Important Announcement.

In our issue of January 7 we shall make an important announcement, which, we hope, all our young readers will carefully study. It will relate to a remarkable open competition for valuable prizes we are about to offer to the children of the Catholic schools. Full par. ticulars will be given. Look out for that number.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

THE GREAT BATTLE TERMINATED.

(Continued from First Page.)

These remarks were greeted with tumultuous cheers, after which the crowd began to disperse and the square soon resumed its normal aspect. Parnell and his friends drove to Castlecomer, Davitt and Tanner following in their wake.

At Castlecomer to-day Davitt and Tanner addressed an open air assemblage dilating upon the incidents at Ballinakill and asserting that Parnell brought a hired mob there to attack them. Just then the carriages containing the Parnellites passed the crowd, which hooted and pelted them with mud and stones. William Redmond appeared on the edge of the crowd. Davitt sent him a message saying that if Parnell would agree to stand beside him and deliver a speech Davitt would reply to it and would guarantee Parnell a quiet hearing. Redmond bore the message to Parnell, who replied: "I am not in a position to treat. I am only in a position to fight." The Parnellites cheered their approval. Parnell afterwards spoke to a small meeting. He said he valued them not by their numbers but by their quality. He was not accustomed to face a crowd of ignorant foo's. He preferred a crowd of patriotic Irishmen. He was not afraid of being in the minority, but he knew when the voice of Kilkenny spoke he would not be

IN THE MINORITY.

He did not wish to think hardly of any body. People might think hardly of him to-day, but he did not fear the opprobrium of his countrymen because he knew it was only for the moment. The voice of Ireland would soon be for those who remained at his side now. His heart was laid bare to them. He would show them he had never been false to his trust. He did not wish to assail men who had stood by his side many a long day, but he was not going to ask permission to speak from a cock sparrow like Tanner, or a jackdaw like Davitt. While other Parnellites were addressing the crowd a number of Davitt's followers got together and began hooting at the speakers. The Parnellites closed around the vehicle from which their orators were addressing the people, and the police appeared and tried to divide the factions. The meeting ended in a scene of wild confusion, and Parnell and his friends drove off amid showers of stones and mud. Frequent attempts to assail the members of the party were made and several bags filled with lime were thrown at Parnell. Harrington's shoulders were covered with lime and a mass of lime struck Parnell full in the face, completely blinding him. This infuriated Parnell's friends, Harrington advancing toward Father Downey, who was at the head of Parnell's opponents, and shouting "Coward,

YOU ARE A DISGRACE

to your church." The police again interfered and Parnell's party, who had left their cars again, took their seats and finally got away on the road. Mr. Parnell's eyes, which were quite closed, were intensely painful. He was soon obliged to stop his carriage and he entered a laborer's cabin in a fainting condition. A local doctor attended him. The lime had become caked beneath his eyelids and the doctor was only able to remove some of it by using a silk handkerchief and some hair oil in the cabin. The physician finally advised Parnell to drive to Kilkenny. He proceeded on his journey, but the pain again became so intense that a second halt was made this time at a road-side public house, where the Doctor made further efforts to relieve the terrible pain with which Mr. Parnell was suffering. The doctor at this place procured a quantity of castor oil, which he poured freely into Mr. Parnell's eyes. He then tried to scrape off some more of the lime, using the point of an ordinary lead pencil. The lime, however had become crested inside the eyelids and the doctor, with the crude implements at hand, was only able to remove the torturing substance slowly and with much difficulty.

The doctor apologized to Mr. Parnell for causing him so much pain, but said it was unavoidable. Mr. Parnell replied: "Never mind the pain. Do your best; don't let me lose my sight." The doctor poured oil into Mr. Parnell's eyes and said he hoped the case was not as bad as that. Finding he was unable to remove all the lime the doctor urged Mr. Parnell to drive with all speed to the town and this was done. Arriving at the Victoria hotel Mr. Parnell had to be led from the waggon to his room. He reclined in an arm chair apparently sightless and suffering the most intense agony. He still remains in the hands of his doctors. Mr. Parnell suffered intense pain though it was afterwards found that his sight was uninjured.

DUBLIN, December 18.—Parnell left Kilkenny to-day to attend meetings at Goresbridge and Gouron. He left the hotel in a closed carriage. His right eye was covered with bandages. It is not expected that he will speak at either meetings. On the way to Goresbridge the carriage broke down but another was procured and Parnell and his party proceeded. When they entered Goresbridge Mr. Parnell and his colleagues descended from the carriage. The other members of the party ostentatiously guided the steps of Mr. Parnell. This action had a dramatic effect on the onlookers, Mr. Parnell's trip to Goresbridge was despite the protests of his doctors. The physicians warned him that he ran the risk of increasing the inflammation of his eyes, which, they said, might result in the loss of his right eye. Mr. Parnell drove for twelve miles with his eyes bandaged and with a shawl wrapped about his head and shoulders to protect him from the bitter cold. He was accompanied by Scully, John Redmond, O'Kelly and Nolan. A crowd of many hundreds of persons headed by a band of music met the Parnellites as they were entering Goresbridge.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—John Dillon, the Irish envoy, called on Cardinal Gibbons to-day and had a conversation with the Cardinal lasting half an hour. It turned entirely upon the expressions by Mr. Dillon of his great sorrow because of the domestic disturbances in Ireland, of how much could be done for the country if the people could be kept united and his anxiety about the future in the presence of existing quarrels. Cardinal Gibbons was in full sympthy with Mr. Dillon in all his expressions. He, too, deeply grieves over the situation and thinks no one can forecast the future if there is not a quick cessation of strife. The Cardinal speaks very highly of Mr. Dillon.

HALIFAX, December 17.—Archbishop O'Brien joins in the condemnation of Parnell, and says it is impossible for the Irish people ever again to follow his lead. The suggestion that he marry Mrs. O'Shea and reappear as leader would not mend matters. The Catholic Church, he says, is unalterably opposed to the marriage of divorced persons, and neither the hierarchy nor any self-respecting Catholic woman could never receive or speak to Mrs. Parnell.

THE CONTEST.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—During the week the election contest in Kilkenny has been raging with all the violence of two fierce factions at work. A despatch says that on Sunday a reporter asked Davitt what he personally would do if Parnell's man should triumph. He said, "I shall retire from Irish politics forever. I never could enlist in the cause again under such a leader as Parnell. It is only since the strong men by whom he has been surrounded and by whose advice he has been guided, have left him, that we see what a broken reed the man actually is. Now that he has been thrown upon weak, reckless men for counsel he is constantly making blunders. Despite what Parnell says about this election it practically decides Ireland's future. If he wins all Ireland will be at his feet; if he loses he is a dead factor in Irish politics."

So far as the Parnell party were concerned the day passed without anything approaching violence, but not altogether without unpleasant incident. Many people did not hesitate to express personal hostility to Parnell. He went into a cottage to get warm, and sat before the fire with a rug spread over his knees. A group of men gathered before the door and one shouted to the tenant, "I say, look out for yourself." The miners at a small town near Castlecomer howled down John O'Connor and other Parnell men who tried to hold a meeting on Saturday night. The wind instruments of the Kilkenny band were locked up by the parish priest. At night the members of the band forced an entrance into the storeroom, took the instruments and organized a mass meeting in front of Parnell's hotel with torches and tar barrels. Parnell made a speech. The priests will fight Parnell even to the ballot box. The McCarthyites are entitled to one impersonator in each election division, whose duty it is to assist voters who cannot read to prepare ballots. This is the case with several hundred voters. A priest has been appointed for this duty in each one of eight divisions, and they will be able to tell exactly how the illiterate men vote.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A Kilkenny despatch to the World says: The Catholic churches all over North Kilkenny were literally raided yefterday by rival politicians who captured the congregations *en masse* as the people left their seats, and harangued them on the election. The McCarthyites checkmated Parnell at his own game, and fairly excelled him in it. Davitt and six other Irish members went right into Parnell's strongholds, Goresbridge and Gowan, and held sixteen church step meetings after the early Mass and twenty meetings more after the last morning Mass. During the afternoon they canvassed from house to house among the people whom Parnell has considered surely on his side. Kilkenny town was aroused by the stirring music of fife and drum and squads of men marching through the streets with green flags and banners. The morning was bitterly cold and trees and fields were white with a thick frost. Parnell started early in a closed carriage, with his candidate, Scully, and hurrying across the country caught the congregation of Pitt Catholic Church just as they were coming from Mass. He was temporarily checkmated by the curate of the church, who saw the Parnell crowd approaching and mounted a stone wall of the church yard and began to organize a rival meeting assisted by Thos. Esmonde. When Parnell arrived this meeting was in full swing. The priest upbraided him for interfering. "I have no intention of interfering," said Parnell. "We will wait till you have done." In a few minutes the priest stopped speaking, and we crowd moved away. Parnell mounted a waggon and began a speech. The priest remonstrated again- "If your meeting is over," answered Parnell shortly, "we will hold ours." Thereupon he continued to talk, and finally succeeded in capturing the rival crowd, who listened attentively to him for fifteen minutes and cheered him heartily when he drove away. His speech was of no special importance, the only noteworthy incident being that a party of women and girls insisted upon shaking Parnell's hand and giving him a large bouquet. "If you women could anly look into my heart and read the truth there," said Parnell to them, "you would have no reason to be ashamed of your confidence in me. Some day you shall know the truth."

Encouraged by this triumph, Parnell marched along the highways with drums playing and banners flying, speaking to the people who cheered him, and paying no attention to those who greeted him with groans.

THE ELECTION.

Sir J. Pope Hennessy Elected.

KILKENNY, Dec. 22.—Polling opened briskly this morning and everybody looked forward to a most exciting day. The presence of the military and a large force of police scattered throughout North Kilkenny seemed to be a guarantee against any serious breach of the peace. Parnell and his candidate, Vincent Scully, arrived upon the scene at an early hour. The town was occupied by a body of police and a company of fifty soldiers. The feeling of a majority of the voters, so far as could be judged by outward appearances, seemed to be anti-Parnell.

As the morning advanced the state of affairs was somewhat clouded by an altercation which took place between Mr. Harrington and a number of priests. This wordy warfare was occasioned by what Mr. Harrington termed the priests' interference with voters. Hot words were exchanged on this subject, and in spite of Mr. Harrington's protests the priests continued the work of influencing voters thought to be leaning towards Parnell. The priests later marched to the polls amid cheers and counter cheers at the head of a body of voters. Ill-feeling in regard to the action of the priests in actively and openly influencing or attempting to influence voters was classed by the Parnellites as being decidedly unfair, and there is already considerable talk of petitioning against the election in North Kilkenny should Scully be defeated.

It is stated that out of 5,700 pesons entitled to vote at to-day's election 4,500 cast their ballots. Those who abstained from voting are said to be mostly Unionists.

Mr. Healy to-day made an estimate of how the vote had gone, and the figures which the McCarthyites hope will be the result when it is announced. He said there were eight polling divisions in North Kilkenny, and the vote is put down at 5,700. But as it has long been Nationalist there has been no revision, and he deducts from this 1,000 votes for double entries, emigrations, deaths and abstentions. He summarized his figures as follows:—

Voting district.	No. of voters.	Healy's estimate of Scully's vote.
Balleyragget	610	150
Johnswell	584	200
Freshford	622	311
Oldcastle	406	150
Kilmanagh	444	300
Grange	530	265
Gowran	1,205	603
Castlecomer	304	100
	4,705	2,079

Healey's estimate Hennessy's vote 2,726

Majority for Hennessy 647

Latest.

The official declaration makes Hennessy's majority 1,171, the vote being, Hennessy, 2,527; Scully, 1,356.

Mrs. John McLean writes, from Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1889, as follows: "I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for the last nine years, but, being advised to try St. Jacobs Oil, can now heartily endorse it as being a most excellent remedy for this complaint, as I have been greatly benefited by its use."

His Holiness distributes 60,000 francs to the poor of Rome this Christmas, and 400,000 francs to the poor of Italy.

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CHANCELLOR J. J. KANE.

We were greatly shocked when we heard on Sunday, Dec. 21st, of the death of Chancellor Kane of Branch 26, C. M. B. A., Montreal. Many of our readers knew him personally. Chancellor Kane was born in Richmond County, Quebec, and was for many years employed in the G. T. Ry. at Richmond, Que. He was a prominent member of St. Patrick's Society there. He afterwards came to Montreal and became a member of the Catholic Young Men's Society, taking an active part in the business and literary meetings of the society. He then left for London, Ont., and ran on the G. T. R. for about a year.

Leaving the G.T.R. service he was employed by a Buffalo firm as advertising agent and correspondent. In this connection he travelled through the greater part of Ontario, writing at the same time descriptions of the place visited.

After some time he returned to Montreal and entered upon a journalistic

THE LATE J. J. KANE.

career. While he wrote for most city papers he preferred to be independent of any of them and he succeeded in interesting the Bishop Engraving and Printing company in a book, "The Trade and Commerce of Montreal," which he was about to have published.

As Chancellor Kane had to attend to all the literary work and advertising, it naturally took considerable time. It was a great success, and the Bishop Engraving Co. were anxious to get him into various other similar enterprises. He travelled through the province of Quebec and brought out a book in each important town. Returning he brought out another book on the Trade and Commerce of Montreal, this time in French. He then brought out a small Guide to Montreal. Chancellor Kane was a prominent member of the Mock Parliament, being Minister of Railways and Canals in the Liberal Ministry of 1889-90. He held various positions in the C. M. B. A., being at one time secretary of Branch 26, and in 1889 president of the same branch. He represented that branch at the Grand Council Convention, held in Montreal in September last. He was also chairman of the reception committee of the convention. The many delegates to the convention who had the pleasure of meeting Chancellor Kane will regret to hear of his death, which was rather unexpected.

The funeral service was held in St. Patrick's Church, and the body was sent to Richmond for interment.—*C.M.B.A. Journal.*

The Victoria Election.

TORONTO, December 18.—The full returns are now in from South Victoria and shows a splendid majority for the Conservative candidate, Mr. Charles Fairbairn. It was expected all along that the majority which the late Mr. Hudspeth had in the by-election, 54, would be increased, but no one anticipated so grand a gain as the following majorities in the five townships show:

	Fairbairn.	Lowansborough.
Lindsay	4 maj.	.....
Emily	118 maj.	.....
Verulum	232 maj.	.....
Mariposa	.....	207 maj.
Ops	.....	9 maj.
Totals	354	216
Conservative majority	138	

The scale of the Heintzman Upright Pianos is scientifically correct and musically perfect. Holiday stock of these famous instruments on sale at C. W. Lindsay's, 2270 St. Catherine street. Open until 9 p.m.

A Bismarck, Dak., merchant, has offered $1,000 for Sitting Bull's hide.

CRIMES EXPIATED.

LAMONTAGNE AND DAY HANGED.

Sudden Death of Sheriff Webb While Discharging His Duties.

SHERBROOKE, Dec. 19.—The execution of Remi Lamontagne for the murder of Napoleon Michel, his brother-in-law, at St. Ferdinand, two years ago, took place this morning. The events was made doubly painful by the sudden death of Sheriff Webb, which occurred previous to the execution. A few minates before nine the sheriff arrived at the gaol, and was admitted to the gaoler's private apartments. Ten minates afterwards messengers were running for a doctor, but before medical aid arrived the old sheriff was dead. Death was due to acute heart failure, induced by excitement.

Last night Lamontagne slept well and this morning got up at six o'clock. His spiritual advisers were there to receive him. Two nuns had watched all night, and assisted the priests at the celebration of the mass. The procession appeared at 9:15 in the large yard, where 200 spectators were standing in the frozen snow. In the procession it was painful to see that the place of Sheriff Webb, beside Deputy-Sheriff Whitney, was filled by a stranger; then came the two priests in surplice and berette, with the prisoner between them. He was bareheaded and walked erect. He stepped under the scaffold, knelt down and was absolved. The noose was adjusted, the deputy-sheriff gave the signal, the weight fell, and the doomed man was pulled into the air five feet. Dr. Austin stepped forward and grasped the wrist. In four minates the pulse was hardly perceptible, in six minutes it had ceased entirely, and in 14 minutes life was declared to be extinct. A jury was summoned, and on the medical evidence death was declared due to strangulation.

WELLAND, Ont., Dec. 18.—Arthur Hoyt Day was hanged at 8 O'l this morning for the murder of his wife by pushing her into the Niagara rapids on July 17. He went to the gallows with great bravado.

THE IRISH CRISIS

Discussed by the Club National—The Attitude of Parnell Assailed.

The largest attended meeting of the Club National, during this season, was held at their room, St. James street, Friday evening. The club met to discuss the following:

"Ought Parnell to remain at the head of the Home Rule party?" The subject elicited a great deal of interest among all present, mostly composed of young lawyers, doctors, journalists and students. Mr. J. G. de La Durantaye spoke first and after expressing the great sympathy which French Canadians had always held for Ireland gave it as his opinion that a man's acts in private life should not be brought against him in his public character except when very serious. The O'Shea divorce case was not one of these. He sincerely regretted the stand taken by Justin McCarthy and his followers who had submitted to English dictation. He was confident that Parnell would again lead a solid phalanx.

Mr. Micheal Larochelle, law partner of Hon. R. Laflamme, former Minister of Justice, took the same stand, recalling Parnell's great services to the Home Rule cause and to Ireland, and bitterly denouncing those who had denounced Parnell. The latter was evidently a victim of a conspiracy, in which he was sorry to see such a large number of the Irish members entrapped. He was confident that Parnell would yet come out first and impose his terms on the English Government.

Mr. Charles Marcil followed, beginning by expressing profound regret for the unfortunate crisis through which Ireland was now passing, for which that unfortunate nation would have the sympathies of every lover of liberty. In reviewing the history of the Home Rule cause from the days of Isaac Butt down to the present day he pointed out in glowing terms all that Parnell had done, backed up by nine-tenths of the Irish people who had stood by him believing him a leader worthy of these confidence and hearty support. He referred to the leading member of the gallant band who had backed up Parnell, each of their names being covered with applause. Taking up the subject matter of the debate as to whether Parnell should be retained as leader, he declared himself in the negative and proceeded to give his reasons for the stand he had taken. He had always respected and admired Parnell as long as he had served the cause of Ireland but when, through his own acts, he placed the cause in jeopardy, he was no longer with him. Parnell, in the best interests of his country, should have resigned when the O'Shea revelations were made. This action on his part would have been a patriotic one as it would have prevented the unfortunate break in the party and the still more unfortunate scenes which followed in Ireland. Since these revelelations Mr. Parnell was no longer serving the cause but was acting in his own personal interests. He threatened to throw the country into civil war and to kill Home Rule for a generation. Had Parnell's advice been followed, the alliance with Gladstone and the English Liberals would have been broken and there would have been an end to the hopes for Irish autonomy. Parnell had been condemned by the Irish hierarchy and surely they were as great patriots as he was. The majority of the party members had condemned him; the Irish delegates in America had condemned him; nearly every important body which had spoken, had condemned him and the first country to be opened, North Kilkenny, would condemn him. McCarthy, O'Brien, Dillon, Sexton, Davitt, and scores of others, all the best men in the party, had arranged themselves against him. Every respectable father and mother in the civilized world would condemn him and in spite of all this he persisted in his own selfish interests to remain at the head of a faction and place the country in ruins in his insane attempt to remain its dictator. If Parnell had been acting in Ireland's best interests he would have retired, and, while advising the party, prepare the way for his return. Now after what he had done he would never again lead a United Irish people.

The speech produced a great effect, the speaker being the first to take this stand publicly in Montreal.

Messrs. E. Tremblay and J. A. Sabourin followed for Parnell.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and as there were several more speakers to follow, the debate was adjourned until next meeting.

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OBITUARY.

There died suddenly at his residence in St. Anicet, on the 6th inst., Thomas Quinn, a native of the Co. Longford, Ireland, aged 87 years. The deceased came to Canada in the year 1830, coming directly to St. Anicet, and located land, following the occupation of farming, and by his frugal industry he soon became prominent as one of the most successful and esteemed pioneers of the place.

Quebec Catholics.

According to M. Baillarge, who has just completed a table on the subject, there are in the province of Quebec 1 cardinal, 5 archbishops, 22 bishops, 2352 priests, 43 communities (male) with 250 members, 66 communities (female with 964 *religieuses*, 1914 churches, 317 missions, 17 seminaries, 3 universities, 53 colleges, 333 convents, 166 academies, 3203 schools, 69 hospitals, 48 asylums, 1157 parishes and 2,048,800 Catholics.

Heintzman Upright Pianos resist atmospheric changes. Holiday stock of these celebrated instruments. On sale at C. W. Lindsay's, 2270 St. Catherine street. Open until 9 p.m.

League of the Sacred Heart.

A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the League was held last night at St. Mary's College. The chief business was the election of officers. Mr. C. Chadwick was elected president; Mr. W. Anderson, vice-president; Mr. C. F. Smith was re-elected treasurer, and Mr. John Guerin, secretary; Mr. Charles Barnard being appointed assistant-secretary. A discourse on "Freemasonry," as viewed from the Catholic standpoint, was given by Mr. H. Kavangh, and was listened to with marked attention.

"Heintzman" is not a low priced piano but a high-grade instrument at a reasonable figure. Holiday stock on sale at C. W. Lindsay's, 2270 St. Catherine street.

C. M. B. A.

The members of Branch 26 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association are in mourning for their fellow member, Mr. J. J. Kane, who died at the Hotel Dieu from typhoid fever on Sunday. Mr. Kane was but 36 years of age, and had occupied every office in the gift of the branch.

St. Anthony's Church.

On Monday night the new hall under St. Anthony's church was well filled by an appreciative audience to witness the first concert in the new building. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. P. McGuirk, played several selections which were all well received. The choir sang several choruses, the one from Verdi's "Ernani" being the best. The other one, "Merry Birds," was rather shaky in some parts. The soloists were all good. Mr. T. J. Foley sang "The Mighty Deep" well. C. J. Hamelin's powerful tenor voice was heard to advantage in "Let all Obey." Mr. E. Clark, the male soprano, was encored in his songs; Mr. G. Murphy, also had the honor of an encore. Mr. J. E. McKenty possesses a rich baritone voice and sang "Deep in a Mine" with great feeling. Mr. R. McGuirk played some violin solos in excellent style, and some quartettes were sung. The concert may be reckoned a success. Afterwards a handsome present was made by the choir to Mr. McGuirk, the master, on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

NEW MUSIC FOR JANUARY.—"Sweet Eyes of Irish Blue," one of the finest song and dances out, 10c; "My Mollie is Waiting for Me," Ed. Harrigan and Dave Braham, 10c; "Hush, the Bogie Man," all the rage in London, sung at the Gaiety Theatre, 10c; the four great songs from the Bohemian Girl, "Heart Bowed Down," "Then You'll Remember Me," "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," "Fair Land of Poland," and the overture complete, all in one book, for 25c, 28c by mail. A lot of songs on the road to or from London being printed or coming to us at 10c, 11c mail. Don't pay 40c for songs before consulting us. W. STREET, 29 Bleury.

Port Arthur harbor is still clear of ice.