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### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

PARIS, March 6 .- O'Kelly, member of the British Parliament, in an interview here, stigmstized the Phonix Park murderers, but declared that Burke, as a permanent representative of Cartie government, was to have been the sole victim. He said if Parnell's land return bill was rejected, Parnell would resign and go to America.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—The police have selzed a number of rifles and asyonets on the premises of a shopkeeper here. The officers were investigating the doings of some Fenians.

DUBLIN, March 7 .- At a meeting of the local board at Swineford, Ocunty Mayo, it was reported that great distress prevailed in the district. Over thirty persons in the poorhouse are suffering from famine fever. Seven hundred names are on the list of persons needing relief. The distress is the greatest since 1847. People refusing to enter the workhouse are dying for want of food.

Patrick Hennessy, charged with complicity in the assassinations, has been discharged. It is reported that McCaffery has turned informer.

An election writ has been issued for Tipperary, to replace Dillon.

LONDON, March 7.—The statement of O'Kelly that Parnell intends to resign his seat in Parliament and proceed to America in the event of his land reform bill being rejected is unfounded.

The Times' Dublin despatch says it is rumored that Patrick Egan has left Paris with the Land League securities. The police are tracing him. It is believed he has gone to Spain.

Capt. O'Shea writes to the Daily News defending Parnell against Forster's attack in the House of Commons. He says that immediately after the Phoenix Park murders Parnell draw up an address announcing his retirement from political life, and was pre-valled upon by his friends, only with great difficulty, to alter his mind.

Paris, March 7.—The decision in the case of Byrne has been postponed until after the Cabinet Council on Friday.

The postponement of the decision in Byrne's case has been made in order that papers forwarded by the Attorney-General for Ireland, justifying the demand for extradition, may be

The Procureur has informed Byrne that the charge of connection with the Phonix Park murders has been withdrawn, but a new charge of complicity in the attempted murder of jaror Field and Judge Lawson has been from James Carevi a meeting of "Invincibles" in Dublin in August, 1882, at which Brady, Mullett and Carey were present. Byrne professes complete ignorance of the doings of the "Invincibles," and says he never met Peter Carey, Brady or

Dublin, March 8-Judge Johnstone, in opening the Sligo Assizes, congratulated the jury on the diminution of agrarian crime.

Jenkinson, director of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, states that Egan has been under police supervision for some time; that he left on Thursday unknown to the police. Jankinson believed Egan fled because he thought that if Sheridan was extradited important evidence would come into the hands of the authorities. Three letters from Exan were found on Carey's premises. dated in October and November, 1881, at which time the "Invincibles" were estab-One letter expresses the hope that Carey will succeed in the work he has on

BALLYDEHOB. March 8 .- Hodnett, a son of the recently sentenced Bantry agitator, has been arrested on a charge of mailing a parcel of dynamite to Earl Spencer.

Pasis. March 8 -- Byrne was released this evening, the authorities not deeming the case one for extradition.

Mondon, March 10 .- It is stated that Frank

Byrne is going to America. In committee of supply in the House of Commons the item for te salary of Mr.

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was agreed on by a vote of 156 to 15. The Irish members raised the question of the relief of distress. The Times, commenting on the latter of

Captain O'Shea, M.P., in which he seeks to defend Mr. Parnell against the attacks made in the House of Commons by Mr. Forster, says :- " The letter of Captain O'Shea will not alter the deliberate judgment of the country. The efforts of the writer to fasten charges of inaccuracy on Mr, Forster will not serve his cause."

Soon after Easter Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P. for Mayo, will move a resolution with regard to the distress in the west of Ireland, and will ack Parliament to assent to a plan for the relief of the afflicted districts. Bir Baldwyn Leighton will second the motion.

Paris, March 11 .- Frank Byrne intends to settle down in the United States.

HAVRE, Merch 11 .- The English police allege that John Walsh, whose extradition is asked, was seen in Phonix Park the night of the murders.

evidence of whose complicity in numerous

organization acting against the Government in Ireland, and connected with the Phoenix. Park murders will be brought to justice. No real clue has yet been found to "No. 1." With that exoption every person who ever has taken a prominent part in the plots for com-mitting assassination in Ireland is known to this matter are soon expected. The im- the greatest possible importance to the muda. Moreover, the New York police had pression prevalls that the Government has country. Thanks to the eloquence of the made out such a case against sheridan in the noble lord the motion was defeated.

papers sent to New York that the American Government will not be able to refuse extra-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—The Land League of Philadelphia made arrangements to-night to hold the annual National Convention on April 25th and 26th. Parnell, Davitt and Egan are expected. The Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall will be engaged.

DUBLIN, March 12.—The trial of the murder conspiracy prisoners begins in April. They will be tried on three counts, namely: the Phonix Park murders, the attempted murder of juror Fleid and conspiracy. The Government has ordered prompt measures for the relief of the starving people in Lough-

It is stated that before Egan quitted Ircland he handed the Land League funds and documents to Parnell, Biggar and McCarthy.

Boston, March 12.—Patrick Levy, a passenger on the steamer "Samaria," was arrested on arrival here to-day, on a charge of killing Patrick Hurley, a farmer in Mullingar, Ireland. Levy confessed the deed to officers of the steamer. Hurley hired a farm over the head of an evicted tenant, and Levy was induced by the payment of twenty pounds (by whom he would not state) to kill him. Lovy says he never was suspected of the murder, and left Ireland to seek employment here. His aunt resides in New York. Levy, in an interview, denied the twenty pound story, and said the murder was committed in a drunken quarrel.

London, March 12.-Lady Florence Dixle denies Sheridan's statement, that in charging Parnell and Biggar with not accounting for £152,000 of the Land League fund she acted as the tool of Piggotte. She does dot know Piggotte, and never saw him.

Two more pistols and a box of cartridges were found in the River Liffey yesterday. The detectives are of the opinion that members of the assassination societies who have become terrified by the evidence adduced are taking this means to rid themselves of the evidence of crime.

### CAREY AND THE MURDERS.

Dunlin, March 12.—A letter is published from a former member of the Home Manufacturers' Association, giving an account of the Association. On Tuesday evening, May 9, 1882, it appears that a resolution of abhorrence at the Phoenix Park crime was proposed, and the writer of the resolution wished to add a clause of sympathy with the victims of the assassintion. Carey entered the room while the matter was being discussed, and he asked, in an excited manner, what was going on. The preferred against him. The Procureur has chairman informed him, and he said: "I her propose a vote of symp brother, Peter, showing that Byrne attended | the victims of Belmuliet," referring to an aifray which had occurred between the people and the police on the previous Friday evening, in which a couple of boys were shot. Utilmately the resolution of abhorrence was carried, and the sympathy amendment was

Some ourious incidents are now coming to light regarding the demeanor of the prisoners since the murders and prior to their arrest. It is stated that Kavanagh made no secret of the fact that he drove the car. He used to ask people how they would like to sit on a car and see two men murdered and then drive the murderers away. He was always, how-ever, regarded as half crazed, and his friends thought he had been brooding over the details of the orime then known to the public. Daniel Curley was not long before his arrest, walking up Sackville street with some fellow-workmen, when he remarked that he would soon be the owner of at least half that street. He, like Carey, was a mason; but after the murders he became a master builder, but met with little success.

Mrs. Carey, the wife of James Carey, when questioned as to her busband's position, states that the informer, Smith, will give evidence relative to some plots in which Carey was involved, the disclosure of which will certainly create a sensation and probably implicate some persons of high standing, now unsus-peoted. Her husband at present occupies the cell formerly allotted to Mr. Dillou, M.P. Here he daily receives his wife and children, and is supplied with excellent food, as well as with cigars and other comforts. He is still completely in the dark as regards his future life; but his wife hopes to be able to continue in Ireland should the country settle down. In a cottage at the back of Carey's former residence the police have taken up their quarters, the front of the house being guarded day and night by marines.

PROVING AN ALIBI. PARIS March 13 .- Documents have arrived showing that Walsh arrested at Havre was not in Dublin at the time the Phoenix

#### Lord O'Hagan's Defence of the Irish Sisters of Mercy.

Park murders were committed.

Catholic interests in Ireland are safe in the House of Lords as long as Lord O'Hagan is present. The Earl of Longford brought forward a motion virtually condemning the appointment of a Sister of Mercy as teacher in a national school open to non-LONDON, March 11.—The Dublin authori. Catholic children. Some remarks made by ties are chagrined by the flight of Egan, the Lord Oranmore and Browne, whose antipathy to everything Catholic is of the rampant type, brought Lord O'Hagan to his feet. In the crimes is rapidly accumulating.

brought Lord O'Hagan to his feet. In the Gladstone is most sanguine that the entire course of an energetic speech he said it was well known that the people of Ireland loved and respected the Sisters of Mercy, who have the protection of poor children at heart in a manner that no other teachers have. If Iraland was deprived of conventual teaching she would be deprived of teachers whose services were beyond all praise and all price, and a

The last hours of the Great Infidel-Sgrue at his Death Bed as related by Billiop Fenwich of Boston.

at his Death Bed as related by Biggoop Fenwich of Boatom.

[Philadelphia Press.]

A short time before Paine died I was sent for by him. He was prompted to this by a poor Roman Catholic woman, who went to see him in his sickness, and who told him, among other things, that in his wretched condition if anybody could do him good it would be a Roman Catholic priest. This woman was an American convert (formerly a shaking Quakeress), whom I had received into the Church but a few weeks before. She was the bearer of this message to me from Paine. I stated the circumstances to Fr. Kohlman at breakfast, and requested him to accompany me. Aftersome solicitation on my part he agreed to do so, at which I was greatly rejoied, because, I was at the time young and 'inexterienced in the ministry and glad to have his assistance, as I knew from the great reputation of Paine that I should have to do with one of the most implous as well as famous of men. We shortly after set out for the house where Paine lodged, and on the way agreed on a mode of proceeding with him. We arrived at the house. A decont looking elderly woman (probably his house-keeper; came to the door and asked whether we were the Roman Catholic priests. "For" said she, "Mr Palne has been so much bothered of late by the other denominations calling upon him that he has left express orders with me to admit no one to day but the clergymen of the Roman Catholic clergymen of the Roman Catholic clergymen, said the lady, after having taken her that we were Roman Catholic clergymen, she opened the door and showed us into the parior. She then left the room, and shortly after returned to inform us that Pa'ne was asleen, and at the same time expressed a wish that we would not disturb him. "For," said she, "he is always in a bad humor when roused on't of his sleep; "the better to wait a little till he be awake." We accordingly sat down and resolved to wait a more favorable moment. "Gentlemen," said the lady, after having taken in the special subjection of the subjection of the su [Philadelphia Press.]

very desirous that we should afford him some relief in his state of abandonment, bordering on complete dispair. Having remained thus some time in the parior, we at length heard a noise in the adjoining passage way, which induced us to believe that Mr. Paloe, who was slok in that room, had awoke. We accordinally proposed to proceed thither which was assented to by the woman, and she open dthe door for us. On entering we found him just getting out of his slumber. A more wretened being in appearance I never before beheld. He was lying in a bed sufficiently decent of itself, but at present besmeared with dirt; his look was that of a man greatly tortured in mind; his eyes haggard, his countenance forbidding, and his whole appearance that of one whose better days had been one continual sceneo debauch. His only nourly himent at this time we were informed, was nothing more than milk punch, in which he indulged to the full extent of his weak state. He had partaken, undoubtedly, but very recently of it, as the sides and corners of his mouth exhibited unequivocal signs of it, as well as of blood which had also followed in the track and left its mark on the pillow. His face, to a carfain extent, had also followed in the track and left its mark on the pillow. His face, to a carfain extent, had also been besmeared with it. The head of his bed was against the side of the room through which the door entered. Fr. Kohlman, having entered first, took a seat on the side near the foot of the bed. I took my seat on the same side nearer the head. Thus in the posture in which Paine lay, his eyes could easily bear on Fr. Kohlman, but not on me, w thout turning his head.

As soon as we had seated ourselves, Fr. Kohlman, in a very mild tone of voice, informed
him that we were Ruman Catholic Friests and
were come on his invitation to see him. Paine
made no reply. After a short pause Fr. Kohlman proceeded thus, addressing himself to
raine in the French language, thinking that as
Paine had been to Franco he was probably acquainted with the language (which was not the
fact,) and might better understand what he said
as he had at that time a greater facility, and
could express himself better in it than in
English.

as he had at that time a greater facility, and could express himself better in it than in Knglish.

"Mocs Paine, j'al lu votre livre initiale L'Age de la Raison, ou vous attaque l'ecriture saint avec une violence, rans borres, et d'antres de vos ecrites publics en France, ct j's suis persuade que—"Paine here interrupted him abruptly, and in a sharp to ent voice ordering him to speak English thus: "Speak English, man; speak English," F Kohiman, without showing the least embarrassment resumed his discourse and expressed himself heartily as follows, after his interruption, in English; "I have read your book entitled 'The Age of Reason' as well as your other writings ara ust the Christian religion, and am at aloss to imagine how a man of your good sense could have employed his talents in attempting to undermine what, to say nothing of its divine establishment, the wisdom of ages has deemed most conducive to the happiness of man The Christian religion, sir—""That's enough, ir, that's enough," said Paine, again interrupting him. "I see what you would be about; I wish to hear no more from you, sir. My mind is made up on that subject. I look upon the whole of the Christian scheme to be a tirsue of absurctias and lies, and Jesas Christ to be nothing more than a cunnin; knows and impostor."

I elt a degree of horror at thinking that in a very short time be would be cited to appear bofore the tribunal of his God, whom he so shook ingly biasphemed, with all his sins upon him, Cont nued on 5th Page.

## AN ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE

THE PRINCESS LOUISE. HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 2 .- A week ago two men were arrested here on suspicion of having come out from New York with the express intention of shooting at, and pre-sumably hitting, the Princess. The whole matter of the arrest was very quietly managed. The men could give no secount | sel, thanked him and bade him farewell. The of themselves. Though they went round armed with revolvers, they had no oredentials about them in the shape of incipient comsumption rants. Then the executioner fixed the noose blind either mysslf or any of the English bronchitis, or even nervous prostration, to es. about their necks, and black cosps on their people to the duty of patience, justice and tablish a fair claim to a right to stay in Ber. heads. The religious exhortations were again sympathy in our thouguts, words, and deeds

this has led the authorities here to a determination to lock the men up till the Princess shall have gone.

Cortain it is that great vigilance is exercised over all the movements of Louise. Last week, for example, a public reception was given to her in St. George's, twelve miles from Hamilton. Two roads led to the place, and it was impossible to learn by which she would either go or return. Indeed, she reback by water.

## CATROLIC DOCTRINE APPLAUDED.

An Elequent Dominican in the Pulpit of Notre Dame, in Paris, The second conference delivered at Notre Dame by Pere Monsabre the eloquent Dominican, was presided over by Mgr. hichard, Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Paris. The preacher continued to develop the acctrine of the Sacraments. After heatily referring to the certainty, superadded sanctity, and efficacionsness of the Sacraments, wich formed the subject of the Isst conference. Pere Monsabre described the Divino economy by which God. In his adorable designs, marked out man as an individual belonging to a great religious family devoted to His worship and to the recaption of His graces. Every society raquires a head; and Jesus Christis Himself the Invisible Head of the Church. The manifestations of this Headship are made by a visible priesthood. The duty of every priest, however humble, is to offer up the sacred things of humanity to God, and to despense the sacred things of God to humanity. To God he will offer up the prayers and sacrifices of man. To his fellow man he will be the ambassador of truth and grace. To carry out his mission with due guarantee the priest and the faithful both require signs—the priest to hold the pledges of his sacred ministry, the Christian to feel an assurance of the workings of grace in the soul. A sacrament is an inscription upon our living bodies. It is made by God Himself through His ministers, and it symbolizes the mysteries of which our souls are the sancturies. Here followed a burst of eloquence which it would be hard to transcribe, so full is it of the verve and originality which characterize Pere Monsabre. Brimful of the theological correctness of the Angelic Doctor, it was yet so sparkling and topical that at its conclusion The second conference delivered at Notre

THE COMGREGATION APPLAUDED LOUDLY,

THE COMGREGATION APPLAUDED LOUDLY, and were rebuked sternly. "Honor to the sacraments!" cried the preacher with emotion. "It is the flag of Christian fraternity. The flag is that by which we recognize a nation. Upon it are written her history, her laws, her institutions, and ber life. We surround the flag, and we defend it at the pearl of our lives. And as we gaze at it we know that France is there. Floating in the breeze it symbolizes France; and torn to pieces in the thick of the fight it still calls forth our patriotism, and makes us cryont vive ta France." The conclusion of the conterence was devoted to a description of the progressive preparation of the Christain Sacraments by the sacrament of the Old Law, which were signs of coming prace and falliment embodied in the Incarnation and the Church.

## PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Loss of the 88. "Navarre"-Over Sixty

Lors of the SS. "Navarre"—Over Sixty Persons Drowned.

London, March 9.—The SS. "Navarre," bound from Copentagen to Leith, fundered during the galeyesterday. Lighty-one persons, mostly emigrants, were on board, only 16 were saved. Four male emigrants and five other passengers were rescued and landed at Hull. Ex of the crew and 10 passengers are saved. The survivors say that on Tuesday. 200 miles from Christian Land the 'Navarre" was struck by a heavy sea, the cargo shifted, and on Wednesday the fore-hold filled. When a fishing smack approached the "Navarre" ten men took a boat and boarded the smack, letting the small boat so adrilt. The smack sailed around the missing steamer, but, having no boat, was unable to render assistance. The emigrants were clinging to the rigging, the sea washing over them. Another smack soon arrived, when 15 of the "Navarre's" men endeavored to reach her in another boat. It was swamped and all the occupants drowned. The smack arrived at the spot only in time to rescue six persons, who were struggling in the water as the 'Navarre' foundered. Miss Alexandra Holz, and a Swede who was bound for Minnesota, and who lost his wife and four children, have arrived at Hull. Manuall saved is an emigration agent, belonging to Brooklyn.

Mannall, who for three-quarters of an hour clung to a piece of timber, states the "Navarre" pumps were useless. Ali on board baled the vessel as much as they could. The captain seemed stopified. He was hurt on Tuesiay, and from then until the vessel sank drank to keep up his spirits. A survivor s'ates there were only five cork jackets aboard the "Navarre" vannall says the large boat which the sallors took away without attempting to rescue any one would have held thirty persons or more. There were twenty-five persons on the "Navarre" ween she sank, who made no effort to sare themselves. Mannall charges the captain with cowardice, and says that many more might have been saved.

cowardice, and says that many more might have been saved.

## EXECUTIONS IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 9 -McGloin and Majore were nung in New York at 8 12 a. m to day. Both were pronounced dead at 822 s. m. Majore killed his wile and mother-in-law, and McGloin murdered Louis Homer. Meiore awone at five this morning and dressed himself with care, but McGloin had to be awakened half an hour later. Both said they felt well, and seemed anxious to devote every moment of the remaining hours to religious conversation and exercise with their spiritual advisere. Futhers Duroquet and Anadetus went to their cells and jointhem in prayer. The men then went to the chapel of the prison to attend Mass, and, as they passed under the gallows, McGloin bore the sight with firmness, but Majore burst into tears and burled his face in his handkerchief. A number of boys and women prisoners were gethered in the chapel. Both the condemned men attended to their devotions with the greatest apparent plety. Mejore acted as clerk to Father Durequet. Both men partock of chapel to their cells both again passed beneath the gallows, but neither seemed to notice it. They spoke a few words to acquaintances and the keepers on the way to their cells. Their demean rawas calm and collected. Shortly afterwards they partook of breakfast with apparent reliab. McGloin conversed pleasantly with his counreligious ministrations were resumed and continued until the reading of the death war- rible wickedness, of those men may ever

two deputy sheriffs, and by his side was the priest holding the Crucifix before him. Majore recited the Litany of the Saints in a loud, clear voice.

#### THE ARTHABASKA MURDER.

ARTHABASKAVILLE, Que., March 10 .- The trial of Joseph Chabot, for the murder of the farmer Ayotte, was concluded yesterday afterturned by neither, but suddenly embarked on noon. The jury, atter some minutes' deagunboat that had been sent round, and came liberation brought in a verdict of manslaughter, after which the prisoner was sentenced by Judge Plamondon to ton years in the penitentiary. The Court was then adjourned till October, Blanchette and Orr, the two other prisoners accused of complicity in the crime for which the two Chabots have been convicted, being admitted to bail.

# THE POPE'S LETTERS TO THE EM-PEROR OF GERMANY.

PEROR OF GERMANY.

I.

Your Majesty: At the last opening of the Prussian: Landtag your Imperial and Koyai Majesty expressed to your people your heartfelt joy at the re-establishment of irlendly relations with the head of the Catholic Church. Your utterances were so kind toward us that they were exceedingly agreeable, and we are forced to tender your Majesty our especial thanks. We do so with heartfelt satisfaction.

Since the beginning of our Pontificate our confidence in the noble and generous nature of your Majesty has been so great that we felt sine of the return of religious peace and tranquitity of conscience to the people under your powerful sceptre, and now the re-establishment of diplomatic relations and the interest which your Majesty evinces strengthen our hopes.

Your Majesty's long experience and high good sense teach you the necessity of the observance of religious duties by the people for the fulfilment of those which fall on them as citizens and subjects. This is especially the case at present, when scolety is shaken to its very basis. We can assure your Majesty that the Catholic Church is animated by a similar spirit, and, unless obstructed, the has the will and the power to extend it everywhere. It is our earnest, desire to have the holy influence of the Church used for the advantage of both the people and the Gevernment, and for such a purpose to seal relations of friendship and peace.

If the imperious duties of the apostolic ministry, filled with responsibility to both God and man, force us to ask that the new ecclesiastical legislation of Prussia, at least in the points essential for the existence and life of tha Catholic religion, may be definitely softened and improved, your Majesty, far from ascribing it to a lack of conciliatory disposition, will please acknow-edge that we ask it in the interest of neace which could not be true and ladding were it not established on a solid foundation. This pacification, while it will satisfy one of the most ardent desires of our heart, and bind with st

From the Vatican, 3d December, 1882.
To the Imperial and Royal Majesty of William
I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussiz.
LEO, P. P. XIII.

I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prumsiz.

Leo, P. P. XIII.

II.

Your Maissy: The letter which your Imperial and Royal Majesty sent us last December by the hands of Signor Schlozer. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Prussia to the Holy See, has confirmed in us the hope, a long time entertained, of a complete settlement of the religious controversies in the kingdom of Prussia. The readiness of your Majesty to co-operate in a revision of ecclesia-tical legislation indicates the conclusion of a complete agreement at no distant date. For this favorable disposition of your Majesty we express cur thanks and satisfaction.

We have directed our Cardinal Secretary of rate to write a note to Signor Schlozer, which note we believe has already been brought to the knowledge of your Majesty's Government. In that note we desired that the royal Government should be assured of our will, manifested on many other occasions, to permit the Bishope to notify the Government of the candidates selected for the pastoral benefices. And in order to get nearer to the views and wishes of your Majesty, we have also made known our disposition, after the requisite notification, to fill up the parishes actually vacant, without awaiting the complete revision of the existing laws.

We have, however, asked meantime that the measures now binding the exercise of the ecclesiastical power and ministry in the instruction and education of the clergy be modified, because a modication, we believe, is indipensable to the very life of the Catholic Church.

She desires that her Bishops snall have the power to train and instruct ner sacred ministers vigitantly and according to the spirit of the Church. The State could not exact less than this for its own functionaries. A rea-onable freedom in the exarcise of ecclesiastical power and in the ministry for the welfare of souis is also an essential element of life in the Church. It would be useless to nominate to parlahes new candidates, if they were forbidden to act in conformity with the d

mutual wishes, Meantime we pray your Maj sty to accept the repeated expression of the fervent supplications that we do not cease to raise for the full prosperity of your Mejesty and of the imperial and

From Vatican, 30th January, 1883. To His Majesty Imperial and Royal William Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Leo, P. P. XIII.

## LADY F. CAVENDISH.

A letter from Lady Frederick Cavendish was read at a meeting of the Skipton Liberal Assocation. It was written in answer to a request of the Boy -8. Lloyd, who had asked permission to dedicate to her a permou 'upor the assassination of the late Chief Scretary Lady Frederick Cavendish says :-The Dublin disclosures do indeed teach the

awful lesson contained in the last verse of the third chapter of II. Samuel. You will, I am sure, forgive me if I beg. you, before sending the MS, to the printers, to look through it the Holy Secrement. On the return from the diret with the special view of seeing it there is any word that could be turned halo a desire for vengeance. You will readily understand how I must shrink from any such feeling. I would rather, as far as I reversuity may, adopt the Lord's prayer on the cross what they do." The law, I know, must take its course for the sake of the unhappy country itself. I pray that neither the unspeakable greatness of my sorrow nor the ter

#### GREAT SCHEME FOR IRELAND.

Proposed Ship Causi From Galway to: Dublin.

Sir Edward Watkin, Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, England, has recently proposed as scheme that is fraught with immense advantages to Ireland, namely, the cutting of m. ship canal clean across the country, from Galway to Dublin. This is an old project, and was a favorite one of Tom Steele and O'Connell. Its enormous importance to the shipping of the world can be seen at a glance. The dangers of the English Channel, the most fatal sea in the world would be cut off, and at least one day saved in the time now consumed between Liverpool and America. A number of English and Irish papers have discussed the project. The Dublin Freeman's Journal deserves great credit for its early and able advocacy of the plan. The English papers recognize the practicability of the work, and the advantages which it would confer; but they all harp on the one theme, that in the present alleged lawless condition of the country.

English capital could never be attracted to: it. The London Daily Telegraph discusses the dangers which English Ministers would run from assassination committees and dynamite plots on the borders of the canal. Of course this is very good padding for a leading article but there is not much sense in it. Manifestly, at present, the scheme is to large too be undertaken by private capitalists. Hooner or later it will most certainly be done, for the traffic between England and America is increasing by leaps and bounds, and the value of saving

a day is too great to be long overlooked.

The Dublin Freeman says:—The work would be gigantic no doubt, but so would the corresponding benefits. There is no serious engineering difficulty in the way. It is purely a question of money. The distance, as the bird files, is, perhaps, about one hundred miles. The highest point to be cut through for a canal, would be about two hundred feet above the sea level. A full day would be saved between America and Liverpool. This would in itself represent an enormous money gain without estimating the saving of life and property from wrecks. At least a millionprobably a good deal more-acres of box would be rendered capabable of reclamation and conversation into good pasture land. The land reclaimed recently from the Zuyder Zee is estimated to be worth £70 an acre. Why should not thoroughly reclaimed Irish land be worth at least half? On the works might be profitably employed the surplus labor of Ireland for years. On the reclaimed land the laborers and their families could be planted. The plan, it feasible, would receive the support instead of the opposition of English shipowners. Its effect on Iteland politically socially, commercially, would be incalculable. It would cost, perhaps, flity million pounds. Competent engineers say that haif the sum would suffice |. The reclaimed land would be worth nearly the money. These are vaguely some of the arguments for the scheme. We want to know some againts it outside the probable impossibility of inducing the English Government to do anything really big and effective in connection with Ireland.

The London Daily Telegroph says that the very agitators who have frightened capital away now come to England as beggars for it. The Freeman says: We certainly did not advocate the Canal in this manner. If the representatives of Ireland were permitted to manage their own finances they would not need to go to England at all. If the clause in the Act of the Union which provided that separate accounts should be kept for the twopountries, and that the contributions towards: the Imperial Exchequer from Ireland should only bear a fixed proportion to the entire, were observed, the surplus revenues now taken from this country in defiance of thatcompact—taken from the poorer country torelieve and to augment the resources of the richer-would more than do the work. If the Government would consent to introduce an Act of Parliament by which the representatives of Ireland would be empowered to pledge the credit of Ireland alone as a guarantee for the work, and to carry it out, we would not need to go to England for onehalf-penny. That is our answer to the false assertion of the Daily Telegraph, that we are begging for English money. It the Imperial Government insists upon retaining the control and management of Irish funds, then we have a right to call upon the Imperial Government to discharge their duties. If they will relinquish their grip of the purse strings and leave Ireland . imply to contribute her fair proportion to the Imperial Exchequer, and to manage her other finance as she pleases, Ireland will never appeal to the Imperial Exchequer for anything and Ireland will be well. able and perfectly willing to procure the money necessary for this and other schemes. or the development of the country.

## THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

Lornow, March 6. - The complete Badical programme is very well brought out by Mr. Renry Labouchere in his article in the Fortnightly. He is known to express with substantial accuracy the views of one member of the Cabinet, consequently the politicians read with particular interest his demand that the Whigs shall be handed over to the Conservatives, without even an exception in favor of the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Labouchers styles the Whigs "emasculating traitors, no longer to be tolerated within the Badical fold." His programme in detail calls for equalized electoral districts, triennial Parliaments, the reduction of the Crewn's income, the abolidon of the House of Lords and of the Established Ohurch, the passing of a slaw-limiting the amount of land to be held by any one person, the saddling of taxation exclusively upon the rich, and, of course, local self-government for Ireland. All this is a decided staggerer for the moderate Liberals, but, after all; Mr. Lisbouchere's article represents very accurstely the opinions of many leading Radioals LUCY CARCLINE CAVENDISE. and probably of the popular party generally.

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