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PRICE FIVE CENTS

DAVITT'S LETTER.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES COMPARED.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

Progress of the English Democracy.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE ENGLISH LAND REFORM UNION.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and THE WITNESS.

DUBLIN, January 6th, 1884.

As the time approaches for the opening of Parliament the indications of the coming fight over the franchise become stronger and stronger. The rumbling of the artillery may be heard on every side. The heavy guns of the Tories are being unlimbered on innumerable public platforms, from which the position of the Liberals is to be shelled and the extension of household suffrage riddled with Conservative cries of alarm and predictions of red revolution. The authors of the coming bill are busying themselves in providing more serviceable ammunition—facts and figures, and were yesterday presented with a perfect mitrailleuse battery of these in the form of an official return of the population, number of inhabited houses and voters in each constituency in Great Britain and Ireland. I will give your readers a brief summary of each country's present and prospective electorates:

England and Wales. The area of the county constituencies in England and Wales is 55,118 square miles, the population in 1881 was 13,688,902, the number of inhabited houses 2,733,043, and the electors in 1883 numbered 966,271. The area of the borough constituencies is 3,142 square miles, population (1881) 12,285,537. Inhabited houses 2,098,476, and number of electors, 1,551,732. The number of members representing England and Wales is 484, or 187 for the counties and 297 for the boroughs. The total number of electors at present on the register is 2,618,453, which will be increased by the Household Suffrage bill to 4,831,518 for England and Wales.

Scotland. The county constituencies of Scotland comprise 29,704 square miles; the population in 1881 was 2,082,834; the number of inhabited houses 499,676, and the number of electors in 1882 was 99,652. The borough constituencies cover 114 square miles; population 1,645,290; inhabited houses 429,328; electors 210,789. Scotland has but 58 representatives, 32 for her counties and 26 for the burghs. Her present electoral strength is 310,441 voters, which will be increased by the household suffrage bill to 839,003. Scotland will probably be given 10 additional representatives when the bill of Redistribution of Seats is introduced.

Ireland. The area of Irish county constituencies is 32,238 square miles; population in 1881 was 4,263,814; inhabited houses 784,271, and the total number of electors on the register for 1882 was 165,997. The Irish boroughs cover an area of 303 square miles; population (1881) 911,022; inhabited houses 129,837; and the number of voters in 1882 was 58,021. Ireland has 103 representatives; 64 for the counties, 37 for the boroughs and 2 for Trinity College, Dublin. The total Irish electorate is 234,018, which will be increased to over 900,000 by household suffrage—when we get it. It will be seen from this brief analysis of the electorates of England, Scotland and Ireland, that one person in every nine is entitled to vote in England; one in eight and a fraction in Scotland, while but one in every twenty-three of the inhabitants of Ireland has an equal constitutional right.

The Radical Programme. "Christmas," writes Mr. Labouchere, M.P., for Northampton, "is regarded as the most genial season of the year. Let us, therefore, celebrate it by remembering the Radical programme. It is a message of peace and good will to many millions of suffering and toiling human beings." I will transcribe this programme for your readers as its principles are totally antagonistic to the existing order of things in England and indicate the rapid progress of that English democratic movement of which I have so often spoken in these letters, and which is bound to exercise extraordinary influence upon the future of Ireland. Whether the aristocracy of Great Britain will look upon the following scheme of reform as "a message of good will" is subject to considerable doubt. Electoral Reform.—In the ensuing session the Radicals will accept all that they can get as an instalment. We shall not rest satisfied until we have manhood suffrage, electoral districts, and payment of members. The Throne.—We think that the Crown and the Crown's family cost too much. We are not prepared to expend more than £50,000 per annum as a maximum upon Royalty. The House of Lords.—We propose to abolish the House of Lords. Ireland.—We are not prepared to assent to separation. But we admit the right of Ireland to be her own mistress in everything which locally regards her. County Government.—In every county there must be an assembly elected by all persons residing within its limits, and who have a vote for the election of members to the Imperial Parliament. The unpaid magistracy will be relieved of their functions. Our object will be to transfer all local government from the landowners to the people. Land.—We shall legislate to reduce the landlords so the position of ground landlords. The occupiers of agricultural land will have fifty of tennants at a fair ground rent. Either they or the State will benefit by the unearned increment. The occupier, on the other hand, will be required to provide cottages with an acre or two attached to them for those whom he employs. No entail or settlement of estates will be allowed. A landlord who does not cultivate or cause to be cultivated any portion of his estate will lose his right to that portion. Our aim will be to break up and destroy all great territorial domains. In cities, we shall allow every person who pleases to buy the freehold of his house of the landlord at its actual, and not at its prospective, value; and we shall throw the burden of taxation mainly upon those persons who own property which they do not occupy. The Established Church.—This will be disestablished and disendowed. Education.—We shall not only have free primary, but free secondary and technical schools. Expenditure.—Our national expenditure might be reduced by at least twenty millions. At the same time we should freely make use of the ability of the State to procure money at low interest. We should borrow this money and expend it on remunerative works. Taxation.—All indirect taxes would be abolished. We should levy a small poll-tax on all able-bodied adults—say one penny per week. With the exception of this tax, taxation would only commence where the requirements to live in decent comfort and a progressive legacy duty. "There is nothing," adds Mr. Labouchere in conclusion, "so far as I can perceive, communistic or socialistic in these reforms. We have lagged terribly behind the spirit of modern democracy, and we have much to do to make up."

accepted every invention of the landlord press about Land League atrocities, quite regardless of the far worse landlord outrages on the other side. "But during the last eighteen months a great change has come over the people, in the cities at least. Nationalization of the land has developed into a demand which is 'making itself heard, for the time being, over every other.' This change of English popular feeling, this knowledge that the Irish are, to some extent, the benefactors of the British masses, may not beget a feeling of gratitude towards us; but it will at least accomplish this much, it will blunt the edge of English popular prejudice against Ireland and deprive the Irish landlords of that sympathy which has so long upheld them in their social and political ascendancy over us. These obstacles removed the road to victory over Irish landlordism and Dublin Castle is clear and straight.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Irish Affairs.

A SURRENDER TO IRISH DEMANDS.

TOBY OPPOSITION—SPENCER'S UNPOPULARITY.

(By Special Cable from Irish News Agency.) London, Jan. 19.—The English surrender to the Irish claim for the extension of the franchise is completed by the advocacy of the Whig Edinburgh Review and the Tory Quarterly Review. The first declares that Ireland must be included because otherwise the bill could not pass, and the second says that a refusal of the same reform to Ireland as to England is no longer defensible. It is certain, however, that the Tories will bitterly oppose the bill while it is passing through the House of Commons, and that the Lords will reject it. Spencer's complete submission to the Orange landlords has much damaged him, and he is denounced bitterly by the English Radical organs. The chances of Trevelyan's resignation are increasing daily.

THE REPRESENTATION OF COBK.

Nothing has as yet been decided about Cork. A vacancy cannot arise until the meeting of Parliament. There is a strong idea that Mr. Justin McCarthy ought to resign Longford and contest his native city. Mr. Richard Lalor, of the Queen's County, is about to resign his seat on account of ill health, making with Meath, three Parliamentary vacancies.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—A number of farmers with one hundred and sixty ploughs and 320 horses ploughed 60 acres of Mr. Parnell's estate yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Notwithstanding the prohibition by the Government and the presence of 200 police, a meeting of Nationalists was held in the yard of the Catholic chapel. Three priests denounced the action of the Government in suppressing the meetings. They advised their hearers to join the Irish League. The Orangemen under the lead of grandmaster Col. Stuart-Knox, are making preparations to oppose the meeting of Nationalists announced to be held at Danganooon. Special trains have been engaged to convey members of the various Orange societies to that place.

HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 18.—The Crown appears to hasten the case for the prosecution. Four fresh witnesses were examined to-day. Constable John McKay deposed:—I was getting off the railroad track on to Harvey street when I heard guns fired; was then twenty yards from the advanced fronts of both parties; the shots came from the River Head party; six shots were fired; I was knocked down by a heavy blow from behind; I was facing the Orange party; don't recognize my assailant; while down one man, whom I recognized as Nicholas Shannon, exclaimed "DON'T KILL HIM, he is an old constable" when rising from the ground I heard Doyle call to me; I went to him; he was bleeding from the head; Doyle had no weapon; there was no pistol shot before the guns were fired; saw several men with guns in their hands; cannot identify them. Andrew Fahey, police constable, sworn, deposed:—I just got on the scene when the two parties came in collision; I went between them; the Orange Society had no weapons; I heard six or seven guns discharged; I then saw several men lying around me on the ground; I don't know from what direction the firing came; I seized a gun and smashed it.

THE PARTIES WERE NOW MIXED UP;

after breaking the gun I drew my sword; Doyle, seeing me excited, placed his hand on my chest; he was cool and had no weapon; I never said I was a felon. William Hall, a bystander, deposed:—I was leaning on my stone; I saw the procession come up; I saw the River Head men move down towards them almost immediately; I saw two guns go off, then three more; I saw the Society retreating and heard guns fired after them; a lay bank intervened; I could not recognize the men with the guns; before the Orange Society came up I heard about

TWENTY GUNS BLOWN OFF

from the crowd at the head of Farmette's lane. Joshua Umber, sworn, said:—I saw several men with guns in the River Head crowd before the procession came up; I recognized Mr. Coady; a man named Mackay tried to induce him to go back, Coady, with a green flag flying, exclaimed: "No, we'll wave this; we won't go back this day; I'm bound to die; let any one that is cowardly go back; I will kill or be killed; a few minutes before the shots were fired I ran towards the society; I did not see any arms with the Orangemen; the first guns were fired by the River Head party.

WRECK OF THE SS. "CITY OF COLUMBUS."

CATASTROPHE ON THE COAST OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Over One Hundred Drowned—Many Women and Children Carried Away—Gallantry of the Officers—List of the Passengers Lost and Saved.

Boston, Jan. 18.—F. W. Nickerson & Son, agents of the Savannah line of steamers, received from New Bedford, Mass., the following despatch this afternoon:—"The steamer City of Columbus is ashore on Devil's Bridge, Grayhead, and is fast breaking up. About one hundred lives lost. Will leave on an early train in the morning. Saved by cutter Dexter. (Signed) S. E. Wright, mate. The City of Columbus left Boston yesterday afternoon.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 18.—The following is Captain Wright's statement regarding the loss of the steamer City of Columbus:—"The City of Columbus left Boston at 3 p.m. on Thursday, carrying 80 passengers and a crew of 45. At 2.45 a.m. on Friday, Grayhead light bearing south half east, the vessel struck on the outside of Devil's Bridge buoy. The wind was blowing a gale west by north. The vessel immediately filled and keeled over, the water breaking in and flooding the port side saloon. All the passengers, excepting a few women and children, came on deck, nearly all wearing life preservers. All of the boats were cleared away, but were immediately swamped. The majority of the

PASSENGERS WERE WASHED OVERBOARD.

Seven passengers left the vessel on a life raft and about forty were taken to the rigging. At 10.30 a.m. the Grayhead lifeboat put off and took seven persons. Another lifeboat put off between twelve and one o'clock. The revenue cutter Dexter came along at about 12.30 and sent off two boats. Twenty-one persons, one of whom was dead, were placed on board the Dexter, and after all the persons were taken from the vessel the Dexter proceeded to New Bedford. Three persons died after going on board the Dexter.

THE NAMES OF THE SAVED

are:—Horace Waterhouse, of Bath, Me.; John White, Prince Edward Island; F. W. Fairbank, Gorham, Me.; Thomas O'Leary, Fireman; E. T. Briggs, Barber Hanson, S. E. Wright, captain, all of Boston; A. A. Pittman, Brooklyn, N.Y.; G. D. Whitcomb, Hudson, Mass.; H. W. Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; J. L. Cook, Portland, Me.; G. W. Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; E. Wiedman, Lawrence, Mass.; E. McGarry alias McCarthy, Somerville, Mass.; H. A. Phillips, first assistant engineer; John Madden, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; T. R. Hammond, Goldboro, Me. Four dead bodies were brought to the city on the Dexter. They are all men. One is not identified. Two are identified as H. Brooks, of Northboro, Mass.; G. Fred. Chandler, of Hyde Park. The other is supposed to be a member of the firm of Richardson & Co., of Clinton Market, Boston. One of the passengers lost was A. J. Norton, lately connected with the Boston Globe, who was going South for the benefit of his health. The ledge on which the City of Columbus struck was considered by mariners one of the most dangerous points on the coast. They consist of a formation of submerged rocks, constituting a double ledge, the outer edge of which is called the Devil's Back, both ledges being called the Devil's Back. They are almost Grayhead Light. The City of Columbus had 80 first-class and 22 steerage passengers, about one-third of whom were ladies and children, and a crew of forty-five. The total number of persons saved is twenty-three. Five dead bodies have been recovered, and

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN SOULS ARE UNACCOUNTED FOR.

The following is a list of those lost:—Wm. W. Wright and wife, Boston; E. S. Band and wife, Roxbury; T. K. Hale, Boston; Levi Lawrence, Geo. H. Kellogg, Dr. H. O. Bartlett and wife, Mrs. S. Kesne, residences unknown; Mrs. Dr. Small, Southampton, Mass.; Miss Besch, Mrs. Gilman, residences unknown; Oscar Jasld, Turkish Consul-General, Boston; A. J. Morton, Boston Globe; H. Brooks, Northboro, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Rand and son, Boston; Mrs. Henry Shale, Chelsea; R. B. Helves, wife and two children, Mrs. J. Atkinson, Mrs. L. Davis, Mrs. H. J. Kellogg, O. Richardson and wife, E. T. Hutchinson and wife, S. Vance, residences unknown; Henry L. Rochester, wife, Dorchester; James A. Merrill, Boston; Henry L. Daniels and wife, O. A. James, residences unknown; Mrs. James Best and Miss Best, Mrs. Wilcomb, Dr. W. Mitchell, J. T. Tibbitts, T. A. Day, M. Sargent, A. C. Dunlap, D. Eaton, G. Chase and wife, H. Durbin, residences unknown; Mrs. B. J. Flanagan, O. D. Lynn; W. Lapham, G. B. Hammond, O. D. Ball, O. Frost, residences unknown; Joel Norris, Boston. Steerage.—The residences of some of the following are known:—Ann Kelly, Sault Ste. Marie; G. E. Goddard, T. McCarthy, G. Hines, O. Griffin, T. E. Giddings, W. E. Wright, August Pearson, B. Haber, J. G. Whitcomb, O. G. Willist, Brown, Walker, Fassett. The last three applied for tickets just before the hour of starting and their full names were not obtained. Officers—first mate Edward Fuller, of Barnstable; first mate Allen Eldridge, of Oxbatham, Mass.; boatswain Phillip Clark, of Boston; quarter master McDonald, engineer Archibald Morrison, of Boston; 3rd engineer Collins, purser W. S. Spaulding, of Boston; 2nd steward Home, and 33 seamen, names unknown.

CAPT. WRIGHT SAID IN ADDITION THAT ABOUT 12 O'CLOCK HE STEPPED INTO HIS ROOM TO WASH

himself. It was very cold. Everything was working well. He went below for a short time, and soon after I heard the second mate in the pilot-house with the mate, sing out, "Port the helm." I jumped out of my room, thinking we had come across a vessel bound down the Sound. I then cried out, "Hard a port," and in the moonlight saw the buoy on port, Devil's Bridge in the port about two points forward of the beam and about 300 yards distant.

SHE IMMEDIATELY STRUCK.

I ordered the engine to be reversed, and she backed about twice her length. The steamer immediately stopped, and I endeavored to head her to the north, but she filled forward and listed over to port, so that the planks were about four feet under water. I went aft and told the passengers to keep cool and get life-preservers. I next told the officers to get the boats ready. The steamer settled down aft and righted. It was blowing very hard and a heavy sea running. We launched a boat, which was immediately capsized. The sea was breaking over the steamer's deck, and the stern being entirely under water, we were forced to go up on top of the houses. I staid there a minute, but we were quickly

COLLIER TO TAKE TO THE RIGGING.

The mate, second mate, chief engineer and fourth engineer took to the raft. I think the steamer struck on Lone Rock. The captain is positive that he struck outside the buoy, and in taking drifted inside. The officers of the cutter Dexter say that the wind was blowing a gale and a terrible sea was running as they approached the vessel. She sank in about four fathoms of water. The railings on the bow are the only portion of the hull visible. It was impossible to row over the rigging as the bows would have been pounded to pieces. Men in the rigging were forced to jump into the sea and we caught them as they arose to the surface and pulled them into the boats. Some of the men could not swim but nearly every one in the rigging was saved. Eugene McGarry jumped from the rigging. Lieut. Rhodes sprang for him, but the boat was lifted fifteen feet on a crest, and it was necessary to starboard to avoid being capsized. Capt. Wright was among the last to leave the ship. Two men froze so stiff as to be unable to relinquish their hold on the rigging were at length the only persons remaining on the steamer, excepting the captain. Lt. Rhodes asked him to jump, but he shouted

"SAVE THOSE MEN FIRST, they are frozen." There was no answer. The captain then jumped, although he could not swim a stroke, and was rescued. Lieut. Rhodes, at the peril of his life, rescued the last two men in the rigging. One was Mr. Richardson, who died before reaching the cutter. About \$400 was found in a wallet in his pocket.

THE VESSEL.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The City of Columbus was one of the finest vessels on the coast. She was built in 1873 by John Roach & Son, built of iron and thoroughly equipped. She was rated A, valued at \$300,000 and insured for \$250,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A corrected list shows that the lost City of Columbus had 59 first-class and 22 steerage passengers, and a crew of 45. Of these 55 first-class and 15 steerage passengers and 34 of the officers and crew were lost. An additional list of those saved includes, besides the sixteen taken in the cutter Dexter, Roderick McDonald and Thomas Butler, fireman, and a seaman named Leary.

THE WRECK

lies a mile and a half from shore, off New Bedford. The bow is out of water in about four fathoms, with the upper works gone. If the weather moderates it may be possible to save part of the vessel. If wreckers were sent at once she might possibly be raised.

THE MORE SAVED.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 20.—Ten more persons have been found at Gayhead Light, the high seas having prevented communication hitherto. They are Wm. Spaulding, of Boston, purser; Henry Collins, Taunton, second assistant engineer; John Hines, Boston, fireman; Thomas Butler, Prince Edward Island, fireman; Wm. N. McDonald, Boston, quartermaster; Thomas O'Leary, seaman; Michael Kennedy and Edward O'Brien, St. John's, N.B., waiters; Jas. Brown and J. Tibbitts, passengers.

THE LIST OF SAVED

foots up to 29. To those found at Gayhead is to be added Captain S. Vance, of North Truro, N.B., who was picked up by the steamer Speedwell in a life-boat several miles from where the steamer sank, and was thought to be dead, but was resuscitated, and may recover.

A CORRECTED LIST

of those on the vessel foats up 81 passengers and 45 officers, seamen and waiters. Of this number 12 passengers and 17 of the crew are saved. The total death list is 97. There is a possibility of these figures being altered by the discovery of additional survivors.

CANADIAN VICTIMS.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—W. B. Belyea received a despatch from Boston this morning that Mr. and Mrs. Belyea, their daughters, Mrs. Atkinson, and two grandchildren were passengers on the steamer City of Columbus and all are supposed to be lost.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST PARTY.

New York, Jan. 20.—The World's London letter says:—A committee of the Irish parliamentary party, in reporting to Mr. Parnell upon election prospects in Ireland, report that eighty Nationalist members will be returned at the next election, which number will be increased to ninety if the franchise qualifications are lowered. Parnell's followers will meet in the City Hall, Dublin, the day before Parliament opens, and are preparing a fierce onslaught on Lord Spencer's tenacious Orangemen.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS

Interview with His Grace of Baltimore in Rome.

The Holy Father's Devotion to Duty—Love of the Pope for Ireland—A French Cardinal's Opinion on the Republic of the United States—Difference between France and America.

Rome, Jan. 12.—The N. Y. Herald correspondent called upon the Archbishop of Baltimore the day before he left Rome to bid farewell and to ascertain what impression his stay in the Eternal City had made upon him. It was late for ecclesiastical Rome, past nine o'clock, and the archbishop was preparing to retire for the night. Despite this, he very generously gave the correspondent the desired interview, and chatted pleasantly about men and things in Italy, France and America for about twenty minutes.

His Grace is young to bear the dignities and responsibilities which weigh upon him. His pale, worn features tell of thought and study. In his mild grey eyes you read kindness and sympathy with human nature. He has not a little of the ascetic look of Cardinal Manning, but his manner is soft and less cold. Like nearly all Catholic ecclesiastics of mark he has a distinctive Roman stamp about his face. You cannot, however, speak to him, even for a few minutes, without seeing that he is a thoroughly patriotic American, and eminently fitted therefore to preside over the labors of the coming national congress at Baltimore.

"WE START TO-MORROW."

said the Archbishop, "and we shall travel home in a leisurely fashion by way of Venice, a town I am very anxious to see, and Trent. We shall not be sorry to have a little rest, for our labours here have been fatiguing, though, thank God, they have been brought to a most satisfactory conclusion. This has been my third visit to Rome. I sat in the Ecumenical Council fourteen years ago. I was, indeed, the youngest bishop in it. Yes, I have noticed many changes in Rome since I first came here. New and fine streets have been built and the city is much improved, though the old residents here regret the destruction of many of the picturesque and winding streets which gave it such a charm. I must say that the people here seem very kind and polite to the Roman authorities. I believe they will retain a good impression of us, and the impression is mutual."

CHARACTER OF THE HOLY FATHER

from a remark he once made to me. "I am desirous," said he, "of appealing in all things to the good sense and reason of the public." He is a hard worker. Too often he begins to give audiences at eight o'clock in the morning, and continues with scarcely any intermission for meals till eight or nine in the evening. The Holy Father's audiences are never perfunctory; he does everything thoroughly, and gives Catholics and non-Catholics alike attention. Perhaps he is even a little more courteous to Protestants than to Catholics. No; I never had occasion to discuss the Roman question with him. In our conversation he naturally confined himself closely to American subjects.

Your correspondent here approached the subject of the recent congress, but the Archbishop at once grew reserved, and explained that it would be improper, indeed impossible, for him to say anything, the schemata having not yet been shown to the bishops in America. His Grace's reticence, however, matters little, as the pith of the schemata has already been published. The only points of interest not already called to your notice to the emigrant question and the details of higher ecclesiastical education. The Holy Father, if your correspondent is correctly informed, is anxious that special attention should be paid to physical science, with a view to occupying such men as Tyndall, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer whenever their teachings are in conflict with revelation.

THE POPE'S LOVE FOR IRELAND.

Your correspondent next asked Archbishop Gibbons, "Have you ever detected any anti-Irish feeling in the Holy Father's conversation?" Archbishop Gibbons—Never; he loves Ireland, and, indeed, ought to love her, for nationality is more true to the Church. After this no more was said about Rome. The Archbishop talked some minutes longer about his personal experiences. "I dined the other day," said he, among other things, "with a French cardinal, and we happened to discuss Republicanism. The cardinal proceeded to believe that the American Republic would not last long. 'It must break up,' said he, 'and go to pieces.' I told him he was greatly mistaken. I said that the American Republic was very different from the thing of the same name in France, where one party had license and the other only oppression. In America there was equal liberty for all."

Soon after your correspondent rose and the Archbishop escorted him to the door, shook hands heartily and withdrew.