



SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Story of the Rescue of the Danish Passengers.

A Perilous Undertaking Well Performed—A Birth in Mid-Atlantic in a Howling Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The steamship Missouri, with 361 people from the wrecked Danmark, arrived here this evening. All were well but three passengers, who are doing well. The Danmark's passengers are looking hearty and show no signs of the hardships they must have endured.

Captain Murrell, of the Missouri, says:—We left London on March 28, at 2.20 p. m. On April 5th we sighted the steamship Danmark flying a signal of distress. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, but we bore down and found her disabled.

"The Danmark is sinking. We must abandon the ship. Will you take our passengers?" Without hesitation I signalled, "Yes, I will take all on board and do best I can." I cut the tow line and we dropped down to the Danmark.

The vessel was abandoned. Captain Knudsen being the last to leave. We had then on board besides our own crew of 45 men and 4 passengers, 869 cabin and steerage passengers and 69 officers and men of the ill-fated steamer.

A Little Stranger's Advent. On April 7, at 1.20 a. m., Mrs. Linnie, aged 18, a pretty little Danish woman, gave birth to a girl in my cabin.

to protect the emigrants, who, for the first time, showed signs of fear. All through the trying time which preceded this storm they acted admirably. The gale kept increasing in fury, and there was a tremendous sea, which continually broke over the vessel.

We arrived at St. Michael's. On April 11, at 11 a. m., we landed 370 of the passengers and the crew of the Danmark, including Captain Knudsen. We kept on board the families, endeavoring to leave the single men and those not having children at St. Michael's.

Bound for Their New Homes. To-night a special train on the Pennsylvania road conveyed nearly 300 of the Danmark's passengers towards their destinations in the West and Northwest.

ARCHBISHOP DUNAMEL'S RETURN.

We print below the reply of Archbishop Duhamel to the address presented to him on his return to Ottawa.

The Archbishop, in responding spoke first in English. He said: "Before I begin to thank you for this most cordial reception I feel it my duty to return thanks to Almighty God for having committed me to so noble, so truly Catholic, and so faithful a congregation as that over which it has been my lot to preside."

After having received this satisfactory information from the Holy See, it was my pleasure to telegraph to the College of Ottawa the news of which I have just made mention, words which would be most welcome to the faithful clergy and the devout professors and directors of the institution in this city.

Ottawa has a name as the most noble of the many cities of Canada. The Pope acknowledged it as the centre of a great and flourishing country, where good works are many.

Several times I had the honor of an audience with His Holiness, and I say, too, that on every occasion that I went to the Vatican there was on the steps of a power that has taken building the soldier of a power that has taken against all injustice, and notwithstanding that the whole Catholic world has given its opinion that the Pope only has the right to the temporal possession in the city of Rome.

as we can to realize all this that we wish to perform. It is again my duty to thank you for the many prayers offered for me during my absence. No doubt it is largely through the good prayers offered up that I have succeeded in obtaining a canonical sanction from the Holy See for the University of Ottawa and also through your faithful prayers that the Holy Father has agreed to establish an order of Canons, who will be taken from amongst the priests of this diocese and who will be entrusted with pastoral duties under the first pastor of the diocese, so that the glory of God may be thoroughly demonstrated in this important diocese.

Other matters have been settled which will be made known at the proper time, which show the great interest that the Pope takes in his children throughout the world, and especially those in this diocese, whose good work has been particularly brought before him.

For the fourteen years that I have been a bishop I have received hearty support and I hope that the same generous co-operation will be with me in the future.

It is for me to devise plans; it is your duty to give a helping hand to carry them. As these good works have been so effectively carried out in the past, so we may hope they may be done in the future. I must thank you for this grand demonstration, and I must pray that good may come from our mutual operations in the future, and that you will give me this co-operation.

I have been commissioned by the Holy Father to bestow upon you a special blessing, which I shall do after I have spoken a few words to the congregation in French.

GEN. BOULANGER.

Tells the Story of a Plot on His Life.

LONDON, April 22.—A friend of General Boulanger, who is here preparing the ground for him, declares that the immediate cause of his seeking a foreign land was not so much the political prosecution which was directed against him as the discovery of an official conspiracy against his life.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Arrived and Interviewed at New York.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, is sixty years old, of sturdy build, slightly above the medium height, with a full face, which, though marked with the lines of thought, is yet expressive of the utmost good humor.

The question has been gone over so much that interest by the public is on the wane, I think.

Speaking of Mr. Gladstone, the new minister said: "He is still a most indefatigable worker; his voice is as powerful as it was twenty years ago, and it is a pleasure to listen to his clear and vigorous utterances. He will probably die in the harness."

Sir Julian will return to England for his wife and family next September. He has four beautiful daughters. Sir Julian has already secured a home in Washington.

ROMAN EVENTS.

The Pope on the Roman Question.

(Liverpool Catholic Times.) In a recent letter to the Bishop of Brescia, in acknowledgement of a pastoral of the Bishop warning his flock against the invidious teachings contained in a pamphlet just issued under the title "Roma e l'Italia e la realtà delle cose," which purports to emanate from the pen of a Prelate, says: "Who can tolerate that any private individual whose- ever should dare, without a badge of authority but of his own accord, to pass judgment on matters of the highest importance, which are intimately connected with the power of the Roman Pontiff and with the independence itself of the Apostolic Ministry! And the more so as the question has already been decided by the Pontiff himself, he having often and clearly signified what he himself thinks and what others ought to think of it also. Can it be allowed then, consistently with duty, to teach the people otherwise? Still more extravagant and conceded is it to pretend to counsel and dictate to the Holy See what is actually to be done in the matter. Unquestionably the substance of all this is that the no state of things and the circumstances that accompany it should be accepted by us without a protest. In other words, it is required that this work of violence and injustice should be ratified by us, as if it were not clear that the condition to which we have been for a long time reduced is entirely opposed to the dignity of the Roman Pontiff and destructive of his liberty; so that we have been constrained by necessity not only to admit it, but even to suffer it, as long as it pleases God, the supreme and providential Ruler of all human affairs! Let it be added that the civil power of the Roman Pontiff has not been attacked by the will of the people, but rather by the audacity of evil ecclesiastics, who, bound by oath to destroy the authority of the Church commenced by destroying its civil power, in order that having taken away that safeguard, they may more easily turn their forces and assault against the Church itself. How openly and daringly they are intruding to that end, the facts themselves tell us. Hence it is both opportune and useful to use all possible diligence in warning the people against such writings which are all the more dangerous, coming as they often do, under the guise of a pretended modesty and of an assumed appearance of religious interest, they assume the cloak of authority to the deception of the people."

LE GARON'S EXPLANATION.

He was Employed by the Dominion Government.

LONDON, April 20.—When it was announced that Mr. Labouchere proposed to discuss in the House of Commons the action of Mr. Anderson, assistant commissioner of police, and his communications with the Times, a Press association representative had an interview with Major Le Caron for the purpose of clearing up several points which have hitherto been somewhat obscure.

Major Le Caron—Sir John Macdonald probably had an object in view in framing his answer as he did; and he was quite right as regards the exact words used by him. While I was never known to the Canadian Government, I communicated with them for some years under the name of Thomas Beach, the same name as that employed in my connections with the Home Office.

Padre Agostino at San Carlo.

The tide still flows with increasing power towards San Carlo. This morning the vast building was crowded in every part, and being Sunday a large number of the working classes were to be seen among the vast congregation. What is remarkable is the overwhelming number of men of all classes, who listen with marked attention to the plain and irresistible arguments of the eloquent Franciscan.

Major Le Caron—Well, now we will come to your connection with the Home Office, or perhaps, to be more correct, I should say with Mr. Anderson? Major Le Caron—Well, you are more correct in saying Mr. Anderson. As a matter of fact I have always dealt with individuals in a private way, as Mr. Anderson's is the only representative of the Home Government with whom I had communication for the last 21 years.

Major Le Caron—Well, all I can say is I had a very good laugh to myself when I read those interesting announcements in the newspapers. My knowledge, of course, does not extend to what took place in public departments here, but I can assert in the most emphatic manner that many of the most serious charges which Sir William Hartourt levelled at the Fenian members across the House of Commons, amidst deafening cheers from the men who are now hand-and-glove with those whom they then denounced, are based upon information supplied by me and recently given in my evidence before the commission. Attempts were made, notably by Mr. Jenkinson when in office, to ascertain my identity to communicate directly with me. I have in my possession correspondence from Judge McMillen, in which he states explicitly that he had been requested by others to open communication with me on behalf of another English official, whom I ascertained subsequently to be Mr. Jenkinson. My position, however, had been so carefully guarded by Mr. Anderson that I shrank from allowing my safety to be imperilled by disclosing myself to others.

Libelling an Irish Bishop.

The libel suit of the Most Rev. Dr. McCarty, Bishop of Cloyne, against the Dominion Government of the New York Herald possesses many points of painful interest. To libel a Bishop is bad enough, and to refuse to publish a retraction and apology when the libel is refuted, is "to add insult to injury."

The London issue of the Herald is said to have committed both offences. It took up the Lenten Pastoral of the Bishop of Cloyne, an eminent and as revered a prelate as the Irish hierarchy can boast of, and it falsely and maliciously took a passage out of the Bishop's Pastoral and constructed out of it a terrible theory of moral which, without hesitation or just excuse, it attributed to the revered Bishop. It maliciously perverted, by suppression and suggestion, the meaning of the Pastoral, took a passage out of it and mutilated it, and then called on the world to condemn the wickedness of an Irish prelate. It declared the Pastoral of the Bishop more worthy of a brigand than that of a prelate, and based its assertion upon a misrepresentation as vile as ever a journalist perpetrated. As the Herald declined to retract and apologize, Bishop McCarty has commenced an action against it, and the chances are that the assiduous of the patriot prelate will find the libelling of an Irish Bishop a costly amusement.

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COERCION CRUELITIES.

How Balfour's Bullies

ARE DOING THEIR WORK.

(United Ireland, April 13.)

Coercion has been hard at work for the last week. In the County Courts or before the Removables four members of Parliament, three Catholic priests, a newspaper editor, and a solicitor, besides a number of humbler victims, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from the maximum sentence of six months for the now-forgotten offences created by the Coercion Act. Messrs. Sweeney, M.P., Kilbride, M.P.; Fiacuan, M.P.; Cox, M.P.; Father Martin, Father Cunningham, Father Morris, Mr. Moran, solicitor, and Mr. Jasper Tully, newspaper editor and proprietor, were amongst the victims.

The iron-hooped and spiked-battery ram, with boot-hooks, chains, ropes, shod poles, pick'sledges, and scaling ladders" consigned to County-Inspector Lennon, of Letterkenny, are all, it seems, defensive armour for the protection of the police. So the Inspector-General has declared; so the Irish Chief Secretary has dared to reiterate. The wretched, half-starved evicted tenants of Donegal are such desperate felons that the beneficent Government has found it necessary to arm the police, for their own protection, with scaling ladders and iron-spiked battering-rams to encounter them. Mr. Morley audaciously ventured to suggest that the iron-spiked battering-ram could not be used for defensive purposes, and that the one object for which it could be employed was battering down the cottages of the unfrocked tenants. But Mr. Balfour, with a virtuous indignation, maintained that they were inoffensive apparatus. He intended, solely for the protection of the police. The subject is a splendid one for the most imaginative Coercion cartoonist. He can inflame Coercion, the Primrose dames, male and female, with a picture of a gallant member of the Royal Irish Constabulary protecting himself from the unprovoked violence of an Irish tenant—with a long ladder, a pickaxe, and an iron spiked battering-ram. It would be as true to life as most cartoons they publish.

But this audacious absurdity is not a matter to be lightly treated by any thinking or feeling man. There is a terrible truth behind. The police of Ireland are being converted into the standing army of eviction. The supply of emergency blackguards is failing, or, what is likely, the supply of funds to pay them is falling off. The police are depaupered to do the tumbling down of houses for the future. The public are to pay taxes to supply laddered exterminators with iron shod and spiked battering-rams, and pay emergency men in dark-green uniforms and helmets to work them. This is what "law and order" has come to in Ireland—policemen guarding petroleum cans and assisting in midnight configurations; policemen swinging iron-shod and spiked battering-rams and tumbling the cottages of famine-stricken peasants down about their ears. These men are to be supposed paid professors of the peace, and this is the way after fourteen years' residence in barren and mountainous Donegal, last year's crop was the worst he had ever seen. The famished peasants have devoured their seed potatoes. They find it impossible to procure a fresh supply. The price, so Mr. Balfour confessed, has run up from 2d to 6d a stone. They might as well be starving, and this is the way the poverty-stricken peasants paying for them. In their case need they cry to the Government for help to avert the famine. They ask for bread—nay, that were too presumptuous—they ask for a meal of dry potatoes, and a beneficent Government offers them an iron-shod battering-ram. A parental grand jury or rack-renters and evictors mock their poverty with a blood-tax of £5,000.

Here News From Stanley. LONDON, April 22.—The British Foreign Office, Sunday evening, received positive information that Henry M. Stanley had succeeded in making the second meeting with Emin Pasha a little over three months ago, and that their combined forces participated in the recent crushing defeat of the army sent by Khalifa to fight Emin. This victory removes the unwillingness of Emin to come away, as it makes it profitable for him to take away all his people, men, women and children. A few African experts believe, however, that both Emin and Stanley are awaiting the capture of Omdurman and Khartoum by El Senoussi, and will then come down the Nile to the latter place by Emin's steamer and the three steamers, two nuggars and two boats, taken by Emin near Bor from Mohammed El Berna, who had command of the Nile expedition against Emin.

It must be a pleasant sight, says Mrs. Snaggs, to see the President of Hayti surrounded by his black guards.