



VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DAVITT'S LETTER

PARNELL vs. GLADSTONE

THE LEADERSHIP OF JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The Fortunes of the Liberal Government.

OVERTHROW OF THE FEUDAL LAND SYSTEM.

INDICEMENT OF THE WHIG REGIME BY THE LANDLORDS.

The Sligo Election—"Imported Candidates" Edward Johnston, the Imperialist and Editor of the "Kerry" Southern to be the Choice of the Party.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and THE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, July 28, 1883.

The position of Mr. Gladstone's Government is certainly not a happy one. Every day brings some fresh disgrace for an Administration already discredited beyond the hope of political redemption.

The London Times endeavors to deprive the Irish party of having compelled Mr. Gladstone to abandon his canal scheme; but the Pall Mall Gazette of last evening has courage and honesty enough to admit the truth.

THE FORTUNES OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT continue to fade no better here in Ireland. The Land Commission, in its reply to the indictment of the House of Lords, has virtually admitted that the policy of the Land League, in proposing to submit "test cases" for the Land Courts, was a sound one, which had the Land League not been suppressed, would have simplified the working of the Land Act and have effected an immense saving in the cost of its administration.

THE DEATH OF DENIS O'CONNOR, M.P. for Sligo, and brother of the O'Connor Don, leaves another parliamentary seat vacant, for which a contest is sure to take place.

constituency which has sent one of his most eloquent followers to the House of Commons.

The National candidate will be named on Monday next, and on his selection will mainly depend the issue of the contest. A strong local man is not likely to be forthcoming. A selection from outsiders will, therefore, have to be made, and quite a number of names are already speculated upon in the press.

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SCOTCH NEWS

EDINBURGH.—HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 18, and the death-rate 18 1000. There were 12 deaths under 1 year and 23 above 60, of which 8 were above 80 and 1 92.

Official information has been received in Belfast that the Girvan route between Belfast and Glasgow, via Stranraer, which has been closed for a good many months, will be reopened on the 1st of August.

Messrs. Tom & Cameron, general merchants, Chesapeake street, have just received from a client in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, one of the largest nuggets of gold which has ever been in the city.

It will bring sadness to many in the North of Scotland (writes a correspondent) to hear of the death of William Cameron, a graduate of Aberdeen with highest honors, and scholar of Magdalen College, which melancholy event took place on the 10th inst., when he was incautiously bathing after being overheated, at Sixing, near Bonn, upon the Rhine.

Rejoicings took place at Dornoch and other neighboring towns on Tuesday on the return home of Sergeant Mackay, the winner of the Queen's Prize. At Tain station, Captain Matheson, a number of volunteers, and a large crowd of civilians awaited the train, and gave the sergeant a right hearty reception.

On Tuesday six drapers in Dumfries were brought before Sheriff Hope at the instance of Mr. J. H. Maitland, H.M. Inspector of Factories, charged with employing dressmakers and milliners in their workrooms after four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, 30th June.

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AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 8.—Poole has been committed for trial to answer a charge of murdering Kenny. Mrs. Kenny was a witness to-day. She was the person referred to by the Crown Solicitor as the witness from America.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—A hundred paupers have petitioned the Guardians of the North Dock Union to pay their passage to Canada or the United States, as they are unable to get work at home.

Government has decided to provide an additional £100,000 to aid Irish emigration the money to be taken from the British Exchequer, instead of from the church surplus.

Parnell will not go to America, but will remain to perfect the organization of League branches throughout the United Kingdom, the number of which he expects to be greatly increased by the time the elections come on.

The Irish Laborers' bill passed through committee of the whole last night by a majority of 33. Mr. Trevelyan introduced a bill to aid the Irish working people by establishing a system of tramways in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—It is understood that the Government of New South Wales has consented to allow the informers that went out on the steamer Fathan to land, and has promised to protect them, as far as lies in its power.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A mass meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on the 27th of August to raise funds for the defence of O'Donnell, who killed the informer Carey.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—O'Herlihy, who was acquitted on the charge of treason, was arraigned to-day charged with conspiracy to murder. The Crown offered no evidence and the prisoner was released.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Most Rev. Michael Logue, Bishop of Raphoe, writes that the people in the County Donegal have passed safe by through the crisis of distress, saved chiefly by the charity of the Irish people throughout the world.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—Michael Davitt received an ovation from the population of Kilkree, county Clare, yesterday. In a speech he said that the government were reduced to such weakness that they could not protect the life of one of their vilest instruments.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.—MR. PARNELL WINS ANOTHER VICTORY.

(By Cable from special Irish News Agency.) LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Government proposed to advance one hundred thousand pounds sterling out of the Church Fund to promote assisted emigration against the violent protests of the Irish members.

An amendment to the Land Act was introduced, permitting companies to purchase lands on same terms as tenants. If the Fishery Bill is carried it can be said that the present session is fruitful in Irish reforms.

The bill is a curious medley, and will be strongly opposed by the Irish party.

Mr. Parnell demanded migration for a hundred thousand additional laborers. The bill passed its third reading, and without doubt it is the most important item of legislation since the Land Act.

Altogether the session has been fruitful in reforms for Ireland. Bishop Gilhooly telegraphed to Mr. Parnell approving of his selection of Lynch as a candidate for Sligo.

Chief Secretary Trevelyan introduced this morning the anxiously expected Tramways Bill. It proposes a guarantee of two per cent. on two millions sterling, conditional on the baronies accepting responsibility for two per cent. additional.

NOAH'S ARK DISCOVERED.

FINDING OF THE ANCIENT VESSEL IN A GLACIER ON MOUNT ARARAT.

A Constantinople contemporary announces the discovery of Noah's Ark. It appears that some Turkish Commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier.

THE SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF McDermott can be briefly sketched. After his romantic escape, as he describes it, from the English detectives, McDermott arrived here and proceeded as a patriot. He then went to Montreal, Canada, where he styled himself "the inviolable suspect" and denounced the British Government, while the story was started that he was holding secret communication with Geo. A. W. Stuart, the defuncting secretary of the Board of Education.

A BRITISH SPY.

The Role Filled by James McDermott.

HOW THE SPY SAVED THE INFORMER'S LIFE.

Startling Revelations about his Career—An Inside View of his Mysterious Movements—Some Facts about him which are Published for the First Time—Denounced as a Baser Scoundrel than Carey.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Several new links were added yesterday to the chain of anonymous circumstantial evidence which is being forged for the benefit of Chevalier James McDermott. To a reporter a gentleman, whose connection with nearly all the Irish national organizations qualifies him to speak, said:

"Within the past two days I had an interview with one of the two men who came to this country for the express purpose of killing McDermott, and he reproached himself bitterly for having allowed the traitor to slip through his fingers.

"This inviolable of whom I speak said that they would have got away with McDermott on one occasion before he left this country but for an unfortunate circumstance."

"What was that?"

"When he was within their reach he was also in the company of a newspaper man named Muldoon. The two were in a carriage, and they did not care to take the risk of hurrying the innocent Muldoon while trying to punish the guilty McDermott."

"What was the future programme of the avenger of whom you speak?"

"He had already engaged passage for Europe and was equipped with a pocketful of English sovereigns, evidently supplied by sympathizers on 'his side.'"

"But is he in danger of being captured on the other side also?"

"I suggested to him what seemed the certainty of his capture; but he only replied doggedly that he had to obey orders, and proposed doing so whether it meant capture or death."

"What are the proofs against McDermott?"

"They are now accumulating very rapidly, and you would be surprised at some of them. For instance, it is said to be susceptible of proof that after the men on the other side found reason to suspect McDermott, they laid traps into which he fell quite unsuspectingly. They would tell him of a meeting which was not to take place, and at which various revolutionary plots would be hatched, and sure enough the police would be around the place and at the time they named. This is one of many tests to which he was subjected, and all went to confirm his treachery."

"It has been alleged that McDermott was in some way responsible for Dr. Gallagher's arrest. What is there in that story?"

"There is a good deal in it, I can assure you. McDermott proposed that he should go to Cork and organize a band of conspirators to carry out any kind of secret warfare that might suggest itself, no matter how diabolical. And for this purpose he obtained \$300 of the funds of the Fenian Brotherhood. With this money he went to Ireland in the early spring, with O'Herlihy, Featherstone and Dalton. Featherstone was an alias for an Irishman who had been obliged to flee to this country a few years ago. In Cork McDermott organized the circle and became the leader of the men who were to blow up buildings in London, Liverpool and Dublin. We have positive information as soon as McDermott reached Cork he gave away Gallagher and his companions, whose mission he had been informed of. McDermott sent Dalton to Liverpool, where he was arrested under circumstances which left no room for doubt that McDermott had informed on him. While in Cork McDermott called Bosa for \$100 each for himself and O'Herlihy, with the request that the cheques should be sent to O'Herlihy. Two cheques for £20 each were sent as requested, but were seized by detectives before they were opened by O'Herlihy whose arrest quickly followed. McDermott gave the whole matter away. Soon afterward Deasy, Featherstone and Flanagan were arrested and with the exception of McDermott and five or six men who escaped to this country, every man whom McDermott had induced to join in his fictitious plots was in the hands of the Government. McDermott himself never could have escaped if the English detectives wanted him. It is as clear as daylight that he was in their confidence, and that they interposed no obstacle to the flight of their paid spy from the country." McDermott, it is understood, accused Featherstone of having given the business away. He did this for the purpose of trying to clear himself.

Religion in Madagascar.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, M.P., seems to be as thoroughly posted up in the politics of Madagascar as in the local affairs of his own borough of Dunganvar. In a long letter to the papers he gives details as to the troubles between the English and French in that island, which show that our Government is not so entirely blameless as its friends would fain make it appear. The English missionaries have had a good deal to do in stirring up strife—all in the interests of the Gospel and Lancashire cotton goods. Mr. O'Donnell says that the pious evangelist gentlemen are the owners of stores for the sale of English soft goods, from which they derive much profit. He has also found out that, with the spread of Bible truth, the trade in rum has been prospering in a remarkable manner, and he hints that the traffic in this soul-enslaving article has not been quite free from association with the same agencies. The missionaries, as in duty bound, hate the French Jesuit, and display much skill in getting up international quarrels in their regard. So that, in Madagascar, religion is turned to good account in promoting the interests of war and commerce.

THE TURF. At Brighton, Eng., on Thursday, the race for the mile selling plate was won by Leopold de Rothschild's five-year-old colt "Fetterless" with Lord Callington's three-year-old filly "Vandura" second, and Lord Rossmore's five-year-old bay gelding "Passage" third. "Fetterless" won by two lengths, with the same distance between second and third horses. The betting was 7 to 4 on "Fetterless," 5 to 1 against "Vandura," and 10 to 1 against "Passage."

Very easily, said the informant in the above narrative. "He knew he was safe in Canada or in any portion of the British dominions. The English Government would not harm a hair of his head. He was altogether too valuable to them to allow him to suffer a day's imprisonment."

"It is said that he knew he would be in danger in New York before he left Montreal?"

"He did know, but he was brought here by decoy letters. After failing to identify the man who shot at him, he went out on the street, and there recognized eight men who had been driven from Ireland, as they believed, by him. He went to the Morton House. When they traced him there he fled to Coney Island. There he was found, but he had two detectives with him. Later, three others were seen with him. One was Inspector Mallen and another was Detective Joyce, both of the British secret service. He was at the West Brighton Hotel. The men who followed him did not kill because they would have been obliged to kill one of the detectives also. He saluted with Mallen."

"Perhaps he deceived the British Government as well as his countrymen?"

"I think not. It would be impossible. They verify everything. He offered that letter Bosa gave him to a Montreal detective, saying, 'You can make a lot of money with that out of the Government.' The detective declined it."

John B. East, editor of the Irish Nation, said that McDermott was a scoundrel. "He has long been known as an unprincipled man and his connection with the English Government has been proved beyond a doubt by his arrest. He was hounded out of New York and when he went to Montreal he was hounded from that place and finally obliged to leave the country."

THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY. In addition to other high national crimes placed to the charge of McDermott, it is asserted that he indirectly led to the conviction of the Phoenix Park murderers.

"How is that?" asked the reporter of a man who was driven from Ireland in consequence of McDermott's revelations.

McDermott saved the life of Carey, the informer, he said, "without whose testimony conviction would have been impossible. It was arranged to murder Carey in the court room on the way from the witness stand to the private room where he was kept. In his progress from the witness stand to his room he had to pass the dock in which the prisoners were standing. One day one of those prisoners was in a position to kill Carey, but, strange to say, the informer was not brought past him. McDermott, who knew the plot, gave it away to the authorities, and thus saved Carey's life."

"Did McDermott not try to get Parnell's name mixed up in some scheme to liberate the Phoenix Park murderers?"

"He did, and in this way: A plot was made to rescue the prisoners. Money was wanted—£1,000, I believe. McDermott suggested that the Land League funds should be drawn on. Parnell had to be consulted about that, and his reply was that the money could not be given for such a purpose, adding that 'it would be better to be shot than hanged.' McDermott communicated to the Government all that was going on, and was at one time sanguine that he would get Parnell involved."

It is positive that McDermott was well supplied with money when he returned from Europe. Many of his friends were surprised at his flash financial condition, and were surprised where the money came from. There were few of them took any stock in the story that the fugitive ex-secretary of the Board of Education allowed any of his stolen money to fall into McDermott's hands.

A prominent public official informed the reporter to-day that he saw in McDermott's possession several drafts for money deposited by him with John Munroe & Co., bankers, of Paris, and payable to him at the office of the firm in New York. He did not see the amount of the drafts, as McDermott covered the figures with his hands, but it is his opinion that they represented considerable money.

Continued on Eighth Page.

When My Days Were Young and Fair.

BY HUGH FARRER McDERMOTT.

Do not sing that song again, For it fills my heart with pain; I am bending to the blast, And it tells me of the past, Of the years of long ago, When my days were young and fair, And my heart as light as air; When one feeling filled the breast, And one image gave it rest, In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again, I have lived my weary years, I am bending to the blast, When my manhood felt its prime, When the comrades dear and true, Closer, warmer, fonder grew, In the hour of friendship's proof, When the false ones stood aloof, And their friendship was but show, In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again, I have lived my weary years, I am bending to the blast, I'm a wreck of old dreams, And I put me on the rack, At the weary looking back, At the end and at the flow, In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again, It distresses my weary brain; Ah! too well, alas! I know, It is time for me to go, And to leave to younger eyes The mild mystery of the skies, And the nightingale's sweet treat, And the grander age ahead.

There's a mist upon the river, And there's bleakness on the shore; And in dreams I miss forever, While sad music waits me o'er.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME FOR DEPOPULATING THE COUNTRY—FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE COMING NEXT SPRING—STATE-AID EMIGRATION—A COLossal SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Government have decided to officially undertake to aid Irish emigration on a colossal scale. The proposition made by Mr. Stephen, or the Canadian Pacific Railway, on behalf of a syndicate of Canadian railways has been practically abandoned. Mr. Stephen offered to settle 50,000 Irish poor in families of five each upon stocked and equipped farms in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, paying all the expenses of moving and settling them, providing the Government loaned the syndicate one million pounds without interest for ten years, the syndicate in turn to take mortgages for five hundred dollars upon each farm without interest for the three first years and at three per cent. after that, the settlers to have the option of securing their

holdings in free simple at any time upon the payment of five hundred dollars. The Government at first favored the proposal, but the Catholic priests in Ireland opposed it so strongly that the Cabinet finally refused to entertain the matter unless the Dominion Government guaranteed the repayment of the loan. Sir Alexander Gait, ex-High Commissioner to London, and Sir Charles Tupper, his successor, both endeavored to secure this guarantee, but failed, owing, it is understood, to the opposition of Lord Dufferin, who has strong faith in the future of Canada, and who bent his energies to secure direct action on the part of the Government in favor of the largest possible emigration to Canada. The Canadian Government having finally decided to lend no official endorsement to any railway schemes of emigration, the Government took up

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and to-day decided on undertaking to carry them out. A special conference was summoned at the Mansion House, and after a long discussion an elaborate scheme of assisted emigration resolved upon, based upon the principles of the United States Homestead Laws. The details of the scheme are not yet ready to place before the public, but it has been decided to move from Ireland and settle in Canada two hundred thousand poor Irish families. Ten thousand families, to average five persons each, aggregating 50,000 people, will be moved next spring, and the transportation will be continued as rapidly as the territory to be occupied can be got ready. Those to be moved next spring will, it is understood, be placed upon the lands offered by Mr. Stephen, which the Government will accept. These lands will be divided into

sections of ONE HUNDRED ACRES, each section to be provided with all the buildings, equipments animals, seed and food necessary for beginning farming upon unbroken land. Each settler will be given his homestead free for the first three years, and after that will be required to pay as rent three per cent upon \$500, but may at any time acquire absolute title upon payment of the latter sum. It has not been decided where the second fifty thousand emigrants will be located. It is stated that in order to overcome the certain opposition of the Parnellites the Government will hold out all possible inducements to the poor in the congested districts to freely enter into the Government's plan.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF STATE AIDED EMIGRATION was held in the Mansion House to-day. Earl Shaftesbury presided. A resolution was offered to provide for the sending of two hundred thousand persons to Canada and other British colonies and for procuring them farms in new homes; the money to be advanced by the State, which would take mortgages on the farms as security. The Archbishop of Canterbury supported the resolution, which was adopted.

An agitation in "an' fad" in Ottawa, led by a city alderman, to "take the incomes of civil service employees this year

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