

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, October 28th, 1881.

No 21

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE:

Is Printed and Published from the Office west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every FRIDAY MORNING.

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All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and publisher;

E. J. BRENNAN
Herald Office, Water St.
Carbonear

BOWDEN'S Sewing Machine Depot
SAINT JOHN'S.

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

Sewing Machines,

Manufactured by the Britannia Sewing Machine Co., England.

OF THE SINGER PATTERNS.

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

SAMPLES may be seen at Mr. JOHN FOOTES'

CALL AND SEE THEM.

An entirely new Machine of American Manufacture will shortly be introduced

"THE LIGHTNING SEWER."

The New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine

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He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marbles, and is now prepared to execute all orders in this line

N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any part of the Provinces of the United States

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MEALS served at all hours and at lowest prices. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the sign of the COFFEE POT, No. 248 Water Street, St. John's.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE LAND PREMISES AT CARBONEAR.

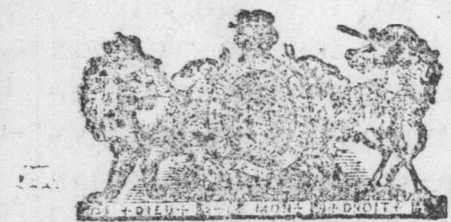
By the Subscriber,

THAT DESIRABLE Waterside Property

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

Apply to

RICHARD MCCARTHY,
Oct 14.



ROUTE OF THE LABRADOR MAIL STEAMER—1881.

THE LABRADOR MAIL STEAMER KITE to leave St. John's on the 5th July, calling at Harbor Grace, thence direct to Battle Harbor.

PROCEEDING NORTH.—From Battle Harbor to Spear Head, Francis Harbor, Big Light, Square Islands, Dead Islands, Venison Island, Bolsters Rock, Punch Bowl, Batteaux, Indian Tickle, Grady, and then direct to Indian Harbor, Turnaway and Nain, (to this last named Port only two trips will be made.)

RETURNING SOUTH.—Calling at Cape Harrigan, Hopedale, Lilly Island, Turnaway, Black, Strawberry, Mannock's Island, Long Tickle, Roger's Harbor, Adnavic, Ragged Islands, Jigger Tickle, Cape Harrison, Sloop Cove, Sleight Tickle, Holton, Emily Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Tickle, Indian Islands, Pack's Harbor and Independent, two last places alternately.

Long Island and Southeast Cove alternately.

Grady, Black Island each alternate trip. Indian Tickle, Domino and Batteaux alternately, Punch Bowl, Seal Islands and Comfort, Big Light alternately.

Bolster's Rock, Venison Island, Tub Harbor and Snug Harbor alternately.

Dead Island, Scrammy Bay, Ship Harbor and Fishing Ship Harbor alternately.

Francis Harbor Light, 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 Batteaux and Healy Harbor, for Herring Fishery news.

The steamer *Plover* will leave St. John's on the 18th July, and fortnightly during the performance of the Labrador Service and will make the usual calls in the Straits as follows, connecting with *Kite* at Battle Harbor:—

Salmon River, Blanc Sablon, Forteau, Lance-au-Loup, Red Bay, Chateau, Henley, Chimney Tickle and Cape Charles.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

St. John's, 2nd July, 1881.

Miscellaneous.

THE LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION.

(From the *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19.)

The 'Independence of Ireland' received during the three days, the homage of distinct resolutions and of braggart orations. This was another necessity imposed by the paymaster on the other side. Not that there is any 'lip service' in the respect thus paid to high treason. It is no secret that many of the Land-Leaguers are rebels in heart, and entertain towards the Constitution a hatred as keen as if they had expressed it by treasonable acts. The League is, in fact, a Convention which has avowed American Fenians as its supporters, and unavowed Irish Fenians as its principal directors. It contemplates no cessation of the struggle, even were every landlord in Ireland sent into penitential exile. Then would be commenced the more naked agitation for independence, not for the simple repeal of O'Connell, or the Federal Home Rule of Mr. Butt, but for complete separation. Some Irish Members of Parliament have occasionally endeavored to represent the present Irish party as seeking local privileges something analogous to State rights, but the cleverest Mr. Ficing, both-ways in the clique could not induce the present Convention to accept a resolution endorsing their views. Were even a moderate patriot to propose to-morrow an Ireland under 'sovereignty' of the Queen the proposal would be rejected. High treason and sedition alone can secure Fenian friends, and the Dublin actors play to a Transatlantic gallery. One alleged excuse for the bitter hostility to England expressed in many speeches last week was the continued detention of 'the suspects,' but Mr Parnell and his friends must think that we have short memories, for it is easy to remember that before the Coercion Act was passed the denunciations of England were quite as fierce. It is also extremely doubtful whether the leaders desire the release of the imprisoned Leaguers. By their tone they seem more anxious to get themselves in than to get their friends out. A leader really animated with sorrow for the fate of the incarcerated men would have done much to affect the Government's decision. He might have adopted a tone of moderation and good feeling on the morrow of the passing of an Act in describing which a New York paper justly says, 'There is no law on the statute-book for this or any other country at all comparable with this in its beneficence to the poor man.' But such a change would have had two dangers: It might have won the liberation of the prisoners, and thus pacified Ireland, while it would have damaged the fire and checked the contributions of the Fenians across the seas. Mr Parnell, therefore, prefers his own policy of hate as keeping open the wounds of his country, and securing a flow of American subscriptions. When will Ireland repudiate a programme so dishonest and so disgraceful?

(Times, Sept. 19.)

On Saturday the Convention of the Land League dissolved, after three days of rancorous declamation, by professional agitators and American emissaries. On the same morning Mr. Forster arrived in Dublin. He finds there a state of things as uncompromising as can be for the future state of Ireland. Those who profess themselves the representatives of the Irish agricultural population have just condemned the Land Act without trial. The word has been passed to ignorant and prejudiced followers that they are to ignore the benefits of the Act, unless it is found to admit of impossible and unjust interpretations. Certain 'test cases,' selected by the Land League, are to be brought by that body before the Courts constituted under the Act. If the Land Commissioners decide, for instance, as they inevitably will decide, that the tenant's improvements, with respect to which his rent is to be assessed, are only to include those he inherited or purchased, the cry of Mr Parnell will be that the

Act is a failure. He may or may not first allow the tenants to derive all the benefit they can from the Act before he pronounces against it. Whatever the 'fair trial' which, apparently ironically, he announces he will accord to the Act, it is manifest it will not be 'fair' in the only sense of the word which concerns the peaceful part of the community. No successful appeal to the Land Act will be suffered, if Mr Parnell has his own way; to pacify the discontented. The reduction of rents, even to the minimum of the Land League, would not satisfy the agitators, nor would the abolition of landlordism—or rather of the present landlords, for a change of proprietors this year or next cannot affect the course of natural laws. The avowal of the Leaders of the Land League that their ultimate object is an Irish Parliament sanction, the continuance of the continuance of riot and outrage. Such is the assistance which Mr Foster may expect from one quarter. If we turn from the head of the extremists, from the central league to its branches, violence and mob law are hardly less rampant than they were at the close of last year, the period of which they were at their worst: The winter months, with their long dark nights and enforced idleness, are a black season in Ireland when agitation is rife.

(Morning Advertiser, Sept. 19.)

It is no new thing to hear Mr. Parnell outdone in the character of political irreconcilable by his own confederates. However wild and impracticable his theories and his aims may be, he urges them in calm, deliberate, and for the most part guarded terms. Not so with his less cold-blooded accomplices. More than one of these men used language in the course of the proceedings which laid them open to the operation of the Coercion Act. This was especially the case with the foreign firebrand Redpath, who, once around him, vented himself from that shelter in a style worthy of O'Donovan Rossa himself. The Government have, no doubt, good reasons for letting this important rowdy run his rig, but it certainly is not calculated to increase the respect of the disorderly for the law, or the fear of the disaffection of the power they provoke, to see this Yankee swashbuckler defying one and the other. The Convention, having met to endorse the policy of the Land League, carried out its work. It was resolved to maintain the League until the 'root and branch abolition of landlordism' has been accomplished. Other resolutions were adopted declaring for national independence, for the repeal of the Protection Act, for the development of Irish industries, and so on.

(Daily Chronicle Sept. 19.)

At the opening of the proceeding on Saturday. Mr. Parnell informed the Convention that an agreement had been arrived at, by means of which the support of the labourers would be obtained for the Land-League. A representative of the labourers is to have a seat on the Executive Council of the League, and the title of the organisation is to be extended, in order to indicate the extended scope of its future operations.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY NEAR THE FOREST OF VRAN-YO-SELO.

A MONASTERY ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS AND EIGHT MONKS MURDERED.

A shocking murder was committed a fortnight ago at a monastery near the forest of Tranyo-Selo, in Hungary. This monastery, which was inhabited by eight monks who were believed to be very wealthy, was attacked by a band of brigands, but an alarm having been given a body of soldiers came to the rescue. The brigands endeavored to barricade themselves in the monastery, and exchanged several shots with the soldiers, who were more than an hour before they could force an entrance. When they did get in

they found the monks lying gagged on the floor, but could find no trace of the brigands. After the monks had been set at liberty they informed their deliverers that the brigands had escaped by an underground passage leading from the cellar into the forest. The soldiers at once searched for the passage, while the monks went off to the chapel to give thanks for their deliverance. The soldiers, having explored the cellar, and having failed to find the door of the passage, came back to ask one of the monks to act as their guide; but they were nowhere to be seen. In the course of further investigations, however, they found the dead bodies of the eight monks in a small room, and the mystery was then solved. The brigands, seeing that they could not escape, had murdered the monks and hidden their bodies in this room, having first stripped them of their clothes and put them on themselves. They then gagged one another to deceive the soldiers, and while the latter were searching in the cellar had made off to their fastnesses in the forest.

The 'Herald's' London special says:—Gladstone's two speeches at Leeds on Friday occupied eight columns of the Times. The point of Friday's oration lies in this significant threat aimed at Parnell and League. 'The resources of civilisation are not yet exhausted,' which being translated means that if they, Parnell and the League, persist longer in creating a reign of terror in Ireland, the coercive policy of the Government will be intensified, and the League will be put down by force. The Premier used unusually strong language against Parnell. After praising the method of the agitation used by O'Connell, and comparing it with the present system of Parnell, he expressed his appreciation of the conduct of Dillon, who, although condemning the Land Bill, refused the responsibility of leading Ireland toward chaos. He characterised Parnell's preaching in Ireland as an enlarged gospel of public plunder, as advocating lawlessness and crime, as condoning Irish American assassination literature, and as an effort 'to stand as Moses stood between the living and the dead' not as Moses stood to arrest, but to spread the plague. Parnell has long been tacitly recognised as the Irish leader, says the *St. James's Gazette*, 'but Gladstone first gave public and official acknowledgment of the fact. He has, in fact, formally elevated him to the position of a rival potentate, challenging the attention of the world to the fact that the struggle between law and anarchy in Ireland has become a duel between himself and Parnell.' The Irish papers criticise the speech sharply. The *Freemans Journal* says:—'English statesmen await the death of patriots before seeing any virtue in them,' and asks pertinently why the Premier keeps the very men imprisoned who compels him to give Ireland the Land Act.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH BISHOPS.

DUBLIN, September 30.—The following is the text of the important manifesto on the subject of the Land Act and the state of Ireland which was issued by the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland after their meeting at Maynooth College. Seventeen Archbishops and Bishops were present at the Conference:—'Influenced by the same deep solicitude for the welfare of their flocks which moved them at their last general meeting in April to solicit the Government to the Land Bill which was then before Parliament, the Bishops of Ireland consider it their duty to debate at the present meeting that the new Land Acts is of great benefit to the tenant class, and a large instalment of justice for which the gratitude of the country is due to Mr. Gladstone and his government, and to all who helped them to carry this measure through Parliament. The bishops earnestly exhort their flocks to avail themselves of the advantages derivable from this Act, believing that it rightly used it will bring present and substantial benefits; and help them to obtain the rights, social and political which they justly claim. The bishops would also urge the tenant farmers to use the means provided in the Land Act, and every other means in their power to improve the condition of the laboring class. The bishops avoid themselves of the opportunity to call on their clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and intimidation, which can only come from enemies of the people, and appeal to the laity to prove to the world that they bear their country and their faith by seconding the