



VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 9.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS

State-Aided Emigration De-nounced

BY THE BISHOP OF CLONFERT

The Ulster Campaign,

THE ORANGEMEN MEET AND SMASH CONVENTS

And the National Meetings are Prohibited by "Cawstle."

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—At a meeting in Loughrea yesterday, the Bishop of Clonfert dwelt at length upon the fact that millions of Catholics have been lost to the Catholic faith in America, and denounced severely state-aided emigration.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—Michael Davitt presided at a meeting held to-night for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the men sent to penal servitude for connection with the Fenian movement of 1867. A considerable sum was subscribed.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—United Ireland states that an official intimation connected with the detection of crime in Dublin has been suspended, and that the cause of his suspension when known is likely to create a considerable sensation.

A ballad singer named Hynes was sentenced to imprisonment for a month to-day for singing praise of O'Donnell, calling upon all Irishmen to act towards other informers as O'Donnell did to Carey.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—It is stated that the informers in the Phoenix Park murder trials, who were not permitted to land in Melbourne, will go to India, where Carey decided to go, until he was dissuaded by his wife. It is reported that Carey was offered a clerkship in the new barracks at Kurrachee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Sullivan, president of the Irish National League of America, addressed the New York State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to-night, and was received with much enthusiasm. The Convention is one of the largest ever held. A resolution was adopted amid the greatest cheering that it was the sense of the convention that every division of the A. O. H. in the state should become a branch of the League.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Helen Kelly says O'Donnell, who killed Carey, was once employed by her husband as a gasfitter, and after receiving a paralytic stroke was considered partially insane. She wrote to Lord Granville expressing a desire to testify in O'Donnell's behalf if her expenses were paid, and received a reply stating that the British Government would not bear the expense.

BELFAST, Oct. 6.—After the torchlight procession last night, in honor of Sir Stafford Northcote, the Orangemen smashed the windows of a convent and two newspaper offices.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The Nationalists are announced at Ennis for Sunday, at which Kenry, O'Brien, and Biggar, M. P., and the editor of United Ireland were to speak, has been prohibited.

It is reported that an invincible vengeance committee has been formed for the purpose of hunting down all informers. The committee, it is said, has written to the British colonies and in North and South America.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A man named Pinker, who witnessed the murder of Lord Mountmorris near Ballinrobe, in 1850, has turned informer, and given the names of the assassins, some of whom have left the country.

The Fenian fund committee has received a draft for £1,583 from Dennis O'Connor, at Chicago. The fund will close at the end of December, and it is expected that with donations from Australia it will reach \$40,000.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The *Moniteur de Rome* which, it is understood, reflects the Pope's views, depicts the aggressive attitude of the Orangemen in Ireland towards the National League.

BELFAST, Oct. 6.—Col. King Harman and Lord Arthur Hill, members of Parliament, laid the foundation stone of the new Orange Hall to-day. The number of Orangemen present was the largest that has ever congregated here in twenty years. During the proceedings a stand collapsed, and several persons were seriously injured.

BELFAST, Oct. 7.—The Orange procession on Saturday was attacked by a Catholic mob and a desperate fight ensued, many persons being wounded. A lady in the convent, the windows of which were smashed by the Orangemen on Friday, has since died from the shock. She was ill at the time.

James McCully, alias Gallagher, has been arrested at Newcastle, Eng., in connection with a Glasgow dynamite conspiracy.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—Cardinal McCabe has issued a pastoral saying that, owing to the justice and good sense of modern statesmen many former educational grievances have been redressed, but much remains to be done. He says he does not ask for his people the slightest privilege as against others, but only equality and justice.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that some Irish informers have been sent out by the Government to Canada to watch matters there, and that in order to be as near as possible to headquarters they have been taken into the Public Service at Ottawa.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mr. Sullivan, counsel for O'Donnell, gives the following summary of O'Donnell's defence.—"The day after he reached Cape Town, O'Donnell says he never for a moment suspected Power to be Carey. Seeing that he was an Irishman he chanced with him and was kind to his children because they seemed in misery. He was further attracted to Carey by his moody,

DAVITT'S LETTER

Influence of the Land Agitation on English Politics.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

HOW THE LAND LEAGUE CHANGED THE ORDER OF BATTLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Ruskin's Note of Warning.

THE LAND NATIONALIZATION SOCIETY.

RADICAL PROGRAMMES

The Democratic Confederation of Great Britain.

EFFACING THE LANDMARKS OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST AND TELEGRAPH.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 22 1883.

In a former letter I made incidental allusion to the influence which the Irish land agitation was exercising upon both the life and the literature of English politics. It is not surprising that such a result should follow from a movement carried on so near to England, debated in fact in its press, which, for the first time in modern history, raised the social question—which is simply the bread and butter question of the industrial classes—to the prominence of a national contest against the monopoly of land.

At first the English people were indifferent lookers-on at the fight between Irish landlords and Irish people. Next, they, or at least a vast majority of them, took sides with the landlords on the ground that "law and order" were jeopardized in the struggle, and extended their moral support to the Government in the application of coercion. But when popular passion at length had to subside, and England found herself in the position of the Greek who, when about to cast Themistocles, was compelled to listen, the doctrines enunciated and the principles advocated by the Land League spoke to the interests and the social grievances of every individual English and Scotch worker as directly as to those who sweat and toil in Ireland. These principles are now as firmly rooted and these doctrines as boldly professed and more industriously taught in Great Britain than in this country; and it is in this fact wherein lies the new feature of the Anglo-Irish question of the present day. In our past efforts against England's rule in Ireland, we confronted its practically unlimited physical resources with the single weapon of Nationality. It was an issue confined to Ireland alone. Our forces could not penetrate into England, and our insular contest against a united British empire had not even a united Ireland to sustain its proud but desperate fortunes. The Land League changed the order of battle and brought new forces into play. The force of nationality was strengthened

BY THAT OF SOCIAL RIGHT,

and this new auxiliary had the power of penetrating into the ranks of the English people, and rousing them to a sense of their social grievances against a system, the overthrow of which was in Ireland are battling. The result has been what might easily have been predicted of any direct and national appeal to the self-interest of the most selfish nation in civilized society. The field of contest is extended to England, and the cry of "the land for the people" is fast becoming the popular motto in English cities and towns.

England has persistently refused to rule Ireland according to Irish ideas. Irish ideas are now flourishing in Great Britain and are fast threatening to ruin some of the oldest of England's institutions. John Ruskin, addressing English landlords, speaks the voice of the awakened people when he warns the aristocracy that "The hue and cry is loud against your land and you; your tenure of it is in dispute before a multiplying mob, deaf and blind as you—frantic for the spoiling of you. The British Constitution is breaking fast. It never was, in its best days, entirely what its stout owner flattered himself. Neither British Constitution nor British law, though it blanch every acre with an acre of parchment, sealed with as many seals as the meadow had buttercups, can keep your landlords safe henceforward for an hour. You will have to fight for them as your fathers did, if you mean to keep them."

The forces that are already organized to bring about this social revolution are various, and some particulars about the most conspicuous of these English popular combinations cannot but prove interesting to your readers.

"THE LAND NATIONALIZATION SOCIETY" has for President Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.G.S., an able scientist and author of a widely-read work on the principles of land reform, which his society was established to propagate. Professor Newman, brother to Cardinal Newman, is another distinguished member of this organization. The following

manifesto, written by Prof. Newman, a short time ago, will give your readers an outline of the reform for which this body is agitating:—"To attain necessary justice for the future we claim the following six points as essential:—

1. That all powers of the landlord shall cease, and rents become due to the State.

2. That the rents be paid into local Land Courts, which also shall exercise (under solemn forms of justice) any of the present landlords' rights. Especially every Court shall be empowered, when desired by tenants to divide farms, to lower unjust rents and to limit the sizes of estates when the interests of a locally demand such limitation.

3. That rents being duly paid, all power of interference with the cultivator shall be abolished.

4. There shall be no sub-letting, except for limited periods, and by special permission of the Land Courts.

5. In order to avoid the necessity of management, either by the central or local authorities, with its inevitable cost, favoritism and jobbery, every future holder of land shall become owner of the improvements upon it (or tenant right) either by immediate purchase or by paying a terminable rental, while the land itself shall be held from the State at a fixed quit rent.

6. That the evicted landlords shall receive consideration for equitable claims in the form of terminable annuities.

In the interval, before so great a measure can be made law, we claim further:—

8. That the State shall never lessen, but always seek to increase the National domain.

7. That as one means of increase the Legacy Tax on landed property shall be paid in land, which the Executive cannot squander.

8. That the existing Crown lands shall be administered by local Land Courts under rules of justice, no longer by the favoritism and jobbery of the Executive.

9. That peasant cultivators paying a quit rent be fostered."

This programme, radical as it is in comparison with previous English demands on the land question, is deemed, however, to be too "conservative," and both the "Land Reform Union" and "Democratic Confederation," are more in favor of Henry George's theory, of the land being taken from the "landlords" without any compensation being given by the State in return. The L. R. U. has a monthly paper called *The Christian Socialist*, as its organ, and, as may be inferred from the name, many champions of the dissenting churches are its members of the Union and contributors to its newspaper.

An election now about to take place in Manchester will illustrate the progress which these principles,

Continued on 6th page.

GEN. PRYOR'S MISSION

HE SAILS FOR ENGLAND

To Defend the Man Who Killed Carey.

New York, Oct. 5.—General Roger A. Pryor, who was retained with ex-Judge Fullerton as counsel for O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, has sailed for England in the Cunard steamer Soythia. Ex-Judge Fullerton was unable to accompany General Pryor on account of previous engagements, and as the case stands now it is doubtful if he will go to England at all. The day set down for the trial is the 18th inst. If a postponement is not secured ex-Judge Fullerton will not go to England.

O'Donnell's other counsel are A. M. Sullivan, late member of Parliament for Westmeath, and Mr. Charles J. Guy, a member of the English bar. General Pryor was asked if he did not deem it doubtful about being permitted to assist in the defense of O'Donnell, and he said he was confident no objection would be made to his appearing in this case, as such an objection he considered would be an act of great discourtesy to the American bar, if not to the American nation.

O'Donnell's counsel will plead justification for the killing of Carey. They will claim that the shooting was done in self-defense. The principal witnesses for the prosecution will be the wife and son of the slain informer.

The newspaper accounts of the evidence that they have given have been read by General Pryor, and he gave it as his opinion before sailing that if the Crown could not produce stronger evidence of deliberate intent to kill on the prisoner's part, O'Donnell would not be convicted, provided his trial was a fair one.

General Pryor, it is understood, said that neither Mrs. Carey nor her son would stand the test of sharp and thorough cross-examination. Besides counting on breaking down Mrs. Carey and the informer's son in their testimony, the defense expect to produce witnesses who will swear that Carey's son did not see the shooting at all.

These witnesses, who are now on their way from Africa, will tell a different story in many respects of the shooting from that told by the informant's son or wife.

The defense, however, fear that the British Government may have determined to hang O'Donnell under any circumstances, and consequently may refuse to permit an adjournment of the trial. The witnesses for the defense will not have arrived in England on the date now fixed for the trial.

In view of the treatment that O'Donnell has been already subjected to in England, very little consideration for the demands of his counsel may be expected. Irish nationalists here are of the opinion that General Pryor or any other American lawyer will not be allowed to assist in O'Donnell's defense.

DRIVEN FROM A FUNERAL.

A PATRONESS WOMAN'S LECTURE ON GIBBER AT THE FUNERAL OF HER FRIEND.

PATERSON, N.J., Oct. 8.—The funeral of Mrs. Minchin took place here yesterday, and after the coffin had been placed in the hearse and the mourners had entered the carriage it was found that there was a vacant seat in one of the coaches. A woman about thirty-five years of age, of attractive appearance, neatly dressed in black silk and velvet, moved toward the carriage. "Is the Trapper going to get into the carriage?" inquired one of the crowd. "She would not have the cheek to do that," exclaimed another. The woman concerning whom these remarks had been made moved forward and took her seat in the carriage. Some of the women present whispered, and soon there were cries of "Gibber!" Then one of the women in the carriage refused to go on unless "the Trapper" was removed. A number of others joined her, and the undertaker was requested to insist on the woman leaving. The undertaker held a hurried consultation with some of the mourners and then stepped to the carriage and asked the woman to alight. She inquired the reason for the request. The undertaker explained to her that he had been informed that she had a bad character and that the mourners refused to go on with the funeral until she left the carriage.

The woman became very indignant. Drawing herself up on the carriage step, she delivered a lecture to those present on the evil results of gossip. She declared that she had never done anything of which a woman ought to be ashamed and that no one could point to a sinful act of which she was guilty. She knew that she had been talked about, but insisted that there was no reason whatever for the talk. She went when she spoke of the indignity put upon her by which she was not allowed to attend the funeral of a woman with whom she had been very intimate during her life. She, however, left the carriage, saying that she would not let the matter rest where it was, but that she would take it to court. The funeral then proceeded.

ALCOHOL.

There are in Switzerland 14 lunatic asylums, into which, between 1877 and 1881, as many as 7,700 patients were admitted; 4,022 men and 3,678 women. It is said that drink is the principal cause of this state of things.

A HANGMAN WANTED.

The sheriff of the county of Frederick is looking out for a hangman in the case of Frederick Mann, who killed four members of the Cooke family. This execution will take place on the 12th inst.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Special Devotion in the Catholic Churches during October.

The Pope has issued an Encyclical Letter to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic world, in which he directs that, in view of the calamities of the times, the month of October in the present year shall be specially dedicated to the Rosary, through which so many favors have heretofore been obtained by the Christian world. He directs that in every parish church and other churches and chapels dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, according to the discretion of the Ordinary, five decades of the Rosary and the Litany of Loretto shall be recited daily, Mass being said at the same time, or the Blessed Sacrament exposed, with Benediction afterwards. Public processions are prescribed where they are possible. Where they are not, the Holy Father enjoins increased attendance in the churches. Special indulgences are granted to those who take part in the devotions, and a plenary indulgence on the feast of the Holy Rosary, Sunday, October 7th, this year to be solemnized with more than ordinary pomp and splendor, or within the octave, upon the usual conditions. A pastoral letter by his Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, promulgating the Pope's Encyclical, was read yesterday in all the churches of the diocese. In this city the recitation of the Rosary and the Litany will take place daily in the Basilica at 7 p. m., and in St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's Churches at 7 1/2 p. m., and will be followed each day by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which will be exposed during the devotions. There will be processions in honor of the Blessed Virgin in the churches next Sunday, the feast of the Holy Rosary.

The devotion of the Rosary, now so generally practiced by Catholics, was introduced by St. Dominic, it is said by special revelation from the Blessed Virgin, in the year 1206, its object at the time being to stem the flood of the Albigean heresy, which was then spreading itself over many countries of Europe, and especially over France. It consists of fifteen "decades," each consisting one *Pater Noster*, ten *Ave Marias*, and one *Gloria*, during the recital of which one of the principal mysteries in the life of Our Lord or the Blessed Virgin is the subject of meditation. The fifteen mysteries which correspond to the fifteen decades are the Annunciation, the Visitation of St. Elizabeth by the Blessed Virgin, the Nativity of Our Lord, the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, and the finding of Christ in the Temple when He was twelve years old, which constitutes the Joyful Mysteries; the Agony of Our Lord in the Garden, the Scourging, the Crowning with Thorns, the carrying the Cross, and the Crucifixion, which form the Sorrowful Mysteries; and the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and her Coronation, which are the Glorious Mysteries. The prayers are recited upon a string of beads, whence the devotion is commonly called "praying the beads." The festival of the Rosary, which falls upon the first Sunday of October, was instituted to implore the Divine mercy in favor of the Church and all the faithful, and to thank Almighty God for the innumerable benefits He has conferred upon them, and particularly for His having delivered Christendom from the arms of the infidels by the miraculous victory of Lepanto in 1571, through the intercession of the Mother of God implored with extraordinary fervor in the devotion of the Rosary. To the same means, Pope Clement XI. acknowledged the church to be indebted for the wonderful victory which Prince Eugene of Savoy obtained over the Turks near Belgrade in 1716, upon which account His Holiness caused one of the five standards taken from the infidels, which was sent to him by the Emperor, to be hung up in the Dominican Church of the Rosary in Rome.

I saw the members of the Confraternity of *Santa Caterina della Morle*, the other day, wearing their white sackcloth and hooded. They were on their way to Orta to fetch the corpse of a dead *guardiano*, or country guard, one Agostino Tosi buti, who fell from a wild-mill, and was killed on the spot. The sad occasion is a strange sight to the travellers and sportsmen who meet in the desolate Campagna. The members carry their bier decorated with gilt skulls, and covered by a golden embroidered black velvet cover, or *coltre funebre*. It is the duty of the society to take from Rome as soon as notice is given that a body is lying unburied in the wilderness around the Eternal City. The confreres belong to the aristocracy and gentry. No storm, or rain, or accident stops them. They go on until they find the body. A priest always accompanies them. As soon as the dead man is found, the priest reads over him the abolition and the requiem, and then, without any delay, the body is brought back to Rome on the shoulders of the confraternity. No food is taken on the road, and the plucky young brethren pride themselves on keeping their fast as strictly as possible. Along the immense Campagna it is sometimes very hard to find the ditch or the hedge in which the murderous gun of a revengeful rival has killed a successful adventurer or to discover the wide, open spot where the sun or severe stroke of the roaming *butiro* or the doomed *guardiano*. Sometimes after a stormy night the *butiro* and *butiro* find the

NEWS FROM ROME.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Propaganda has during this year sent 20,000 francs to an Oceanic mission ruled by a cyclone, 10,000 to Madagascar, India; 10,000 to Columbus, Ceylon; 10,000 to Zambesi, Equatorial Africa; 10,000 to Honduras, Central America; 6,000 to Constantinople, 25,000 to Salonica and 4,000 to Syria. A large amount of money was sent to the India and Batavia victims. The funds have been somewhat reduced in consequence, and the *Observatore Romano* makes an appeal for the Propaganda to all Catholics.

M. Velez, the official agent of the United States of Colombia, is treating with the Vatican for the settlement of religious questions in his country. He hopes by this means to get the support of the clergy in future elections.

Monsignor Botelli, the Apostolic Delegate to Constantinople, who looks like Father Keen of St. James Church in New York, has lately published a metrical translation of the "Imitation of Christ." His translation is faithful and the verses strong and harmonious.

Abbe Victor Marchal, who left the Catholic Church to join Father Hyacinthe Loyson, has returned to Rome, and has published, through the press, the act of abjuration signed by him at the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office. Abbe Marchal served as chaplain during the Franco-Prussian war.

Monsignor Gennaro Portanova, the new coadjutor of the Bishop of Ischia, has gone to Casimiroli. His predecessor died among the ruins of the last earthquake. The loss of Casimiroli is estimated at eight millions of francs, irrespective of the damage done to public buildings and churches.

I saw the members of the Confraternity of *Santa Caterina della Morle*, the other day, wearing their white sackcloth and hooded. They were on their way to Orta to fetch the corpse of a dead *guardiano*, or country guard, one Agostino Tosi buti, who fell from a wild-mill, and was killed on the spot. The sad occasion is a strange sight to the travellers and sportsmen who meet in the desolate Campagna. The members carry their bier decorated with gilt skulls, and covered by a golden embroidered black velvet cover, or *coltre funebre*. It is the duty of the society to take from Rome as soon as notice is given that a body is lying unburied in the wilderness around the Eternal City. The confreres belong to the aristocracy and gentry. No storm, or rain, or accident stops them. They go on until they find the body. A priest always accompanies them. As soon as the dead man is found, the priest reads over him the abolition and the requiem, and then, without any delay, the body is brought back to Rome on the shoulders of the confraternity. No food is taken on the road, and the plucky young brethren pride themselves on keeping their fast as strictly as possible. Along the immense Campagna it is sometimes very hard to find the ditch or the hedge in which the murderous gun of a revengeful rival has killed a successful adventurer or to discover the wide, open spot where the sun or severe stroke of the roaming *butiro* or the doomed *guardiano*. Sometimes after a stormy night the *butiro* and *butiro* find the

Robbing the Gallows.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—John Smith, the colored man who murdered Josiah Harden, at Elkins, Garrett county, last year, escaped from jail this (Thursday) afternoon about five o'clock. He called the jailer into his cell and the jailer very foolishly went, when Smith knocked him down, took a hatchet and broke the chain which held him to the floor, looked the jailer up and escaped with his shackles on. Every effort is being made to recapture him. Smith is a desperate fellow. He was only a short while since convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Governor Hamilton was expected to sign his death warrant at Annapolis to-day and fix the date of execution.