

Non Colonial Secretary

THE CARBONEAR HERALD, AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD
AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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

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Herald Office, Water St,
Carbonear, Nfld

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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 price fifty cents.

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 costs 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 Chattles; 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, on 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.**

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NEWS PER MAIL.

European.

Failures in the Iron Trade.

The announcement of the failure of Messrs. Lloyd & Co. and Hopkins, Gikes & Co., Limited, two large and important firms in Cleveland, whose headquarters are at Middlesborough, created on Wednesday the greatest surprise and regret throughout the north of England district, especially as it was supplemented at night by the statement that a voluntary liquidator had been appointed for the Skerne Iron Co., Limited, of Darlington. The liabilities of Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of whom one of the principal partners is Mr. Isaac Wilson, M. P. for Middlesborough, are stated to amount to nearly £400,000, whilst those of Hopkins, Gikes, & Co. approach £200,000. The latter company has been brought to a stand by the failure of Messrs. Lloyd. The company has still £130,000 of uncalled capital, and stocks, moveable plant, book debts, &c., amounting to £190,000. It is, therefore, hoped, that the suspension will be temporary. The capital of the company is £675,000. The last balance sheet showed losses up to that time of £49,000. The Skerne Iron Company, at Darlington, with £200,000 fully paid up, was turned into a limited company about seven years ago. Losses have been made during the last year of between £20,000 and £30,000. This company had also works on lease at Middlesborough and chiefly manufactured plates. Hopkins, Gikes & Co., did largely in plates and engineering work. They built the Tay Bridge and other celebrated structures. Messrs. Lloyd & Co., were chiefly owners of furnaces.

Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the annual dinner of the county bankers on Wednesday, after referring to the important position which the banking system held in this county, said he and his colleagues felt that the time had come when it might be necessary for some action to be taken with regard to the constitution of certain banks. Circumstances, to which he need not particularly allude, made it obvious that some interposition was needed, not because the legislation of former years had brought about conditions of difficulty to them. It was felt by the Government to be a matter worthy of consideration whether bankers should not be relieved of the difficulties which had been created for them by previous legislation. The Government were called on to consider the question when there was agitation on the subject, and they thought it was undesirable to foster that agitation and excitement by hasty legislation. The Government felt that though there was real difficulty to be met and overcome, yet anything like feverishness of action might produce consequences very detrimental to the best interests of the country. (Applause.) And the Government, thought it better therefore to stay their hands and wait until the agitation had subsided. He hoped that the time had now come, and that before this session was concluded the Government would be able to introduce and pass a measure which would be of real advantage to the banking community. One golden rule to be observed in banking was that the lender should not become servant of the borrower; and though it was undoubtedly to the interest of banks to assist their customers, yet it was an unnatural and disastrous state of things when bankers had to make ruinous sacrifices to keep customers on their legs for a short time before they finally collapsed. (Loud cheers.)—*Liverpool Mercury.*

On Sunday, Richard Kay, of 3, Hunt's Court, Greengate, Salford, died at the advanced age of 103 years. The deceased, who was formerly in the army, served in the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington. He leaves a widow whose age is 74.

Eaten by Famished Dogs.

The following are extracts from a letter from the Rev. G. Ginsburg, missionary to the Jews at Magador, Morocco:—We have passed a season of indescribable difficulties, misery, sickness and trial ever since I returned to my station. Hundreds, I may say thousands pressed to the gates for relief; skeletons—emaciated by hunger, almost naked, bearing traces of every possible disease and suffering—who for a loaf of bread, would be trodden down by the crush, bruised, and not unfrequently seriously injured, sometimes a leg or an arm broken in their eagerness to be the first to receive relief. When out of town on my daily walks I hardly ever returned to town without picking up a dying person, sometimes two or three at a time. More than once have I met a young man or woman coming from the town with no strength to finish the last quarter of a mile; with bruised head and broken teeth from falls in the effort to get up from the ground. The starvation was not confined to men, cattle, camels, horses, asses, sheep, and poultry have all, or nearly all perished; but the dogs have survived, and in their insatiable hunger, finding no food in towns and abandoned by their masters, who either died or left their villages in search of food, fell on human flesh. Roaming over the country in bands of 20, 30, or 50, they sometimes even attacked any human being they met and devoured him. Some 20 persons were eaten up within one mile of the town. One day I was busy by the river side, with the help of my servant, giving help to a dying young woman, when our attention was drawn to an Arab, who was being eaten by dogs. He was dead before we reached him, and had only the painful duty of burying the remains decently in the sand. There are cases which have come before me that I really cannot put on paper. More than 13,000 have in this town perished from hunger. The dead were buried not more than one span deep, and the dogs soon uncovered the earth. The sight of so much misery to our fellow-creatures has naturally affected the Europeans. Small-pox, measles, cholera and typhoid fever (the latter now raging) have succeeded each other. There is hardly a house where there is not a sick person. In the Mullah, or Jewish quarter, every house has been turned into an hospital."

A singular arrest was made in St. Petersburg on April 19. A lady and gentleman were walking arm-in-arm toward the Vosnessenski Bridge, followed by another gentleman. The lady looked round uneasily several times, and on arriving at the bridge leaned over the parapet to look at the canal. In doing this her hat fell off. Instantly she jumped in after it, but was speedily rejoined by her pursuer, who after a brief struggle brought her on shore. It then appeared that the lady was a man in disguise, who belonged to the Nihilist conspiracy, and that the man who jumped into the water after him was a member of the secret police. The lady's companion was also arrested.

According to intelligence published by the Athens newspapers the Greek Government is informed that the Turkish authorities in Epirus are forming bands of Turco-Albanians nominally for the purpose of suppressing of brigandage, but in reality to harass the Christian population. Fears are entertained of a collision, as great irritation prevails in the province. A military camp will be formed shortly in Western Greece.

The news from Zululand does not appear to be very favorable to the British troops, they having met with some recent disasters while they are also suffering from a large amount of sickness. The appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to succeed Lord Chelmsford indicates, notwithstanding previous reports, a want of confidence in the ability of the latter to successfully cope against the natives. Sir Garnet Wolseley, although a comparatively young man has seen a great deal of active service.

Provincial.

The Northeast Passage.

The news from Professor Nordenskjold's Arctic exploring expedition, if authentic, means that a north eastern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean has been accomplished. This feat will place the Swedish explorer in front rank of those daring men who have so many times braved the dangers of the Arctic region, and so often with little to show as practical results of their labors. Most of the voyagers whose attempts to reach the Pole are to seek a northern passage between the two great oceans make up the exciting story of Arctic navigation have sailed from east to west and have made the waters north of America the scene of their explorations. Nordenskjold determined to solve the question whether or not there is a navigable water north of Asia, and he has proved that there is.

It is too soon even to speculate about the practical value of his achievement. It may seem at first improbable that valuable vessels of commerce will ever undertake the passage to and from Europe by way of Behring Strait when Nordenskjold has accomplished it only after encountering great peril and after fears had been entertained that he and his ship were lost. But it must be remembered that he is the pioneer voyager over this route; and now that it is established that such a route exists, clear of ice at certain seasons, future explorations and surveys may show that the voyage may be made with comparative safety. The Jeannette expedition, which will soon sail from California, will find much encouragement in Nordenskjold's success, and will probably add greatly to our knowledge of a region which is now at least open to exploration.

A Female Lawyer.

Since that plucky, persistent little widow lady, Belva A. Lockwood, Esq., has secured by act of Congress right to plead and practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, her friends have given her the brevet title of "Judge." She is some five and forty years of age, fragile in form, with an intelligent countenance, and she was by profession a school teacher before she commenced the study of the law. She has now practiced here for about six years before the courts and in the prosecution of claims before the Departments, with success. Her friends say that she has realized over \$3,000 a year which is very fair remuneration for a practitioner. It was hard for the solemn old ducks who grace the bench of the Supreme Court to have to admit her to practice before them, and when Congress passed her enabling act they seriously conferred as to the best manner of their excluding her by making vigorous examinations necessary. Common sense, however, prevailed over antiquated prejudices, and they refrained from erecting any additional barriers. It was well for them that they did so, for the "Judge" would have gone over them all, sooner or later.—*Exchange.*

The phenomenon of "red snow" is visible near Cardwell's Summit Hotel. This snow usually confined to arctic latitudes, but on the lofty summit south of Mount Stanford there is a patch of several acres. The surface of the vast drifts, to the depth of three or four inches, is of a beautiful pinkish tint. Scientists differ as to the cause of this wonderful freak of nature, but the accepted theory is that it is produced by myriads of minute organisms. The sight of the lofty peaks covered with "red snow" is well worth a trip to the summit.

General Shields, the only general who won the distinction of having defeated "Stonewall" Jackson, died suddenly at Ottomone, Iowa, on the evening of the 1st of June. He was born at Alton, near Dunganon, on the 6th of May, 1807, so that he was in his seventieth year at the time of his death.

THE HAGUE, May 20.—The Chamber to-day, by 40 votes to 39, rejected article 1 of the Government bill relating to the construction of canals. The debate was then suspended, on the motion of the Government.

Provincial.

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

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

CLIFTON, ONT., May 26.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING

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

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

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

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

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

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, N. F. JUNE, 19.

The European Outlook.

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

EDUCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

DEAR SIR,—
I duly received your communication of last week stating that some of your subscribers in Carbonear had been asking you for information relating to Flax culture and whether or not it could be brought to perfection in this colony. In reply I have to say that at present I am not prepared to give you inquiry all the information I would desire on this important subject, but in the absence of further knowledge, I shall, in the meantime, feel happy in submitting what little I know on this question of Flax culture. There was a time, I understand, when the attention of the Agricultural Society was very much engaged towards the promotion of this branch, but it was not attended with very encouraging results. The growing interests manifested since in agricultural pursuits induced them once more to give the subject favorable consideration and encouragement, and, I understand, that to every farmer cultivating not less than one eighth of an acre of land with Flax, there has been offered by the Society the sum of 9d. per lb. of properly prepared Flax, at those periods when the fish bite best; i. e., in the dawning and the evenings. Nor is this the only evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore in such quantities; the fish are thereby fed on the fishing ground to the great damage of the fisherman. The consequence is he catches little fish, for they will not take the hook with the dead caplin on it,

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

Your truly,
TERRA NOVA.

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

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

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

Thanking you in anticipation of your valuable space.

Yours respectfully,
BACALIEU.

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

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

Yours,
CAUDLE.

Local and other Items.

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT THE CAPTAIN TOLD HIS WIFE.—
Miller, (to Captain who was giving a hat for his wife)—"Tell your wife if he wants it dressy, to put a panache of six feathers poised high on one side, with feathers curling forward; place a lizard or beetle to hold it; put another lizard on the band that covers the curtain. That's easy to remember."

The Captain—(to his wife)—"She said, if you wanted it dressed up, to put a pancake and six poisoned feathers curled up forrid, clap on some lizards and beetles to belay them with, and cover the lizard on the band with your curtain."

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

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

DAILY PAPERS.—
St. John's has the edition of the "Ledge" say will be another about the first will then have Go ahead, good success.

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

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

The "Franklin" to Messrs. W. arrived on Saturday Wednesday about one of her crew Whittle, by Clew.

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

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

The Schooner, arrived here by the "Lady Glover," on Tuesday last.

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The vegetation of a fortnight returned by the with cold weather.

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

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

So instinctive are that in their mind Which seems to To submit a cruc And catch the fish While on the ground And begin with Poor innocent By which many While some are That those who Should see that sired.

