed him. They do not wish to give up their comfortable quarters, or they would leave his body there and run the risk of being brought to justice for the deed, if the corpse was ever found.

Somehow Victor Brabant is mixed up with the affair—and someone else. He grows weaker and weaker. He has regrets. Now that the chances are he will never see her again he remembers only his ideal wife, whether she misses him, and curses himself for a brute that he did not write to her. Oatley will of course explain everything, but that is no excuse for him. And then he remembers with sudden pain, that if he dies here in this hole, the chances are his estate will be bankrupt, and no provision for Edith. He has plenty of time for a few reflections—many more.

When his two jailors come hastily into his prison he does not cry for mercy, although he knows a crisis has arrived. He listens to their talk and manages to obtain an inkling of how matters are. An eye is on the house, no doubt the police will be there in a short time. One man is timorous, the other is determined to act. The one wishes to escape and leave the prisoner to his chances; the other is determined to complete the murder before going and then claim the reward. The latter draws his knife and advances; the former catches his comrade by the arm. There is a scuffle then up the dark stairway a splitting tearing sound.

Lyman Lynn raises his voice in a fine shrill yell that pierces through the shadows with an agony of sound, and is answered by a woman's scream from above. The ruffians stop their struggle, listen and then flee away like the wind, whilst Lyman Lynn falls back panting for breath, and like seeming to linger nowhere save in his eyes.

There are steps on the stairs, a circle of light from a bull's-eye lantern falls on the prisoner, and Edith comes rushing past the rest to fling herself upon her husband's breast.

She sobs and moans, and caresses him with her soft slender hands, calling him her darling and showering kisses upon his white cold lips. She clings him back to life, and weak and wondering, he looks at her with astonished eyes. Of all persons to come to the rescue, she is the last he expected.

'They got away from the hated house—Lyman Lynn weak but happy. Hereafter nothing on earth can come between man and wife.'

For a few days Lynn enjoys rest and quiet and grows stronger rapidly. The police are on the hunt for Victor Brabant—the two men are already captured, and he soon shares their fate. When Brabant is taken the mystery is laid bare.

He and Oatley took the securities, and shared them. Oatley induced his partner to pursue the course that he did with the understanding that if he followed, Brabant was to have him murdered.

'To what end?' asks Lyman, breathlessly as he hears the story.

'To the end—that you might have a widow, monsieur.'

So Oliver Oatley's plot is blown to the winds. He hears nothing of the punishment of his friends, and has been half-distracted over the disappearance of Edith, and the failure of his efforts to win her. He suspects that she has gone west with her brother, and while he is pushing inquiries in that direction, retribution and the law descend upon him deep and hard.

He gets his just dues, and Paul Boyd goes back to his labors, feeling that his sister's happiness for the future is secured. In the time of trial she was true to her heart, and henceforth she and Lyman Lynn are one.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The goats are out on windy days, ready to pick up a man's straw hat for him.

The young girl who graduates in four languages and sixteen flounces will soon be heard from.

A newspaper erratum draws attention to the fact that "Impudent" Order of Odd Fellows should have been "Independent."

Some one asked the master of a colored servant why the latter always wore an irreproachable white cravat. "So as to know where his head begins," replied the master.

"Well, you'll own she's got a pretty foot, won't you?" "Yes, I'll grant you that, but then it never made half as much of an impression on me as the old man's."—"Yonker's Gazette."

Mrs. Partington again—"Poor man!" said the old lady; "so he's really gone at last! Ninety-eight, was he? Dear, dear! to think how that if he had lived two years more he'd have been a centurion."

"So then you are going to house-keeping, are you?" said an elderly spinster to a blushing young bride. "Yes," was the low reply. "Going to have a girl, too, I suppose?" "The new-made wife colored, and then responded, "I really don't know whether it will be a girl or boy."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,
Notary Public,
"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D.

AVALON.

Hair Dressing Saloon,
296—Water Street—296,
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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
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A CARD.

W. J. HENDERSON,
SHIP BROKER
Commission & Forwarding
Agency, &c.,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
May 29.

NOTICE.

EXCURSIONISTS,
Or others travelling around CONCEPTION BAY, or visiting HEART'S CONTENT, can always secure

A GOOD TEAM,
Upon application to
THOMAS CULLEN,
Water Street, West, Carbonar
Near the Court House,
May 29.

A CARD.

Superior Board and Accommodation for either Permanent or Transient
BOARDERS.
B. S. MOREY,
177 DUCKWORTH STREET,
Near Prescott Street, St. John's.
May 22.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 8 per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the half-year ending 31st May, 1879, and a Bonus of £2 per share, payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after Thursday, 12th inst. By Order of the Board,
JAMES GOLDIE,
MANAGER.
June 19.

JUST RECEIVED
Per Hero, from Glenock,
100 Barrels Bass & Co.'s
ALE,
(QUARTS.)
100 Bls. ditto ditto Pints.
May 22. J. & T. HEARN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the blood, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWLS, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great MAIN SPINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Female of all ages and as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers, it is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs into the neck and chest as salt into meat; it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM. And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

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

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 355, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that from and after this date Parties having ORDERS on the BOARD OF WORKS are required to present the same for payment on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS only in each week, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.
Board of Works, St. John's,
2nd May, 1879.

Newfoundland Lights.

No. 4, 1879.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Light House has been erected on Point Verde, Great Placentia. On and after the 1st June next, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT will be exhibited nightly, from sunset to sunrise. Elevation 98 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather 11 miles. The Tower and Dwelling are of wood and attached. The vertical parts of the Building are painted White; the roof of the Dwelling is flat.

Lat. 47° 14' 11" North.
Lon. 54° 00, 19" West.

The Illuminating Apparatus is Dioptric of the Fifth Order, with a Single Argand Burner. The whole water horizon is illuminated.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.
Board of Works Office,
St. John's, April 17th, 1879.

Vol. 1.

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