



ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The Colonization Pilgrimage a Great Success.

THREE MORE CURES.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, on behalf of colonization and under the immediate direction of Rev. Cure Labelle, has been a decided success in every respect. The pilgrims, numbering 800, left Montreal Monday afternoon on board the magnificent steamer "Canada," which was gayly decked for the occasion. The interior of the vessel was also appropriately ornamented, numerous flags being suspended from the ceiling and pillars and pious inscriptions being hung on the walls. In the centre of the grand saloon a splendid statue of St. Anne was placed on an elevated altar all surrounded with flowers and brilliant lights. Twenty-five priests and representatives of the different religious communities of the Diocese accompanied the pilgrims and aided materially in the success of the pious excursion. It had been expected that the venerable Archbishop Bourget would take part in the pilgrimage, but the feeble health of the veteran prelate prevented him from being present. When the boat left its moorings the 800 pilgrims all assembled on the deck, intoned the beautiful hymn, Ave Maria Stella, thus putting themselves under the immediate protection of the Mother of God. The regular programme of religious exercises and devotions was then commenced, and Rev. Cure Labelle having called the attention of all present to the numerous graces and blessings in store for those proceeding to the holy shrine with well disposed hearts. Rev. Father Magnan, of L'Assomption, and Rev. Father Ploite, of the Parish of the Sacred Heart, each delivered an eloquent sermon, impressing upon the minds of their hearers the fact that the sure means of being heard by the good St. Anne in their prayers and demands was to approach her with a pure heart, and that to obtain this purity of conscience one, and all should now purify themselves by a good confession. The light of the Holy Ghost having been called upon the pilgrims by the pious hymn Veni Creator, several cabins were converted into as many confessionals, and every one devoutly proceeded to avail himself of the benefits conferred upon all well disposed Christians by the Sacrament of Penance. It really was very impressive sight to see in every part of the boat pious groups of men, women and children engaged in the recitation of the Rosary and Litanies, or in profound meditation. At 10 o'clock, evening prayer was said and all retired for a night's rest. The pilgrims arrived in Quebec at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately took the two small boats which were to convey them to St. Anne's. This part of the voyage was entirely devoted to the singing of hymns and pious chants. At last the venerable temple was reached, when not less than fifteen masses were celebrated by the priests accompanying the pilgrimage. What a touching sight it was to see these hundreds of pious Christians approaching the altar to receive Holy Communion, those among them who had come to seek relief from their bodily infirmities being helped by their friends and relatives. There were cripples of all kinds, deaf and dumb and many afflicted with the loss of sight. After Mass, one hour was given to the pilgrims to take their breakfast and visit the village. All availed themselves of this opportunity to visit the small chapel built with part of the stones of the ancient church of St. Anne de Beaupre, and also to go and drink at the fountain in front of the church, many washing their sick and crippled limbs in the miraculous waters, at the same time reciting prayers. At 10 o'clock the bell again called every one to the church where a sermon was preached, the consecration to St. Anne was pronounced, and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Flevez, Superior of the Benedictine Fathers, who, in the most touching terms, related the many spiritual and temporal favors obtained from Heaven through the intercession of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, bringing tears to the eyes of his hearers. The eloquent preacher advised the pilgrims as to what they were to ask, and how to ask it. "First, ask to be healed of your spiritual sores, and ask it with faith and humility, said the rev. preacher, resting assured that once this obtained, all the rest will be given you over and above." Solemn Benediction followed, during which the whole vast assembly joined in forming a chorus to sing the beautiful hymns and psalms. After Benediction, took place the veneration of the relic of Ste. Anne, and this was certainly the most solemn part of the pilgrimage, the poor, rich and infirm gathered around the miraculous statue, and there began to implore the good saint with tears and cries, lifting up their crucifixes and offering to leave them there in testimony of Ste. Anne's power if she would only heal them. One poor little crippled child being lifted up by his mother, grasped the foot of the statue and it was only with great efforts that he was made to leave the spot. But it was not in vain that the pious pilgrims implored the good mother, for her power and goodness were shown in three particular cases, which although the Rev. Priests present are not prepared to treat as yet as miracles in the strict sense of the word, are nevertheless an evident proof of the di-

rect intervention of St. Anne. The three cases referred to are the following: Dame Colina Tasse, wife of Octave Beaudry, of Ste. Therese, who had been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism since two years and was obliged to walk with a crutch, after having prayed for some time before the statue, left there her crutch and followed the other pilgrims to the boat, and is walking with ease ever since. A young girl from New Glasgow, named Althea Chamberland, had nearly lost her eyesight since she was 3 years of age, and could only see enough with the aid of strong glasses to walk and find her way. Yesterday she left her glasses at the foot of the statue, and she declares that her sight is greatly improved. Young Diana Palemont dit Larriere, aged 9, of Ste. Jerome, had been deprived of the use of both legs for the past two years. Her father decided to take her to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and all the pilgrims saw him yesterday carry her in his arms from the boat to the shrine. She walked back, however, and yesterday evening was playing on the boat, all eyes and gay. These favored persons and all the pilgrims employed the time of the return trip in praising the Lord and good St. Anne for the benefits received, and all arrived in Montreal this morning, satisfied and jubilant over the success of one of the finest pilgrimages of the season. The pilgrimage will yield about \$800 profit, which Father Labelle will devote to his well-deserving colonization schemes.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

Terrible loss of life and great destruction of property—Harrowing Details. BATAVIA, Aug. 29.—The volcanic eruptions in Java began on the island of Krakatau, in the Strait of Sunda, 100 miles from the coast of Java. On Saturday night and Sunday the disturbances had extended beneath the waters of the Strait, causing great waves and a rise of 20 degrees in the temperature of the sea. The disturbance was felt for 500 miles away, and by noon Maha Meru, the largest volcano in Java, was in violent eruption, and shortly after the Gunung crater, which is the largest in the world, and fifteen of the others. Forty-five craters in Java were either in active eruption or seriously threatened. At dusk the Gunung sent out streams of white, ard, sulphurous mud, with an explosion, discharging cinders and stones, which carried death all about the valley. The clouds were charged with electricity, and fifteen water-spouts were seen simultaneously. The inhabitants fled terror-stricken, and one hundred were buried under the houses crushed by masses of rocks and mud. The Gunung Tengger, which not had eruption since 1800, shot out great red hot builders which crushed through the huts of Chinese fishermen; fissures and yawning chasms appeared. Fertile valleys were covered with flourishing plantations were now but mud, stone and lava covered fields of destruction. There is probably not a single crop in Java saved. At the entrance to Batavia there was a large group of houses occupied by Chinamen. This portion is entirely swept away and 25,000 Chinese about 5,000 are saved. Of 3,500 Europeans 800 perished. At Anjler the European and American quarters were first overwhelmed by rocks and mud and lava, and then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing and causing a loss of 200 lives. Batam, once a prosperous native city, abandoned by the Europeans many years ago, was entirely covered by water and from 1200 to 1400 were drowned. The island of Serang was completely inundated, and not a soul remains at Cherobon, and the loss of life and property is considerable. Buitenzorg suffered very seriously as did Samarang, Jogjakarta, Sourakarta and Sourabaya, while meagre reports from lesser towns indicate their loss great in proportion. The last advices state that the eruptions are continuing, but their violence abated somewhat. It is feared the disaster will be the most frightful ever known.

BATAVIA, JAV, Aug. 29.—The towns of Angier, Tjinginej and Telokobong were destroyed by volcanic eruptions. All the lighthouses in the Straits have disappeared, and where the mountains of Krakatau formerly stood the sea now flows. The aspect of Sunday Straits is much changed and navigation is dangerous. BATAVIA, Aug. 29.—Since noon yesterday everything is quiet; the sky is clear and communication with Serang has been restored. The temperature fell 10 degrees on Monday, and is now normal. The whole town is covered with a thin layer of ashes, which was so hot when falling that it killed all the birds. Telegraph lines report that while repairing the line near Anjler, early on Monday, they saw a high column of sea approaching with a roaring noise. They fled, withdrawing leaving the fate of the inhabitants. The quarters at Meran have disappeared, and all the people of the place perished. The floating dock at the island of Onrust, near Batavia is adrift and badly damaged. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—It is believed that 100,000 persons perished in North Bantam in the recent calamity. It is also believed that the garrison and fort at Anjler were swept away. An extensive plain of volcanic stone has formed in the sea near Lumpung, Sumatra, preventing communication with Telokobong and Southwest Java.

MGR. CAPEL IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 2.—Monsieur Capel lectured in St. Mary's Church this evening before a dense audience. The subject was the first Pope, his commission and character. He argued that Peter was the first Pope of the Catholic Church, and from Christ through him his power descended for all time.

JOHN DEVOY.

His Address to the Irish Nationalists of the United States.

A Contribution to the McDermott Controversy—He Disclaims Any Responsibility in the Premises, and Defines His Position as that of a Simple Worker in the Ranks—O'Geary's Affidavit Severely Characterized.

The following is a copy of an address issued at a late hour yesterday afternoon by Mr. John Devoy to the Irish Nationalists of the United States, and of which a very brief abstract was published in last night's Eagle:

MR. DEVOY'S POSITION.

The real facts of the case are as follows: I am not an officer of the Clan na Gael nor of any other organization and have no duties or responsibilities except those that devolve upon me as a simple worker in the ranks of the national movement and as a public journalist. I have never been associated with James McDermott in any organization, public or private, or in any enterprise of any kind with which he had any connection, have never held any correspondence with him, and have repeatedly during the last few years, in the most public manner, expressed my opinion of his unworthiness. When John O'Mahoney's body was about to be sent to Ireland and O'Donovan Rossa conveyed to the Obseques Committee an offer from McDermott to accompany the remains to Ireland, I proposed the rejection of the offer on the ground that the man's infamous character would bring disgrace on the whole affair. When he then announced his intention of accompanying the delegation as a correspondent of a Brooklyn paper I proposed a resolution, which was carried, instructing the delegation not to associate with him and to warn the people of Ireland against him. A number of men, who have since been acting with McDermott in the United Irishmen and who are apparently taking part in the effort to make me responsible for his treachery or his escape, were present at the meeting and voted with me. When the United Irishmen's convention was held in Philadelphia, I publicly and privately protested against O'Donovan Rossa giving to that body information which he possessed regarding Ireland on account of James McDermott and at least one other bad man being present. When later on a committee appointed by the "convention" waited on me to demand an account of the Skirmishers' Fund I gave the same reason among others for declining to have anything to do with them. I repeated the objection frequently in interviews published in the daily papers during the next few days, and in Patrick Ford's house charged O'Donovan Rossa with his face with parity to the National cause for placing this man McDermott and two other men whom I named, and whose utterly bad conduct I exposed, in a position to betray men living in Ireland. Patrick and Augustus Ford, Judge Brennan, of Bronx City; Patrick Crowe, of Peoria; O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas F. Bourke and myself were in the room together during the discussion and none of

them can pretend to forget the scene. Patrick Ford cannot possibly make any mistake as to my constant and outspoken opposition to McDermott and the other men whom I then named, and it is utterly impossible that with the information in his possession he could honestly believe I had any connection with O'Donovan Rossa's organization, or with any project or enterprise with which he or the men around him were connected. His persistent publication of statements endeavoring to establish such connection and fix responsibility on me for any of the consequences is done with a full knowledge of the groundlessness of the charge and with the deliberate purpose of injuring me and deceiving the public.

THE O'GEARY AFFIDAVIT.

With regard to O'Geary's affidavit, I have no proof that it is a sworn statement, but, if it is, it is a gross and outrageous perjury. It is false almost from beginning to end, and the few grains of truth in it are twisted out of their natural bearing and given a false meaning. I never met this man by appointment, but I did meet him accidentally in the street as I came out of a meeting, not as he states, in or about October, but early in the present year, most probably in February, as the meeting was in connection with the Emmet celebration on March 4. He was introduced to me by Captain John Kirwan of Dublin, and told me he wanted to consult me about a man then a conductor on the Second Avenue cars, whom he suspected as being a British spy. He did not even mention the name of Colonel Michael Kerwin, but expressed his belief that it was John Kirwan the man was after, a belief in which the latter concurred. The description he gave did not at all correspond with that now given of O'Brien, McDermott's alleged foster brother. McDermott's name was not mentioned at all. I told O'Geary distinctly that I was in no office or position to do anything in the matter, and I made no promise of supplying men to kill him, to watch him, or to do anything else. I told Captain Kirwan that I did not want to talk to this man at all, that he was drunk and I would not trust myself in anything with him. By appointment I met Captain Kirwan in my room later that evening without O'Geary, and I have never seen the fellow since. I have never received any letter from him nor did he show me any, nor give the slightest intimation that an attempt had been made to bribe him. I doubt if he was in a condition to remember what took place at all. From Captain Kirwan I got substantially the same story, with a strong expression of belief that he himself was the man after whom the alleged detective was looking. I promised to get some friends residing near Second Avenue depot to investigate the man's character, and I promised nothing more. I kept my word. Within a few days the man had disappeared and I heard nothing more of him till I read this charge in the papers.

WARNINGS TO O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

These are the facts on which this ridiculous but malicious charge is based. I never undertook to look after O'Donovan Rossa's informers, although I have repeatedly warned him and his friends against them, and think if they would devote a little of the time they now spend in railing men who differ with them, and in supplying the English detectives with clues that lead directly to the conviction of men charged with violating law on the other side of the Atlantic to looking after the numerous shabby characters whom Rossa has brought in among them, they would be much better employed. There are probably informers in many organizations, but the only organization which encourages and protects informers is that of which O'Donovan Rossa is the figurehead. Almost every day exposures of a most infamous character are made by members of his party in the daily press and copied approvingly by the Irish World, and the doings of other organizations are placed at the disposal of such men as McDermott by perjured ruffians who carry them to Rossa and the men around him. The system of blackmailing resorted to by Rossa and sustained and encouraged by Patrick Ford is calculated to drive decent, self-respecting men out of the national movement and to make the very name of Irish revolutionist a byword and a term of contempt. No serious movement can tolerate this system and live; no organization that will stand it deserves to live. I content myself with laying the facts before you, trusting to your judgment and patriotism to provide a remedy for an evil that disgraces the national cause.

CAPTAIN KIRWAN'S DENIAL.

The following letter from Captain John Kirwan, who does not indorse Mr. Devoy's views on many other things, speaks for itself:—

New York, August 30, 1883. Having seen in the Irish World an affidavit made by Patrick O'Geary, stating that Mr. Devoy promised to send two men to kill a supposed informer named O'Brien, and that Colonel Michael Kerwin was to be watched by said O'Brien, I have no hesitation in saying that such is not true. I was present at the interview and introduced O'Geary to Devoy, and the name of Colonel Kerwin was not mentioned; neither did Devoy promise any men for killing or other purposes, and further, O'Geary informed me that I was the Kirwan wanted by O'Brien. I am very sorry Mr. O'Geary made this mistake, and I think he is also mistaken as to the time of the year. I think the interview occurred in February.

BISHOP M'CORMACK'S MISSION.

NO AID TO BE AFFORDED HIM IN THIS COUNTRY BY THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—It will be remembered that a despatch was published recently in which it was announced that Bishop M'Cormack would shortly visit this country in behalf of the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, to raise money to aid in the scheme of migration among the Irish

peasantry, for which Parliament not long ago voted a large sum. Alexander M. Sullivan, of Chicago, the president of the Irish National League, who is at present on a visit to Manhattan Beach, was yesterday asked by a reporter whether the League had received any official notification as to when Bishop M'Cormack would arrive here.

Mr. Sullivan replied in the negative, and added:—"Should Bishop M'Cormack come here on that mission he will not do so under the auspices of the League." "Will he not, then, receive the support of the League?" was asked. "Certainly not," was the answer. "No one will win the co-operation of the League who does not come to this country on League business, no matter whether his mission be to lecture or collect."

"Is not the League in this country in favor of Mr. Parnell's migration scheme?" "Yes, it most heartily favors it, but our method of co-operation is to take the necessary action to increase the political power of the Irish people, so as to enable them to compel the English Government to do its duty in the premises. The purpose of our agitation is not first to show how England fails to do her duty, and then to collect money to save her the trouble and expense of doing that duty. On the contrary, we propose to show her outrageous neglect of the duties of government in Ireland and to compel her to disgorge, for the alleviation of Ireland, at least a portion of what she has stolen from Ireland. We favor migration in Ireland, the expenses, however, to come as they should come—out of the English treasury."

"Have you seen certain charges in some of the Western papers that Mr. Esgan and yourself were engaged in a plot to blow up the Welland Canal?" "Oh, yes; I read the articles." "Have you made any reply?" "No; it was not necessary to notice the charge. It was utterly beneath notice; only a lunatic could believe it."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—Dr. Connelly, arrested at Brun on a charge of being concerned in the murder conspiracy, has brought an action for slander against John Carroll, the rent warden of the Earl of Limerick, for stating that Connelly had conspired to murder him.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—A meeting of the Irish National League was held to-day, Davitt, Sexton and Parnell being present. Parnell, in his address, referred to the success of the efforts of the Irish members of Parliament to promote the laborers, tramways and migration acts, and said he believed the day was near when the Irish people would gain the full programme for which the league had been formed. He thanked the Irishmen in America and Australia for their support of the cause of progress in Ireland, which has been most encouraging, and said the bulk of the English members of the House of Commons conceded that home rule was necessary for Ireland.

At Liverpool to-day in the examination of James McDermott it was stated that cards were found on the prisoner signed by James Stephens and O'Donovan Rossa. In the latter's card the following was written:—"Tell the boys over there I will do my utmost to help destroy the common enemy."

The Standard says that Mr. Parnell's return to the field of popular agitation is an interesting and significant event. However, he falls as a public speaker, as he does not possess the faculty of swaying his hearers or arousing their enthusiasm, however much he may convince their reason. He evidently counts upon obtaining such a measure of Home Rule as he desires upon a basis of legislative independence, and asks, Will the Liberal party allow this?

The Daily News says it is evident that the key-note of Mr. Parnell's speech is that he expects some measure of local self-government for Ireland will be passed shortly after the opening of the next Parliament.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Mr. Parnell, at the meeting of the Irish National League yesterday, spoke most encouragingly of the progress of the National League movement in America. He had been informed that he might in time expect pecuniary assistance from the Americans equaling sums received in times of urgency.

It is believed the migration scheme has proved successful, thus enabling the people to keep their promise to never appeal to America for aid against famine.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of Irishmen last night money was subscribed to pay an eminent solicitor to defend O'Donnell the slayer of Carey.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—Boards of Guardians throughout Ireland have passed resolutions demanding the amendment of the Land Act. The recent storms almost totally destroyed the grain and other crops in the south of Ireland. The authorities fear the renewal of the rent agitation, owing to distress consequent upon the loss of crops. A general strike against rent is thought imminent.

Parnell authorizes a contradiction of the statement that some understanding is concluded between the Government and the Home Rulers.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member of Parliament for Limerick, has been appointed registrar at Dublin Castle.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—At a mass meeting on Sunday at Oappamore, Michael Davitt said that by the tyrannical operations of landlordism in Ireland, 60,000 householders had been deprived of their homes within the past quarter. Davitt contended that the completion of the abolition of landlordism must be kept before the people. The land, if not a failure, is rapidly becoming so, now that the farmers succeeded in having their rents fixed. He urged the people to be resolute, calm, and not lose their self-control.

LIBERAL PROMISES.

THE WORK OF THE PARNELLITES.

HOME RULE GUARANTEED.

Improvement Loans to the Irish Farmers under the Land Act—A Committee to Promote Migration.

(Special Cable from Irish Agency.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.—There is some hope that the English Liberals will make a strong effort next session to conciliate the Irish party. Mr. Chamberlain has publicly promised a County Government Bill, and Mr. Gladstone has given a pledge that Government will deal with the franchise question. The Radicals are beginning to recognize that unless the Irish voters are conciliated the Tories may return to power. Hence the sudden awaking of their conscience and the growth of the conviction that coercion is no settlement of the Irish question.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Irish members have nearly all gone home. Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, and O'Connor left for Dublin to-night to attend a meeting of the National League which is to be held to-morrow. During the recess the organization will be pushed vigorously. Special care will be devoted to ensuring the registration of the National voters in view of a probable general election next year.

SUPPORT PARNELL.

Harmony of action among all Irishmen is of vital importance at this moment. Unless Mr. Parnell is helped to secure an overwhelming majority of the Irish representation at the next elections the triumph of the Irish cause may be indefinitely postponed. What is needed is steady work. Wild talk can only do harm. All sensible men on this side are agreed that unity of action and strict discipline are absolutely essential to success.

LOANS UNDER THE LAND ACT.

Under the loan clause of the Land Act the tenant-farmers have made application for loans amounting to two million dollars to improve their farms. One million has been already granted. Applications for \$500,000 are under consideration, while others representing an aggregate of \$250,000 have been refused as not coming under the Act.

A COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION.

A committee is in process of organization to undertake the migration of some thousands of families under the provisions of the Tramways Act. It will be the most important social experiment of modern times.

TERRIBLE GALE ON THE BANKS.

Eighty Fishermen Drowned and 200 Dories Lost—Heart-rending Scenes.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 1.—The fishing schooner Wachusett brings details of a terrible gale with loss of life on Sunday on the fishing banks. All the fishing fleet had dories out, and as the fishing was good little attention was paid to the approaching tempest while the bank was seen to the northward. A equal struck the whole fleet and the men in the dories struggled to row to their vessels; the sea rose so fast that the effort in many cases was ineffectual. Meanwhile great excitement prevailed on board the fishing fleet, and the schooners as soon as the crew in dories returned set a small sail and sought shelter. All of the Wachusett's men reached her and she got off in time. As she sailed along in the increasing tempest heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Every now and then they rushed past a dory with the occupants given up to despair, knowing well of no possibility of rescue. The most daring mariner would never venture even to leave his ship. The Wachusett passed more dories bottom up and the crews dumbless perished. One of the sailors said that several dories were as plentiful as sea gulls, and spars, oars, deck gear in plentiful profusion. Thirty miles in the Wachusett's course were strewn with wreckage. The most moderate accounts estimate that 80 fishermen were drowned and 200 dories lost, with much damage to the fishing fleet.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

CONGRATULATION OF THE REMAINS—COUNT DE PARIS REFUSES TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL—PROBABLY RETURN BETWEEN THE ORLEANISTS AND LEGITIMISTS.

FRANCOUR, Sept. 1.—The Papal Nuncio at Vienna consecrated the remains of De Chambord to-day in presence of a delegate from the Emperor, Legitimists and others. A certificate of death was deposited in the coffin.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Telegrams from Francoeur say the Countess de Chambord having expressed a wish that the position of chief mourner at the funeral of her husband should be held by the latter's nearest relative, the Count de Paris declined to return to Paris with the other Orleansist Princess last night. This question of precedence throughout has been of a very delicate character. It was said yesterday that the Orleansist Princess had not seen any representative of the elder branch of the Bourbon family.

Leading Royalists have urged the Count de Paris to go to Goritz, promising that the place to which he is entitled will be given him, but the Count persists in his refusal to attend the funeral. This is regarded as commensurating a rupture between the Orleansist and Legitimists.

The death is reported of Mgr. Peto, Bishop of Ayaoucho, in Peru, shot while trying to settle a quarrel.