

The Times AND Witness

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS

Earl Spencer at Limerick.

PARNELL ON THE LAND ACT.

An Important Rent Test Case.

JAMES CAREY LEAVES KILMAINHAM.

DUBLIN, June 26.—Earl Spencer, replying to an address at Limerick, spoke in deprecation of forced emigration. He said he believed careful aid to emigrants having a prospect of success abroad, was beneficial, both to them and to the districts which they leave. He regretted the necessity for the passage of the Crimes Act, which was distasteful both to Parliament and to the Government, but he abhorred the crimes which had rendered it necessary. In conclusion, he said he rejoiced that greater respect was now being paid to law and order throughout the land.

DUBLIN, June 27.—Mr. Parnell, in his speech at Monaghan yesterday in the interest of Healy's candidacy for the House of Commons, said his party intended to endeavor to amend the Land Act so as to make reduced rents date from the time of application therefor to the court, to provide that tenants shall be allowed for improvements made within thirty or forty years, and so that leaseholders shall be admitted to the benefit of the Act.

The Court of Appeal has rendered a decision in an important test case, of *Chaine vs. Nelson*, on which forty thousand cases depended. The Court held that the new rents became payable from the first gale day after the Act was passed, and not from the day when they were fixed by the commissioners.

The Chairman of the Loughrea Union declares that the outdoor relief list has never been so high as now. The relieving staff has been increased.

DUBLIN, June 28.—James Carey, the informer, left Kilmainham jail yesterday and was taken to Queenstown and placed aboard a Government steamer. Her destination is unknown, but it is believed Carey will be landed at Bermuda.

QUEENSTOWN, June 28.—There was much excitement here today caused by a report that James Carey, the informer, was among the passengers who embarked for America. Carey's whereabouts could not be traced. The steamer "City of Rome," which sailed hence this morning for New York, is detained outside the harbor. The cause of her detention has not been ascertained.

WEXFORD, June 28.—The Borough Club has chosen, by unanimous vote, a brother of Redmond, the Irish National League's representative in Australia, as the candidate of the National party for a seat in the House of Commons for the borough, made vacant by the resignation of Healy.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Pauper Emigration.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Cowen, (Radical), gave notice that he would submit the question as to whether it was true Irish paupers had been sent to America with the knowledge and consent of the Government.

LONDON, June 28.—Mr. Trevelyan stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the reports about the landing of paupers in America were greatly exaggerated. The steamer "Anchor" took no inmates of any workhouse, and all emigrants sent by the commissioners were supplied with funds. No paupers had been sent out by boards of guardians.

Mr. Trevelyan also said that telegrams from America on the subject should be received with great caution. He said the "Frisette" took out 421 emigrants, of whom only five families had been in the workhouse, and in each of these cases friends in America had offered them homes. He had himself seen all the tickets of emigrants, including railway tickets for the other side. They had also checks for the amount of their landing allowance, which for adults was one pound and for children ten shillings each. Mr. Trevelyan said questions relating to the matter should be addressed to the foreign office, as his business was simply to ascertain whether the administrative details of Irish emigration were carried out as far as is possible.

Mr. Lowther (Conservative) gave notice that he would at an early day call attention to the subject.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Trevelyan, under Foreign Secretary, replying to the question by Mr. Cowen, said the Government had received no memoranda or representations from the American Government regarding pauper emigrants.

CANADA AND BANGDOWN.

LONDON, June 28.—The London Standard writes on the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada: "The appointment of the Canadian journals upon the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General is somewhat harsh. The Toronto press thinks that it has failed to discover the noble Marquis's merits, and that the motives for his ap-

pointment are partly partisan and partly scoreable for favor. The Montreal Post objects to the appointment on grounds of policy, and says: "Of all the public men of England, except Buckshot Forster, the Marquis is about the most objectionable Mr. Gladstone could have selected. Lord Lansdowne and his family have played too hostile and inimical a part in the legislation for and government of Ireland for the million Irishmen of Canada, to extend a welcome to him and that respect which the chief magistrate of the Dominion should ever be able to command from every class of the population." The *Herald* observes that "more substantial expressions of disapproval are not improbable. The feeling of Canada upon the Irish question was so clearly shown by the petition of their Parliament in favor of leniency in the British legislation that Mr. Gladstone cannot misinterpret the fact. To many Canadians and Irishmen, therefore, the appointment is obnoxious. The Government have either made a mistake or they are guilty of a wilful snub."

TERRIBLE DISASTER

One Hundred Lives Lost.

GLASGOW, July 3.—The steamer "Daphne" launched today capsized in the River Clyde. There were two hundred workmen on board, and it is believed that one hundred were drowned.

Later.—The "Daphne" capsized near Renfrew. Traffic on the Clyde is suspended owing to the interruption of navigation by the capsized steamer. Tugs are raising the "Daphne." The boat left the ways and was very fast gaining the water when she rolled from side to side. The persons aboard fearing she would capsize ran to and fro, and the vessel reeled over and nearly disappeared beneath the water. Those on the portion of the steamer not submerged did their utmost to save those cast overboard. Boats hastily pulled to the rescue.

A CANADIAN SAINT.

The cause of the beatification of the venerable Mary Guyard, first Superioress of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, is at present attracting the attention of the Sacred Congregation of Rites in Rome, and in the course of a few months we may expect to see the name of this great Religious added to the calendar of Saints in the Church of God.

The name of "Mother Mary of the Incarnation" is familiar to every Catholic who has read the history of the Church in Canada, whereof she was one of the shining lights. She was born on the 28th of October, 1599, in the city of Tours, France, and to her Catholic education she attributed all the graces she had received from God. "The good education which I received from my parents," wrote this eminent woman, "laid an excellent foundation in my soul; and I cannot but bless the Father of goodness for His gracious kindness to me in this connection. It is a happy step in the way of virtue, and a precious preparation for a high degree of piety to fall into hands which carefully mould the first years of our existence." What a lesson these words of the beatified Religious teaches to Catholic parents, upon the necessity of planting religion in the hearts of their children, and by securing for them an education that will not only expand their minds regarding earthly things, but also elevate their souls to God.

Sister Mary of the Incarnation entered the Ursuline Order in 1633, being then a widow, with one son, who subsequently became a priest in the Benedictine Order. When Madame de la Peltrie was seeking for Sisters to open the Canadian mission, in 1638, Sister Mary was the first to volunteer for missionary work in the New World, where she subsequently labored for thirty-three years with a degree of fortitude and success which made her memory beloved ever long after she had been called to her reward. Her great mission was the education of the Indians, then numerous in Canada, and along with her daily duties in the church and school room, she found time to prepare, for the use of her Sisters and pupils, a sacred history, catechism, dictionary, and a collection of prayers in the Algonquin language; a catechism in the Huron language, and also several works in French. She excelled in all kinds of needle work and embroidery, as well as in gliding and painting, sanctifying these talents by contributing the fruit of her labors toward decorating the missionary chapels erected by the Jesuits and other missionaries in Canada and other portions of the unsettled region then known under the general title of North America.

This heroic Sister died April 30th, 1672, at the age of 72 years. She was declared venerable by Pope Pius IX., September 15th, 1877, and we hope that during the reign of the present glorious Pontiff the seal of approval of her sanctity will be placed upon her character by the Church, and that the name of Blessed Mary of the Incarnation may be ranked among the brilliant galaxy of saints who followed in the footsteps of St. Angela Merici, the foundress of the Ursuline Order, whose daughters were the pioneers in the pathway of Christian progress which the Church has made in converting the Indians and educating the children of Europeans in the New World.

IRISH IN IRELAND.

The report for the past year of the society for the preservation of the Irish language states that, at the commencement of the present century probably not more than 400 persons could read and write Irish, whereas this society alone had disposed of over 63,000 elementary Irish books. Their publications continue to be in great demand. The number of persons in Ireland who speak the old language is nearly 950,000, as against nearly 818,000 in 1871, although the population has during that period increased in round numbers by 252,000 persons. This, as pointed out, is nearly equal to the number of Welsh people speaking Welsh. "Not only" it is observed, "has the number increased in number of Irish-speaking inhabitants, but Dublin has made a considerable advance in this respect, partly fulfilling the old Irish prophecy."

MIRACLE OF THE BLOOD OF ST. JANUARIUS.

The Neapolitan journals announce that the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, patron of that city, took place this year as usual. We read in the *Liberta Catholica*: "In the afternoon of Saturday, May 5, the precious blood of St. Januarius was sold in procession to the Church of Santa Chiara, and exposed in the presence of the head and the holy patron. The usual prayers commenced after an hour the blood liquefied. In part, the other part, found in form, remained hard. The miracle took place at ten minutes after six in the afternoon, the blood remaining liquid until carried back in procession to the chapel of the *Tesor*. Sunday, May 6, the blood returned to the state in which it had been the evening previous, that is one part solid, one part liquid. In the day it liquefied entirely. Monday, the 7th, the blood was sold in the chapel of the *Tesor*, and became liquid after a short

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LONDON, July 1.—Mr. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, in a speech at Manchester, declared that the leading trait of the present Government was falsehood. He said that Mr. Parnell and his friends were in league with murderers and that the Irish were without grievances. He thought it doubtful whether Trevelyan, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, was much better than Forster. He asserted that Trevelyan had recently lied about the paupers shipped over the Atlantic.

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JAS. McDERMOTT.

AN IRISH SUSPECT INTERVIEWED.

How he was Tracked by English Detectives

HIS ESCAPE FROM CORK.

His Interview with Featherstone, alias Murphy, Who Now Awaits His Trial in Jail as a Dynamite Conspirator.

MR. McDERMOTT'S VIEWS ON MATTERS POLITICAL IN IRELAND—THE POPE'S LETTER—HOW CAREY TURNED IN FORMER—SOME OPINIONS ON PHYSICAL FORCE WARFARE—"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE"—A KNIGHT OF ST. SYLVESTER.

He was a pleasant looking man, with a broad open countenance, a twinkling eye, and just in the prime of life. As he entered in the corridors of the St. Lawrence Hall no one would for a moment suspect that he was one of the men whom the English Government had shadowed and tracked. His appearance gave you at once the impression that he was a gentleman, and as soon as you conversed with him you immediately discovered that your impression was correct. He seemed perfectly at his ease on British soil, but when our reporter approached and made himself known, Mr. McDermott, with a semi-serious air, said that he wasn't himself at all but his twin brother. Of course the interviewer took this statement *cum grano salis*, and after a few minutes' conversation the restraint on both sides wore off, and over a fragrant Havana in his spacious apartments in the Hall, Mr. James McDermott, of Brooklyn, but quite recently of Dublin fame, unboomed

his convictions and adventures to a representative of THE POST. He first however wished that he should be given no notoriety while in the city, as he was here merely on private business, arranging for his son's college education. He then threw off all reticence and showed himself to be a brilliant conversationalist. Occasional flashes of wit, a good story well told, and many a hearty, honest laugh made Mr. McDermott quite a pleasant companion. He admitted that some of his views were what were called extreme, but he said they were his honest convictions, and as he despised a man who had not the courage of his convictions, he always spoke out his belief.

"How did it happen that your name appeared in recent English despatches as being that of a person whom the British Government was interested in finding?" asked the reporter.

"Well," answered Mr. McD., "I can only account for it on the ground that there must have been some one with a loose tongue. I have never been able to understand, nor do I now, the action of the Government in Cork on the night of the arrest of Mr. Featherstone and others. At one time I thought the arrest of Desay in Liverpool was the immediate occasion of it, but upon examination I am convinced that that could not have been the case, and for the reason at least, that he did not give any information of consequence to the Government. It appears, however, that he rather thoughtlessly said on his arrest in Liverpool that a man in Cork named Murphy was in view of the large family he would convey to them the inheritance of his father, which the term 'Informer' involves."

"Despatches said that you left at once for Liverpool and America after the arrests in Cork?"

"That is not true. I did not leave Cork until the next day after, and I only left then at the suggestion of a lady relative of a Brooklyn neighbor of mine, who not only made the suggestion, but pawned her watch to furnish me with the means of leaving. I left Cork on the same train with the prosecuting counsel and the Government detectives, and went to the 'Shelburne Hotel' in Dublin. I remained in Dublin several days, and then left for Scotland."

"Why did you leave?"

"(Continued on second page.)"

AMERICAN CONTEMPT FOR ROYALTY.

New York, June 29.—The New York World's London correspondent says in his last

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP'S WILL.

ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY LEFT BEQUESTED TO THE CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The last will and testament of the late Archbishop Wood was admitted to probate to-day. It is as follows:—

In the name of Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. Be it remembered that I, the Most Reverend James Frederic Wood, Archbishop of Philadelphia, do make and publish this my last will and testament.

I give and bequeath my library and furniture unto my executors in trust to transfer the same to my successor in office in trust for his use as such Archbishop and to be transmitted for the like use to his successor. All the property and effects real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever in me vested, or with me deposited, I give, bequeath and devise unto my executors hereinafter named, and to the survivors and survivor of them, his heirs and assigns, in trust, to assign and convey the same in fee simple and forever unto the person who shall succeed me by appointment duly made as Archbishop of Philadelphia upon all and singular the same uses and trusts, and with the like powers upon which the said property and effects shall have been held immediately preceding my decease.

I hereby declare that I have no property or effects to be accounted for by my executors or to descend to my lawful heirs or next of kin, and that this will is made in order to transmit all titles and property in me legally vested and according to my duty, and as I am authorized by law to do, that all trusts, confidences and powers in me reposed may be faithfully executed and performed in all respects as I am authorized and bound to execute and perform the same.

I appoint to be the executors of this my last will and testament the Very Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, V.G.; the Rev. Nicholas Cantwell and the Rev. James E. Mulholland.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879).

JAMES F. WOOD, Abp. Falsed.

Signed, sealed, published and declared as and for his last will and testament by the Most Reverend James F. Wood, in our presence, who in the presence of each other and at his request have signed our names as witnesses thereto.

DANIEL A. BARNHAM, WILLIAM J. POWERS.

The only personal property found among the effects of the deceased was \$800 in money, which, together with the insurance of \$10,000 on his life, will go to the Church.

GREAT FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

Terrific Explosion—Several Persons Killed and Fatally Injured—Old Montreal Firemen among the List—Great Excitement.

WINNIPEG, June 30.—A fire broke out at ten o'clock last night in the stone house of J. H. Ashdown, hardware merchant, and the building, a frame one, was soon wrapped in flames. The damage to the stock will be heavy, but the building only slight. Some kegs of powder stored in the warehouse exploded with serious results, and upwards of twenty men were more or less injured, and a hundred leading shops on the Main and other streets had their plate glass and other glass smashed to atoms. The report shook the whole city to its centre as if by an earthquake. It is difficult to get a list of the casualties. Chief McBobie of the Fire Brigade, was slightly injured in the face. George Seale insurance clerk, it is thought is fatally injured, as a pile of burning debris lit upon his face and breast and injured him beyond recognition. W. Butherford, fireman, was also burned. James Yull, Fire Alarm Superintendent, was severely cut on the head and face. Wm. McBobie, son of the chief, is severely burned in the face and hands. George Sinclair, saddler, had both hands and feet burned to a crisp and the pants burned off his limbs. Jas. Bowie, saddler, had his hands badly burned. Archie Grant, manager for Ashdown, was badly burned on the face in his efforts to move the powder. Wm. Code, assistant chief of the fire brigade, was also seriously injured by falling timber. Wilson, another fireman, has a scalp wound by falling timber. A man named McGuire was also burned badly. Seale has since died, and others are reported to be fatally injured. All the doctors in the city have their hands full. The excitement is intense. There must be upwards of 5,000 people on the streets in the vicinity of the disaster.

THE VATICAN LETTER.

PARIS, July 1.—The *Union* says in addition to President Grevy's reply to the Pope's letter, a confidential note from Prime Minister Ferry has been forwarded to the Vatican, explaining that Catholics, who are in a minority in the country, have sought by all means in their power to embarrass the ministers. The general sense of the note, however, is conciliatory. The promise is made that the stipends of which the clergy were deprived will be restored on the occasion of the National Fete.

PARNELL'S INVASION OF ULSTER.

Whigs and Tories joining to resist Healy.—Continued success of Irish obstruction in the House of Commons.—Gladstone's new plot.—The Irish representation to be reduced.—The Parnell fund.

(By cable from special Irish News Agency.) LONDON, June 30.—The Monaghan election is exciting the keenest political interest, and the English press evinces serious alarm at the warmth of the reception accorded to Mr. Healy in Ulster.

ENGLISH BRISKAY.

There is a general agreement that Mr. Healy's election for Monaghan would assure the control of the next Parliament by the Parnellites. Fringle, the Whig candidate, is supported by money supplied by the English Reform Club.

WHIGS AND TORIES COALITIONING.

The unscrupulous efforts of the Whigs and Tories to revive the dormant religious fanaticism not meeting with success, a rumor is in circulation that Fringle will be induced to withdraw to enable the combined Whigs and Tories to defeat Healy. Mr. Parnell has gone to Monaghan to take a personal part in the struggle, and popular enthusiasm is manifested at every stage of his progress.

GLADSTONE THWARTED.

The Criminal Code Bill was abandoned to-day. A violent attack was made in Grand Committee by Government hawks on the Irish members for their success in forcing the Ministers to drop the measure. The defeat of the bill was due to the persistent opposition of Messrs. Parnell and Sexton. It enacted permanent coercion for the Irish population in England and Scotland, and was deemed by the Irish leader so important as to cause him to stay away from the Philadelphia Convention in order to fight it. Its abandonment by the Government is regarded by all parties as a great triumph for Mr. Parnell.

THE LABORERS' BILL.

The second reading of the Laborers' Bill will be taken on Thursday. The Government amendments are trivial and do not injure the measure, which confers important advantages on agricultural laborers.

A NEW ANTI-IRISH PLOT.

The Gladstone Cabinet are busy on a new Reform bill for next year, by which Ireland's representation in Parliament will be reduced to eighty members. The House of Lords will probably refuse to pass the bill, and a dissolution ensuing, the Irish party will take vengeance on the Whigs and Sham Radicals. The Parnell Testimonial Fund now amounts to over £16,000.

Healy Returned with a good Majority.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The result of the election in the county Monaghan is as follows: Healy [Home Rule] 2,228; Monroe [Conservative] 2,011; Fringle [Liberal] 270.

LONDON, July 2.—A recount of two polls was demanded and allowed, considerable confusion being caused during the proceedings. After the official announcement Parnell called the attention of the High Sheriff to another mistake, which the latter had made in the count. The mistake was corrected and Healy credited with 2,376 votes. At Monaghan this evening Healy addressed a large crowd. He said Lordardiff had been trampled under foot and the election represented the demand of Ulster for a speedy reform in the land laws. He had little doubt that before many years every farmer in Ireland would be the owner of his holding. Healy said that the victory of the Parnell party would lead to the reopening of the land question and other great reforms, and that his hearers would see the day when Irishmen would make laws on their own soil.

The Carey Brothers.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that James Carey, the informer, had not been pardoned, but the subject was being considered by the Government. If Carey should be pardoned the executive clemency would probably be coupled with conditions.

Peter Carey and his family have left Ireland and their present whereabouts and destination is unknown. James Carey is also going to leave, or has already left. The *Times* says it has been arranged to send two of the principal inviolable informers to Manitoba.

New York, July 3.—There seems to be no doubt, if any reliance can be placed on special cable advice, that Canada will have an acquisition to her population in the person of the noted Dublin informer, James Carey. A despatch to the *Times* says Carey is going to Canada by way of Glasgow. He passed Friday night at Manchester, and is at present in Greenock. Peter Carey goes via Havre. The *Star's* London cable says a Dublin letter states that Carey will sail some time during next week for Nova Scotia, and will decide on his arrival there whether to settle in Manitoba or British Columbia.

THE IRISH "JOHN BROWN."

CHICAGO, July 3.—Congressman elect Finlady preceded last night at a meeting of Irish Americans to assist the families of the Irish martyrs recently hanged. O'Donovan Rossa was introduced as the "Irish John Brown." He advocated open war against the British, and said the Irish could convince England by a few more such examples as O'Donovan Rossa and Burke that it was not chivalry to govern Ireland. A large subscription was raised.