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FATAL EXPLOSION.

DEATH AND SUFFERING AT QUEBEC.

A Boiler Bursts in the Worst Factory and Causes Great Havoc and Loss of Life.

QUEBEC, February 12.—Early this forenoon the city was shocked by a report that the Quebec Worstel company's factory at Hare Point had been blown up by a boiler explosion...

PICK AND SHOVEL endeavoring to rescue the unfortunate people who were buried below the debris.

Within an hour twenty persons were taken out, but it was next to impossible with most of them to discover whether they were dead or alive.

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD. The following are the names of the others:—John Lamontagne, Arthur Tweedall, Wm. Francour, Joseph Michaud, all of Levis; Pierre Giroux, Pierre Clement, Amanda Mercier, Wm. Forest, Amanda Hamel, Henri Laliberte, Joseph Dufresne, Gustave Blouin, Arthur Roussin, Alfred Hanley, all of Quebec; Wm. Adams, Hedleyville; John Lee, Montreal.

THE NAMED OF THE WOUNDED. The names of the wounded are: Marie Beaudry, aged 19; Alfred Pearson, aged 18; Peter Pearson, aged 21; George Morrison, clerk; John Morrison, cutter; father of George; Elzear Couture, assistant cutter; Alexandre Martineau, Francois Xavier Dionne, of Levis; Emile Cote, scalded; Thomas Lemelin, cut about the head; Carolina Morisset, bruised and burned; Charles Villeneuve, bruised and burned; Pierre Peterson, badly cut; Emile Beaudry, broken leg; Francois Dion, broken arms and legs; Joseph Rodrigue, slightly wounded on head; Emmanel Filteau, engineer, right arm broken and scalded in the face; Georgina Rousseau, broken leg.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin among the Mohammedans.

Touching the dignity of the Blessed Virgin, the doctrine of the Koran is in many points singularly like our own. According to the Mohammedan Bible, Mary is immaculate. "God," said the angels to her, "has exempted you from every stain."

HE WAS DEAD. He was ordered to be removed to the operating room, which was converted into a morgue for the time being. The next case was that of a poor fellow whose arms and legs were broken and whose body was so horribly burned that there was not the slightest hope that he would survive.

Near by was a little girl of about fourteen years of age, who had apparently escaped, for there was not the slightest mark upon her face, which still bore its natural color, though somewhat pale. She had received internal injuries, however, and it required only a glance from the experienced surgeon to tell that she was dead.

ed, while here and there priests and ministers could be seen kneeling on the soiled floors bending over the dying men to whom they were administering the last rites of the church. It was found necessary to exclude to public altogether as so many flocked in that the air became stifling, and for some reason this order was also enforced in the operating room, where the dead were laid out. As might have been expected, the crowd at the doors, most of whom had relatives working in the factory, became frantic in their anxiety to learn the best or worst, but they were sternly refused admission, even to identify the dead, and no information of any kind was supplied.

"MY POOR LITTLE GIRL," and attempted to rush forward to throw her arms around the body. "Take care, madam, said one of the attendants, pushing her back, "that is a dead man you are about to step on."

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the centre of most fervent prayers of Mussulmans, as well as of miraculous cures in favor of these infidels, so devoted to the Immaculate Virgin. Admirable prelude to graces still more admirable, that will doubtless touch the hearts and illumine the intelligence of these simple unbelievers! Mary, whom Mohammed proclaimed immaculate and ever-virgin, is the sole possible subjugator of these peoples, bowed under a religious law so tolerant of licentiousness. For the reason it is gratifying to learn that at Mataripeh, in Egypt, there has been established a new sanctuary of Notre Dame de Lourdes. The place for the shrine has been happily chosen: it was for some time the scene of the Holy Family's exile. It was there that, in response to the prayer of Mary, a fountain gushed forth from a source long dried up. Near this fountain the new grotto has been constructed by the Rev. F. Julien, S. J., President of the Holy Family College at Cairo. Let us hope that the scene which witnessed a miracle wrought in favor of our Blessed Mother while she was on earth, may become renowned for favors granted through her intercession to those who frequent her Egyptian shrine.—The Maria.

PARNELL SPEAKS. He Thinks Gladstone's Assurances too Vague—Likely to Create Discord.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The World publishes the following from its London correspondent: The World's correspondent had a talk with Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons this evening on his position and the prospects of the crisis in Ireland. Mr. Parnell was quite cheerful and confident, and he has formed a clear and decided view as to his line of action.

"Do you consider," asked the correspondent, "that the publication by the McCartyites of the assurances given by the Liberal leaders is a violation of the seal of confidence placed on the Boulogne negotiations?" "Oh, no," replied Mr. Parnell. "I assume that they got permission to publish them from Mr. Gladstone. Mind you, I don't object to the publication of an account of the negotiations, but it was agreed beforehand that there should be secrecy, and of course I shall adhere to that agreement."

"But what is your opinion of these assurances that Mr. McCarty published? Are they assurances offered to you and rejected?" "They are what I understood to be a draft of proposed assurances to be offered if they were accepted. They are quite vague and illusory. Any one analyzing them will find that they leave several vital points out of consideration. Take, for instance, the proposal as to the Irish Constabulary under Home Rule. They leave the handing over of the police to an Irish Parliament practically unsettled. There is, it is true, a pious opinion expressed that the operation could be completed in about five years, but that it was to be left altogether in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant. There is no guarantee that the Lord Lieutenant would either take steps to reconstitute the force on a civil basis, or transfer it to the Irish Parliament within that or any period.

"How would it be if these men were under a statutory protection, which gave them the right to employment during good behavior? We should be powerless to deal with them, except by an express statute."

"But are they so protected?" "Well, I am drawing up a memorandum on that subject, showing the bearing of the different statutes affecting the police. It is a very complicated question, and any assurance given respecting it should be plain and definite, if they are to be of any value."

"What is your opinion of the land question assurance?" "That is also manifestly unsatisfactory. It says that the land question shall either be settled by the Imperial Parliament within a limited time, or handed over to the Irish Parliament. Who is to say what constitutes the settling of the land question? The Imperial Government might consider it settled, but it might be the opinion of the Irish Government that it was not settled at all. Then there is this phrase—'a limited time.' Who is to define the limit?"

"Your objections, then, were to the loose phraseology of the assurances?" "These are some of my objections. I consider that these assurances, if they were accepted, instead of bringing about an agreement on Home Rule, would have been fruitful in difficulty and discussion when the Home Rule bill came to be framed. On that account I consider that it is far better that the air should be cleared now by a free discussion and the views of the country made plain. For my part, I am convinced that the English people would willingly agree to assurances such as would be clear and final."

"You will now transfer your forces to Ireland, Mr. Parnell?" "I am arranging for a series of meetings there, and when I meet my colleagues here on Monday we will complete our plans for organizing the country."

"May I ask whether you have promised to go to the United States?" "I have not made any arrangement yet to go across. It will depend a good deal on when we have a general election."

Russell county, which resulted in the loss of three lives. A family named Lafrance lived in a small house about a mile from the village. The family consisted of old Mr. and Mrs. Lafrance, their daughter, her husband, Aerie Chartrand, and two children. Chartrand and his wife left yesterday to visit Revere Louis Grenier, of Cambridge, and were away over night. During the night the house took fire, old Lafrance awakening to find himself surrounded by flames and smoke. He struggled to a window and jumped out, injuring himself severely. Old Mrs. Lafrance and the two children were burned to death in the house. The neighbors could do nothing to extinguish the fire, which burned itself out, only the remains being found. Old Mr. Lafrance was found in a shed almost frozen to death. He has not been able to speak since and there is little hope of his recovery.

MURDERED WITH HOT IRONS. Fiendish Butchery by a Miser of His Drunken Wife.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 16.—The village of Shermerville, five miles from this city, was the scene of a horrible murder about midnight last night. Edward McMullen killed his wife with a red hot poker, wounding and mutilating her in a shocking manner. McMullen is about fifty years of age and so was his wife. They had been drunk all yesterday, as was their custom after pay day. In the evening they were alone in the house and were heard by the neighbors quarrelling all the evening. No attention was paid to this, but about midnight shrieks were heard coming from the house, which were soon followed by groans. Soon after McMullen came running out of the house shouting and cursing like one insane.

MUTILATED HORRIBLY. When the neighbors ventured in they found the woman lying on the floor, with every particle of clothing torn from her body, which was burned and mutilated in a horrible manner.

Two years ago, in the same house, their only daughter, a girl of twenty years, was burned to death with her infant child while lying in bed in a drunken stupor, while her father and mother were in the next room in the same condition. The scene, as described by Mrs. McGowan and her daughter, the neighbors who first entered the house, was horrifying. The woman, with some fragments of clothing around her waist was lying on the floor of the dirty room in a condition beyond words to describe. She was still breathing. Around her a great pool of blood had collected, and the walls were splattered with it, and the few bits of furniture dazed red. The murderer was probably half an hour about his butchery, for the poker must have been heated again and again. The house was filled with the odor of burning flesh. It is believed that the drunken ruffian was sitting on the floor with the poker. The couple had been quarrelling, the woman said something that angered him, and he wheeled around and struck her on the head with the poker, knocking her down. He struck her again while she was prostrate. Stupefied with liquor and the blows she only lay there and shrieked. A fiendish determination came in his head. He thrust the poker into the stove, and when it was red hot turned to the woman on the floor, tore off her clothing and laid the glowing iron on the flesh. Again and again the hot iron was applied. It grew cool and he thrust it once more into the fire, and when it was again red hot he returned to the groaning, dying woman, and tearing what remained of her clothes off thrust it into her body. The blood burst in streams from the wound and the awful agony brought another shriek from the dying woman's lips. Again the poker was heated and again and again was applied to her quivering form, but she then far beyond feeling pain. He then discarded the poker and took up a pair of tongs.

They were found covered with blood to the handle. The fiend made them red hot, too, and then plunging them into the gaping wounds he had already made tore and mangled the sizzling flesh with his new implement of torture. What motive impelled him to this horrible mutilation no sane brain can imagine. The poor woman died immediately after the husband's arrest.

Surrendered. FOLKESTONE, February 12.—Dillon and O'Brien upon their arrival here to-day voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police authorities.

Dillon and O'Brien landed in London on the afternoon of the same day and were warmly greeted by their friends. While Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were held in custody at Scotland Yard, Mr. Parnell, Thomas Sexton, Sir Thomas Esmonde, and Sir Henry Roscoe, called there to see the prisoners. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien started for Ireland on the morning train.

The League Fund and the Tenants. LONDON, February 16.—At a meeting of the McCartyite members of Parliament to-day it was resolved to acquiesce in the proposition to devote the remainder of the League fund, £88,000, to the benefit of the evicted tenants, provided the money is distributed by the Tenants' Defence association. It was also resolved to endeavor to secure by legal means control of United Ireland.

A good Counter to Avoid. LONDON, February 12.—M. Dyzanski, a correspondent of the Warsaw Courier, has just returned from Brazil, where he made a tour of the provinces of San Paulo, Parana and Santa Catharina. He declares that the Brazilian Government threw every obstacle in the way of his eliciting the truth concerning the emigration question. He says that the Brazilian Government decided some time ago to import ten million emigrants, and that the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. had already landed 140,000 emigrants receiving 300 marks each for them. The emigrants were not allowed to land in the interior and left to their fate to die of hunger, fever or snake-bites or to be devoured by wild beasts. Unable to communicate with their friends, a few who survived retraced their steps to Rio Janeiro, begging sustenance of the planters who treated them like slaves and exacted from them exorbitant services in return for scanty meals. At Rio Grande the correspondent found 700 emigrants in a dying state, huddled in a wooden chalet, while thousands were camping in the streets of the city through which he passed, or in the primeval forests. Dyzanski has testified before the British judges inquiring into the scandal. Still the emigration offices are doing a roaring business, embarking emigrants even at night. The editor of the Warsaw Courier has opened a reputation fund.

Catholic Hospital Burned. ROCHESTER, N.Y., February 18.—At 11:20 last night a night watchman at St. Mary's Roman Catholic hospital discovered the eastern wing of the hospital to be on fire. A general alarm was sent in and the firemen responded promptly. There were 250 patients, 10 nuns and a large number of employees in the building, but so far as is known all were taken out unharmed. There is a fair prospect of saving the greater part of the furniture, but the entire east wing of the building must go before the fire can be extinguished.

The east wing was totally destroyed, and the entire building was practically ruined before the firemen gained control. Frank A. Jaynes, foreman of hose No. 1, was hit on the head. He was removed to the City hospital. His injuries will prove fatal. All the inmates of the hospital were safely removed to adjacent buildings and houses.

To-day is the golden jubilee of Mother Hieronyma, who has just completed her fiftieth year as a professed nun, and who founded the hospital. The occasion was to have been celebrated with much ceremony to-morrow.

Elections in New Brunswick. ST. JOHN'S, N. B., February 11.—The revolt in the Liberal party in New Brunswick against unrestricted reciprocity is rapidly spreading. Following last upon the defection of the Snowball wing on the Miramichi and the Pop over of the Chatham Advance, the leading Liberal paper of the Northern counties, came the appearance last night in St. John, on the Conservative platform, of Dr. Silas Alward, M.P.P., a life-long Liberal, who, in ringing tones, denounced Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier's policy as unpatriotic and disloyal.

A Government Defeat. MONCTON, N. B., February 14.—The election took place in Westmoreland county to-day for the Local Legislature. McQueen, Government, and Howell, Opposition, were elected, defeating Killam, Government, and Stevens, Opposition.

Very Pointed. DUBLIN, February 16.—The Bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Francis J. McCormack, in a letter published to-day protests against Parnell's visit to that city as "a grave scandal, a political blunder and a social disgrace."

A Rumor. BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Political Correspondence publishes, under reserve, a rumor that the English and United States Governments have agreed to submit the Behring Sea question to the arbitration of King Humbert of Italy.

McCarthy and United Ireland. LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Justin McCarthy announces he has received from Mr. Egan a deed of transfer for his 250 shares in United Ireland, and that the deed will empower him (Mr. McCarthy) with legal control of the paper.

Poor Farmers. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The Legislature has appropriated \$60,000 to purchase seed wheat for the impoverished farmers in Western Kansas.

Mysterious Disappearance. Mr Swenson, a well-known jeweller of 656 Craig street, has mysteriously disappeared from his premises since Monday morning last. He was doing a good business. He is a bachelor of about 55 years of age, has been established here for over fifteen years and bears a good name. Swenson was in the habit of carrying large amounts of money about him and there are fears of foul play.

Retaliation is simply meanness for meanness, debasement for debasement, cowardice for cowardice.

ALLEGED INTERVIEW. With His Holiness—Opinions on the Situation in France.

PARIS, February 16.—A reporter of the Figaro has just had an interview with Leo XIII. upon the position taken by Cardinal Laviegrie in regard to the republic. The following is from the published account of their conversation: The Pope—Yes. Cardinal Laviegrie has nobly spoken; it remains for the French to act nobly. It is simpler than is generally believed to elevate a man above names, in order to reach heaven. It is for the young men to make a republic with good, simple, and practical laws. What I fear is that in France political opinions are not apt to be merely fashions. The address of a prelate whom you all admire, and whose views are approved of in advance here—yes, in advance—has created a sensation.

The Reporter—Perhaps difficult, Holy Father? The Pope—All new situations are difficult. It is better to do something that is tolerably good than to support anything that is very bad. To love the good republic is to combat the bad; for in all regimes there are two sides. If it is possible for you to create anything better than a republic do so; but if not, enter into the house, and as you shall finish it, it shall remain.

The Reporter—Might not a Catholic party in France? The Pope—That is an excellent dream, but still a dream. Out of a hundred persons there are three good Catholics at the present time. The Catholics should bring in their religion to do good and not to create parties. The Catholics who, unfortunately, have not enough of the spirit of association for Christian works, have too much of it for political affairs. They should concentrate themselves on questions of education, of labor, the training of children, and the welfare of the wage-earners. These matters would furnish them with plenty of occupation. But Frenchmen don't know very well how to form themselves into associations.

The Reporter—And the laws in regard to schools? The Pope—They are wicked aggressions. I am told that many republicans are opposed to them. Even among the men who bear rule there are some who can't approve of them. For military matters you have a minister who is said to be very able. You have generals also, and money. You can, therefore, occupy yourselves at home without any fear from the outside.

The Reporter—But Europe has still before her the menace of war. The Pope—That is a question reserved. Prophecy belongs to no one. But with the alliances the statu quo may be maintained for a long time.

The Reporter—Your Holiness has no fear of surprises in the future? The Pope—As for the future, if persecution of the innocent shall cease, I see the future brighter for France than for any other region.

A Worthy Citizen Gone. The death of Mr. Joseph Cloran is announced to-day. It occurred early on Friday morning after a painful illness of four months. Deceased was one of the oldest residents of this city. He was a native of Galway, Ireland, and left there forty years ago. His name is well known in Irish circles, and St. Patrick's Society long identified him as an active member of that body, of which his son, Mr. H. J. Cloran, to-day is president. The poor and the orphan will remember him as their friend. The funeral took place on Monday, and was very largely attended by citizens of all creeds, with whom the deceased gentleman was very popular. The chief mourners were his sons, H. J. and Michael Cloran, and the pall-bearers Messrs. Bernard Tansey, J. Sheridan, E. McShane, P. McEnroe, J. Carroll and M. Cloran. A solemn Requiem Mass was sung at St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father Tompkins, assisted by Rev. Father McCallen and Rev. Father Martin Callaghan. Interment took place at Cote des Neiges cemetery.

Daring Robbery. A very daring robbery was committed on Sunday night at the residence of Mr. Alphonse B. Corat, 4174, Cadieux street. Madame Corat was alone in her bedroom, when two masked men broke into the house. Awakened by the noise, she opened the door of her room. One of the men caught her by the throat, threatening to kill her if she uttered a word. Frightened almost to death, she fell unconscious on her bed and did not revive until her husband came back at about 5 o'clock. He called in the neighbors and they succeeded in bringing her back to consciousness. Madame Corat at once advised a grant of Obsequies of No. 12 station, who, with several assistants made a search in the house where nothing was found, up to the point where drawers of a bureau had been broken open. Her contents scattered on the floor and a sum of \$50, all the savings the family had been taken away, and a jewelry case placed on a shelf and containing gold rings valued at \$20. The police on the look-out, and although no arrests have been yet made, it is likely that the thieves will soon be captured.

Getting Power. Mr. Charles Drolet, of the office at the Court House, says applications are much less numerous this year than last. In 1890, 180 applications for licenses to keep restaurants had been made up to the 15th of February, against 140 this year. The licenses for grocers were 6000 last year, against 4000 this year. The number of increased licenses.