

...the Italian nation is rest... it will receive or reject him... and it comes to the conclusion that Italy... whole, is not disposed to surrender either the Catholic Church or the Papacy... The choice for the Italian people... continues to be between religion after the Roman model or none... Were Italy able by a visit to transfer the seat of the Papacy abroad and yet remain Catholic itself, Italy would refuse tranquility at such a price.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES.

Scotch Victims of the Epidemic

By the arrival of the mail from the West Indies we learn that the deaths from yellow fever have been and continue to be many and distressing. At Trinidad, although the weather was very pleasant, fresh cases were daily reported. Mrs. Rawle (the Bishop's wife) was attacked with the fever, and a large number of Europeans were down with it. Dr. Martin, the acting health officer of shipping, was seriously ill when the mail left Trinidad. In the district around Trinidad, a number of cases were reported; but with fine weather and cooler nights and the dry season approaching it was thought and fondly believed that the habit and force of the fever would diminish day by day. The general opinion in Trinidad is that the prevailing epidemic is the ordinary yellow fever of the West Indies. A large number of young Scotchmen have fallen victims to the fever, and several from Glasgow have succumbed to its influence. A promising young gentleman, Mr. Robert Cameron, belonging to our city, died from an attack of the fever on the 14th October. Within an hour after Mr. Cameron took to his bed, a medical gentleman was in attendance, and friends were constantly by his sick bed, and everything was done that medical science and careful nursing could do. He was only ill 78 hours. Mr. Cameron, whose relative, reside in Glasgow, had only been in Trinidad about two years, but during that time he had gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he had any dealings. His funeral was largely attended. Mr. Cameron's bosom friends, Mr. Loudon, a Scotchman, attentively tended him during his illness. He, too, in a few days was seized with the fever, and died on the 23rd October, after four days illness. In the hospital and among the shipping the fever is prevalent, but at Barbadoes it continued in a virulent form. At Demerara, also, a number of severe cases were so reported.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Shortness of breath, coughs and Colds. Thousands of testimonials can be procured to prove the powers possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment well rubbed upon the Chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels these impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms, the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a course cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe.

AGENTS FOR HERALD

- The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents, attending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.
Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher.
Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERRLBY.
Beal's Cove—Mr. M. MOORE.
Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
Trillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
Fogo—M. Joseph Rendell.
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
Bona Vista—Mr. P. Templeman.
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
Bay de Verdes—Mr. James Evans.
Culler—Mr. Hearn.
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy.
HARBOR MAJN—Mr. E. Murray.
SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.
HOLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

NOTICE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence. All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Wednesday evening.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell at the time of his arrest, has not fallen dead flat on the public. In various parts of the country, tenants singly or in combination have acted on its commendation, and troubles have arisen in consequence. This was the result desired by its authors, though not so general as they anticipated; for they held that, if the tenants everywhere determined to pay no rent, the landlords would be unable to force exactions by civil process. The law as it lies on the Statute Book would, in their opinion, be inoperative against a body of men so numerous and otherwise influential as are the tenant farmers of Ireland. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues evidently considered that, even if in a few isolated cases, rent could be forced and individual hardships and cruelty thereby experienced, yet the vast bulk of the tenantry would be permitted to pass with impunity, because neither landlord nor process server would venture to become aggressive in the face of universal popular sentiment and combination. "Boycotting," they believed, would deter the average land owner from carrying the law into operation; and the action of the few exceptional landlords who would have their pound of flesh, would thus be a comparatively minor evil which the sufferer, in view of the general good, should put up with for a time.

There underlies this no rent project, the supposition that any payment of rent whatever is an injustice to the tenant, a theft of his resources, a legalized robbery. The land law, in this view of the case, is simply a penal code; any amendment of it cannot be equitable. At most it will only be less inequitable, but it will be inequitable still. If rents are not to be paid, when men have the means to pay them; the only reason can properly be that they are not due. And if they are not due, any law affecting them and based on the supposition that they can be either diminished or increased, is simply based on a fraud. Why should the British Parliament make laws regulating rents if it is theft to accept any rent at all. The only law that ought to be passed, it Mr. Parnell is right, would be one to abolish rents altogether, at least, in existing circumstances. There is no escape from this reasoning. Mr. Parnell's last move can be justified on no other ground. We have always sympathized with the tenantry of Ireland. They are a noble, generous chivalrous race. They have not unfrequently, suffered hardships at the hands of landlords, of which the bare recital causes horror. They are a cultivated keen observant people withal who proved, particularly during the last two years, that they could in a time of burning discontent,

agitate peacefully and effectively without overstepping constitutional bounds. No other nation in the world be restrained from breaking into sedition and bloodshed, if it were subjected to the strain and tension Ireland was subjected to ever since the land agitation became common throughout the land. The Irish are a patient people; or otherwise the criminal records of the past year would be stained red. The content of Europe is in chronic revolution; and yet no people within its boundaries gives expression to so many grievances as Ireland. It is no reply to this to say that the laws are good in the latter place. The people are actually more discontented than they are elsewhere; and still crime and atrocity, the usual consequences of widespread popular discontent, are of rarer occurrence in Ireland than in other misgoverned countries. Even today the peace officers of the whole island are fewer in number, than the police staff of the one city of London alone. Yet there is a danger that, notwithstanding the exertions of the Bishops and Clergy, the people may be injudiciously hurried into the commission of regrettable acts. The opinion that rent is an injustice in every case, is a pleasing, but most dangerous, doctrine. The Bishops have denounced it in sterner phrase and more pointed words. Leaving aside altogether the question of its truth, it is certain that the authorities who have force at their command and the logic of canon balls, are bound to enforce the law as it stands. Resistance to such odds even if resistance be right in the abstract, is worse than compliance. Better suffer a smaller inconvenience even if unjustly inflicted, than incur a dreadful calamity. It is to be hoped that moderate counsels will prevail; but just at present the outlook is very ominous. An utterly dissatisfied people, an insidious doctrine preached to them, their trusted leaders in jail who hitherto had guided them wisely, a continuous burning seething spirit of dissatisfaction,—these are the surroundings. May Providence avert even greater evils.

We were not a little amused to see a lengthy letter under the editorial head of the Telegram, and signed by an Elector of this town. This scribe comes forward under the pretence of defending the rights and privileges of the people of Carbonnear, and in doing so he denounces the action of our worthy member Mr. Rorke, the hon. A. Shea, and several others. And for what? Simply because they did not run head long as he (the writer would) and have half-a-dozen surveys made to give him a chance of receiving employment on the line. It was the work he wanted, not the branch. The government did not do this. No! they probably did not know he was in want of employment, and cared less. They sent a competent engineer to survey the line and he done so. The government did not tell him what route to take, all they wanted was the shortest and the best. Well, Mr. Twining surveyed, probably, what he considered the shortest and the best route. That survey had to be submitted to the head engineer, and in the meantime Mr. Twining was despatched in a different direction, and the chief engineer was expected week after week to visit and examine the locality. Now out comes M. Elector with a long rigmarele condemning Mr. Twining, and referring to a champagne supper, given by Mr. Munn, in

a very unprincipled manner. What difference was it to such an insignificant individual as Elector whether Mr. Munn gave a champagne supper or not? What had that to do with the branch in question? Mr. M. is his own master and can give anything he chooses without consulting any such individual as Elector. He also goes hard for Mr. Rorke, and why? Just because he did not handle both the Government and Syndicate without gloves and compel them to make another survey before the one made had been considered or examined by the chief engineer. This is the position we find Mr. Elector in! at his old work, trying to raise an excitement and disturbance, poor fellow, a would-be Parnell, but unlike Parnell Elector is seeking for a job, it is his fault, but very good for the town that this scribe was as usual behind time, poor fellow sad to relate, he entered the field just as Mr. Rorke had all the work done and everything arranged for a second survey. What do you say to that Mr. Elector? It is not that we are afraid of those Big Guns that we take their part, but simply to "give honor to whom honor is due," and show up such a scribe as you in your true colours and not have you sailing under a "false flag." As we have not a copy of the letter at hand we were very near forgetting the reference to us and our interview with the Hon. A. Shea, but like Mr. Munn and the champagne supper, we did not know we should consult Elector before going, so! we went independently for the purpose of ascertaining public information and we gave it publicity. We did not go as Elector will go one of those fine days with his hat in his hand and his figure in his mouth asking for a job, as we are informed he intends applying for one. In his (?) postscript he speaks of letting another cat out of the bag, we would suggest that when he do, if he would place his head instead, it would be a great benefit to the general peace and well being of this community and we would be consoled to know that at least one common disturber had his head in a bag and a more useful animal liberated.

(To the Editor of the Newfoundland.)
Sir,
Dear Sir,—In the Telegram of Saturday there is a long communication signed "An Elector" from a Carbonnear correspondent in which it is stated that "it is a matter of life and death (commercially speaking)" to have the Railway extended there.
That is all right; but what a testimonial to the value of the Railway, and of the importance with which it is considered by the people to their commercial vitality, to be published in the Telegram; and its publication of the commercial testimony of the value of the Railway; and its publication by the Telegram appears without any Editorial comment, whatever, suggesting the suspicion of a change of tactics on his part.
Is he about to wheel into line and allow this publication to be a stultification of himself and all his former writings in denunciation of the Railway? Or do the hostile sentiments of the writer to Messrs. Whiteway, Shea & Co., so commend themselves to the Telegram that the offence of being favorable to the Railway is overlooked or forgiven?
Yours, &c.,
TENDER.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR GRACE TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

As our term of office expires to-day, it becomes our duty to lay before you a summary of the proceedings of the Society during the past year.
On the 23rd December last, the Society attended the annual Thanksgiving Mass in the Cathedral.
On the arrival of our newly appointed Bishop, Most Rev. K. McDonald, on the 29th of September, the Society united with the other Catholic Societies of this town in giving His Lordship a becoming reception, and subsequently presented him with an address, welcoming him to his Diocese, and soliciting his patronage. In reply, His Lordship warmly commended the object of the Society, and graciously granted his patronage.
The Treasurer's accounts, just read for your information, show that the receipts for the year amount to £132 12s. 7d., and the expenditure to £115 11s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £17 1s. 2d.
We regret to record the death of an old and much esteemed member, Mr. Michael Hartery, one of the founders of the Society, who filled the office of 1st Assistant from the formation of the Society till his death. His memory will be long cherished as an exemplary member and zealous supporter of the cause of Total Abstinence.
From the Report of the Guardians of the Juvenile Society, which has been just read, we find that that Society has made but little progress, that year—a fact that we much regret. We would earnestly impress on the minds of the members of the parent Society the necessity of rendering all the assistance in their power to promote the interest of the juvenile body.
We are glad to notice that the Society's Band is in a very satisfactory condition.
Our warmest thanks are due to our Spiritual Director, Very Rev. D. Falconio, O.S.F., for his increasing interest in the welfare of the Society; and to the other Rev. Clergymen for the kind assistance which they render on all occasions.
In conclusion, we thank the members for their kindness and attention; and earnestly beseech Almighty God to bless and prosper the cause of Total Abstinence.
Respectfully submitted,
A. T. DRYSDALE,
President.
JAMES GRAHAM,
Secretary.

I remain,
Yours, &c., &c.,
G. J. BATTCKOCK, P. P.

(To the Editor of the Newfoundland.)

Sir,—In addition to the accidents so correctly reported in the Telegram as caused by the iron horse—a creature altogether untried to this country—I beg to state that to day two hens were nearly killed at Magoty Cove crossing. They had never "seen the likes" before, and went too near the ugly brute, to examine it, with innocent female curiosity. One of them may recover, being only in hysterics; the other is under treatment with but a poor outlook. Not a single hen has laid an egg in Magoty Cove since the snorting of the iron beast commenced. The inhabitants are going to join in an action against the Company, for the loss of their eggs.
But this is not the worst. This afternoon, at Kings Bridge crossing, a Torbay man was passing having a bag of "hard tack" on his cart. The iron brute came up at the moment, struck the cart, burst the bag, and crushed through its contents. The bag had the letter "M" on the outside. Strange to say, not a single biscuit was broken or injured, though the big wheels went over more than a dozen—showing the solid compact character of this native manufacture. What a jaw-power it required to grind this article, when twenty-five tons of iron passed over it without making any impression! The Torbay man remarked as he gathered it up that "be gorra he expected to find it all in powder, but the hard tack was too many for the steamer on wheels."
I leave the public to judge where all this is likely to end,
Yours truly,
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RAILWAY NOTICE.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY will not recognise any CLAIMS on account of purchases, unless they are authorised by the Chief Engineer, or
A. SHEA,
Agent.

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