

The Time AND Witness

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THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

UNIVERSAL CONDOLENCE!

THE FUNERAL.

A Large and Representative Attendance—Resolutions of Sympathy and Condolence—A Civic Deputation to Attend the Funeral of the President.

In answer to the call of the Mayor a large number of the most influential citizens of the Metropolis gathered in the Mechanics' Hall on Thursday to pass resolutions of condolence with the noble widow of the late President, and of sympathy with the American people in their national loss.

At fifteen minutes past three, as it was learned that it would be impossible for the Mayor to put in an appearance, Mr. Ald. Proctor, the Acting Mayor, was called upon to preside, and Mr. Glackmeyer, the City Clerk, to act as Secretary.

Among those present we noticed the following gentlemen:—The American Consul, Mr. Smith; M. P. Ryan, M. P., O. J. Courso, M. P., Ald. Proctor, Ald. Kennedy, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Nelson and A. Perry, D. McCready, P. Murphy, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Glackmeyer, City Clerk; Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Hon. J. S. Huntington, Ex-Mayor Rivard, Rev. Dr. Baldwin, and Rev. Gavin Lang, Ald. Mooney.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said that it was scarcely necessary to explain the object for which they had assembled in this hall. He would leave to more eloquent speakers the task of giving vent to the sorrow and sympathy which are felt under these solemn and sad circumstances.

appropriate and feeling remarks in support of their motions:—

"That the members of the Irish Catholic societies of Montreal have learned with deep and heartfelt regret of the death, by the hand of an assassin, of the late President of the United States, James A. Garfield; and that this meeting of the representatives of the various societies, together assembled, takes this opportunity of expressing their detestation of the cowardly act which has deprived a great country of a wise and intelligent ruler and chief magistrate, and has bereft a good wife of her kind husband and children of the watchful care of a faithful father."

The officers of the societies represented also desire to convey their sympathy to the people of the United States in their bereavement which has taken from them their ruler whose short term of service has been characterized by generous treatment of all classes.

It was also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to Mrs. Garfield, and further, that the flags of the various Irish Catholic societies be kept half mast until after the interment of the deceased President.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the public meeting of citizens held last Thursday to give expression to the deep sympathy and sorrow felt by our people on the occasion of the death of President Garfield, a large number of stores and other places of business were closed this afternoon between the hours of two and four o'clock, during which time the solemn obsequies of the departed President were being held at Cleveland, O.

The following is a copy of the letters of condolence which the Lieut-Governor and the Premier of the Province of Quebec, addressed yesterday to the Government at Washington:—

each of whom stood like a statue during the entire programme. The committee members about the pavilion were almost cloaked in crape. Dr. J. P. Robinson, president of the ceremonies, announced that the exercises be opened with the singing of Beethoven's Funeral Hymn by the Cleveland Vocal Society. Scriptural selections were then read by Bishop Bedell, of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio.

The Rev. Ross C. Houghton, pastor First M. E. Church, then prayed, after which the Rev. Isaac Erett, of Cincinnati, preached an eloquent sermon, taking for his text, "And the archers shot at King Josiah, and the King said to his servants, Have me away, for I am sore wounded. His servants therefore took him out of that chariot, and put him in the second chariot that he had, and they brought him to Jerusalem, and he died, and was buried in one of the sepulchres of his fathers.

There were a few moments of commotion and preparation, the Marine Band played "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and the funeral procession moved from Monumental Park five minutes before twelve. The time occupied in moving the casket from the pavilion to the funeral car was about fifteen minutes.

Behind it came the funeral car with an escort, followed by a battalion of Knight Templars and Cleveland Grays. The mourners' carriage and those containing the guard of honor comprised all the procession that entered the grounds. The car drew up in front with the mourners' carriage and those of the Cabinet behind.

The opening of the scholastic year in the Quebec Seminary is the occasion, as many of our readers know, for an examination of new arrivals, so that advanced students may not lose time by being placed in classes, through whose courses they have been guided by outside instruction.

Latest Irish Mail News.

[From Cork Herald, Sept. 10.]

At Lismore Petty Sessions several persons were charged with assaulting laborers who had assisted Emergency Committee laborers in harvesting. The magistrates ordered each of them to be fined £1 or a fortnight's imprisonment, which was reduced to a week, on Mr. R. Rice insisting that, under the Act of Parliament, the period should not exceed a week. The shopkeepers of the town at once subscribed and paid the amount for four of the accused, who were young girls. The male defendants went to gaol.

The action of the Rev. Canon Hegarty in importing work of foreign manufacture from time to time for the completion and decoration of the beautiful edifice over which he presides as Administrator, has been sharply criticised by the Cork tradesmen. We believe that satisfactory explanations were given by the rev. gentlemen for introducing the work, which was of a special and critical character, and was required to harmonise with other decorations in the Church.

[From the Dublin Freeman.]

The irrepressible "Bounce" Jones has been at work again. He appears to have forced himself into the position of trustee, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Webster, of a Protestant Residence Hall which is being built for students attending the Queen's College, Cork. Subsequently (of course) trouble arose. Timber could no longer be got in Cork, prepared by Irish workmen, at a suitable rate: Mr. Jones would import it from England. His Cork colleague was uneasy, and protested; but in vain: Mr. Bounce Jones carried things with a high hand over colleague and Cork men. The day of his triumph arrived; the "Wave" brought the English cargo to the Irish quay, and just as Mr. Bounce Jones was exulting in his victory, news came that the vessel was boycotted. No Irish hand would touch the English cargo; military and police trooped along the quay to guard it, and at long last it had to be dragged to its destination in military waggons.

OBSTACLES TO THE REVIVAL OF IRISH TRADE.

The great need of ships to do Ireland's carrying trade, instead of receiving and exporting her merchandise through English ports, has ever proved an insuperable barrier to the development of Irish commerce.

THE LAND AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—In Scotland the land agitation has fired the heather, large meetings being held in Aberdeen, Inverness, Banff and Sutherland, at which the speakers make no secret of their design. The resolutions call upon the Premier to treat Scotch and English tenants as Irish tenants: have been treated, and grant them a proprietary interest in the soil they cultivate.

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell, it is beginning to be reported, will before the next session of Parliament, espouse a young English heiress, "whose wealth is only surpassed by her espièglerie." She met Mr. Parnell in society in Ireland during last winter. It is said, and about a month ago took the remarkable course of writing to him offering her hand and fortune as the means towards the attainment of his political ends.—Life.

market for them here at home; but if we would not be kept to that, but would go out upon the world and fight the battle for existence on equal terms with the rest of mankind, we must go much further. We must have our carrying trade in our own hands. We must have our lines of steamers sailing from Irish ports, and not making a circumlocution round to Liverpool and making us pay for the trip. It may be said that this is an impossibility; but such would be the assertion of a fool or a knave. Shipbuilding is no novel science here. All we want is the energy and will to start it. They will come in time if the people take the matter of native industry up with a determination to win. This is the time to do it.

IMMACULATE ENGLAND.

The Birmingham Daily Post, referring to the ever increasing crime of England, says:—"At home our increasing barbarism seems to be drawing us nearer and nearer to the darkness predicted by Mother Shipton so destined to envelop us at the end of the next three years. No English paper appears without an article headed 'State of Ireland,' wherein the most serious accounts of burning and shooting and stabbing are set forth with all due attention to sensational details, sure to produce the household thanksgiving at the English hearth, 'Thank God, we are not like unto these men!' Now, supposing the Irish papers were to give their readers a corresponding daily column on the 'State of England,' would they not find an ample equivalent of crime? Have we not, to begin with, the late prize fight on Epsom Downs, wherein two men, who had never fought before, were excited to try their skill against each other. The fight continued until both men were so severely bruised, and one of them so completely battered about the face that, according to the expression of an eyewitness, it was carried from the field senseless and insensible. Next comes the great 'punching' case at Liverpool, where a poor fellow called 'Sleeper Jack' was kicked to death by a band of roughs, while men stood by smoking and looking on without offering that help to the victim which he had sought to bestow on the girl his assailant had been cruelly ill-treating. Can there be in all the annals of brutality a worse method of attacks than this 'punching,' which is not only accepted but approved in Lancashire? The blows of an iron-tipped clog on the ribs while the victim lies helpless on the ground—a kick or two upon the side of the head—life is repeated before the assailant has time to repeat the blow. Then comes the 'state of London,' which would make an interesting column of itself. George Reed, a labourer, is convicted of having beaten his wife with violence; then, after throwing her to the ground, of breaking a paraffin lamp over her prostrate form with the intention of setting her on fire. Fortunately for the wife she must have been a bad manager, for nowhere could a match be found, so that compensation had to be sought in slinging her out of the window. This was an easy task, for George Reed a sturdy, bulking beer-swollen fellow, while his wife, starved, and beaten, and emaciated, must have weighed but a feather in his lusty arms. It was the affair of a moment. Out flew the woman, whose convulsive clutching of her husband's sleeve and frantic cries were of no avail—and she lay smashed and bleeding on the pavement below! Then we have another case of a hatchet whereby a wife's skull was split in twain—'exactly as you would split a cocoa nut,' said one of the witnesses. And as to the child torturing and murder, the examples are too numerous to be original sin which, according to Calvin, no man can resist if once he allows it to take hold upon his mind; for three horses grazing in a field were frightfully hacked and cut by some villains not long ago and vitriol poured into their wounds. No reason can be given for the cruelty save that the owner was 'rather unpopular in the neighborhood.' Now, would not all these examples sufficiently warrant Irish reporters in giving a regular account of the 'state of England,' even without the agrarian reasons for committing the outrages which come under our notice every day? Dr. Mitchell's simple questing of 'What is civilization?' becomes more difficult to answer as education becomes more general. The late Mr. Ellis, whose sole care was for the boys, was wont to say, 'Real civilization has no present—it must forever remain a thing of the future.'

TO MOLLIE ON THE DEATH OF HER BELOVED MOTHER.

When loveliest seems, in rosette beams,
The sky of life above us,
And hopes run high and friends are nigh,
Who own our love and love us—
When all cares cease and all is peace,
And Pleasure's cup is brimming,
Lo! storm-clouds outkiss each gathering thick,
That sky's pure azure dimming!

Comes, too, the breath of ruthless death
To blight what most we treasure—
To smite the hearts whose loss most smarts,
And drag the cup of pleasure!

Such trials thine, and, through thee, mine,
(Ah, would they had been lighter!)
Thy sky anon, to gaze upon,
'None ever dream't of brighter.

Thy spirit's gay laughter ead away,
On youth's light wing uplifted,
Whilst thou didst share a mother's care,
A mother prized and gifted.

Her loss all fell like a pall,
For, Mollie! all esteemed her—
So rich her mind, her heart so kind,
A paragon we deemed her!

But since she's gone where, later on,
To go all flesh is fated,
Let our pride be by us to see,
Her virtues imitated!

MOURNER.
Montreal, September, 1881.

IRELAND

The Land War.

Boston, Sept. 20.—General A. P. Collins, President of the Land League of America, received to-day a cable despatch from Mr. Parnell summarizing the result of the Convention. He further says:—"The Executive of the League is empowered to select test cases in order that tenants in surrounding districts may realize for themselves, by the result of the cases decided, the hollowness of the Act. The labourers' organization is merged in that of the tenants, who, with the artisans and traders, are banded together in one solid organization, and will now move forward for the freedom of the Irish, the development of Irish industries and for Irish legislative independence. The direction of the movement here will probably claim my instant attention and my presence in Ireland for many months hence, rendering a visit to America unlikely." T. P. O'Connor and Dr. Dillon will sail for Boston early in October, and will represent my views and those of the Irish organization fully.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Mr. W. E. Forster, replying in a letter to Messrs. Dickson and Givan relative to the imprisoned suspects and Mr. Michael Davitt, points out that the Coercion Act is not for punishment but for the prevention of outrages. He says the release of the suspects would be immediate if it could be done without endangering public peace. Mr. Forster says that if the Land Act be given a fair trial the state of the country may be so improved as to enable the Government to release the suspects, but that as yet there are only partial signs of improvement. Outrages, he says, are still frequent; the law is still resisted, and there is still an organized system of intimidation. He rejoices the Government is enabled to reduce the number of prisoners, but says that the state of the country does not warrant a general liberation.

The following cable despatch has been received by the Irish World:—

DUBLIN, Sept. 1881.—The National Convention of the Land League has just brought its labors to a close after three days' session. Resolutions demanding national self-government for Ireland, and the unconditional liberation of the land and for the people, were adopted by acclamation.

The tenants were instructed not to use the real fixing clauses of the Land Act, but to keep out of court and follow the old lines and rely upon old methods. The Executive was empowered to select test cases in order that tenants in surrounding districts may understand the worthlessness of the Land Act.

We have succeeded in merging the Labourers' organization into that of the tenants. These, with the citizens and traders banded together in one solid organization, will now move forward for the freedom of Irish Land, the development of industries and legislative independence. I heartily thank the Land Leaguers throughout the United States for their glorious work.

I thank you for the invitation to visit America, but the movement will probably claim my constant attention and presence in Ireland this winter, rendering a visit to the States impossible.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor will start for America early in October, and will represent my views and those of the Irish organization.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—In the International Literary Congress yesterday, Edward Jenkins, member of the Royal Commission on copyrights, pointed out that the most formidable obstacles in the way of a practical result were the conflicting views and antagonistic interests of British and American publishers. The chief difficulty was a matter of trade rather than copyright principles. Happily public opinion in America showed a marked improvement. Similar difficulties arose owing to the independence of the British colonies, particularly Canada, in matters of domestic legislation. All the colonies are liable to be inundated with cheap American reprints, to the detriment of English authors. The German delegates maintained that they suffered on account of the unauthorized reproduction of German works in the United States.