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IRELAND IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT: THE LAND WAR

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Gray has written to Lord Spencer claiming a right to be present at the enquiry into the conduct of the jury which convicted Hynea, the murderer. He offers to attend in custody of an officer if necessary. Sir Charles Gavin Duffy has written to Gray expressing sympathy. Earl Spencer has declined to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the jury which convicted Hynea, but intends to examine the affidavits submitted to him in the case, in order to ascertain if sufficient ground exists for interfering with the course of the law. Archbishop Croke, of the diocese of Cashel, Bishop Dorrian, of Down and Connor, Bishop Duggan, of Clonfert, Bishop McCormack, of Athlery, have written their approval of the efforts to establish a fund for the benefit of evicted tenants. Archbishop Croke promises a subscription of £50. London, Aug. 23.—Later reports show that the murder of farmer Leahy, near Killarney, was more like a military execution than a murder. The leader of the party called upon "No. 1" to fire. He did so, badly wounding Leahy. The leader then ordered "No. 10" to fire. This shot also looked fatal. "No. 14" was then summoned to give the coup de grace. This was the last shot fired. Leahy remained alive half an hour after he was shot. Five sons of farmers have been arrested on suspicion. BELFAST, Aug. 23.—Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Belfast on Tuesday with an address of welcome and expressed the desire of the residents to strengthen Trevelyan's hands in his onerous duties. Trevelyan said it would be his duty to exist of personal danger in the task of governing Ireland. The remedy against evictions was to have a tribunal which could be trusted to do justice without fear. When the Irish people were convinced that they have a tribunal which will give a verdict according to the evidence, it will have an important effect. Those who expected agrarian murders to be extirpated are disappointed. The fixed policy of the Government is to distinguish between criminal and political acts. They did not care to concern themselves with political meetings, but against outrages they were determined to wage an undying and unrelenting war. The remarks of Mr. Trevelyan were received with cheers. Mr. Trevelyan subsequently visited the iron works. Flags were displayed on houses and the vessels in the harbor. DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—The Freeman's Journal publishes extracts from a circular issued by Mr. Lelholm, the Inspector of Constabulary, in which he expresses his conviction that agrarian crime is on the increase. He says that the Inspector foresees that occasions will arise during the present state of affairs in Ireland when the safety of the force may be subjected to a severe test. The police to-day searched the house of Captain Duggan, a prominent Land League man in Kingsford, King's County, and seized some arms and documents. At the close of the Commission Court to-day Judge Lawson pronounced judgment on the way they discharged their duties in convicting in every case, except one, a trifling one, where there was fair ground for disagreement. He thought the Attorney-General exercised a wise discretion in removing the venue in recent trials to Dublin. Of the ten persons arrested in connection with the murder of the Joyce family, five are named Joyce, four Casey and one Philbin. At 10 o'clock to-day, the coroner's jury in the Joyce case found a verdict of murder by persons unknown. DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—Charles J. Klokham, a leading Fenian and author, is dead. LIMERICK, Aug. 26.—There is excitement here because six sub-constables, the supposed originators of the recent agitation, have been ordered to northern counties. The men asked for a day's time before leaving, which was refused. Thereupon they resigned. Several other resignations are threatened. The Government has prevented the use of the telegraph for communications between the constabulary. A meeting of the entire force of Limerick has been called to-night. LIMERICK, Aug. 28.—Five disaffected constables have been dismissed for participating in a meeting here last night. Many others are resigning in consequence. The dismissed constables were loudly cheered as they quitted the barracks. There have been thirty resignations from the constabulary in consequence of the dismissal of five sub-constables. The Inspector-General made an attempt to address the men who resigned, but they refused to listen. The city is without the usual police on the streets to-night. Fifty-seven men had resigned by 11 o'clock to-night. The men received telegrams from comrades in various districts, expressing a determination to resign in three days unless the five dismissed sub-constables were reinstated. DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—The people of Limerick have practically become their own policemen, a large majority of the constabulary having refused to do further duty. The men ascribe the blame for the whole trouble to Clifford Lloyd. The King's county constabulary have approved the action of the Limerick constables, and opened a subscription to sustain them. The discontent of the constabulary has extended to the Metropolitan police. Four hundred of the latter met to complain that they were not compensated for extra work. While the meeting was in progress the Chief Commissioner appeared and ordered the chairman to quit the chair. The chairman refused, and the Commissioner threatened to make an example of him. The men pledged themselves to compensate the chairman for any loss he sustained. The Inspector-General told the Limerick force on Sunday that the transfers to the North of Ireland of sub-constables, which occasioned excitement in the ranks, were not meant as a punishment. He said insubordination could not be tolerated. The agitation among the Metropolitan police has subsided, they being satisfied by the assurance of the Chief Commissioner and Earl Spencer, who promised that an inquiry would be made into their grievances. Cork, Aug. 28.—Telegrams enquiring what day will be fixed for the resignation of the constabulary in a body are passing between stations in different parts of the country. Large numbers of men made inquiries at the various emigration offices to-day. The opinion is prevalent that hundreds of men of ten years' service and under will shortly resign. DUNNY, Aug. 28.—The funeral of Kieckham, the Fenian, took place yesterday. Ten thousand persons accompanied the remains to the depot. Several ex-Fenian prisoners, Dillon, Sexton and Healy were present. DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—At a meeting of the delegates of the constabulary from the County Antrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway and Westmeath at Athlone, the resignation of the Inspector-General was demanded. HORRORS OF A UTAR INSANE ASYLUM. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 25.—On Wednesday the Hon. G. A. Tucker, an English gentleman from New South Wales, with letters of introduction to the Governors of States and Territories, asking permission to visit insane asylums and jails, publishes a letter in the Tribune, giving a description of the Utah Insane Asylum, situated three miles east of Salt Lake City, yesterday. Accompanied by United States Marshal Ireland and Mr. Neal, of Louisville, Ky., the father-in-law of Governor Murray, Mr. Tucker visited this asylum, which is under the charge of Dr. Seymour B. Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, and three Mormon commissioners. Mr. Tucker says he found 21 patients, 9 females and 12 males, in the most filthy condition imaginable; some were in iron cages outside the main building, while others were in iron, bound hand and foot. Of these patients two were perfectly sane, and have no idea why they were confined. One of these sane persons is a man by the name of Sherman, who has been confined for ten years. He was robbed of his wife by a Mormon polygamist, and has been confined in this place ever since. He appears to be a gentleman who has seen better days, and is from the East. This man is in one of the cages in the yard, which he has fixed in a tasty manner, with crude tools of his own make. A daughter of John Taylor was formerly confined in this asylum, but she has been removed to a private house in this city. Her insanity was caused by her father endeavoring to force her into polygamy. The inmates of the institution are punished with a club and strap—the club for men, the strap for women. Mr. Tucker closes by saying: "I have during the last four months visited 4 asylums in New South Wales, 3 in Victoria, 2 in Adelaide, 2 in Tasmania, 3 in New Zealand, 1 in Honolulu, 2 in California, 1 in Nevada, and 1 in Utah, and in no instance have I seen sights so horrible as those of to-day."

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

AN EMIGRANT CONFESSES TO HAVING COMMITTED THREE MURDERS IN LONDON—HE SURRENDERS IN BROCKVILLE. Brockville, Ont., Aug. 28.—About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon an elderly, poorly dressed stranger entered the police station. He stated his mission, to the effect that he wished to be placed under arrest for having, five years ago, in London, England, murdered three men. He related his story to the officer, who had the stranger placed in the cells. This morning he came before the Police Magistrate, and gave his story before a crowded court. It was substantially the same as that to Chief Mitchell, and is to the effect that his name is James McGinnis, 47 years of age, born in London, England. About five years ago he was employed as a waiter in the Grosvenor Hotel, near Victoria Station, London, and one day visited a tavern in the vicinity in search of a drink. While there he was approached by a stranger and asked to take a drink. He did so, and in a few moments another stranger appeared, who also invited him to drink. After several glasses of brandy and ale had been taken, the two requested him to accompany them for a drive, which finally ended in the arrival of the trio at a low tavern in one of the back streets, where he was made to get down on his knees and take an oath that he would assist them. He was forced to take the oath under forfeiture of his own life, and was to receive fifty pounds for the job. The men were shown to him, and the first he shot with a revolver in the street on the Cromwell road, near South Kensington Museum. The second, a clergyman, was strangled near Manchester square, the two men who had employed him acting as assistants. This murder was committed about ten days after the first. In six weeks the third victim, a man who was stopping at the hotel in which McGinnis was employed, was poisoned, the two strangers mixing the poison which McGinnis administered. He knew none of the victims and was also ignorant of the names of the men to whom he had bound himself. The men remained in the hotel a few days after the crimes were perpetrated, and he then went into the country, where he gained a precarious living working in livery stables, on farms, and doing odd jobs wherever he could. Lately he was offered money by a friend to come to Canada and accepted it. The crime had been weighing on his mind ever since, and lately had troubled him to such an extent that he could neither sleep nor eat. He then resolved to give himself up, and acting on the impulse, surrendered himself to Chief Mitchell, as related. The prisoner is not by any means a hard looking character. He looks much older than what he himself claims and wears whiskers only on one side of the face. He claims that £2 was paid for his passage to Quebec and that he arrived there on Monday last by the steamship "Lake Winnipeg." He at once boarded an emigrant train, and reaching here on Tuesday morning commenced to look for work. He visited several places without finding employment, and finally called upon Mayor Comstock. The Mayor gave him a note to Mr. Williams, of the Central Hotel, who needed a night clerk, and this situation he secured. He claims to have relatives in England, but does not know where they reside. Every question put to him was answered squarely and rationally. He was committed to jail, and enquiries will at once be made to ascertain the truth of his statement.

MURDER NEAR OTTAWA.

A FARMER SHOT DOWN ON THE HIGHWAY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT—AN EXTRAORDINARY CRIME. OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—One of the most cold blooded murders ever committed in the county of Carleton took place at Gouldbourne, about eight miles from this city, last evening. The victim, Robert McCaffrey, was twenty-eight years old, unmarried, and lived near his father's home, quite close to which he came to an untimely end. The circumstances of the shocking affair are as follows:—On Friday morning McCaffrey came to Ottawa with the intention of purchasing a horse which he intended presenting to his parents to whom he had always been extremely kind, although making an independent living for himself, and living in his own home. On Saturday evening between 3 and 4 o'clock he left for home in a buggy, having made the intended purchase, for which he was to have returned to town on Monday. The murdered man was last seen alive at about 9 o'clock last night, about half a mile from his own home, by his servant man, who says that he passed McCaffrey while the latter was in conversation with a neighboring farmer named Chester Spearman, who was also seated in a buggy, accompanied by his sister. Spearman and McCaffrey had evidently met on the road, for, with their horses' heads turned in different directions, the two were engaged in a low and apparently earnest conversation. Without speaking to either, McCaffrey's servant man walked on in the direction of his employer's house. When about a quarter of a mile distant he was startled by a pistol shot, and shortly after McCaffrey's horse and buggy came rattling along the road, the carriage being empty, and the horse having evidently been struck by the shot. Securing the animal, the servant man drove hastily back, and continued in the position till last year, when he left for England, where he became a factor of Newton, Toney, Salisbury. At the time of the death of Bishops Strachan and Bethune, the name of Arolsdson Whittaker was put forward as his successor, but on both occasions he was defeated.

O'CONNELL.

The fame of O'Connell has grown purer and brighter as we are removed by distance of time from the days when he lived, the centre figure of a somewhat stormy period. The passions which raged around him are extinguished. If the wild enthusiasm which his name once excited has cooled down, so also has tranquillity fallen upon the antipathies which formed a part of his career. His greatness is now acknowledged by men who, in his lifetime, would have treated him with hostility. The nationalist who deemed his patriotism too cool can now associate in admiration of his character with the Whig and the Tory who regarded him as the most dangerous of living men. As we recede from the epoch in which he flourished the fragmentary characteristics of his being show due prominence. Men begin to perceive how deep-seated was his love of country, how true was his liberality, how wide his sympathy, how earnest and abiding was the morality of his teaching. His great intellect rendered illustrious a disposition of the noblest kind, and the admiration of O'Connell has, at least, amongst thoughtful Irishmen, become far less a matter of creed or party than could have been deemed possible in his life or even for a considerable time after his death. This is an appropriate time to pay honour to his memory, and in as many ways as shall indicate his many-sided character. The inauguration of his monument in Dublin will fittingly enough take place on the occasion of an attempted revival of Irish manufactures, which is, after all, but the practical adoption of one of those ideas for the advancement of Ireland which generated with such rapidity and profusion in his prolific brain. There remains, however, an aspect of his mind which ought to be duly celebrated. He was emphatically a Catholic as well as a patriot, and perhaps a patriot because a Catholic. But to omit the commemoration of his devotion to his faith would be to leave out of consideration more than half the man. The way to supply the omission has been happily suggested to the public. We yesterday published a letter from the Rev. Canon Brogan, the valued pastor of the parish on the brink of the Atlantic where O'Connell first drew breath. His proposition is that a Memorial Church should be erected on the fatal spot, and he points out that the matter may be appropriately considered, and the project started, at the gathering in Dublin which is certain to take place on the unveiling of the O'Connell monument. The idea is an admirable one. It will, we are sure, be earnestly caught up, and once adopted there, on an occasion when the eyes of the whole Irish race all over the world will be turned to it, we can scarcely have a doubt that it will be floated to a rapid and triumphant success. The English boast possession of an Empire on which the sun never sets. The empire of O'Connell's memory in the hearts of Irishmen is as wide, and there is no quarter of the globe in which the proposal to erect this tribute to his beloved name will not be received with heartfelt sympathy.—Dublin Freeman.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The second day's session of the American Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science was opened yesterday morning at 10.30 in the Natural History Society Rooms, the President, Dr. W. J. Boal, in the chair. Besides the names of the members given as having attended the first day's session the following members arrived since and were present at the meeting yesterday morning:—Messrs. W. H. H. Brewer, Ph. D., Professor of Agriculture, Yale College, Secretary of the Board of Control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; G. C. Caldwell, B. Sc., Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry, Cornell University; J. H. Comstock, B. Sc., Professor of Entomology, Cornell University; A. J. Cook, M. Sc., Professor of Zoology and Entomology, Michigan Agricultural College, President of the American Beekeeper Association; F. A. Gullay, B. Sc., Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi; B. C. Kedzie, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Michigan Agricultural College; J. W. Sanborn, B. S., Agricultural Department, Dartmouth College; E. M. Skelton, M. S., Professor Practical Agriculture and Superintendent of Farm, Kansas Agricultural College. The President delivered his retiring address, which was as follows:—Members and friends of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Again another year has rolled around, and we meet for the third time to renew acquaintances, form new ones, and engage in discussing subjects pertaining to science in agriculture. At each previous meeting you chose me as your presiding officer, an honor which I shall always remember with the highest gratification and pride. From the start I have had a deep interest in the welfare of the society. I am full of hope and zeal for its future growth and usefulness. However much I may be gratified with the high honor you have conferred on me, I cannot help expressing my honest opinion that no one person should long act as President of such a society as this. I believe it will promote interest, strength and harmony to pass the highest honors from one to another. I hope you will agree with me and I shall be much surprised if you do not select some other member for your next President. To those who do not belong to the society I may say that our number is quite small and limited, persons only becoming members by invitation. At present we number only 31, and these are widely scattered in States bordering on the Atlantic, the Pacific, the great gulf of the south, the great lakes of the north and in intervening States. A larger number of persons are present than at any former meeting. On our program for this meeting appear the names of two-thirds of our members, and some of these appear more than once. This is some indication of the interest felt in the society. From all indications this interest in our society is steadily on the increase. Without exception it has the cordial support of all its members and a host of others who are looking for the advancement of agriculture. The objects of the society are quite distinct from those of any society which has ever existed in this country. The objects were stated briefly in my opening address at the last annual meeting, and are substantially as follows:— I. To encourage the formation, co-operation and support of agricultural experimental stations. II. To try to ascertain what experiments in agriculture are most needed, and indicate the methods of conducting them. III. To discover and define the best methods for uniform standards in the analyses of soils, fertilizers and vegetable products. IV. To discover and define the best methods of stamping out parasites and contagious diseases of all domestic animals. V. To aid in new discoveries and systematize the principles of stock breeding. VI. To endeavor to find the best combination of foods for growing or fattening animals in the various parts of our country. VII. To make discoveries and extend the application of science in dairying. VIII. To experiment in fish culture. IX. To investigate insects which are injurious or beneficial in agriculture, and discover improved remedies for those which are injurious. X. To learn and point out the best methods for testing each kind of agricultural seed, to ascertain its vitality and purity. XI. To make investigations in vegetable physiology, especially with reference to learning how to keep plants in healthy and productive conditions. To study faint which fastest cultivated plants and point out remedies. XII. To advance the subject of improving crops by the selection, cultivation and breeding of plants for seed. XIII. To encourage agricultural surveys in the States and the nation and to discover improved modes of conducting them. XIV. To encourage agricultural education, to encourage and approve good work done by any one in the United States Department of Agriculture. XV. To encourage collecting and improved methods of arranging and presenting statistical information. XVI. Finally, in every way to encourage and help each other and others who are not members, in original research in all that pertains to science in agriculture. It is not the aim of this society to parade long lists of members, or committees or to present popular addresses to please a large

A HORRIBLE DEED.

JULIA BOIVERT'S STRANGE CRIME—POISONING AN INFANT TEN MONTHS OLD. Mr. Telephone Noel resides with his wife and ten months old child at No. 371 Panet street. They have a servant living with them named Julia Boivert. She is a distant relative, and has always been trusted as one of the family. On last Saturday morning, Madame Noel left the house and baby in charge of Julia, while she stepped out to gossip with a neighbor. When she returned she found the baby crying lustily and a thick yellow matter exuding from its mouth. She at once sent for Dr. Claroux, who after examining the child, came to the conclusion that it had been poisoned by means of some caustic. He afterwards called Drs. Farland and Laporte, who concurred with him in his diagnosis of the case. Madame Noel at once accused the servant Julia Boivert of the horrible crime, and caused her arrest by the police. In examining the house for poison a newly opened box of concentrated lye was found in the cupboard and close beside it a spoon which evidently had been used to administer the terrible dose. Julia on being taxed with the crime stoutly denied it, but notwithstanding her earnest protestations of innocence was conveyed to cells of the Ontario police station. One fact which will tell against her at the trial is asking Dr. Claroux to make a favorable report of the child's condition and offering him money so to do. Of course the doctor indignantly refused and has referred to the proposition in his evidence before the Police Magistrate this morning. Julia Boivert, the accused, is a woman of about 21 years of age. She is about medium height, and has the complexion of a mulatto. Her eyes are sharp, and keep a strict watch on everything and every one passing. Her manner before the Police Magistrate this morning was quiet and circumstanced. Occasionally she would twist and interlock her fingers in a fit of nervousness, but on being observed forced herself to be calm again. On being questioned by Police Magistrate Desnoyers, she preserved a complete silence, with the exception of reiterating the assertion that she was not guilty of the crime laid to her charge. His Honor remanded her for further examination, meanwhile ordering Madame and Mr. Noel to make their depositions. As regards the unhappy little victim of this horrible deed, it will certainly die, not the slightest hopes being entertained of its recovery. The lye having burnt the throat and digestive organs, renders the passage of solid food perfectly impossible, causing the unfortunate infant to die a lingering death by starvation. The cause of this horrible yet strange crime is a matter of conjecture. No one knows as yet the secret of it, but without doubt there must be one more especially as all the parties are blood relations of each other.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Melville and party have arrived. They start for London on Friday.