

# TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

# The Time Witness

## AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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### STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

By JUSTIN GENTY MCCARTHY M.P.

#### VII.—THE STRUGGLE FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The white terror which followed upon the failure of Emmet's rising was accompanied by almost all the horrors which marked the house of repression after the rebellion of Ninety-eight. As soon as the news of Emmet's daring attempt reached London, a royal message was sent to Parliament, imploring fresh powers to deal with the mutinous island. The two Houses displayed all the alacrity usual with them when their business is coercion for Ireland. There was not then, nor for more than two generations later, an Irish Party in the English House of Commons, to teach the dominant majority that coercion could only be won by bitter trial and by yet further violations of constitutional rights. The measures which the King demanded were passed through the Houses at break-neck speed. A  *Habeas Corpus Act* suspended in Ireland was rushed through all its stages in the Lower House before ten o'clock of the evening on which they were introduced. By eleven o'clock the same night they had received the assent of the Lords and became part of the law of the land. Then the old brutal business began again; the old device of spies and gang wars went on as before; the prisons were crowded with prisoners. The spies and informers received liberal rewards for each arrest, and took good care to keep the prison walls well stocked with victims. It is simply horrible to read of the treatment of such unhappy prisoners. The Russian Nilist, Stepanik, has lately given in his grim record of "Russia under the Tsar," ghastly accounts of the way in which political prisoners are treated in the dominions of the Tsar. All that Russian political prisoners suffered under the gentle rule of the third George in the early part of the present century. Men who were arrested immediately after Emmet's rising, were in many cases kept in jail for no less than three years, and subjected to inhuman indignities without any kind of investigation into their guilt or innocence. "If anything," says an English writer, who cannot be accused of undue sympathy with Irish aspirations—"if anything could extend a show of reason, or the color of an excuse, to the reactionary movements of Emmet and Russell, it was the subsequent barbarity of the Government to every person accused or suspected of sympathy with their designs or the will to aid them."

The Government acted in blind panic. The fear of a French invasion was eternally before their eyes and they could conceive of no better mode of linking the sympathies of the Irish people to the English Crown than the jail and the gallows. They guarded themselves against further insurrection with ferocious ingenuity, but they took not a single step towards allaying the discontent which animated and kept alive the spirit of revolution. The juggle of the Union had been successfully accomplished by deluding the Catholics with pledges of emancipation, but the moment that the Union was passed the covenant with the Catholics was broken. Pitt retired from office eleven days after the passing of the Act of Union because the king would make no concession to the Catholic claims; he returned to office in 1804, on the distinct understanding that he was no longer to weary his intolerant monarch with suggestions of relief for the Irish Catholics. The minister accepted the terms and kept the engagement. The royal ears were unweary by any importunities from his obedient Cabinet about the wrongs of Irish Catholics.

Outraged by the law, detested by the sovereign, abandoned by the minister, the position of Irish Catholicity was bad enough, but it had not merely to contend with the harshness of the law, the hatred of the king, and the treachery of the statesman. A fresh enemy swelled the ranks against it—an enemy growing more powerful and more hostile with the failure of every fresh effort for Catholic relief—the enemy that was known by the name of the Orange Society. "The Orange Society," says an English author, "grew out of the violent spirit into which the selfishness of Protestant monopoly now precipitated its animosity. Lured by the lust of power and the avarice of self-interest, the Protestants began to band themselves together by secret oaths; and in many places committed themselves to the trammels of their leaders." The Orange Society first came into existence immediately after what is known as the "Battle of the Diamond." On the 21st of September, 1795, a violent conflict took place between the Protestant "Peep o'-Day Boys" and the Catholic "Defenders" at the little village of Diamond in Armagh. After a desperate struggle the "Defenders" were defeated, and many of their number killed. In commemoration of this event the first Orange Lodge was formed in Armagh, and soon after another lodge was established in Dublin. In the January of 1798, a solemn manifesto was issued by the members of the Dublin Lodge declaring that the principles of their existence were the maintenance of Church and State—that is to say, the maintenance of the Protestant faith, and the imposition of the Protestant faith upon Catholic Ireland. For some time the society made but little progress, and it was not until after the passing of the Act of Union that it began to make sensible advances in number and in influence. According to Francis Plowden its purpose was to uphold the Crown as long as the Crown upheld Protestant ascendancy—and no longer.

The Orange Society gained from its very earliest days much support and encouragement from the cautious patronage of the Duke of York. The Duke of York was not an estimable person. In a family that was rarely remarkable for the moral qualities of its members, he was conspicuous for his indifference to all the restraints that religion

and civilization impose upon humanity. But it pleased him to come forward on all possible occasions as the patron and champion of the Church of England whenever that patronage and championship might be calculated to inflict an injury upon the professors of some other creed. In the Orange Society he saw an excellent opportunity for striking a blow at the Catholics of Ireland, whose claims, as he and the far more fanatical of ascendancy began to dread, were upon the eve of obtaining some recognition from the English Government. In the year 1797 he became a prominent patron of the Orange Lodge in Ireland, and he appears to have made use of his power as Commander-in-Chief to encourage the formation of Orange Lodges in the regiments stationed in Ireland in direct defiance to military regulations. So bitter was his animosity towards the Irish creed that more than a generation after the formation of the Orange Lodges he called upon God to witness that he would never assent to the enfranchisement of the Irish people. This saying inspired Shel with a fierce attack upon the Duke of York, when the Duke's health was proposed at a public dinner at Mullingar. Naturally incensed by the proposal of such a toast in a Catholic assembly, the orator inveighed against the ducal patron of Orange Lodges with a vehemence which, for long enough, was prejudicial to his own career. When the Duke lay dying, a little later, Shel, in a public speech, gave utterance to what has been called an apology for his attack upon the Duke of York. He did, indeed, express some regret at the terms he had employed, but in a manner in which no expressed that regret was scarcely likely to win his pardon in high quarters. "It is right," exclaimed Shel, "that the offence which the Duke of York committed against our country should be committed to forgetfulness. Indeed, it is almost necessary to express a desire which the natural oblivion that must befall the memory cannot fail to accomplish. In a month hence the Duke of York will be forgotten. The pomp of death will for a few nights fill the gilded apartments in which his body will lie in state. Thereafter he will endeavor to avert the decay to which even princes are doomed, and embalm him with odors which may resist the cadaverous scent for a while. He will be laid in a winding sheet fringed with silver and with gold; he will be enclosed in spiced wood, and his illustrious descent and withered hopes will be inscribed upon his glittering coffin. The bell of St. Paul's will toll, and London—rich, luxurious, Babylonian London—will start at the recollection that even kings must die. . . . The coffin will go sadly and slowly down; its ponderous mass will strike on the remains of its regal kindred; the chant will be resumed; a moment's awful pause will take place—the marble vault, of which none but the Archangel shall disturb the slumbers, will be closed—the songs of death will cease—the procession will wind through the aisles again and restore them to their loneliness. The torches will fade again in the open daylight—the multitude of the great will gradually disperse; they will roll back in their gilded chariots into the din and tumult of the great metropolis; the business and the pursuits and the frivolities of life will be resumed, and the heir to the Three Kingdoms will be forgotten. 'We, too, shall be forgotten; but let us before we forget forgive him!' Such a speech, animated with all the scorn and all the passion of Hebrew prophecy, and spoken as it was while the object of its scorn was still lingering in life, will serve to show the hatred which the fanatic and vindictive bigotry of a foreign prince could inspire in the mind of a statesman and orator like Shel.

(Continued on eighth page.)

### THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

#### A WESTERN BISHOP DESCRIBES THEIR CONDITION IN BATHING HARD TERMS.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The *Freeman's Journal* publishes a long interview with Bishop O'Connor, of Nebraska and Wyoming, in which the prelate deprecates extensive Irish emigration. He asks the ground that for two-thirds of the people who leave Ireland as emigrants to America the change means misfortune and physical hardship of a most terrible kind, besides degradation still more appalling. In the great cities of the East, says Bishop O'Connor, Irish men come sick daily until they become the scum of the population, without money or friends. In this condition they are compelled to do the hardest and most menial labor, and from this position they can seldom rise. If they go West, continues the Bishop, their prospects are scarcely any better. In the West there is, of course, land in abundance, and this land must now be purchased, and the Irish immigrant has no money. In commenting on the surprising declaration, the *Freeman's Journal* expresses the hope that Bishop O'Connor's statement may save Irish men and women from misery and ruin beyond the Atlantic.

### THE NATIONALISTS.

DUBLIN, June 20.—While a great deal of official and semi-official hugging-mugging is going on, voices are resonant in the air which move the masses as the leaves of a tree are moved by the breath of Heaven. Mr. O'Brien is heard in many places, Mr. Healy, too, and Messrs. Harrington, Redmond and Biggar also. The first-mentioned is the member of the Parnellite party who exerts the strongest influence on the rising generation. Witness his speech at the Dalton-Williams' Association meeting on Saturday night! Surrounded by about two hundred Young Nationalists of University education he fanned the flame of their ardour in the most seductive manner and wrought on their youthful enthusiasm to such an extent that he drew from them speeches which left those of the historic young Irishmen nowhere as regards plain statements, strong denunciations, and open professions of faith in Ireland's future independence.

### GOVERNED BY BARRELS.

#### SIR THOS. BRASSEY'S VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

#### HE SAYS ENGLAND IS GOVERNED BY BARRELS, AND THAT BARRELS ARE THE BULWARKS OF LANDED PROPERTY.

LONDON, June 20.—Sir Thos. Brassey, Secretary to the Admiralty, being interviewed on the political situation last night, said:—"My firm opinion is that the Conservatives will accept office within 48 hours. They are endeavoring to obtain every concession and promise of support from Gladstone, and will take as much as they can get; anything to get into office."

Correspondent—"Supposing they cannot get their supplies?"

Sir Thos. Brassey—"The financial question is by no means insurmountable. It could be overcome either by remaining in debt over one session or by issuing treasury bills. What I think has really been their apprehension was over the Irish Crim. Act. They appear to have settled that now."

Correspondent—"What attitude will the Liberals take?"

Sir Thos.—"Assume a position of grateful repose. This going out is a great thing for the Liberal party. When a ministry goes out its past sins are whitewashed. Our hands will be free and the Conservatives will find themselves in the position all ministries are open to, make mistakes, and subject to contingencies and events such as the late Government was so largely beset by all over the world—in the Sudan, in Asia and in France."

Correspondent—"What do you think of the prospects of the Liberal party in the coming general election?"

Sir Thos. Brassey—"I am not one of those who look forward to an enormous majority. There is Chamberlain. Who knows what line he is going to take. Quite as likely as not socialism will be his cry. In any case his are extreme views, and may deter property owners. He will probably appeal to those who have nothing, and despise those who have something. They may work in certain places, but such doctrines will, in my opinion, cause a difference among a large class of voters. Then again, although it may seem a disgusting thing to say, we are very largely controlled by the beer interests. I always look upon beer as an antidote to socialism and a friend of property, and, degrading as it may sound, we are practically governed by barrels, and barrels form the bulwarks of landed property, and a much needed bulwark too."

### THE INFORMER AND SPY.

#### McDERMOTT, UNDER THE GUISE OF A DETECTIVE, IN DUBLIN CASTLE—HE IS AIDED TO ESCAPE TO THE COLONIES.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A special cable from London says:—News comes from Dublin to-day that when the announcement of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, on June 10th, that his Ministry had resigned, reached Dublin Castle there was considerable haste made to get rid of a certain detective who has been employed at the Castle for several months past. It is now said that the detective was none other than James McDermott, the alleged informer, and the report published in the *London Globe* on Monday last to the effect that McDermott had died some time ago of cholera in France was formulated by the Castle authorities in order to give McDermott a better opportunity to leave Dublin for one of the colonies, as it was feared he would receive but poor fare at the hands of a Tory Lord-Lieutenant. It is claimed that the information which secured the conviction of Featherston, Dairy, Fungua and Dalton, sentenced to penal servitude for life for treason felony on Aug. 9th, 1852, and of Dr. Gallagher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Whitehead, Wilson and Crotty, sentenced to penal servitude for life in June 14, 1852, for conspiracy to blow up public buildings in Birmingham, was obtained by the Government from McDermott. In the case of Featherston and his companions their betrayal by McDermott was so clear to the minds of the vicinities that his life was declared forfeited. When McDermott found Liverpool a hot spot for him he left for America, where he was arrested on his arrival, August 7th, 1852, and after three alleged examinations before a petty magistrate was discharged on Sept. 15th following. But McDermott refused to leave the protection of a prison, fearing that once outside his life would be of short duration, as several avengers were already sworn to kill him. After McDermott had remained in confinement long enough to take a noticeable change in his appearance, he suggested that employment be given him in Dublin, saying that the avengers would never dream that he would seek safety in their lair. It is said that McDermott had been of some service to the Castle authorities in foretelling out the schemes of the dynamiters. Very few persons were aware of his whereabouts, and it is said the authorities are exultant over their game of deceiving the avengers and lodging the "doomed" man for months in the heart of the inviolable headquarters. It is asserted that McDermott left London in his future home in the colonies, and that he is so changed in appearance, manner and voice that his relatives would not recognize him. The success of Peter Carey, the brother of James, who is settled in one of the colonies and well off, and Robert Farrell, who was the first to give the information which led to the arrest of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, who is prospering in another colony, led Earl Spencer to induce McDermott to seek safety in the colonies also.

### THE IRISH BISHOPS LEAVE ROME.

#### THE ENGLISH PARTY THOROUGHLY ROUTED IN THE VATICAN.

ROME, June 20.—The Irish Bishops have left Rome. On Monday at noon they bade the Holy Father farewell. Archbishop Croke, on behalf of the prelates, took formal leave of his Holiness. The Pope replied in a very warm and cordial speech in Latin. The speech has not been published. His Holiness hardly touched political matters, dwelling chiefly on education and the Mayo College reforms. These were the main questions treated by the Bishops in their meeting at the Propaganda. Cardinal Franzelin, the Jesuit, led in the discussion, and kept the Bishops busy.

Since their arrival in Rome the Bishops have received every mark of respect and every demonstration of affection. They were dined by the Irish College, by the Cardinal Secretary of State, by the Propaganda, by the Canons of St. John of Lateran and Cardinal Monaco della Tolletta, and by the Prior of St. Clemente. Dr. Dorrain, Bishop of Down and Connor, also gave a dinner at Trivoli, in the Sibilla Hotel.

The Bishops were received in private audiences, one at a time, by His Holiness who took great delight in listening to their reports. The Pope did not in any way satisfy the ardent desires of the English party. This party, as I have told you, did not spare any means to get the best of the Irish Bishops. They did not succeed. The visit of the Irish Bishops has been a triumph for Ireland and a defeat for the English party and the anti-Irish Catholic party of Rome. The *Unita Cattolica*, the first Catholic paper of Italy, which stands well with the Pope, has published a series of letters coming from Rome on the Irish question. In these letters, some of which have appeared also in the Irish papers, ample justice is done to the Irish. Their behavior during the visit of the Prince of Wales has been justly and their agitation defended as lawful. The Land League up-rod, and home rule favored. These letters go to the heart of the English party. The effect has been very good. Public opinion in the Vatican and outside, formed by the reports and engaged by the anti-Irish party, has been completely changed, and the Holy Father himself has been informed of things which he never knew before.

The publication of these letters, coinciding with the presence of the Bishops in Rome, has smoothed the antipathy against the Irish cause, and has contributed to modify to a certain extent the personal opinions of Cardinal Simoni and of the other Cardinals at the Propaganda. No wonder that Mr. Errington left Rome abruptly when his presence was more needed by the English. No wonder that His Grace Archbishop Croke expressed the great satisfaction after his interview with the Pope. Ireland claims found a sympathy which had been wanting.

The peculiarity of these letters is the attacks upon Errington and the square blow put on him. The *Unita Cattolica*, the greatest Vatican organ, would not have published these accusations if it had not been previously informed that Mr. Errington was in bad odor at the Vatican, and that he really had nothing to do with the Curia, and no chance whatsoever of seeing the Pope in the future.

While the Bishops were in Rome His Holiness granted the honors of doctorship in sacred theology to Father J. P. Greene, of Belfast, who accompanied his Bishop, and to Father Healy of Maynooth. When leaving Rome the prelates were unanimous in expressing their satisfaction with the way they had been treated by the Pope, whose kindness was un-speakable.

Leo XIII. has not exactly changed his opinion about Ireland, but, like a wise man, he has modified his views, and had a good opportunity for seeing things with his own eyes and for hearing from trustworthy sources with his own ears.

### MODERATION, NOT EXCESS.

#### BISHOP CLEARY ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF DRINK—DOCTRINE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

KITSONTON, June 20.—Bishop Cleary lays down the law and propounds the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the subject of the use of liquors. In answer to some anonymous letters he says:—"The Irish Bishops in their pastoral condemn the use of drink. We read carefully the pastoral alluded to, and from beginning to end we cannot find one single word condemnatory of the use of drink. Indeed, how could there, since the Catholic Church, whose rule of life they enforce, has never permitted any one in her communion to publicly teach that wine and other fermented drinks may not be lawfully used in just moderation, as each one may require. Such teaching would be an open denial of the religious principles propounded by the Saviour of the world, and confirmed by his example and that of His apostles. Nor could the Irish Bishops be unaware that century after century popes and Bishops have cut off from the communion of the Church arrogant sectaries who undertook to reform her apostolic doctrine on this subject. The Irish Bishops do strongly condemn drunkenness, but that differs as the poles from the condemnation of the temperate use of drink."

### TEN WHITE SLAVES.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Nine young girls and a lad arrived at Castle Garden to-day under a contract made in Belfast, Ireland, to work for Dunbar, McMaster & Co., in the Gilford Flax-mills at Greenwich, N. Y., on a weekly salary of 2s 6d. District Attorney Root will investigate the case.

### FEMALES RUNNING AS M.P.S.

LONDON, June 20.—The example of Miss Helen Taylor, who has promised to contest a borough in the Radical interest at the next election, is becoming contagious. An Irish young lady intends to imitate her London sister by standing as a Home Rule candidate for an Irish borough, and an English girl of Conservative politics has made a similar announcement in one of the Midland counties of England.

A Mr. Barnes writes to the *London Standard* of his being cured of eczema by applying snails to the parts affected.

### IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

#### A STRONG APPEAL TO AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS—EARL SPENCER CONDEMNED.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 20.—The following circular has just been issued and is being widely circulated:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
LINCOLN, Neb., June 17th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the momentous events of the past few days we deem it a duty to address you for the purpose of pointing out the urgency that exists for at once calling your Branch together and taking steps to push the collections for the Parliamentary Fund.

Mr. Parnell with his band of thirty-nine followers (and not even all of these reliable) has succeeded in defeating and driving from power the strongest government that ever ruled in England, banishing from Ireland in disgrace Earl Spencer and his brutal and loathsome minions, and causing such an awakening in public opinion at home and abroad on the subject of English misrule in Ireland, that the attainment of self-government is now brought almost within our grasp.

The new ministry in England, representing a minority in the House of Commons, can only govern on sufferance during the balance of the session and a general election in September or October is now assured.

With a moderate amount of the "show of war" at his command, Mr. Parnell can secure at the general election the return of eighty reliable followers, and with that number and the balance of power in the hands of an honest Irish National party, the next two or three years will, we believe, bring forth results which few of us hoped to see accomplished in our time.

We are at present in communication with Mr. Parnell on the subject of fixing a time for our annual convention, and hope to be able to lay his views before you at an early date. Meantime we urgently appeal to you to do all that lies in your power to push on the organization, and particularly to aid in raising for the Parliamentary Fund such a sum as will enable Mr. Parnell to take advantage of the all-important opportunity now so near at hand. Relying on your prompt and vigorous response to this appeal, we remain

Yours very truly,  
PATRICK EGAN, President,  
CHARLES O'RILEY, D.D., Treasurer,  
ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

The following cablegram was sent last night by Patrick Egan to be read at the meeting in Dublin to-day, held to celebrate the resignation of Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—

HARRINGTON, M.P., Dublin:—

The American League halts with delight the drumming out of the Spencer-Balfour gang. Pluck and perseverance must triumph.

### ROYAL RESIDENCE FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, June 20.—Owing to the political situation at the present moment, the Duke of Devonshire, as a royal residence for the elder son of the Prince of Wales, is being considered. Little is thought of, there or here, at present, but the change of Ministry and the approaching elections, but in the autumn Royalty will turn its face towards the green fields of Dublin Castle with the new Lord-Lieutenant, and it is announced that the Duke of Connaught will make an extended tour through the country.

### THE COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, June 20.—The disaster in the Potters Colliery, near Manchester, proves to have been a more terrible than was at first reported. The number of miners now known to have been killed is 168, and many more are still unaccounted for. This disaster and the recent one at the Philadelphia colliery, near Durham, are more than usually severe in the hardship occasioned by the question of the hardening of the coal, and the consequent loss of work for several months throughout the coal and iron country. The colliers' families have already been smothered to the verge of despair, but there is a greater misery ahead for many. The number of wage-earners now killed represents fully 500 widows and orphans, and not one in 100 has a shilling saved. Their neighbors are equally poor and the loss of husband and father leaves to many of them only the alternative between starvation and suicide.

The Convention of the St. Cecilia Society, to be held in Chicago, Ill., on June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, will be honored with the presence of the following named prelates:—Most Rev. M. Heiss, D.D., of Milwaukee, Wis.; Most Rev. P. A. Fechan, D.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Right Rev. B. J. McQuinn, D.D., of Rochester, N. Y.; Right Rev. K. C. Fluech, D.D., of La Crosse, Wis.; Right Rev. F. X. Krauthauer, D.D., of Green Bay, Wis.; Right Rev. J. Vertin, D.D., of Marquette, Mich.; Right Rev. J. Rademacher, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn.; Right Rev. A. Edelbrock, Abbot of St. John's, Minn.; Right Rev. F. Mundwiler, Abbot of St. Meinrad, Ind. Copies of the various compositions on the programme can be had of Fr. Pastot & Co., New York, and at the stores of Muehlbauer & Behre, 41 S. La Salle street, Chicago, at reasonable prices. Information about hotel accommodations, etc., can be obtained during the session, in St. Francis School Hall, where the headquarters of the Society will be located. Parties of five or more members can obtain reduced rates of fare on the Chicago & Northwestern R.R. by applying to Rev. T. Egan, Bay View, Milwaukee Co., Wis., or to the undersigned. Members in the Eastern States may address Mr. J. B. Seitz, L. B. 3627, New York, on the same subject.

### CANADIAN FISH DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, has given an opinion to Secretary Manning that shades or herrings caught in Canadian waters by American fishermen in boats of less than five tons burthen, can be admitted to the United States free of duty.

### THE TOMB OF A POPE.

#### A SACRILEGIOUS DESECRATION.

#### THE MORTAL REMAINS OF CLEMENT IV, OUTRAGED BY THE ITALIANS AFTER SIX CENTURIES OF REST.

ROME, June 19.—An act calculated to raise indignation in the mind of every Catholic throughout the world, and even of every person who respects the tombs of those who have passed away, has just occurred at Viterbo. On the night of the 18th of May several workmen, under the direction of the secretary and the chief civil engineer of the municipality of that city, proceeded to the demolition of the mausoleum or sepulchre enclosing the mortal remains of Pope Clement IV. In a short time they discovered a marble sarcophagus, which, on being opened, was found to contain within it a wooden coffin. This having likewise been opened, the workmen came upon the mortal remains of the Pontiff, the bones in which intruded by their position the punitive form of the dead body. The arbitrary sacrilege was suspended for the moment, but on the following day the sub-prefect and the syndic, having been notified of the matter, proceeded to the spot, and, without any other formality, they took from the ill-fated hand of the dead Pontiff the Pontifical ring which it still bore, the gloves, the shoes, the sandals, the buckles of the cape, and the stole. Then the bones were taken and cast heedlessly into a box, which was taken to the Municipal Palace, and afterwards sent to the Pinacoteca, or Museum of the ancient church of St. Francis. All this was done without any one taking the trouble of drawing up a report of the proceedings or affirming the authenticity of the mortal remains of Clement IV, thus shamefully profaned. The Pontiff, whose remains are thus treated, was of French origin and had been Secretary to the Saint King Louis IX. Elected Pope at Perugia in 1267, he died at Viterbo in 1268, and was buried in the Church of Santa Maria del Gradi, a church served by the Dominican Fathers until they were banished from Italy. In 1793, the French revolutionists—the older brethren of the modern Italian revolutionists—opened the tomb of Clement IV, but even they did not dare to touch the mortal remains of the Pontiff. Since the church was deprived of the Dominican Fathers, all sorts of devastation has been committed in it. It was abandoned first and then was used as a receptacle for wood and a species of saw-mill. Now the culminating outrage has been accomplished in secrecy and darkness, for fear of arousing the indignation of the Catholics of Viterbo. The Roman municipal journal *Popolo Romano* cannot deny the facts thus made known, and admits that they "are true in substance; but it is not true that the authorities have remained indifferent. The Syndic of Viterbo immediately informed the Minister of Public Instruction of the matter and the sub-prefect at the same time notified it to the prefect of Rome." The ministry has sent a commission of inquiry to the prefecture and two members of the commission for the preservation of monuments, to perform inquiries on the spot. The journal adds: "It is superfluous to add that those who are found guilty will be severely and inexorably punished." The probability is that no one will be found guilty, as there are those in the commission who would gladly wipe out the memory of the Popes from Italy. There is no doubt but that this brutal act will create a deep feeling of indignation among the Catholics of Italy and of the whole world.

### FROM A BURNING BALLOON.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 19.—The afternoon a most frightful accident happened at the circus grounds just past. In the performance of Richard & Lewis a balloon, among other out-door attractions was inflated, and just as the ropes holding the balloon were cast off the accident occurred by the overturning of a hot air stove used in inflating the balloon, causing it to catch fire. The burning balloon shot up into the air at a rapid rate with Wm. Patterson, an aeronaut, in the basket. When a short distance up the crowd yelled "jump," but he did not heed the advice, and after going several hundred feet up the balloon collapsed and Patterson fell to the earth a lifeless mass of humanity. Patterson was 22 years old and resided at Wadesville, Ohio, where he leaves a wife and family. It was his first ascension. The balloon was totally consumed.

### THE CONFESSION OF A MURDERESS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mary Kiegan, a girl in gaol, who has heretofore persistently asserted her innocence of the offence with which she is charged, that of administering poison to the family of Mrs. Michael Peters, her sister, with whom she had made her home for a short time at Rosehill, has now confessed that she is guilty not only of the attempt upon their lives, but of causing the deaths of her mother, father and another sister in Dubuque, Iowa. Her mother died in July of last year, her sister Lena in August, and her father, Michael, in March of this year. She assigns no motive for her crimes, other than that she was impelled to commit them and is evidently insane.

### PRELIER, FOR WHOM MURDER MAXWELL WAS ARRESTED IN NEW ZEALAND, WAS INSURED COOK'S AGENCY FOR \$20,000, AND HIS RELATIVE HAD DISPLAYED SO LITTLE ANXIETY ABOUT THE POSITION OF THE BODY AND SO MUCH ANXIETY ABOUT THE MONEY THAT THE INSURANCE COMPANY SUSPECT THAT PRELIER IS NOT REALLY DEAD, BUT THAT A MUTILATED BODY WAS PLACED IN THE TANK IN ORDER TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC AND DEFRAUD THE COMPANY, AND ACCORDINGLY THEY REFUSE TO PAY OVER THE INSURANCE MONEY.