VOL. XLI., NO. 11.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

FATHER MATHEW.

Montreal Celebrates the Centennial of the Great Irish Apostle of Temperance.

Father McCallen's Eloquent Discourse on the Evils of the bunday seller, let him be sent to prison.

Liquor Trade. Liquor Trade.

The Evening's Entertainment-A Splendid Programme-Music and we have a law forming the sale of in-Addresses-Father McCallen, Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., and Dr. Hingston speak on the Life and Work of Father Mathew.

was fittingly celebrated in Montreal, as will be seen from the following description of the proceedings, On Sunday morning shortly after 9 o'clook the rooleties assembled at St. from the tyrant Intemperance, who had so long Ann's hall on Ottawa street, and, after some minor preparations, a precession was formed is the following order:

St. Gabriel's T.A. and B. society.
St. Ann's T.A. and B. society.
Pather Mathew banner. St. Patrick's T.A. and B society.

Tue procession was a most respectable and imposing one. The members of the societies wore there badges and the St. Ann's society officers looked well in their handsome new regalia, which was worn for the first time. The route taken was by the way of Young. William and McCord atracts to St. Anna Christian mortification, and, as such, must not abuse your patience—finally, then, have prove agreeable to Him Who, from the crib to we not in the best interests of our people the William and McCord atracts to St. Ann's the R.v. E. Strubbe, and entered the church which was filled to the doors, the organ who has given self abnegation as a characteristic mark of his true disciple. "If any man will and other Irish airs. The sacred edifics was man add shot the total attribute to the sacred self-sacred self-sa and other Irish airs. The sacred edinos was may add that the total abstinence pledge faith-decorated with numerous flags and harmerets, fully observed is the only infallible remedy and the high altar was handsomely adorned with lights, flawers, etc. Seats of honor, arranged in front of the altar ralls, were ranged by the honorary vice-president of easily from the use to the abuse of intoxicating occupied by the honorary vice-president of the convention, the Hen. Edward Murphy; cause can never be advanced by exaggeration and at the sacrifice of truth. Though total the vice president. Ald. P. Kannedy ; Mr. Joseph Paelan, vice prosident St Gabriel's T.A. and B. society; Mr. J. J. Castigan, secretary of the convention; Mr. J. S. Railly, treasurer; Mr. M. Starkey, vicepresident St. Aun's T.A. and B. society, the delegates of the convention and the other offi se bearers.

The celebrant of the Mass was the Right Ray, N Z Lorrin, Bishop of Pembroke; the assistant priest, Rav. L D. Marechal, V.G., administrator of the archdiocese; the deacons of honor, Ray, Wm. O'Mears, paster of St. Gabriel's and Ray. Father Banckaert, O.S. S.R.: the deacon of office, Rav. J. E. Donnelly; the sub-deacon, Rav. G. L. H. Leolere, of St. Anthony's; master of oere-monies, Ray. C. Martin, of the Palace. There were present in the sanctuary the Rev. Father Dowd, of St Patrick's; Rev. Father Catula, of St. Ann's and others.

Ray, Father McOall in preached the following elequent sermen, which was listaned to during its delivery with the most rapt attention by the thousands who filled the sacred edifice. It will well repay careful perusal:

THE SER WON-

This day shall be for a memorial to you, and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your

generations with an everlasting observance.—
[Exodus, ch. xii., 14.]

Very Rev. Administrator, My Lord, Rev.
Fathers, Beloved Brethren: We are gathered here to day to calebrate the gentenary of Father M thew's birth—a man raised up by God to deliver our people from the modern Pharach of Intemperance, just as Moses was selected for the deliverance of the Israelites from the tyrant Pharaoh of Egypt. It is consoling to reflect that God approves of such celebrations; for they serve to make us remember the blessings which in all times He has deigned to confer by the ministry of His chosen servants upon the human race. The world itself, though generally so cold and heartless and ungrateful, is not unmindful of the birthday of the heroes, of the men who, in the dark hours of the nation's trials, have nobly sacrificed time and health and talents, even life itself, for the uation's welfare. As Catholics, as Irishmen or sons of Irishmen, as members of our societies of Temperance, we would prove false to our faith, our country and the noble cause which we advocate, were we to fail to coleorate this birthday feast and to keep it a memorial from generation to generation with an everlasting observance. However warm our devotion to the cause of Temperance, our efforts in this direction (let us humbly make the confersion) pale into insignificance in the presence of the untiring, unselfish and successful labors of the great apostle whom we honor on this day. Born October the ten h. 1790, ordained a priest on Easter Saturday, 1814, it was on April 10th, 1838, that Father Mathew began the special work of his apostolate. From the hour in which he signed the total abstinence pledge till that of his death, he labored night and day for the success of the cause which he had so much at heart. God crowned his labors as He never before nor since has crowned the labors of any

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. Ireland, England, Scotland and the United States were the successive theatres of the bateles which he waged against drink. Like Peter, the hermit, and St. Bernard, preaching the crusades for the deliverance of the Holy

The Contenery of the Raw. Father Mathew | Land from the hands of the infidel, Father Mathew, by his earnest, sincere and euchusias tic presching of the Temperance crusade, gathered around the bauner of Local Abstinence legions of m:n, women, and even children, who by word and example were to deliver their land held in a bject slavery. His disciples were to be counted not by teny but by hundreds of thousands, and it is his glory, as I hoppit is his crown, that not only was his pledge administered to greater numbers than that of any other T-mperance advocate, but that the pledge which he administered was more universally and faithfully observed. However interesting it might prove to follow the footsteps of Father Mathewas he travelled from city to city and from country to country, conferring the blessings of sobriety on homes made desolate by drink, I shall leave that grateful task to one of the speakers of to-morrow evening's accial cale bration, and content myself on this occasion with a few words on the cause which Father that they will forfeit their license if we can Mashew advocated, and on the best means of prove a case against them. securing its success. That cause is Tota!

Abdingue. Total abstinence is the practice of l'quers. Les us remember, however, that our abstineno- is an infallible remedy against intemperance, it does not follow that total abstainers

> Well meaning temperance advocates have maintained that the use and sale of intoxicating quors are in themselves sinful. Neither pro position can be defended by scripture or To my mind such assertions weaken reason. To my mind such assertions weaken instead of strengthening our cause. It is the abuse, not the use, of any of God's gifts which constitutes sin. The efforts of temperance men should therefore be directed to the elimination of the abuse of liquor selling and liquor buying as practised in this city of Montreal. The discussion of this phase of the Temperance question will enable us to place our cause and the true means for making it a success, in their proper light. Our legislators, if they are true to the best interests of their constituents, not only have the right, but are in duty bound to protect us from the adulterated beverages which are manufactured and sold under the name of liquor in the various groceries and saloous of this city. Much of the evil arising from the use of intoxicating drink can be traced to the ingredients which enter so largely into the dulterated liquors sold to our people. rapidly is not the brain affected, the body diseased, the health shattered and an irresistic ble craving created in those who indulge frequently in drink. Why are our legislators so slow in passing an inspection law in this matter. ter? The butcher who disposes of tainted meat, the druggist who compounds an injurious prescription, the baker who adulterates his food products, are set upon by the law and severely punished. And meantime the salconkeeper can send men home day after day mental, physical and moral wrecks, premature victims for the grave, and do this with an impunity which it is simply appalling to contemplate. Why this is simply appalling to contemplate. Why this liberty, (might I not say unlawful license,) to one case of our citizens which is accorded to no other? Let us then demand a law for the inspection of all liquors manufactured and sold in our city. And let the law be rigidly enforced, not only by fines but by imprisonment. It is a just law and as citizens we claim the right to demand it of our legislators. Experience having taught that the liquor trade combined with the grocery offers such facilities to

THE ONLY TEMPERATE MEN IN THE WORLD

WIVES, MOTHERS, SISTERS, DAUGHTERS, to procure intextcating drink which so often drags them from the high plane on which man's love, respect and veneration have placed them, down to the lowest depths of infamy and degredation, can our representatives at Quebec turn a deaf ear to the appeals to often made to them for a law separating these two trades? Do our legislators really respect womanhood? so, why not protect it, save it from the blighting, withering influence of the passion for drink? If love for our temperance cause has no inflaence with our law-makers let the name of mother, wif, sister, daughter, touch their huarts If we must have drunkards among our men, let it not be said that Quebec and Montreal refused to protect womanhood from this shams. No woman having any self-tespect will enter a saloon to purchase liquor. To the grocery, therefore, may we true to its legitl mate course the passion for drink observed, alas,

crated by the drunken orgies of so many of our citizens? Can we, as Oatholics, look on unmoved at such desecration? Why tolerate this abuse? Why, I again ask, allow the trans-gressors of the Sunday law go to ur punished? What right has the saloon keeper or the grocer to have his side door or back gate in such practical use on Sunday, even during the hours of service in church, while other marchants keep their place of business closed. Why do the officers of the law shut their eyes to these in fractions of the law? Fines for such infractions are of little avail. Imprisonment for first offence and cancellation of licence after third GRAND MASS AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Offence will prove a just and successful check to offence will prove a just and successful check to the desceration of the Lud's, day which all Christian men so earnestly deplote. One party in this city was convicted seven times in one year of selling liquor on Sunday. He paid fines aggregating \$550, and yet never closed his place of the place of a single Sunday. We have a Sunday law. And since fines have failed to check the avarice of gious feelings be not outraged by the sight of men ut der the influence of drink on the Lord's Let the saloons be closed from 7 p.m. Saturday till 7 a m. Monday.

> TOXICATING LIQUORS TO MINORS Should it not be rigidly enforced ? The clergy then who dares to unite in marriage without the parents consent two parties one of whom is a minor will be punished by law. How seld in are men punished for selling intoxicating drink to minora! How can anykaloon keeper in conactence deal out to young people still in their teens the liquer that will blast forever lives to full of promise to the young themselves and to their country? There is not a father or mother who gets the breath of liquor from the lips of a child but should at ones prosecute the would be murderers of their boy. As a matter of fact such prosecutions are rare, and we may therefore conclude that the law against selling to minors is little better respected than the Sunday law. We of the clergy who are so often brought face with the evils growing out of the unlimited and unchecked liberty of liquor dealers to sell when and to whom they please would fail in our duty were we not to raise our voice against so crying an abuse. I have said before and I repeat again: Are there ten liquor dealers in this city who during the past twelve months have never sold a glass of intoxicating drink to a minor or to a well known drunkard? If there are let us have their names and the promise

prove a case against them.

Finally—for however practical and useful the subject which we are discussing may be, I must prove agreeable to Him Who, from the crib to the cross, led a life of mortification and of valuatory suffering for the sine of men, and who has given self abnegation as a characteris object to this reduction. On the one side, the government, because, say they, our revenue will be diminished; on the other the salon keeper, because, say they, you unjustly rob us of our means of a livelihood. To the members of the government I reply: Reduce the number of saloons but impose a higher license tax so as to double your revenues. It has been done elsewhere. It certainly might at least be tried in Monorcal. Pailadelphia in 1837 had nearly six thousand saloons for its million of people. Now for more than a million of people it has only 1300, and yet by raising the tax from \$50 to \$500 it has more than doubled its revenue. I might add to this the saving in courb and juil expenses by recalling the fact that in the first year of high licenses in Philadelphia there were 8,000 less convicts than in the year preceding high license. And the same is true of many other cities in which high license has been tried PERHAPS WE ARE ASKING TOO MUCH OF OUR LEGISLATORS.

May they not pay heavily, five years hence, for their courage in passing laws reatricting the liquor traffic if the raloon influence should be exerted to rob them of their seats in the halls of legislation ! I cannot believe, I do not believe, that the majority of our legis laters are to be influenced by such ferra. And while there may be a few who dare to say privately that the saloon keep as have stood by them on the day of election and they in turn will stand by the sale of persons and pullifolan who would make such as well a one of our daily papers over his own signature would be at once branded as a hireling and coward, certainly he would not deserve the name of a conscientions statesman. sent in Parliament not the saloon keeper but all the citizens of their electoral district. These have rights that must be respected. During five years the seats in parliament cannot be contested. And if to the mass of citizens the legislator gives the protection of a high license law and a diminution of saloons in this city, the increased number of sober grateful men will take good care that their friends in par-liament will not suffer by having followed the dictates of an enlightened conscience and will return them with increased majorities to the halls of legislation. But will not higher license prove an injustice to a number of saloon-keepers who will thus be driven out of the business? Not more so than taxes are to men of other avocations who after a life time spent in one business, find themselves, through the taxes imposed upon their plant and upon the products of their labor, obliged to seek another means of livelihood. Not more so than to the property owner who is obliged by law to abate at his own expense, sometimes very heavy ex pense, the nuisance which endangers the health or well being of his neighbors. Why is it that the saloon-keepers must be always treated as a privileged class? Do not the great majority of the saloons in this city prove a majority of the satobas is the chip prove nuisance to their neighbors by endangering the health, sye the very life, of both the drunkards who sally forth from these drinking houses and the poor victims of the drunkards fury, in

the drunkards own home? What is it robs the laboring man of his hard earned money? Liquor. What is it robs his home of juy and comtern ? Liquor. What is it impoverishes his family? Liquor. What is it steals away his reaminy: Liquor. What is it seems away pre-reamon, his averageh, his manhaod, his self-reamed? Liquor. What crime fills our ornhan asylums, our jails our reformatories? What crime brings so many idlers on our streets? Intemperance. WHAT CRIME CAUSES MOST TEARS TO FLOW,

most hearts to be crushed, most homes to be made desolate? What orime most leads men to other crimes? Intemperance, Intemperance begets impurity, dishonety, sloth, anger, revenge. What crime, in a word, robe man so effectually of the image of his God, and stains mate cause one passion for drink coerved, same in too mady of the women in this drivy. Let us his soul with its own infamy and the infamy of have a law separating the grocery from the liquor trade.

We have a Sunday law. Is it enforced? I and desolation brought upon so many of our we have a Sunday law, as it enforced: 1 and described brought upon so many of our surfaces of Canada, they found as section 14, would like to say yes. But love for truth makes divices by the too numerous saloons and "Alockolic, fermented and other potable licensed places of the city, we are told we will liquors sold or offered for sale shall be deemed the instance in increased in a manner injurious land.

a reduction of the number of exloons, we strive to lessen the temptations of men who want to be temperate, but are too weak to fight the battle with such fearful odds on the side of the enemy. Legislation to be just must consider the needs, the interests of the many, not of the few. Therefore, let us have fewer saloous, as few as passible, and let not all of them be located at the very doors of our labouring people, but scattered at great distances over the city. Tous only can our honest men of boil manage to reach their homes without tempta-tion alluring them from the path of duty at

O my brethren, awaken from the dreadful apathy in which the liquor traffic, as practised in Montreal, has left so many of you, its citizens. In this Father Mathew centenary year lend us a helping hand in our efforts to make you a sober, presperous people. Let it not be said that while your brethren across the sea, in your own dear island home, are rallying under the banner of their bishops and their priests (with an enthusiaem like to that manifested by their futbers fif.y years ago,) to do battle against the demon, drink; while your brethren in the United States are making efforts greater than were ever made before to lessen the evile caused among our people by intemperance; let it not be said that you alone will be found unworthy children of the great Temperance apostle and ligh priest, Father Mathew, the centenary of whose birth you are to-day celebrating. O glorious Apostle of Temperance, if in reward for your life's labors in this grand cause you have already received your crown, deign to look down upon the people of this fair oity, and touched by the wos and desolation and sin which your eyes behold, pray that we may one and all arise in our might and overthrow the power which has so long enslaved the neblest, the b st, the most virtuous of our citizens. Pray that we may have the courage to do as thou hast done, if not for our own protection, at least as an example to the weak and wavering, and in thy very words to promise with the divine assistance to abstain from all intoxicating drink, and to discountenance the cause and practice of intemperance. Then indeed will the birthday be a glorious memorial for us, a true feast to the Lord, to be kept in our generations with an everlasting observance.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The gathering in the Queen's hall in the Q.C., M.P., Ald. Kennedy, and Mr. H. J. Cloran. There were also on the platform rep resentatives of the Young Irishmen's Literary & B-nefi: Association, St. Authony's Young Meu's society, Notre Dame, St. Peter, and S James' Temperanos societies, Rev Luke Callagan, Rev. Fa.bers Guict, McGinnis, Braule, Guillette. Major E. L. Bond, Dr. Guerin, Messrs. J. M. Duff, Wm. T. Costigan, C. J. Doherty, Owen McGarvey, James Counaught on, John Power, B. Connaughton, P. Donovan, M. Conway, Rev. Bro. Director of St. Patrick's school; Rev. Bro. James J. Rowan, Messrs. A. Calina M. Laura M. Sharker, P. Donota. Culion, M. J. Ryan, M. Sharkey, P. Doyle, A. Brogan, W. P. Kennedy, J. S. Reilly, James Milloy, John, Coffer, Thomas K.ne, J. McGuire, Thomas Letimore and T. E. Moore, Occupyed the private bex in the hall were His L rd hp N Z Lorrain, Bishop of Pembroke; Very Rev. L D Marochal, V. G; Rev. J. E. Donnelly, Rev. C. ? of Springfield, Mass.; Rev. Father Binkheart, C.S.S.R., and Rev. Father O'Donnell.

The Rev. Father McCallen, after a few introductory remarks in which he thanked those present for their attendance proceeded to express his regret that such uprestricted license should be permitted to reign in the city as it did at present. If the present demonstration served to remove the dark cloud which bung like a faneral pall over this city, causing gloom and grief and eadness to so many hearts, and added to the ever noble virtues of the citizens a more universal sobriety than was now observed. the light, life and gladness it would give to the city would be a grand reward. The name of Father Mathew, he said, should be dear not only to the Irish Catholic heart, but to the whole cuman race, which was always ready to hour and acknowledge a benefactor of humanity. The work which Father Mathew undertook of saving society from the curse of drink had what might be called phenomenal success. Three months after he signed the total abstinence pledge at Cork on August 10, 1883, he had enrolled 25,000 persons Two months later this number had been in creased to 131,000, four months later to 150,000, and in less than a year he had gathered into his temperance society 200,000 members. In Limerick a similar success attended his preaching, and in a few day 150,000 new discipes were added to the honorable roll of total abstinence. In Waterford, at the end of three days 80,000 received the pledge at his hands, nun hers of whom had come throm the neighboring villages and towns. In Scotland 80,000 per none were enrolled in the total abstinance cause and in England 100,000, whilst in the United States 600,00 more total abstinence pledges were administered by this indefatigable and zealous priest. In conclusion the rev. chair-man expressed a hope that the memory of Father Mathew would ever live in the minds of every Irishman, of every Catholic and of those who were grateful to a friend and benefactor of humanity.

Dr. Hingston, at some length detailed the life and work of the great apostle of temperance and specially dwelt upon his incense zeal and earnestness for the cause he had at heart. He made his labor subservient to any other purpose, even to a religious purpose, always keeping aloof from political objects, always keeping to his mission of a priest and a temperance teacher, his unbounded charity, his love for his people, his moral elevation of character, and his tact and discrimination.

Mr. J. J. Uurran, Q.O., M.P., was greeted

with pronged applause, and said they had hoped to hear the elegrent and scholarly Bishop Mahoney, of Toronto, but his feeble health prevented his attendance. Referring to the platform of the Catholic Temperance convention, which had been so eloquently spoken upon the day before by the Rev. Father McCallen, he said the plank referring to the analysis of liquor would meet with general approbation. No man ought to wish to sell drugged liquors, and certainly no same man wished to drink and cereainly no same man wished to drink them. (Hear, hear.) The law on the question was good enough as it stood. Consulting the Adulteration act 49 Vic., cap. 107, Revised statutes of Canada, they found at section 17, "Aloskolic, fermented and other potable liquors sold or offered for sale shall be deemed to have hear adulterated in a manual informa-

to health if they are found to contain any c. the articles mentioned in the schedules to this act." The law was all right. Under it the Health officer had prosecuted the vendors of diluted milk, the grocers had their starch and pepper and other articles analyzed and the analysis appeared in the blue books, but neither the municipalities nor the officers of the local Government would undertake to have the law enforced with regard to adulterated liquors that were poteoning the people, and for his part he would bring the matter under the notice of his friend, the Minister at Justice, who was not in the habit of standing any nonsense, and he hoped as a result of the Father Mathew celebration that the officers of the Dominion Government would be instructed to analyze the liquors manufactured and offered for sale. (Prolonged applause.) The life and labors of Father Mathew had been sufficiently dilated upon, his winning manners, his sympathy and bismagnetism. Mr. Curran concluded an able and elegaent speech with a brilliant peroration in which he said, Ireland was again going thrugh a great crisis. Providence had sent a successor to Daniel O'Connel in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell (prolonged applause) who was guiding the people in constitutional lines. Would to heaven that Phonix like, the spirit of Fathew Mathew would take possession of a new appeals of temperance and with constitutional freedom and sobriety the old land would be truly great, glorious and free free from all degradation, regenerated socially and politically (Applause). He hoped in this free and happy land the movement would go on, and that in days to come, as to night, the name, and proclaim the virtues, and imitate the example of the great apostle of temperance, who was the glory of Ireland and the benefactor of the buman race (Great applause)

Archbishop Oleary.

KINGSTON, October 13 .- A meeting of the laity of she Cathelio Church of St. Mary's was held last night to make arrangements for the invest ture of Archbishop Cleary with the pallium on the 26th inst. Archbishops, ulshops, priests and laity from all parts of the Dominion and the United States have been invited to take part. The Archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal being in Europe, coclesiation representatives will be sent in cheir place. On the 27th inst, all that take part in the proceedings here will go to Alexandria to take part in the consecrition of Bishop Macdonald.

The Oondemned Birchall.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., October 11.-John Entwhistle, the guard who has been watching over Birchall ever since his confinement in goal, has been discharged. Jaoler cameron makes a practice of viciting the gaol once or twice during every night since the prisoner has been under his charge. During one of his visits of in-pection on Thursday night he found Lab whistle seleep in Birchall's cell. He notified the sheriff and the guard received his release last evening. Entwhistle has been with the prisoner more than any other individual, and, in is said, had become quite attached to him Up to last night, however, he had kept watch diligently. No one places anything this drawed were invited by the writer to come to mere carelessness to his conduct on Thursday the general port office to get the other letters night. Some of Birchall's friends in England are endeavoring to get somebody here to get up a petition for a reprieve.

A Oruel Joke.

QUEBEC October 14.—Some wag pasted up a notice, "No Irish need apply," on the door of the room where the Cabinet council meets. It did not remain there long. The occasion for this is said to have been the formal announce ment by Mr. Mercier on Saturday that for the present the Irish would have no representative in the Cabinet, the stumbling block being Mr. McShane. It Mr. Laurier was as anxious for the Irish vote as he is for the Protestant, Mr. Mercier would find some means of getting over the "stumbling block."

Why Not.

LONDON, October 13.-Mr. Gladatone bas declined to receive a deputation which waited upon him from the Scottish Home Rule association of Edinburgh this association recently tent a circular to the various Scottish Liberal associations protesting against the policy of the Liberal officials toward the Scottish home rule movement and explaining the reasons for their protest. This document was submitted to Mr. Gladstone.

Object to go Abroad

LONDON, October 13.—There has been an ther mutinous outbreak among English troops, this time in the ranks of the East Surrey regi ment, stationed on the island of Guernsey. The trouble arose from a detachment of the regiment being ordered to India. The men refused to prepare for their departure, totally disregarding the commands of their officers. As things were assuming a threatening aspect, the recalcitrants were disarmed. Finaully, however, all embarked on the waiting vessel, but in a very sulky and menacing mood.

Retaliation.

MADRID, October 13.—It is announced that the Spanish Government will request the United States to admit the products of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, especially obacou and sugar, without the recently imposed tariff restrictions. In the event of a refusal, Spain, it is said, will exclude American products especially breadsbuffs.

The Comte de Paris.

A meeting of leading citizens, presided ove by the Mayor of Montreal, was held on Monday, and a committee struck to arrange for the reception of the Count de Paris, head of the United Royal Houses of France, Bourbon and Orleans Three of those presents, Mesers. Beaugrand, Frechette and Rapul Dandurand, opposed the prop sition on the ground that they were "reproducate" and threatened a counter demonstration.

Obituary.

By the death of the late Mr. John Costello an old citizen of Montreal, has been removed. He was a resident for nearly half a century and was well known for his charities and good disposition. All his children were with him at his death, three of them being nuns.

Mr. Gladsbone has promised to speak on fund." He also demands that the me the labor question at West Calder, in Scot- in prison for these offenses he released.

GUILT AND TREACHERY.

Michael Davitt's Revelations

As to the True-Character of "Film McDermott" -Where he Obtained his Money-The " Post's " Exposure,

LONDON, October 9 -The Labor World to-

day asserts that Mr. Hoare, the British con-

sul at New York in 1883, sent James Mc-

Dermott from New York to Montreal for tha

purpose of getting a dynamite agitation in that city, and supplied him with money and means to carry out his purpose. Mr. Hears communicated with Dublin Castle about the t me stated, and asked the Home Government to requost the Canadian Government to iscilitate the performance of the work which MoDermott was to carry out. The reply which the Canadian Government sent to the r quest from Dublin Castle and Mr. Hoare was that the Canadian Government considered it its duty to provent and not to en-courage or abet it. While McDermott was in Montreal endeavoring to oppnare Irishmen in that city in dynamite plets he was supplied with funds by Mr. Heare and encouraged by him to keep up communications with O'Donovan Rossa and such men in New "We will prove by sworn testimony York. if required," says the Labor World, "that James McDermott was exposed and denenneed in Montreal by a cable sent y Mr. D. witt to the editor of the Montreal Evening Post. Mr. Hears supplied McDermott with money to travel back from Montreal and sent him from New York to Liverpool. We further charge bim with having at the present moment in his employment "Bob" Pinkerton in New York and Willie Pinkerton in Chicago, together with the notorious McFarland, the agent who, at a coally sum to the Secret Service fund, manufactured any number of secret conspiracies against England in America. We further charge Mr. Hoars with having in 1883 employed Mot: O'Brien on enter the service of the Post office in New York in order to tamper with letters going through that Post office, and that through Mr. Hosre's is fluonce with a federal post office official named Newcombs O'Brien had charge of the keys and stamps, which enabled him to open what bexes he pleased in the building and use the state stamps of the department for the purposes of the British secret service. We can prove that O'Brien opened I trees by the score, and wrote letters to Irishmen in New York which purported to come from Fenians and dynumiters is California, St. Louis and Chicago, and that he stamped these bogus letters ee as to make the recipients believe they were communications which came through the post office. which were written by O'Brien, as if coming from Fedians and dynamiters from other cities that would be represented by the stamps which he put upon the envelopes. This was done in order that O'B ien should see and know the men who were suspected by Mr. Heare and himself of being enemies of the English. All this was done by Mr. Hoare's direct and explicit last uctions, and we charge that this flagrant outrage upon the law and state of New York and the fode al authorities of the United States was performed by Mr. Hoare's instructions, and by the aid of the scoret service fund of England. We are prepared to prove that the beginning and the end of the Cork, Liverpool and London dynamite conspiracies of 1883 was James McDermott and the money expended by him for the purchase of nitre-glycerine was given to him for that purpose from the secret service fund. Several men are now undergoing the horrible fato of penal servitude, not because of the actual deeds done, but because the agent of Dublin Castle put dynamite and documents into their hands, which were accented as proofs of their guilt by the judge and jury. We demand in the name of justice and fair play that there men be released."

MR. HOARE SPEAKS.

Mr. Hoare, was promptly seen by representatives of the New Yerk press at his office, 24 State street. He emphatically denied all of the important statements cabled but did not speak in detail of any of the obarges. He thought it very absurd that any of Her Maje ty's consule should be surpacted of inciting men to commit dynamite outrages for political effect, and was very indignant that he should be se accused. "I must decline to enter into the discussion of any such matter with the editor of the Labor World," said Mr. Hoare. "It can safely be left in the hands of the Government, and I do not feel called upon to become a partner to the dis-pute. "At the same time I will ear, that I nover supplied McDermott with funds to be used by him in dynamits agilation or otherwise, and I never even so much as saw him. I did not send him to Montreal, nor do I know why he went there, but it may be true, as was reported at the time, that he was alraid be would be killed if he remained in New York. As to the statement that I got a man named Matthew O'Brien appointed in the New York Pe terffice, and that he asted as a spy for the British Government, that also is fel e. I never saw a post . ffi is official named Newcombe, ner did I ever get any other official to let O'Brien have a chance to tamper with the maile. As to the alleged action of O'B ion in opening letters and forwarding begus letters, with forged stamps, to certain Irishmen, I know nothing at

Mr. Davitt declares that he has proof that "the begining and the end of the Cork, Liverpool and London dynamite conspiracies of 1883 was James McDermott, and the money expended by him for the purchase of nitre-glycerine was given to him for that purpose from the English secret service fund." He also demands that the men now

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