

The Globe and Witness
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IRISH AFFAIRS

WALSH RELEASED.

Egan in America.

DUBLIN, March 13.—Carey, the informer, protests against his expulsion from the Town Council. It is said he will contest the legality of the expulsion.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—James Mooney, the President, furnishes the report of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, the Treasurer of the National Land League. The report shows that receipts for the quarter ending January were \$3,743. There was a balance of \$5,908 on hand from the previous quarter.

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DUBLIN, March 17.—Earl Spencer has informed the Bishop of Connaught that it is impossible to concede further loans to poor tenants. Bowles, one of the prisoners awaiting trial in connection with the Phoenix Park murders, died in an epileptic fit at Kilmaham jail to-day.

DUBLIN, March 18.—O'Kelly and Parnell have arrived. It is stated that John O'Leary has gone to America.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 17.—Patrick Egan said here to-day, that he had come to America to prevent the extradition of Sheridan, as he could give evidence proving that Sheridan was not in Ireland at the time of the Phoenix Park murder.

DUBLIN, March 19.—MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, replying to the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, writes: The action of the Government insisting on the extending of relief to the distressed people through the workhouse is an outrage on humanity and a covert system of exterminating the native race.

DUBLIN, March 14.—In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of his bill amending the Land Act. He said the agitation in Ireland must continue to increase until the Act is amended.

DUBLIN, March 14.—It is stated that Joe Brady, one of the conspiracy prisoners, has confessed that he murdered Cavendish and Burke.

HAVRE, March 14.—The Government intend to release Walsh, because the evidence against him is insufficient. It is believed that Walsh will accompany Byrne to America next Saturday.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A large number of persons called on Egan to-day. At a conference with the Land League leaders he gave an account of his stewardship as Treasurer, and referred to important financial statements which will be submitted at the coming convention at Philadelphia.

business in the House of Commons will be of superior interest.

PARIS, March 19.—Farnell spent Sunday in company with Clemenceau and Henri Rochefort.

A NOVENA FOR IRELAND.

Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me space for the following. Strenuous efforts are being made in and out of Ireland to bring about a new and better state of things—shorts good, no doubt, but still only human. Why not try also a widespread, united prayer, and propitiate Heaven through St. Patrick, the great patron of Ireland? The prophet of old exhorted the Ninivites to prayer, if they would find mercy and save the city; they prayed and the city was spared. Let us likewise join in united, heartfelt supplication—yes, let all those who feel for poor bleeding Ireland—let every priest and every convent, every son and daughter of Erin, wherever they be over the earth, join with the pastor and the congregations of Aberford and Garforth in a Novena, or nine days of prayers and masses.

This seeking vast intercessory prayer for Ireland, is the outcome of deep feelings of gratitude towards the sister Isle for the many penances she has sent, and, though distress and famine are even now at her very door, she still willingly spares towards the new school-chapel being erected at Garforth (offshoot from Aberford) to the name and honor of St. Joseph, the glorious Prince of heaven, and the saint so dear to every Irish heart. This Novena will commence on the 17th of March, the feast of St. Patrick, the great Protecting Saint of Ireland, will bring in the feast of St. Joseph, the 19th, Good Friday, the 23rd, and Lady Day, the 25th, falling this year on Easter Sunday—a day better could not be when to crown the Novena. Our Lord suffered and rose triumphant, so Ireland also shall rise from her long and bitter sufferings and come out gloriously victorious.

The prayers to be said daily by each are five Paters, Aves and Glorias, that is, one respectively to St. Patrick, St. Joseph, our Lady, our Lord suffering, and our Lord triumphant, with this prayer after each—"We humbly implore that Ireland's troubles may cease, that she may obtain her just rights, and that bright days of peace and prosperity may soon and ever be hers. Amen." Should any, joining in the novena, whilst keeping Ireland foremost, wish to benefit by this vast body of prayer and these nine days of masses, and thus draw to themselves immense spiritual profit, they can do so by sending a small offering of a few penny stamps (if only six) towards St. Joseph's new school-chapel at Garforth, where the little ones all go to a Protestant school and like the aged, never hear the priest's voice at the altar, never bend the knee before our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Every possible intention, temporal and spiritual, urgent and private, every want and desire of all who send the trifles asked will be signified before God in the prayers and masses of each day, offered through St. Patrick, St. Joseph, our Lady, united to the sufferings and resurrection of our dear Lord. The Lenten or Easter Communion might be offered up for the intentions of the Novena, but better still if an extra, special communion can be got in on one of feasts. Names of donors (sent with stamps will be put under the statue of St. Joseph for the nine days. Should address (full and distinct) be also forwarded, an acknowledgment will be returned as soon as can be.

G. B. FAZAKERLEY, O.S.B. Aberford, Leeds, England.

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Nun of Kenmare has addressed a letter upon the state of Ireland to the Bishops of Newark and Detroit. It appears from her statements that the accounts of the present famine which have reached this country have not been exaggerated. "Men and women and little children are literally dying, dying by inches." The suffering is especially severe in Donegal, Clare, Mayo, Galway and Conemara. Outdoor relief is refused unless the applicant brings a doctor's certificate. She adds:—"The English Government has sent us no less than four different inspectors to look at the people. One gentleman drove through the district in five hours, with his carriage blinds down, but he entered one or two hovels, and in one admits that he found a cat fighting for the seaweed the unhappy children had for their only food. If such a tale had been told of a district in any other country in the world, what trades of righteous indignation would not the English people and English press have poured forth! But presumably seaweed is good enough for the mere Irish! Would that the mere Irish had even enough of that to eat! Inspector after inspector came down only to assure the people that they would report the matter to Her Majesty's Government; but they take care to assure the victims of English misgovernment that they must not hope for help.

"CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, March 14.—A supplement to the Canada Gazette, issued to-day, contains the statement of the banks acting under charter for the month ending 28th February, which shows the amount of notes in circulation to be \$34,044,909.51, the total liabilities, \$145,603,493, and the total assets, \$226,843,635; liabilities, direct or indirect, of directors and firms or partnerships in which they, or any of them, have any interest, \$9,571,353.64.

EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OFFICES.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

LONDON, March 15.—A terrific gas explosion occurred in the Local Government Board Offices in Westminster at 9 o'clock to-night, and destroyed much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons and caused some alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and reporter's gallery. It being dinner our few members of the House were in the hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the Peer's gallery, and seemed alarmed. The Speaker took with him his bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one was injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of an 80-ton gun.

Later—it is now believed that the explosion was caused by dynamite, and that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up the Government offices. The explosion was heard at a distance of two or three miles. Yesterday evening a canister containing explosive material was found behind the Times office, with, it is rumored, a lighted fuse attached. The police are investigating the matter. The officials think the explosion was caused by gunpowder or dynamite. The officers of the gas company declare that they can find no evidence that it was caused by gas. The force of the explosion shot large portions of the masonry across the street.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has had a conference with the Chief of Police, at which several witnesses were examined. The conclusion reached was that the explosion occurred inside of the room and not from outside the building. After the explosion the force of police at the Houses of Parliament was doubled. The Government offices and residences of the Ministers are strongly guarded. The News says it is obvious that the explosion was the result of premeditated design. We are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsel of O'Donovan Rossa. It is impossible not to connect the authors of this outrage with certain phases of Irish crime and the assassination press in America.

The Times says the Fenian answer to Gladstone's speech on the Land Act has not been long delayed. We are in the presence of the first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out the policy of bringing war into the heart of London. The Times also says:—"The explosion at our office occurred at 7.45 on Wednesday evening, but the falling of the canister prevented serious damage. There is reason to believe that two attempts of this kind were made by the same miscreants. The explosion being the subject of consideration in the House of Commons, Sir W. V. Harcourt said he did not think it would be right to say anything about the matter until the official enquiry was made. He had heard that an attempt had been made to blow up the Times office, but no injury was done.

LONDON, March 16.—Every part of Westminster, the Abbey, the House of Parliament, great structures of public offices, clubs and dwelling houses were violently shaken by the explosion last night. The detonation was followed by the crash of glass falling from thousands of windows. That Charles street is unfrequented at night partly explains the extraordinary fact that no lives were lost. It is stated that dynamite was placed on a window sill inside a balustrade, where a fuse when burning would be concealed from the view of persons passing. A great stone balustrade was obliterated, massive masonry was rent in fragments, the pavement shattered and ground to powder. A wooden structure opposite was blown into splinters. Inside the Government offices there remained nothing but splintered wood, broken plaster and walls bare and stender. The doors of the King street police station were burst in by a blast of air and the detachment present was prostrated. Broken timbers and masses of stone were seen flying into King street. People crossing at Parliament street were knocked down. A hansom and horse were flung across the sidewalk against the front of the Whitehall Club, in which the greater consternation prevailed. People poured out of their houses, the broken glass cracking under their feet. In the House of Commons the alarm was general and many members left immediately. The lobby was emptied and the people rushed out of Westminster Hall. Thousands flocked from all parts toward Westminster.

LONDON, March 16.—There is an enormous crowd at the scene of the explosion. An Inspector has examined a portion of the building damaged by the explosion, and places the loss at £4,000. Inspection shows that the explosion occurred from the outside of the building. The Times says if Irish extremists are really going to reply with dynamite to any measure they disapprove of it is certain the day of remedial legislation is over. There are no arrests yet in connection with the explosion. The police noticed nothing suspicious before the explosion.

The Pall Mall Gazette attributes the explosion to the fury of the Irish conspirators. "It depreciates the exasperation of these men, and adds that the world's experience shows that intelligent and incessant police vigilance is the only remedy." The Globe attributes the explosion to Gladstone's rejection of Parnell's Land Bill by the men whom Gladstone told that the Orlenwell explosion brought the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Globe warns the Irish people against the continuance of a policy of violence or it will necessitate severe English retaliation. The Globe urges the Government to treat the outrages patiently and coolly, but firmly, as if a civil war existed.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The Evening Telegraph charges the London press, especially the Times, with endeavoring to excite mob violence against the Irish. "The Mail hopes the London public will not jump at any rash conclusions as to the authorship of the explosion. It says Athelists and Socialists are as likely to commit such outrages as the Invincibles or Fenians.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Congressman-elect Finerty says: "I'm sorry the attempt to blow up the Government building in London was not more successful. I applaud the Irish in everything they do to get rid of England and her accursed rule. England brought this on herself, and Gladstone more than any one else has himself to thank for it. I regret that innocent persons should suffer, but sympathy for a few of this class is entirely overridden by the feeling of consideration I have for the great mass of the Irish people. My countrymen are poor and starving and the British Government will not aid them. They have reached a point where they must fight, and I am glad to see them do it. I am glad to see the inauguration of a war or violence of any kind that will tend to free Ireland of the scourged out throats who are choking the life out of her. If a race war springs out of this it will not be regretted by true Irishmen."

Patrick Egan, the ex-Land League treasurer, treats the report that the explosion at London was the work of Fenians or Land Leaguers with ridicule. He thinks it is merely an explosion of gas in the Government offices and that it has no political significance whatever. Other prominent Land Leaguers in New York say that if the Fenians had desired to blow up anybody or anything they would rather have gone to the House of Parliament, where the Lords and Commons were sitting, and not to a set of empty offices. The great building in which the explosion took place is nearly 500 yards from Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament and separated by immense blocks of houses. It is too close to the Horse Guards, where military sentinels are on duty all night, a grenadier sentinel walking just near the Local Government building in Whitehall.

THE FEAST OF ST. THOMAS

Ottawa College.

AT

The Fathers and students of Ottawa College celebrated with more than usual solemnity, the feast of St. Thomas Aquinas on Wednesday last. The day was commenced by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass in St. Joseph's Church by His Lordship Bishop Grandin, assisted by the Bishop of Ottawa and the Bishop of Pontiac. In the sanctuary were the Rev. Fathers and theological students of the College, and a number of visiting clergy; while the spacious nave was occupied by the classical and commercial students. During the service several pieces of sacred music were rendered by the students' choir.

From the church all returned to the college with happy hearts and the determination of spending a grand cone in the fullest sense of the word; and judging from the many games that were inaugurated and the happy smile on every countenance we can safely say they succeeded admirably. One great feature of the day's enjoyment was a parade of the O. M. I. Cadets under their able and popular Captain, F. J. McGovern. It was indeed a novel sight to watch the different manoeuvres of the young student soldiers, who acquitted themselves like veterans, and were rewarded by liberal applause from their younger companions and the invited guests.

The closing, and I may say the feature of the day's enjoyment, was a philosophical and musical entertainment given by the class of '83, in the dramatic hall of the college. The hall was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Papal coat of arms, together with the coat of arms of the college and those of all the bishops of the province, were fixed to the walls and surrounded by evergreens, and in them could be easily noticed the artistic workmanship of Rev. J. B. Balland, D.D. Among the large and appreciative audience present were their Lordships Bishop Duhamel and Bishop Grandin, besides a large number of clergy from different parts of the province, Hon. Senators Trudel, Paquette and Powers, Messrs. Tasse, M. P., A. G. McDonald, M. P., Royal, M. P., Bakerville, M. P. P., Hurteau, M. P. P., and many others.

Outrage on Lady Florence Dixie.

LONDON, March 18.—Lady Florence Dixie was attacked at Windsor yesterday by two men disguised in women's clothes. Her dress was cut with a dagger in several places, but she received no injury. Lady Florence was walking in a secluded spot near the woods, when two men asked her what time it was. She replied she had no watch, and afterwards noticed, though they wore women's clothes, their faces had been shaven. Much alarmed, she started to walk away, followed by the two men, one of whom seized her. She struggled to escape, but, seeing their dagger, fell in a swoon. This occurred at 4 p.m., and she did not recover her senses until 4.45. Lady Florence has been prostrated to-day. The story of the affair was elicited from her only at intervals. The saving of her life is attributed to her stubborn dog, which, it is supposed, protected her while she lay in a swoon. Lady Florence had no reason to suspect immediate danger, although she has been somewhat fearful since the receipt of letters about the Land League. The last thing she remembers is one of the men pushing a quantity of mud into her mouth. On her recovery she found both her palms were cut across and her gloves severed. There were two dagger holes, two inches apart, in the right breast of her dress. A broad steel corset rib was broken by the weapon, which penetrated to the inner lining of her dress at the first stroke and the corset at the second. Lady Florence supposes she unconsciously struggled with the men, assisted by the dog, until the scoundrels were disturbed by a cart passing the woods. She received threatening letters while in Ireland lately. One of the men wore a green dress and a large hat with a veil. The veiled man attempted the assassination. No arrests have been made. The police have a slight clue. It is believed the scoundrels were bitten by the dog in the struggle.

LONDON, March 18.—Lady Florence Dixie says her assailants spoke no brogue. She remembers seeing her dog drag one of them backward. A later despatch says the Florence Dixie affair is still puzzling everyone. There is no clue to the assailants. A gardener working 30 yards from the scene of the outrage says he heard nothing, and saw nothing of the occurrence. Lady Florence says she called to her husband for help. She states that she should be sorry to attribute the outrage to the Land League. The Irish members of Parliament discredited the story.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A London despatch says the alleged attempt to murder Lady Dixie has aroused public excitement to the highest pitch. Although the officials say they have done little about the outrage, an arrest has not yet been made, and the affair is still shrouded in mystery. Lady Dixie is perfectly rational in her talk, but excited, and seems to know very little about the circumstances of the attack. No evidence of any struggle being apparent the slightest of Lady Dixie's injuries is causing general distrust as to the entire truth of the story. There is now a vague undersentiment of opinion that the affair is exaggerated or the result of over-wrought hysterical imagination. Gossip says the whole affair may not be connected with a lettering four through the United States which, it is said, Lady Dixie has been considering. It is understood that if she goes to the United States it will be arranged to have her closely followed by Fenian agents.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19.—Patrick Egan will depart for New York this afternoon, accompanied by Father Walsh. The former goes to Buffalo and afterwards to Boston. Father Walsh has called Parnell, strongly urging him to attend the Philadelphia convention of the Land League on April 25th. Egan says the attack on Lady Florence Dixie has not any political significance. The family is peculiar, and the attack on the lady is probably the result of a family feud.

Next came an essay on the "Human Voice" by Mr. P. Ryan. The young essayist won the admiration of his hearers, not only by his pleasing delivery, but also by the knowledge which he showed himself to possess of Philosophy and Physics. Rev. O. Paradis' essay on "Beauty" was also an able effort, and won for the rev. gentleman many high encomiums and added no little to the success of the evening's enjoyment. After this came the crowning feat of the entertainment, which was a discussion on "Truth and Science in Politics" by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, McGovern and Evans. When these young gentlemen appeared on the stage they were greeted by loud and prolonged applause. In this discussion Mr. Fitzpatrick advocated and upheld the cause of the Middle Ages and Mr. McGovern that of Modern Times; while Mr. Evans strove to reconcile the principals of both. In their arguments they showed themselves perfectly familiar both with the historic and philosophic truths of all the modern sciences; and the manner in which they applied those truths in order to show the exact point where natural sciences and philosophical doctrines meet and agree; where politics and morals have to join hands, etc., proved themselves to be young gentlemen of great erudition. Frequent applause testified the unqualified approbation of the audience at the pleasing and refined way in which the young scientists presented their arguments.

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