

gave chase, and the would be assassin, on finding himself pressed and exhausted, blew his own brains out. For days he had been hiding under hedges and in the fortifications. Woute, a Belgian locksmith, who when the religious orders were expelled from Lille, volunteered to force the locks of the convent there. He was consequently rightly "boycotted" by the townspeople, with the result that he became a bankrupt and fled to Belgium. In revenge he sent six boxes to various families. One of these on being opened exploded and injured several persons. The other boxes were found to contain bombs filled with powder arranged to explode on opening the lids of the boxes.

(Newfoundland Correspondence of Montreal Gazette.)

St. John's, Sept. 21.

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

It was not known, on Sir Wm. White-way's arrival, what amount of success had attended his efforts in connection with the French Shore question; and it was only after a day or two that the gratifying intelligence spread that he had achieved a striking victory, and that the greatest difficulty in the way towards the occupation and settlement of the island had at length, after half a century of almost hopeless negotiation, been completely removed. I telegraphed the Gazette immediately the substance of this settlement, which has diffused such general satisfaction here. It is well known that by ancient treaties the French have certain fishing rights along one half of the island, and these they have so pertinaciously maintained, in an exaggerated form, that the imperial authorities have till now refused to permit the Government of Newfoundland to make grants of land or issue mining licenses along this portion of the coast. The effect was to lock up the best half of the island and keep it in a wilderness condition. Its fertile lands were unoccupied, its mineral treasures were untouched, though the treaties excluded the French from any territorial rights and assigned the sovereignty of Great Britain, yet, lest we should trench on the French fishery privileges, the imperial authorities were deaf to all our appeals, and refused to sanction settlement on that part of the island. The injury to the colony has been most serious, and more than all other causes, this policy has retarded the prosperity and progress of the country. At length, however, has become convinced that a needless and cruel wrong was inflicted on Newfoundland by the course so long persisted in, and the old policy is now and forever abandoned. This change has been brought about partly by the pressure of events and very largely through the firm and honest representations of Sir William Whiteaway, who has at last succeeded in convincing the authorities of the necessity of revising their policy. The change has been brought about very simply and without any negotiations on this point with the French Government, by exercising the sovereign rights which Britain always held but kept in obedience. By a despatch from the Colonial Office our Government are now authorized to make grants of land or issue mining licenses on any part of the so-called French Shore, and the settlers there are to send representatives to our local Parliament. Thus by a stroke of the pen, we are possessed of complete territorial control of this portion of the country, which is now being incorporated with and becomes an integral part of Newfoundland. All difficulties in the way of settlement are now removed. Mining licenses, hitherto granted provisionally, and pending settlement of the question, will now take effect. Of course such reservations are made as will secure the French the enjoyment of all the fishing rights to which they are entitled; but there will in no way impede agriculture, lumbering and mining. By far the finest lands are on this part of the island, and it is believed that the mineral treasures are enormous. The immensity of the boon we have thus obtained can hardly be at present estimated. It is a virtual settlement of the whole question, for other matters will adjust themselves. What we mainly wanted is now granted—liberty to occupy the soil and develop the resources of the country. We have no desire to deprive the French of any treaty rights, and there can be little doubt that this measure of justice will tend to promote a better understanding between our people and the French. Among the many services rendered by Sir William Whiteaway, this undoubtedly will be reckoned the most important.

No new thing under the sun—except that the Esterlock Steel Pen Co. are every year bringing out new styles of steel pens to meet the popular demand. In the meantime, their standard reliable pens are having a larger run than ever. All the Stationers keep them.

Holloway's Pills.—This cooling Medicine has the happiest effect when the blood is overheated and a tendency of inflammatory action is set up in the system; one Pill taken shortly before dinner does away with the indigestion, illness, and flatulency—indications of a weak stomach; or disordered Liver. A few Pills taken at bed time act as alteratives and aperients, they do not relieve the bowels but regulate every organ connected with them, overcome all acrid humors; and encourage a free supply of all the secretions essential to our well-being. Holloway's Pills thoroughly cleanse and perfectly regulate the circulation, and beget a feeling of comfort in hot climates and high temperatures, which is most desirable for preservation of health.

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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.

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NOTICE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies 10 cents.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Wednesday evening.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Lonest labor—our noblest heritage"
CARBONEAR, OCT. 21, 1881.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

The root of the Irish difficulty lies deeper than is supposed by those who imagine that a new Land law is the only thing necessary to restore peace and prosperity. It is found in the fact that the prices of beef and bread have grown much cheaper than they were; and consequently, tenants who rented lands years ago cannot pay their rents at the price they now obtain for these commodities. They depended on crops to meet the landlords' bill; and the crops, they estimated, would command the same prices that were current at the time in which they entered into possession of their holdings. In the meantime, rapid strides were being made in the development of trade between Britain and North America. Vessels were yearly fitting out in large numbers to transport the agriculture products of the new world to the old. Owing again to the facility, with which cattle can be raised on the immense prairie ground of our West and North West, the price of beef ceased to be the prime factor in the Irish tenants' calculations. American flour and beef met him in his own market, at

his door so to say, and was there retained at a price sufficiently remunerative to the shippers indeed, but entirely below any figure the same articles can be produced for in the British islands. A succession of bad crops concurring with this unlooked for importation of bread and beef, naturally made the case of the tenants nearly desperate. They were forced to give to the landlords nearly double the quantity of material, to amount to a given sum of money; and thus the requirements of themselves and their families were proportionately stinted. Only by great exertions and most judicious care was a famine warded off. This lay at the foundation of popular discontent.

It is much to the credit of the Irish people—and a better people, all considered, does not this day exist on God's earth—that discontent so extensive did not break forth into sedition, and sedition culminate in disobedience, rebellion, and all the calamities that are usually settled at the mouth of the canon. "Boycotting" indeed became common; but it is not as yet authoritatively decided that the process called by this name is unconstitutional. Actual crime of a heinous character was of remarkably rare occurrence in circumstances that were so aggravating. Nowhere else in Europe would so much dissatisfaction result so innocently. Evils less in magnitude paved the way for the French Revolution and the reign of terror. The conspirators of Europe who seem to mould entire nations at will, have less plausible grounds on which to base their fiery appeals to the people. In Ireland, a whole nation was seething with anger; an entire population was excited to the highest pitch against the ruling authorities, fierce manifestoes in burning words were scattering broadcast from this side of the Atlantic; and still there was no wild outbreak such as that which is periodical in nearly every part of the European continent. There were a few agrarian murders; or rather in a population of five millions, there were a half dozen cases of homicide, which are supposed, but have not been proved, to have been due to the Land agitation. What is certain is, that some of the reputed instances of agrarian murder, were solely due to private vengeance, excited by actions that had no connection whatever with Land laws or leagues. This in justice must be said of the Irish people.

Their faith, their morality, their deep spirit of religion, their profound attachment to ecclesiastical superiors, saved them from the excesses into which other nations, without one half their generosity, drifted during the last third of a century. The records of the law courts does not exhibit a catalogue of criminal actions, as dark as that of many a civilized territory of equal population in time of profound peace. This is principally owing, we have just said, to the deeply religious spirit of Ireland; but there is another favorable and promising element to be taken into consideration. The Irish people know how to agitate

constitutionally. Oppression has taught them the value of all the rights and privileges of freemen; they understand precisely how far they may legally go; and they appreciate fully the important strength of a united, firm, constitutional demand. They have power at the hustings and they can exercise it judiciously. Their representatives in Parliament may be comparatively few in a house of 652 members, but few as they are, they form a controlling power between the two great parties that divide British politicians. No government can stand that will utterly ignore them, that is if they be united and avail themselves of all their strictly legal advantages. It was this feature that forced the last Land Act out of the present Ministry; and it is this feature which will hereafter modify it for the better, if, on working, it prove insufficient to meet the necessities of the future.

Mr. Parnell has made the first great mistake of his life. He went further than the wise portion of the people, headed by an illustrious and patriotic episcopacy would follow him. The consequence is, that he is in prison. But we may rely on this, that no government would venture to interfere with his personal liberty, if he did not first alienate, to some extent, the hearty sympathy of the majority of the nation. He has done a great work in his day, and he will no doubt, if he be spared, do a still greater; but he must first put himself in line with the great solid bulk of the people. Ireland is essentially a Catholic nation; and it is not in the nature of things that any politician can continue to be successful, if he cut away his ship from Catholic moorings. He must go with the Church authorities or suffer shipwreck. The Bishops of Ireland, and nearly all its representative men in public life, have accepted the present Land Act as a good measure, so far as it goes. They are willing to give it a fair trial; and were there not the deeper difficulty that we have indicated in our opening remarks—a difficulty that makes itself felt in England and Scotland too, and in fact in nearly all Europe—there is no immediate reason why, for a time at least, the last Land Act should not confer very great benefits on Ireland and its generous people. After nearly 800 years of misgovernment, tardy justice is at length making its appearance. There is a blue spot in the lowering sky, a silver lining to the ominous cloud of English rule. Unfortunately it appears only when stern circumstances of another character are forcing themselves on public attention.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of Carbonear Herald.)

Carbonear, Oct. 20, 1881.

Dear Sir,—

I have before me the St. John's Telegram containing the letter signed Justice, from which I learn that our mail management are about to be altered. He commences by saying:—

"It was with much regret the people of the North Shore of Conception Bay learned a few days ago that the mail service arrangements, which at present are perfectly satisfactory, will shortly undergo a change."

Now I believe this report to be unfounded, as I fail to see any just reason for the alteration. The people of Perlican are treated better by the government than those of the nearer settlements, namely, Western Bay, Northern Bay and Island Cove, who must content themselves with weekly mail communication. But probably much will have more. The reason for this more I cannot understand, as it is my opinion Old Perlican would very often be like Fresh Water, it would bring the mail carrier miles out of his way for one letter or newspaper, and the request is to absurd to be granted. Just imagine Old Perlican with tri-weekly mail service and the other settlements have to do with an irregular weekly mail. There are two propositions which I will offer for the consideration of the public interest in this matter.

1st.—By having a mail carrier at Island Cove, instead of Cape Pit Cove, to connect with the Adams' Cove mail man, and the Island Cove mail man to go weekly to Bay-de-Verde; that would be an advantage to many and injurious to none; as it would give the people of the North Shore as far as Island Cove some weekly mail communication. Leaving the people of Old Perlican with their weekly and alternate mail.

2nd.—Let the Government, if Perlican be a pet place, make a post-office of it and have Labrador and

other mails intended for, say from Bay-de-Verde to Harbor Grace, be landed there and despatched to their several places by the mail courier who would be able to get them at Perlican between 9 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and the mail could be delivered all the way along to Harbor Grace that day, or next morning early, instead of the present system of having it wait until Friday after it passing our door we might say on Tuesday.

I remain, Your obedient servant. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Local and other Items.

The Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. D. M. McGregor, D.D., left home this morning for Harbor Main and St. John's. There is to be a profession of a nun at the former place on Sunday, and he desires to be present at the Christian Brothers' bazaar in the latter a day or two after. He intends to return before the end of next week.

Messrs. R. Campbell & Sons, Picton, shipped to Newfoundland and Great Britain a week or two ago, 1 after the value of \$9,000. This firm lately sent building material to Newfoundland, with which to erect a tannery in that colony.—C B Advocate.

We take the following extract from the Halifax New Era of Sept. 24th:—

"Mr. Eidershausen, whose enterprise in developing copper mines is well known, is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Alpha Copper Mine at Polson's Lake, Antigonish County."

We (Standard) are sorry to learn that the catch of cod-fish on the Labrador coast will be over one third less than that of last year; and the herring catch about one half. The steamers Commodore, Iceland and Greenland had succeeded in securing partial cargoes of herring—but, however, without some difficulty.

We hear of the loss of three vessels more than those reported in our columns some weeks since. The first was the Mela, chartered by Messrs. Bowring Brothers to load fish. Having taken part of her cargo at Ship Harbor, she was proceeding thence to Piusent's Arm; when, on the night of the 7th inst., during a squall from the north-east, she struck on the rocks off Square Islands, her crew then abandoned her. She, however, cleared the breakers; and the crew agitated her, and got her under weigh. Shortly after, she struck on the opposite side near Scrammy. She was then run into Piusent's Arm in a sinking condition, the water being up to the cabin floor. The crew then took to the pumps; but the water gaining on them, they went on shore and gave information about her condition. A survey was called upon her and the vessel and cargo were ordered to be sold. The hull was purchased by Captain John Bartlett for £30, and the cargo (1700 qds. fish) for 3s per quintal.

The Mela was an English schooner commanded by Captain Griffiths who came up from the coast in the Kite. The next loss was that of the schooner Clara Mary, Kennedy, master, owned by Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co. This craft was lost on the 24th inst., at White Bear Arm near Cape Charles, whilst on her way home. She sprung a leak, was condemned and ordered to be sold, and was bought by Mr John Deover of Trinity Arm. She had on board about 250 qds green fish.

The third craft lost was the Charlesina, Lewis, master, Messrs. J. & W. Stewart owners. She was getting under weigh on the morning of the 6th inst.; misty day, went on shore; she had no fish on board as she was laying up all the summer, she was condemned and sold, her purchasers being Messrs Sullivan and Kennedy of head of this Bay.

We are pleased to be able to say that there was not one single case of drowning on the coast of Labrador throughout the whole of the fishing season.

A Standard correspondent writing from St. John's says:—"The fishery in Placentia Bay, especially on this shore, is nearly a total failure. I find the people in the dregs of poverty; men with families are buying a pound and a half of flour at a time with green fish, thus you may fancy the prospect for winter. I see nothing for us but starvation at our own doors."

By T

A commercial firm was formed by fax merchants. A fire here destroyed three buildings, including the Duke's. Ireland is quipped in the press. The head Office has been transferred. Thirty-five in Cork yesterday. Immense loss reported as the storm in Germany, to be twelve level, and the wreckage. The French march on Kair. One hundred hundred and one million were lost in the late gale. A destructive Alexandria, Egypt.

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Portrait Size of With his Auto himself to be \$7.00 Single Copy of Auth each picture. Summ & 119 Alon

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