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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1892,

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TRELAND'S CAUSE.

"HOW TO DRIVE HOME RULE HOME."

hand an of procedure. It must be forced through every stage with a systematic antingin-handed use of the clesure. The Toras freely used the clesure in carrying the win a Coercion Bill. But the Tory use of the closure was but child's play toward the Liberal use of the closure must be in carrying Home Rule. All the eduabits of debate must be juthlessly breasin through. There must be no tuli does discussions at every stage of the in no actillery combats of big set speeches, no long strings of amendments. Government must come down to the Il ise, fix a time-limit for speeches, and ame the day and the hour at which the discussion of each stage must cease. In this manner, Mr. Harrison calculated, the bill should be got through the House summons by Easter, and the House the e to devote the rest of the session in the house of Commons of the rough the House of Commons of the strong hand thus, the rough the House of Commons of the strong hand thus, the rough the south in the rough the r

Bill must be sent up to is in threats—the threat that the the bill is rejected by them it the majority in the Lords by the In Boston Pilot. in a a regiment of Liberal peers, and finally of abolishing the Chamber to it if it persists in its confumacy. This arbited is Mr. Harrison's programme.

How desired a proposal it is you may not at a comparent to the comparent of the has a short and thouse which has a short so it it and Adviser.

C. M. B. A.

How Judge Baby spoke so eloquently of Canada, under French and English regimes, and of the exhibits in the collection before them, he desired to refer to And to a House which has a short called the minorities, and not knowing what it is to have a caste of hereditary legis it is thwarting the popular will as and of heaven-born right. It will cente a sublime audacity to adopt in will call for all the nerve, selfcutidence and determination of which Liveral state-men are capable to carry it It such a programme is not carried est. Mr. Harrison contends, the Home Rus Bill is done for: the Liberal majormy will go to pieces and the hopes of the this it party will be eclipsed for years.

"It the Bill," says Mr. Harrison, " is to be treated as was the Bill of 1886, or the hein Land and Church Bills were; if it is to hear the brunt of all the familiar devices of Paraamentary obstruction; if the ministers displaced and the Renegade leaders are to say over again all that they have said scores of times before, week atter week and month after month-and then Lord Salisbury is simply to say, I won't have it-Home Rule will be wrecked. The majority is too small and too composite to hear interminable disappointment, delay and compromise. A perfectly homogeneous majority of 40, or a composite majority of 140, might conceivably carry through a Home Rule Bill in the manner in which the Irish Church and Land Bills were carried. But the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are right. It cannot be one in the old style with the present Hause of Commons, with a majority of on y 40, and that composed of different groups with aims of their own."

THE S HE REASONS.

What then? Must Balfour and Chamberlain and their solid host be allowed to have their way? Not necessarily. They can be riclen down; but the Liberal leaders have to make up their minds to whom writs of eviction had been issued ride them down. In other words, with a grim determination which pays no heed to the shricks which will be evoked by the process, it must be prepared to revolutionize the methods of Parliamentary procedure in such a manner as will frighten the constitutional lawyers and horror. A la guerre, comme a la guerre!

piereing directness and the same pareins and statesmanlike grasp of realities. He perceives that "unless the Bill be a thorough and honest grant of real self-government to Ireland, it will and in failure and perhaps grant the end in failure and perhaps wreck the Liberal party for the rest of this century." | wholesale scale.

You must allow me to make a preity full extract from what he says on this subject, as every line of it is worth pondering by friends of Home Rule. He thus defines the sort of Parliament

ARemarkable Political Pronouncement

The Liberal Plan of Campaign:

Extract.

The Liberal Plan of Campaign:

Extract.

The most striking political pronouncement of the political properties of the po

That is language wise and hold, language calculated to give courage to Irish no less than to English friends of Home Rale.

As for the policy of granting. Home Rule by instauments, "after angry par-teys and managing compromise." Mr. Harrison warns his party emphatically against that, "Home Rule must be carried off head, very seen and with general enthusiasm. It must be done at onceand once for all. No nibbling at the

steer straight on the rocks."

In a word what is wanted by the Liberal party for the coming crisis, if I may yenture to throw Mr. Harrison's thought into a welf-used formula, is the old qua-ary which has so often carried parties

Whether the Liberal party will display the requisite andacity remains to be seen. It they do, Mr. Harrison promises seed back minus some of the them a glorious victory, not only for their friends of the loyal minus scotch and English programme, and a Scoten and English programme, and a a dreland, the threat of swamping long lease of power afterwards,--T. P. G.

C. M. B. A.

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DUBLIN, September 20.—There is renewed excitement consequence of the resumption of the eviction of tenants who, through disability or disinclination, are in arrears for tent. In some cases imminent danger of being put into the roads with all their belongings has induced this tenants to pay. This has been the case with two tenants in the County Clare. The sheriff of that county, to proceeded yesterday with a number of bailiffs and a large police force to Cool, ready to dispossesses the delinquent ten-ants. The evicting force found the roads obstructed and a large crowd of peasants awaiting their coming. Upon reaching the house of one of the delinquent tenstrike the sentimentalists dumb with ants, the sheriff found that the occupier perty in the County Fermanigh and the This was a historical society, and when ford, are greatly in arrears, and prepara-real, some day a historian with his heart tions are being made for evictions on a

THE EXHIBITION OVER.

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

interesting address from Judge Buby, who expressed the thanks of the secrety to those who had so liberally patronized the collection, for which the society would ever be grateful to the patriotic ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly loaned so many valuable articles. In patriotic and choquent language, he dwelt upon the benefits received from such collections and pointed out how the object of the society was to incuicate into the people of to-day a love of country and an interest in its historic past, and permanent extite are the tate of those Liberals who with their eyes open. He again brought forward the suggestion that the Provincial Government should hand over the Chateau Ramezay to the society to be used as a national museum the rising generation. The society was especially indebted to the fathers of St. Mary's college, for the joan of their most valuable collection, which afforded an intimate view of the history of Montreal, of Quebec and of the Canadian people, and which included the original chart of the Mississippi, used by Pere Marquette.

Hon, Senator Murphy expressed his egret at the absence of Sir William Dawson, who was detained by important business, and then proceeded to deliver a most interesting address upon the refics of Hochelaga, exhibited by himself and Mr. R. V. McLachlan. He said that as the Aboriginal antiquities, the pre-historic remains of the Indians residing here at the time of the discovery. All of these relies had been secured on the land just below McGill College, between Mansfield and Metcalfe streets, which he considered conclusive proof that this was the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga. visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. The inhabitants were a people of peace and of considerable culture, as was shown by the artistic patterns and designs of the several antiquities shown. One of the streams spoken of by Jacques Cartier as flanking the Indian fort had its origin in McGill grounds, and Burnside House, the residence of the Hon. James McGill, founder of McGill College, was so named because it stood on the side of this stream. The western stream had its origin on the site of what is now Prince of Wales terrace, and ran over the site of Dr. Hingston's present residence. Mr. Murphy drew especial attention to a unique specimen in his collection, a segment of a human skull, which bore four notches, to apparently designate the number of scalps captured by the wearer of the trophy. He dwelt upon the success of the previous exhibitions held by IRISH TENANTS PAY IN THEIR RENTS RENTS THEIR Ramezay into a national muscless of the previous exhibitions held by the society, and supported the proposition for the conversion of the Chateau Ramezay into a national muscless of the previous exhibitions held by

also delivered by Messrs. L. O. David, J. J. Curran, S. C. Stevenson and Rev. E. A. Willoughby King, all of whom applauded the work done by the Numis-matic and Antiquarian Society, and urged the perpetuation of the most valuable historical collection gathered to-gether in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Montreal.

MR, J. J. CURRAN'S ADDRESS.

Following Mr. L. O. David, Mr. Curran, M. P., said :-The cloquent words that had just fallen from his friend Mr. L. O. David, proved that his acceptance of a civic office had not in any degree imparied his brilliant eloquence. He had told them that he owed his invitation to his position of President of St. Jean Baptiste Society accrued back rent. This he did, and the sheriff's force proceeded to the house of say a few words had come to him as When he comes to discuss the character of the Home Rule Bill, this influential Liberal thinker displays the same piercing directness and the same fearless and states purplies. This he did, and the same fearless and states purplies. This he did, and the same of the Home Rule Bill, this influential Liberal thinker displays the same condition of affairs. Many of the tenants on the estate of Lord Fly, who owns proposed in the same fearless and states purplies. This he did, and the same another tenant, where he found the same representative of 35,000 on the estate of Lord Fly, who owns proposed in the same fearless and states purplies. County Wexford, and on the estates of Lord Templemore, in the County Wex-

Bonsecours, who had subsequently wor-shipped at the old Recollect Church, and those descendants to-day had erected the magnificent temples of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's St. Mary's and St. Anthony's. (Applause.) He was proud to think that the future historian of Montreal would the future historian or montreal would give some credit to the race from which he sprang for their contribution to its publication that has appeared on Sunday, during the last few weeks, is not the characteristics and semi-civilization of the early Indians who inhabited this island when Jacques Cartier landed on our shores. Their successors had been true to their mission. The city, with its magnificent harbor, now undergoing such vast improvements; its models of architecture, its temples of learn-ing and religion; its foundries and factories, showed that in every branch the march had been onward and if there was one idea more happy than another in connection with the celebration of Montreal's 250th anniversary, it was that of the Historical and Numismatic Society in bringing their treasures to the Exhibition grounds and thus contrasting the old with the new, (applause). The objects of the society were of the highest type, and up to the present time they had nobly fulfilled their mission, as the Hall in which they were now assembled so strikingly testified. They were doing a work of inestimable value, which the outside pub-ic appreciated, in creeting tablets at points of historical interest throughout our city (applause). Every inch of our territory had been consecrated by some heroic deed or noble achievement Many of the spots had now been identified, and the rising generation would be induced to study more deeply the cireumstances of occurrences which those tablets merely made mention of (applause). There was one spot which had not been honored yet,—the old site of Recollet Church. There in the early days, when the English church and Presbyterian worshippers had no edifice of their own, after Mass had been celebrated on the Sunday morning, Protest-ant societs were allowed to be held in the atternoon-thus testifying the spirit of broad-minded liberality that existed here in times gone by, and evidence was given of that Christian charity without which religion was only a sham (prolonged applause). That spot and that historical event, deserved special commemoration on a tablet of shone (hear hear). Mention had been made of the efforts of the society to secure the Chateau de Ramzay as the ruture home of the association and its precious reliques. What more suitable place could be hosen? It was nearly two centuries old. Chase and Carrol, whose unsuccessful efday believe in Canada a nation (loud applause). Within its historic walls were the meetings of the special Council from 1837 to 1841. There also were the exeentive of fives of the Government from 1843 to 1849, when Lord Elgin made his exit from his quarters with anything but marks of approbation from one section of the community. In later days it has had a most eneguered history, and no place could be chosen more suitable for the objects of the Society than that venerable pile. The historial socicty had done service in collecting antique objects, in crecting tablets and and in various other ways, but they still further endeared their labor to the public by their archives and records. Amongst them as an Irish Canadian, he was pleased to find that even before the present century some of the exiles of Erin had made Montreal their home, and it was perhaps a tribute to their acknowledged hospitality that the only two hotels in the city in the latter part of the last century were kept, -one, on the present Place d'Armes, by Mr. Dillon, of whose establishment a distinguished traveller had written that it was the best in America, -the other its rival was dignified by the title of Cale, and was kept by a Mr. Sullivan, on the present Custom House square, and there was no mistaking the true Milesian flavor of the names of either of these caterers to the wants of the strangers, (applause.) Those records, archives, treasures of all kinds, should be in the Chateau de Ramzay for the education and delectation of the people. He hoped they would soon find themselves in pos-session of the grand old historic edificaand in the name of the citizens of Mont real he wished them every success in the

A CORRECTION.

noble and patriotic work in which they

were engaged. (Great applause.)

The new Sunday venture, the "Sunday News," published an account of a priest, purporting to come from the diocese of St. John, N.B., who was somewhat disorderly in one of the principal hotels of this city, a week ago. The St. John Globe publishes a denial of the fact. We are informed that no priest of that in the subject would trace the doings of diocese was in Montreal at the time in the little band from Ireland who had question, and the good Bishop of St. John Transcript:

first met at the shrine of Notre Dame de is quite insensed at the statement that one of his priest so conducted himself. We are happy to be able to state that the clergyman, to whom reference was made, did not come from St. John, N. B.,

nor did he claim to come from there. Since we are on the question of the 'Sunday News," we may as well inform

FROM "LA SEMAINE RELIGIEUSE The following appointments have been

made by His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal; Rev. Mr. Desrochers, curate of St. Paut of Joliette: Rev. Mr. McGinnis, curate of Ste. Anne du Bont de l'He. On Monday list (19th Sept.) at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on St. Denis street, a very beautiful ceremony took place; the religious profession of a Sister of Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs. These nums are deaf-mutes. His Grace the Archbishop asked the questions, which were translated by Rev. Canon Trepanier, by means of signs, and the answers were given the same way. At the same time two novices took the habit. This holy order of nuns is a source of great consolation for the destimutes who feel them-selves called to a religious life.

Leo XIII, is to-day 82 years and four months of age. Without going any fur-ther back into history we find, since the return of the Holy See from Avignon, sixteen Popes who lived beyond eighty years, the youngest of these octogenar-ians was Gregory XVI (Cappellari della Colomba), who died in 1846, at the age of 80 years, 8 months and 12 days. Then come Gregory XII. (Conaro), 1406; Ca-liste II. (Borgia), 1455-1458, and Benedict XIII (Orsini), 1524-1630, who were all three S1 years old. Four pontiffs went beyond S3 years. They were: Gregory XIII, (Buoncompagni), 1572-1585; Innocent X, (Panfili), 1644-1655; Benedict XV, (Lambertin), 1740-1758 and Pius VII. (Chiaramonte), 1800-1823. Paul III (Farmonte), 1801-1823. Paul III (Farmonte) nese), 1634-1649, died at S4 years of age. Pins IX went to his S5th year, as did Clement X (Alhert), 1670-1676 and Clement XII (Pianatelo), 1691-1700. Down to the present the two Popes who, since 1378, reached the most advanced years were: Clement XIII, 1730-1740 who was 2 years when he died and Paul IV, Carafa) who was elected pope at the age of 93. In the series that precede 1378, we find a still more surprising example of longevity : Gregory JX (Conti), 1227, who reigned till 1241 and died in his hund-

MEETING POSTPONED.

The meeting of the Catholic Archbishops of the United States, which was to have been held in New York city on Compagnie des Iades," the French fur Araders, After Montgomery's fall here. Araders, After Montgomery's fall before President Harrison appointing October Quobec it was the meeting place of the 21 as the date of the civic celebration in United States plenipotentaries, Franklin, honor of the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, and as it will forts at that early date give heart and be necessary for the Archbishops to be hope to those who, like their postrity, to- in their diocesan cities on that date it was thought advisable to postpone the meeting. It has been erroneously stated that this will be the first meeting of the Archbishops since the Third Plenary Council in Baltimore. They hold annual meetings. Last year the meeting took place in St. Louis.

A PAPAL DISPENSATION.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, has notified Bishop Foley that he has received a communication from Rome to the effect that the Holy Father has been pleased to grant to the Catholics of the United States a dispensation from the law of abstinence on Friday, Oct. 21, the day oppointed by President Harrison for the celebration in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Meat, therefore, can be used this year on Friday, October 21.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTIONS.

To-morrow the ceremonies of the Forty Hours' Devotions will commence at St erome and on Saturday, the first of October, at Vaudreuil.

THE ANGELUS.

On Saturday, 1st of October, the Angelus will be sung at six o'clock, and so con-tinue at that hour during the winter.

HIGH MASS.

This morning a High Mass was chanted at the Cathedral Chapel for those who are benefactors of the Archdiocese.

THE HOLY ROSARY.

During the month of October, at seven in the evening, special exercises will be held in honor of the Holy Rosary, in the Cathedral chapel. Beads, instruction and benediction.

A meeting of aldermen, members of the board of trade and citizens of Winnipeg the other night passed a resolution adopted the single tax theory of Henry George.

It is the sub-cutaneous mustache which receives the most fundling .- Beston

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

THE MINORITY IN IRELAND.

An Extract from the Elequent Toronto Speech of Longford's Member.

All they (the Irish) claim is the local management of their local affairs.
Doubtless these affairs will be managed
on popular principles. Doubtless the
present centralized and autocratic system, under which important county business is done by sheriffs and grand juries chosen, not by the people but by Castle authorities, will be modified. The people will gain control of their own con-cerns. Doubtless there will be, and doubtless there ought to be a change in this direction, and this, though naturally agreeable to the present ruling ministry in these concerns, seems just to us. We would not tolerate in Canada for 24 hours the condition that obtains in this regard in Ireland. They say there will be oppression. There have been oppression and ascendancy, and these who now express these fears were the supporters of that system. But I liave shown you that in the points dreaded precautions are taken, and I ask that we should be shown any tangible, reasonable ground of apprehension, and I for one am prepared to make the effort to meet it. But the bottom of it all is this, and it is not unnatural—it is the lower side of human nature, but it is human nature. The bottom of it all is the reluctance of a minority to allow the ma-jority to rule. I am not for a divided Ireland for local concerns. I am not for that, more in the interest of the Protestants than the Roman Catholics, if I am to make a distinction. I am not for it in the common interest. I am convinced that the true interests of Ireland, and of each of the classes, creeds, races, so to speak, which there exist, will best be served by the common local concerns of that country being administered by a common Parliament and a common executive. In truth, I am bound to say that although Northeast Ulster speaks loud and strong, although she expresses her apprehensions with great freedom and force, she does not ask separa-tion from the rest of Ireland. It would he a cowardly thing to do it, because if there were in reality the local appre-hensions, if Ulster were likely really to suffer, if strong Northeast Ulster, with its popular power, with its intellectual power, with its national power, were likely to suffer, what would become of the scat-tered and small minorities of Protestants through the rest of Ireland? For shame's rake they could not, if they would, ask to be separated. But they say : "We who are so strong, who can manage our own affairs, who control Belfast and the neighboring municipalities—and who manage principles of Protestant ascendancy—we are so afraid that we will be treated pretty much as we treated the othersthat there must be no home rule for Ireland at all." Now, I maintain that these apprehensions are wholly imaginary. I hold it to be important under any circumstances, and most important having regard to these allegations, that we should give, as your address suggests we should give, all the guaratees, securities and restraints against injustice that can be reasonably devised. But removing the question of religion from the political arena, as we can do, as the bill proposes to do. I want to know what it is in respect of which oppression is to come in. I want to know what it is in respect of injustice to be done. I want to know how Protestant as distinguished from Catholic is to be injured. And I want to know whether it is reasonable that the men who declare that they to-day constitute two-fifths of the people, and that they have wealth and intelligence and education and material power of the country in their hands, should be so very much afraid because what they declare to be so very small a numerical majority happened to be of another creed in the proposed common Parliament. That is the whole of it. I want to know whether our history and the history of other countries, with our notions of such matters in these modern days, gives any reasonable color of truth to these appre-hensions. My own opinion, which I have expressed in Ireland and in England, is that if they will but come in—I repeat the phrase which has been commented on-instead of being the oppressed, the Protestants will be the spoiled children of Ireland. I shall not enter into any contrast, into which I might enter, as to the tolerance and liberality exhibited by the adherents of the two creeds in Ireland, in those matters in which they have had

The Cathelic Home and Catholic Magazine.

power to act, whether political or muni-cipal.—Hon. Edward Blake at Toronto.

The Cathelio Home and Catholic Magazine.

We received a letter from the editor of this charming little publication, in which he draws our attention to the fact that credit is not given to that publication for extracts taken from it. In our issue of July 18th will be found a notice in which we state that all the monthly anniversaries that we publish are from that magazine. In our issue of the 14th September will be found in the book reviews a notice of the Home and School Magazine, and in another page of the same issue, will be found "The Baints of the Month," by the editor of the. Home and School Magazine. In the same issue are two anniversaries, from which the initials signed are inadvertently omitted. We trust the editor will fast that we are not behing head in adverticing his excellent publication.

A STATE OF THE STA