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EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY—DYNAMITE IN WESTMINSTER HALL AND THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2.10 p.m.—An alarming explosion has occurred in the House of Parliament.

2.30 p.m.—The Houses of Parliament and Government offices were severely shaken, and considerable damage was done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street. Great excitement prevails, and enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion.

3.30 p.m.—The origin of the explosion is wrapped in mystery. It is supposed to have been caused by dynamite.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Saturday being visiting day at the Houses of Parliament, the buildings contained great numbers of sight-seers at the time of the explosion. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall, the second in the strange gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor who was alone and was about to enter the building beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her she called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carefully not suspecting anything and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He had no sooner reached the Hall than the package exploded. The explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him so seriously that his case is considered critical. His force also knocked down two other policemen who were standing in the vicinity and badly wounded them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms and all the side windows were also smashed. In the interior of the House of Commons the only seat damaged was Gladstone's. It was badly broken and a small chip was also torn off the top of the Speaker's chair. The explosions caused quite a panic among the visitors. Those in the House of Commons fled precipitately and many ladies were bruised in the crush.

THE SECOND EXPLOSION

in the Parliament building occurred three minutes later than the first, and was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the peers' gallery on the left side. Little hope is entertained for the survival of the wounded policeman. The force of the explosion was such that the man was blown 300 yards from the scene. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished. A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside Parliament yard and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to their destination. They had not gone far when the explosion occurred. The cabman stopped his cab when the man and woman leaped out and hastened away. The cabman pursued the runaways, who were

OVERTAKEN AND ARRESTED.

Investigations so far made by the police lead to the conclusion that the explosives used in the attack on the tower were handled by persons who gained access as sightseers. The ruins show the explosive were operated from a point somewhere on the inner bastion or on the rampart near St. Thomas' tower. The report was terrific and heard for miles up and down the Thames and at once attracted an immense crowd.

THE PREVALENT BELIEF

is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the House of Commons by one of the Saturday visitors. Fuller investigation shows the extent of the damage was much greater than was at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is

A TOTAL WRECK.

There is now no doubt the explosion was placed under the Peers' gallery on the government side. All the work done that part of the building was shattered, and a wide hole made through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and the solid stone work of the doorways was pulverised or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the House was smashed to atoms. The gallery benches were overturned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Sixteen visitors were seriously hurt by the explosion. The police are said to have lost their heads and the prisoners are probably innocent. The antecedents of all visitors are to be sifted, but the report that all parties leaving were searched is erroneous. The destruction of property is immense. The explosions all occurred together at 2.05 p.m. Serious threats were made against the priest. Two policemen are now said to be dying. The explosion at the

TOWER OF LONDON

took place in the famous white tower where immense quantities of dynamite must have been used, as the roof was blown off and the structure shattered beyond recognition. Among those hurt were children of tender years, whose pale faces and broken limbs were so pitiful to behold that when they were carried beyond the quaking building the crowd became infuriated and cried "lynch them," "roast them." Some of the visitors in the Tower are still prisoners, as the doors were closed on them, and the antecedents of each will be sifted. The explosion used was the same as that employed on the London Bridge.

Major N. Jones said from information he had received from the police, a woman was the chief conspirator and suspicion rests on a woman in the other cases.

THE GUN

telegraphed to the Home Secretary for full particulars. Sir Wm. Harcourt is on the spot directing in person the attempt of the police to discover the perpetrators. All the troops are

UNDER ARMS.

The ancient armory of the tower contains the choicest specimens of armory in the

world has been destroyed. Police patrols are moving through the city in all directions and a cordon of police has been placed round every public building. One of the men arrested is a suspicious looking character, and apparently.

A CANADIAN.

When searched nothing of an incriminating character was found on him. In Westminster Hall and the town the scot and dust of centuries was released by the explosion. Statues of William IV. and George IV. were overturned.

Further particulars—Thirty-four now said to be injured, and two fatally—No positive clue to the perpetrators.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The fact that an unusual number of ladies visited the parliament buildings has given rise to a suspicion that the miscreants who perpetrated the outrages were women, or men in women's attire. The attendants say parcels were carried by many of the women, and they seemed to be very careful in guarding them. Count Munster, the German minister, and the Lord Mayor visited the scene of the explosion at the Tower. The crown jewels and regalia stored there were not damaged. The explosion was

Many of them were twisted in the most eccentric shapes imaginable, and their distorted forms were scattered about in marvellous confusion. Glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite lay. The favorite theory of the police is that the dynamite was carried to the place where the explosion occurred, concealed under the long cloak of a woman. A woman, whose appearance was very noticeable, was seen among the visitors at the Tower this afternoon shortly before the explosion occurred, escorted by a tall man with a military air. Neither of them could be found when the gates were closed after the explosion when the visitors were searched. It is supposed the woman and her escort escaped during the rush before the gates were closed. The impotent action of the police is generally ridiculed. An intense anti-Irish feeling has been caused by the outrage, and it is certain to unfavorably affect decent Irishmen employed or seeking employment in England. The formation of a vigilance committee and anti-Irish leagues of employers is threatened. It is estimated, according to the course and energy of the explosive employed in the house of commons, that if the house had been in session Gladstone, Harcourt, Brad-

where crowds of the laboring classes are holding holiday.

The News says editorially.—It becomes a serious question whether England will not join with Russia and Prussia in an extradition treaty. Even in America, where the greatest jealousy in relation to such questions has always existed, steps have been taken in the right direction.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The news of the dynamite explosion in London caused an enormous sensation, especially among the English and Americans sojourning here. The English embassy has been besieged throughout the evening by anxious inquirers after the latest details. News dispatches from London are posted in the main reception room as fast as received, and the bulletin boards are constantly surrounded. As far as we could be learned from the attaches of the legation, there is no suspicion that Fenians in Paris, of whom James Stephens is leader, were connected with the plot, and no special investigation has been ordered in this city.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 24.—The Independent Bells, commenting on the dynamiters, says:—Outrages among holiday makers cannot have any political meaning, and these were undoubtedly plotted in America with a view of stimulating contributions to the so called

the site of the old hall of the old palace where some of the old parliaments were held.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Herald's London despatch, just received, says:—"Last week the Herald correspondent, under the instructions from the Paris office, reported at Scotland Yard information that the Irish coterie in a Paris cabaret had been overheard discussing the approaching explosion in London, starting everybody at Scotland Yard. The official present thanked the correspondent and said he would keep a bright look out. It culminated on Saturday afternoon in the explosion only an eight or ten miles directly west from Scotland Yard."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Minister West has received no information as to the explosions except through the newspapers. Speaking on the subject to-night, he said: "I think the explosions will have the effect of instituting more vigorous measures, both in this country and in England, for the punishment and suppression of these diabolical and absurd measures. America is hardly yet alive to the importance of suppressive laws, but she, too, will before long be rudely awakened from her present indifference. She will find that even now scorpions are in her bosom." He expressed great satisfaction with the introduc-

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS—JEROME NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ROME—EVA AND THE PRINCE—THE CHRISTIAN SISTERS.

PARIS, JANUARY 10.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—

An observer of ordinary keenness would be puzzled by the different shades of political opinion represented last week in Paris. The splendid functions in the churches, the beginning of the monster Novena of St. Genevieve and other strong evidences of fervor would bring about the conviction that the clergy and laity of France were enjoying the highest form of religious prosperity. Outside a crowded pilgrimage visited Les Jardins, the villa where Gambetta died so mysteriously, and each train brought down from Paris groups of admirers carrying tremendous wreaths. It would certainly be hard to say where the patriotism of Gambetta began or where it ended. Those who followed the war remember his indomitable ambition and his unlucky policy. He evidently wished to rise by any means, however unscrupulous, and his splendid dream was realized until death took him away. Going lower down in the social scale we find the civil funeral of Louis Michel's mother. The poor old woman was a faithful Catholic, much harassed by her daughter's wild theories and always mourning over the loss of her vocation to the religious life, for Louis intended at one time to ask for admission into the novitiate of the Sisters of Charity. When Louise Michel was nightly taken back to the prison of St. Lazarus, the Curé of St. Villedieu gave Madame Michel the Holy Viaticum and other religious consolations. After death M. Clémenceaux and Henri Rochefort agreed to pay the expenses of the funeral; but they made a condition that no religious service should take place. On the way to the cemetery, the Anarchists with their red flags met a Christian funeral. They immediately showed their respect for liberty by crying out "Down with religion," "Down with God." At the grave the speeches were mere incentives to pillage and murder. Happily, there was no further disorder, and after an hour or two devoted to "spouting the ideas" of the Anarchists, we shall doubtless hear more of them on the 15th inst. at the open air meeting to be held on the Place de la République.

THE BONAPARTISTS

Prince Jerome Napoleon's visit to Rome is causing a deal of gossip in French and Italian political circles. The Prince is accompanied by his son Louis, who is about to make a ten-thousand tour in Egypt. Even at the Quirinal "Hôtel Plon" and his son have been received with coldness. The long continued separation of the Prince from the saintly Princess Clotilde and other incidents in his private life have brought him into disfavor. Cardinal Bonaparte refused to accept the invitation of his kinsman to dinner, and it is needless to add that the friend of Sainte Beuve was not received by the Holy Father. Prince Victor now seems to be the acknowledged chief of the Bonapartists as they exist at present. His apartments in Paris are fast becoming a political salon of some importance. The servants wear the same livery as that of the Tuilleries in the days of the Empire and most of the Imperialist's nobilities are assiduous in their attentions. M. Paul de Cassagnac has become a semi-Royalist, and he is undoubtedly a great loss to the Bonapartists' cause. The secret of Prince Victor's pension is still unknown. It remains to be seen whether the son will show himself opportunely, and so gain some of the popularity which the father has undoubtedly lost.

A WEDDING.

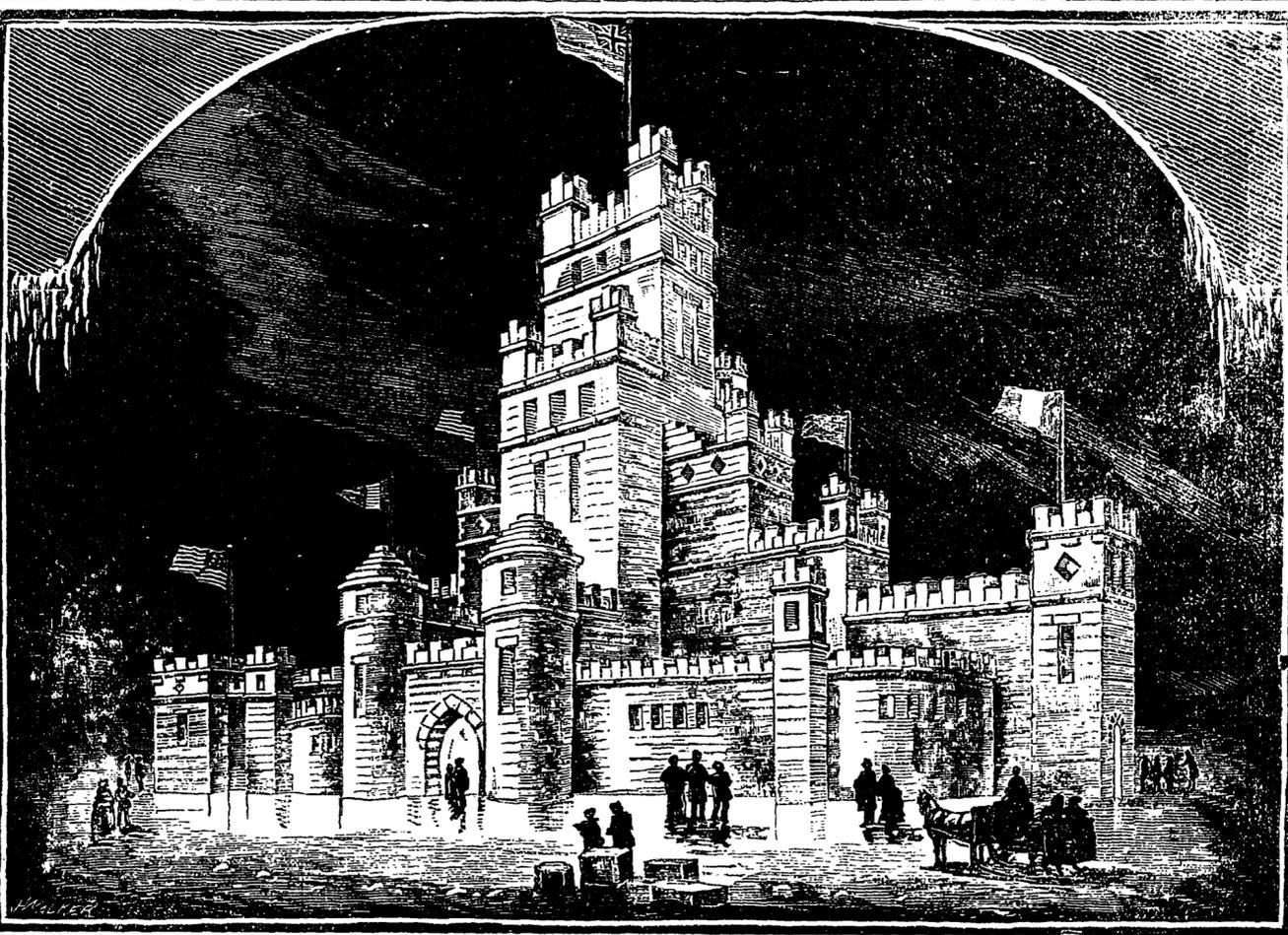
The wedding of Miss Eva Mackay and Prince Colonna will be celebrated either in the chapel of the French Mission or the Church of the English Passionists in the Avenue Hoche, Paris. The event will take place about the 12th of February. Miss Mackay's dowry is said to be a million dollars. Contrary to the rumors prevalent, there is no doubt that the marriage is the result of mutual affection. Prince and Princess Colonna will probably take up their residence in the Eternal City.

THE CHRISTIAN SISTERS.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has canonically erected the Confraternity of the Christian Sisters in the Chapel of the Marie Reparatrice in the Rue de Calais. This excellent lay sisterhood was founded by the present Bishop of Nantes, when parish priest of St. Jean at Cœux. The object of the association is to bring the prayers and influence of the sisters to bear upon their brothers who are more exposed to the temptations of the world than they are. The means employed by the Christian Sisters for the furtherance of their Apostolate are: 1, prayer; 2, good example; and 3, a spirit of womanly sacrifice. The patronal feasts of the Sisters are, St. Aloysius Gonzaga, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Martha. The association has already been enriched by the Holy See with Indulgences. The inaugural service will take place in Paris on the 18th of January. It is stated that the Nuns of Marie Reparatrice, Harley House, London, are about to establish a branch of the Christian Sisters.

A STRONG OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Cardinal Manning still continues indispensed. He has sent an address on liberalism to the annual meeting of Catholics at Birmingham denouncing the growing "phase of liberalism," which he says has borrowed the worst aspects of French republicanism.



WINTER CARNIVAL, 1885—THE ICE CASTLE.

preceded by a blinding flash, followed by great clouds of dust.

About sixty persons were in the Tower at the moment the explosion occurred. Many were seriously hurt; one man had his leg smashed; another's ear was severed from his head. Excited crowds remained about the tower, and cries for vengeance are heard on every side. The policeman most seriously injured by the explosion is sinking rapidly. All hopes of his recovery are abandoned. Of the two persons arrested after the explosion as they were hurrying away from Westminster, the man is middle-aged, above the medium height, describes himself as a Canadian seafarer and part owner of a vessel. An eye-witness of the parliament houses explosion says after the first explosion he entered Westminster hall and found three constables prostrated on the stairs leading into the crypt under the hall, all of whom were seriously injured. Near by a gentleman lay stretched on the ground, completely exhausted, whose hat and clothing were torn. He had also received severe injuries. The locality of the explosion in the house is in shadow, being directly under the gallery. The person who deposited the dynamite was thus less likely to attract notice than in any other part of the house.

The Pall Mall Gazette summarizes the situation in the following language: Thus the whole interior of the House of Commons presents a remarkable scene of devastation. Although there is great litter, everything may be put right in a week. Nothing is more surprising about the whole disaster than its utter failure to effect any substantial injury. The Canadian arrested on suspicion of complicity in the perpetration of the crime has proved his innocence and been freed. Police Constables Cole and Cox, who were so badly hurt, are still unconscious. Their recovery is considered absolutely hopeless. In the Tower the explosive agent was deposited in what is known, as, the banquetting hall, now used as an armory. In it were stored a large number of Martini rifles. The deadly compound played its maddest freaks with the rifles.

laugh and two hundred other members would have been killed. The search of visitors at the Tower after the explosion occupied four hours. The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows: At the Tower, six injured seriously and 14 slightly; at the Parliament Buildings, 4 seriously and 10 slightly. The worst injuries were sustained by Constables Cox and Cole and a civil engineer named Edwing, who was visiting the Parliament Buildings. Over a hundred visitors were in the House of Commons when the explosion occurred. Most of them rushed out of the building to see the cause of the report and thus many lives were saved.

An American traveller, name unknown, was in a train of the North-western railway going from London to Liverpool yesterday afternoon, when an excited discussion arose over America's responsibility for the dynamite explosion. The opinion was freely expressed that the United States was greatly to blame for harboring such men as O'Donovan Rossa. The American defended his country in vigorous language, and was attacked by a crowd of passengers. The American drew a revolver and kept his assailants at bay until the train reached Chester, when he jumped from the carriage and escaped.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—This morning the Daily Telegraph, commenting on the explosions, says:—"England cannot expect the United States to help in exterminating the dynamiters while the English government is afraid to handle Fenell." The Standard says:—"England cannot lose Ireland, notwithstanding all the efforts of the dynamiters. An independent Ireland would threaten British security every day. There are not deeds of an Emmett or Fenell." The Times says: There is a difference between the nihilists and anarchists of Europe and O'Donovan Rossa's cowardly gang in America. Attempts to kill a sovereign or a minister, or even a legislative body en masse, while atrocious, are yet intelligible. They go straight to their mark, and are subject to limits of their own. But the Irish-American dynamite band prefers a scene of operations

shrieking fund. The remedy is in the hands of America's lawmakers and magistrates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The evening papers print an interview with O'Donovan Rossa, in which Rossa is credited with expressing great satisfaction over the news of the explosions and saying he hoped the parliament buildings would be soon blown up with all the members of both houses, including members of the Irish party, who deserve their fate for still holding their seats. Captain Coleman, one of the alleged principals in the explosion at the Mansion House, London, four years ago, is reported as saying that the explosions to-day are but the pioneers of others contemplated, which are expected to prove more distinctly successful, as experience is gained by those engaged in the warfare.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Captain Phelan said last evening that Rossa knew nothing about the plans of the dynamiters. The explosions were not the result of a concerted plan. They were the disjointed efforts of individuals. "Rossa was the head-centre of a gang of brigades, that was all."

The white tower was the keep of the old fortress, and stands in the centre of the old fortifications. It is believed to have been built in the time of the Conqueror, about 1079. It is a heavy quadrangular building, 96 feet by 116. The walls are almost fifteen feet thick, so that it would be no ordinary shock that would appreciably injure them.

The Houses of Parliament, on the left bank of the Thames, and between the river and Westminster Abbey, occupy the site of the old palace, which was burned October 16, 1834. They cover an area of eight acres, and contain 1,100 apartments, 100 staircases and two miles of corridors. The foundation stone was laid April 27, 1840. The House of Lords was opened in April, 1847. The House of Commons, which occupies the site of old St. Stephen's Hall, was opened February, 1852; it is sixty feet long and forty-five feet wide. It is a more austere building than the House of Lords. Westminster Hall, the other building reported damaged, is 290 feet long, 110 high, and 68 wide, and occupies

tion of Edmunds' bill and the resolutions in the Senate yesterday.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

PEOPLE SCALDED TO DEATH—THE PARTICULARS.

SMITHS FALLS, Ont., 24.—An accident occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway about six o'clock this morning. There were three cars burned, two men killed and some others badly hurt. The new water tank was upset. One of the killed is the baggageman on the train named McDonald. The other parties, names are unknown.

LATER.—It was the Montreal express going east which broke an axle about half a mile from the junction. Two men were burned to death and another had his leg broken. The engine kept the track and the Ottawa sleeper was saved from burning. After the three passenger cars jumped the track they ran against the water tank and knocked it over. The wrecking train came from Carleton and cleared it, taking the injured and dead persons to Carleton Place.

Two lives were lost, namely: John McDonald, the baggageman of Toronto, and a French Canadian named Bonsecour, who suffering from a broken leg was on his way home from Michigan accompanied by his son-in-law. Nothing whatever was saved from the baggage, express or mail cars, which were burned.

The remains of Bonsecour, who was killed in the railway accident at Smith's Falls on Saturday, were brought to Ottawa yesterday by his brother-in-law. All that could be found of the deceased was the thorax; his head, arms and legs were so completely burnt that they could not be gathered up. The remains were identified by his knife and pocket-book. The remains of the baggageman have not yet been found.