

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Hon Colonial Secretary

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY 24, 1879.

No 10.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
Is Printed and Published from the Office, west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every THURSDAY MORNING.

Terms - - - \$3.00 Per Annum
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Advertising Rates.
Fifty cents per inch for first insertion, one-third of the above for each continuation. Standing Advertisements inserted monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly on the most reasonable terms.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher,

J. A. ROCHFORD,
Herald Office, Water St,
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 Harbor; from Battle Harbor direct to Salmon River, calling at Henley Harbor, thence on return calling at Blanc Sablon, Forteau, L'Anse-au-Loup, Red Bay, Chateau, Henley, Chimney Tickle and Cape Charles.

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

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

Long Island and South East Cove, alternately.

Grady, Indian Tickle, Bateaux and Domino alternately, Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, alternately.

Comfort Bight and Bolster's Rock, alternately.

Venison Island.

Tab Harbor and Snug Harbor, alternately.

Dead Island.

Ship Harbor and Scrammy Bay, alternately.

Fishing Ship's Harbor and Francis Harbor Bight, alternately.

Little Harbor.

Murray and Spear Harbors, alternately, 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 exceptions 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 enforcing the Order and any restriction or regulation contained therein, by fines not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; that "All Orders made, and all alterations or revocations of Orders made under this Act, shall be published in the Royal Gazette and one other Newspaper 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 prosecuted, 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 default 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 committed to prison for a period not exceeding Three Months, or until payment."

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, by and with the advice of my Council, do order that—1st. No person shall, within 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 Tinned, 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 Lobsters, 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 liberated 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 provisions 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 received 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 Windsor. This letter, we understand, intimated 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 balk of timber upon the line, the effect of which they hoped would be to throw the Royal train off the rails, and cause a disaster which would be of the most fatal character to her Majesty, the Princess Beatrice, and the members of her suite.

The railway authorities communicated the receipt of the letter to Captain Arrowsmith, the chief constable of the county of Chester, who at once determined to take the utmost precautions for securing the safety of her Majesty and the Royal party, in travelling through the country. It was quite possible that the anonymous letter might be a "canard," but seeing that occasionally valuable information is communicated to the authorities in that manner (to wit, the Fenian attempt in Chester Castle in 1877, and others), Captain Arrowsmith resolved to leave nothing undone which could secure the safety of her Majesty while passing through the district under his jurisdiction. He at once collected several hundred officers of the Cheshire constabulary under his command from all parts of the country in small bodies all along the London and North-Western Railway Company's line throughout the whole of Cheshire to the borders of Staffordshire. 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 "contrempts." It is possible that the writer of the anonymous letter in question may have had no grounds for his alarming intelligence, but after 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 correspondent at the Cape:—"As far as can be gathered, the Prince was in command of the men who accompanied 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 responsibility rested with him as regards the Prince. The shock to him must be dreadful. As yet no one can realize the dreadful disaster. The Prince was very brave even to a fault; and we had shuddered to hear of his having once or twice before exposed himself to imminent danger. No doubt he longed for military distinction, dear to a young soldier's heart."

Captain Smythe of the Native Contingent, who was at the battle of Isandana, 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. Captain 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 Cetshwayo 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 instruction 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 instructors 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 Famagusta, 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 protests to the head of the local Govt.

The Nihilists would appear to be full of grim humor. An address couched in terms of abject obsequiousness was recently despatched to Livadia to congratulate the Czar on his escape, but when it reached its destination there appeared the astounding declaration:—"We are intensely grieved that the assassination 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 preliminary inquiry into the circumstances alleged to have taken place on the steamship Houssa, owned in Glasgow, 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 Kroomen 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 captain 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 enquiry was to ascertain if further investigation should be held, and any action taken against the persons implicated.

The New French Cardinals and the President.

The new French Cardinals have received their berettas, according to established 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, however 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 "Introducteur des Ambassadeurs," Albe-gate, Mgr. Cataldi, addressed the President 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 president, who delivered it to the Cardinal. His Eminence then addresses the President, and his speech appears to us a model of prudence and appropriateness to the somewhat delicate circumstances. After a modest disclaimer of any personal merits of his own, Cardinal Desprez continued thus:

"Nevertheless, how can I avoid experiencing 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 services 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 temporally 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 Tertullian 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 distinguished 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 supreme 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 hesitate 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 imprescriptible rights of the church, and true patriotism 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 Cardinal Pie, who received the beretta in the same manner, and replied, concurring in the words of his most eminent colleague, 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. President Grevy's speech in reply was short.

PILLS

Old Medi-
the lead-
Life.

the blood
yet sooth-

KIDNEYS,
energy and
N SPINGS
idently re-
ing remedy
onstitution,
has become
ey are won-
all ailments
all ages and
edicine, are

MENT

ing Proi-
through-

Bad Breasts,
& Ulcers,
It effectual,
chest as salt
E THROAT,
and even
Swellings,

TISM.
DISEASE. it
Manufact-

LONDON,
of medicines
World; with
every laur-

Medicines
Hence, any
Possessions,
Counterfeits
ed.

look to the
axes. If the
ford Street,
is.

NOTICE.

reby notified
date Parties
e BOARD OF
present the
SDAYS and
eek, between
clock.

STUART,
Secretary.

Lights.

ERS.

Y GIVEN,
as been erect-
Placenta.

June next, a
set will be
above the level
be visible in

ing are of
vertical parts
d White; the

North.

West.
aratus is Dis-
with a Sin-
e whole water.

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 unsparingly 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. HIERLHY. Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.

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 concern 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 Carty, 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 names 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 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 Byrds and Gros-water Bays 200 to 400 per seim, 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

The first 1590, by Zach spectacles in The microscope after, by Jan

Newfound from codfish lous of oil, va

The Holy Cardinal B. diction and press Eugeni

The registers in Ireland last of an old ma age of 106, only 15 year says the facts

At a legal seizure the J. ing witness: rei you had? your honor, on one end Duffy on the can't say wh Pat Duffy w I am on out

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 come, by fecult to proc the squids ar fact they are tha quantities

The Ex-Br ten to the C mother, that Prince Imp few months gos.

The impor Britain have fifteen years about 400,00 this re-apor

The French fully 800,000 will be 1,000 the colors.

TEL

The yellow Memphis.

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

German Co nant over the parliament.

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 whisky 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.

July 22. 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.

July 23rd. 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, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it is no equal.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS.

I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the Public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment. These frauds 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—

'What is it?'

'It is a telegram from Paris. Traces of Brabant. Sustained credit. All will be well. There is no signature. Now what does it mean? Why should he receive a telegram that contains traces of Brabant with keeping up credit? What credit does it mean and who sends the message?'

'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 if 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 of 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 window-scotted wall. He pries, 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,
[Opposite Messrs. SILLAGUS & AIRNS.]
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.

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.

THE CARBONAR

OUTPORT

Is Printed and Office, west of St. Office, Water Street, THURSDAY MORNING, Terms - - - (Payable half)

Advertisement

Fifty cents per line, one-third continuation. Advertisements inserted half-yearly or reasonable terms. All communications to the Editor, please to be addressed to the Editor, Fisher.

J. A. F.

Harbour

ADVERT

RO

LABRADOR

(The Northern Connect with

Batt

LABRADOR

John's on

Harbor Grace -

bor; from Ba

Salmon River, a

bor, thence on

Sablon, Fortea

Bay, Chateau,

and Cape Char

PROCEEDING

Harbor to Spea

bor Bight, Dea

Purch Bowl, B

Grady, and the

Harbor, Manne

Cape Harrigan

RETURNING

navick, Advant

Harrison, Slein

Harbor, White

Bake Apple

Rigoulette, Pa

pendent, two la

Long Island

alternately.

Grady.

Indian Tick

Batteaux and

Punch Bowl

nately.

Comfort Big

alternately.

Venison Isla

Tub Harbor

ternately.

Dead Island

Ship Harbor

alternately.

Fishing Ship

Harbor Bight,

Little Harbo

Murray and

nately, and the

The following

as above except

trip in Septem

be required to

after that trip

between Bateau

for Herring Fis

J

St. John's, Jun

JUST

NEW

PROVISI

(Opposite t

Harb

The Subscrip

public of Carbo

Opened the abc

will keep on ha

assorted stock

GROCERIES

AT LOWEST

Harbor Grace,

June 19nd, 1