

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

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VOLUME XIV.

DILLON'S SPEECH.

William O'Brien Rejoins the Dis-turber.

The reception to the released patriots took place in the Temperance Hall, Galway, to which they were escorted after breakfasting with the Bishop, Most Rev. Doctor MacCormack. A number of addresses were presented by deputations from different parts of the country, and in the course of his reply John Dillon said:

We have been for six months isolated from the world. We have been cut off from the knowledge of what has been going on in Ireland. I am afraid from the little I have heard, and from what I saw before going into jail, that the knowledge which we have been cut off from was not such as would bring very pleasant feelings to our hearts. But although I do not feel in a position to address this assembly at any length upon the political situation, I do feel that the country will expect from me, and that it is due from me to the country, to state clearly, if briefly, what my feelings are; all the more because I have been given to understand that it has been stated that I altered my views which I had expressed when in America. Well, gentlemen, I have had a long time for reflection, uninterrupted reflection—and the result of that reflection has been, if it were possible, to strengthen me in those convictions.

On this declaration being made there was a great outburst of cheering, the audience again rising. The demonstration lasted for several moments.

Mr. Dillon, proceeding, said: I can assure you that it was the most painful, the hardest, and the cruelest act of my life when I signed the manifestoes from America. But the motives which induced me to take that action have only become more strong in my mind the more I thought over them.

I CANNOT ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. PARNELL.

(loud and prolonged cheering, the audience again rising) I cannot accept the leadership of Mr. Parnell in the policy, in the new policy, which he has proposed for the acceptance of this country—a policy which, in my judgment, is directly the reverse of the one which our party has advocated under his leadership since the year 1886. I am in favor of driving the present Government from office as quickly as that can be done—a Government which has set up in this country the meanest and most contemptible system of tyranny which ever was set up in this unhappy land. I am in favor of giving to the Liberal party in England and to Mr. Gladstone the opportunity of bringing forward a Home Rule Bill for Ireland. If that Bill should prove to be satisfactory to the people of Ireland then there will be an end to our troubles, and our country can advance on the path of prosperity. If it should prove to be unsatisfactory I shall be the first man to fight the Liberal party. If the Liberal party should be so treacherous and false as to play us false and betray their promises, then, I say, would we not be ten times as strong to fight that party if they had acted so falsely with the whole moral sense of mankind at our back. But I do not believe that they mean to play us false. I believe that the Liberal party may honestly by us, but I would not lay down one single weapon, nor will I disarm myself in the smallest particular until a Home Rule Bill, and a Home Rule Bill that shall satisfy the national aspirations of the people of Ireland, was made law. These are the views which actuated our party for the last five years. I see no reason why they should not be the policy of the Irish party to-day. Until some sufficient reason is shown to me for departing from the lines of that policy I shall adhere to it. I believe that the alternative which has now been proposed to us—an alternative which, I am bound to say, seems to me to be a policy of supporting this Government and maintaining it in office—is one which I believe would plunge this country in the most terrible misfortunes, and end in the total ruin of the National cause.

Referring to the strong language used during the controversy, Mr. Dillon said: I have not forgotten, and I cannot forget that the keynote of all this abuse and virulent abuse, and all those terrible charges which have been levelled back and forth between old comrades in this struggle, was struck by Mr. Parnell in the opening paragraph of that most unhappy manifesto of his, when he declared that the integrity of a large section of the Irish party had been sapped—

ONE OF THE FALSEST AND MOST CRUEL CHARGES THAT WAS EVER LEVELLED AGAINST HONORABLE MEN. I have seen, of course, very little of what has happened since I entered the gates of the jail, but my attention has been directed to the proceedings at the other day. I had time to read the speech of Mr. William Redmond, who seemed to be the chief speaker at that convention, after Mr. Parnell himself. Now, I have known Mr. William Redmond for many years, and I say for him I have always found him an honorable Nationalist, a loyal comrade, and a brave fellow, who is willing to take his share of hard work in the

National cause, and of imprisonment when that was going. But I could very much wish that Providence had endowed him with a little more common sense and a little more self-restraint. He said, addressing that great meeting, and, being as I said the most important speaker after Mr. Parnell himself, that he was glad that this split had occurred in Ireland (cries of "Oh, oh," and "Shame") because it gave them an opportunity of expelling the rotten elements out of Irish politics (laughter) and that for the future they would have nothing around them but true and tried men. What is one to do with men capable of using language of that kind (cries of "Put them out")? One would have supposed that Mr. Redmond's experiences in America, not to speak of recent elections in Ireland, would have induced him to adopt a more conciliatory and a more moderate and reasonable tone; but Mr. William Redmond not only feels it to be his stern duty to expel all such rotten elements as the

ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

not to speak of the great majority of his own party and the vast majority of his own people, but he rejoices that the occasion has arisen to make this great purgation of Ireland. I do not recollect Mr. Redmond's view. I do not desire to drive Mr. Redmond out of Irish politics. I would be very sorry to do it, if he only take the right side. Looking at the list of the men present at the convention, I saw the names of many honorable, just-minded men who have taken, to my knowledge, a brave part in the struggles of the past ten years. I should be sorry to see them driven out of Irish politics. I should miss them sadly in Irish politics. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will continue for long to tear this country with dissension when once it has been made manifest to them what is the voice of the majority of the Irish people. What, then, is the position which I take up? I have stated to you the policy which I feel bound to support.

I TAKE MY STAND WITH THE MAJORITY OF MY PEOPLE.

But in doing this I think it honest and fair to tell you that while, of course, the hour for us to undertake negotiations is gone by, I say deliberately that my voice shall always be given in favor of welcoming any national patriotic and reasonable offer which comes from any quarter—I care not where—and which points towards a reunion of the National ranks in this country, and the banishment of the demon of discord from the people of Ireland; and I trust and hope that better views will prevail amongst these men, many of their intimate friends of my own and comrades of my own, and that they will recognize the necessity, the patriotic duty, of acting with the majority of the people of Ireland. Gentlemen, I regretted to see put forward, shortly before I entered prison, a doctrine which seemed to me the most monstrous and most dangerous that I have heard preached in Ireland in recent times. It was said by some of Mr. Parnell's party that there was room for two parties in the National cause in Ireland, and that it was the right of the minority to set up for themselves a new platform in Ireland. I answer that by asking you the question: What would have been said had anyone preached that doctrine this time last year? (Cries of hear, hear.) What would Mr. Parnell himself have said if any one were to attempt to plant a new platform on the soil of Ireland and divide the National ranks? Parnell would have been the first to denounce the man as a traitor, and he would have rightly done so. How and by what means have we succeeded during the past ten years in doing more for the Irish cause and winning more concessions for the people of Ireland than ever were won before? I will tell you. By maintaining absolute unity and by that party discipline and unity is broken up, the Irish cause—the Irish Parliamentary Party—would become a laughing-stock and a matter of contempt, as it was in the past, to the enemies of Ireland. Unity is essential, and unity must be maintained; and I ask any sensible or practical-minded man how, in God's name, are we to maintain unity if the minority will not yield to the majority. I know of no other means how the people of this or any other country are to be held together in a great cause unless the minority are willing to concede to the views of the majority.

O'BRIEN ENDORSES DILLON'S PRO-POSITION.

William O'Brien, in acknowledging the address, spoke in part as follows: Fellow-countrymen, if I were to speak for hours I do not believe I could make a better speech than simply to say that I adopt in the most solemn and in the fullest manner the great and calm and statesmanlike speech we have just listened to. (Loud cheers.)

A Voice—Ireland is saved. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Brien—For me as for him.

MR. PARNELL'S LEADERSHIP IS NOW IMPOSSIBLE.

(Tremendous cheers.)

A Voice—That's a nail in his coffin. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Brien—The will of the Irish people and the interests of the Irish nation have been with me the supreme rule and law of my political existence.

(Cheers.) That will and that determination has been declared, that will represent the most solemn convictions of my own heart as to what is the interest of Ireland. Mr. Dillon has told you—and I am proud to see in every stage of this controversy he and I have been, and remain, absolutely agreed and united—he has told you that we did all that was possible for men to do for peace and conciliation on the basis of Mr. Parnell's withdrawal from the leadership. He has told you we have done our best, and that in justice to our colleagues, and in justice to the country,

WE HAVE NOT THE RIGHT AND NOT THE INTENTION OF EXCITATING ANY FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

(Loud cheers.) At the same time, with him I say that always starting from the position from which we have never wavered—of Parnell's leadership being fatal to the cause of Ireland—that condition is fulfilled, for I venture to say that the last thought in the hearts of my countrymen or my colleagues is a desire for vengeance or triumphing over my dear old comrades and old friends, and for my part I do say that one deepest desire of my heart still is to see the forces of Ireland once more united, to see their strength once more devoted to the great task which is before us. I do not fear that any old friend of mine whom his conscience has compelled to take an opposite side, will construct the language of conciliation as indicating a hesitancy or a stony course. My course is clear. My view is clear. (Cheers.) There is no man living who believes more thoroughly than I do that the most absolute independence of the Irish party is vitally necessary to the success of our cause. There is no man living who would more willingly resist, no matter what the odds, no matter what the outcome, any attempt at English dictation, or at English advice, that I believe to be detrimental or inspired by hostility to the cause of Irish independence. But, on the other hand, I would implore our countrymen who differ from us to remember that if we expect Englishmen to be honest and straightforward with us we must be honest and straightforward with them. We must remember that to the most independent of alliances there are two sides, and what I would say most earnestly, if my words can have any weight with our countrymen who have taken different sides, what I would say, by all means let us have no Home Rule which is not real Home Rule, but

LET US GIVE OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS COMMON FAIR PLAY.

Let us not make it impossible to have any Home Rule at all by insulting, by exasperating and by doing our worst to destroy the party who are pledged to the lips to satisfy our National aspirations, and by entraining in Dublin Castle for seven years more the party and Government who are pledged to the lips to rule us like hotentots. I would most humbly and most respectfully say to all our countrymen, let us have some confidence in the common sense, in the patriotism, in the common honesty of the representatives of Ireland, and that they are not going to be humbugged with a distant shadow. Let us have some confidence in the Irish people themselves who will have it most absolutely in their power to knock upon the head any bill that does not satisfy them. Let us guard, by all means the independence of our party by every safeguard that we give the Home Rule Bill, when it is produced, the most rigid scrutiny, and if, as John Dillon says, the betrayal which our opponents anticipated, but which we do not anticipate, should occur, then, I say for myself, there is no course so extreme for me. But, in the meantime, for Heaven's sake, let us be fair, let us not imagine treachery where the evidence is all the other way. (Cheers.) Let us, by all means, have the Home Rule Bill scrutinized and thrashed out, but let us not attempt, so far as we can, at all events, to bring destruction upon the man (Mr. Gladstone) who threw up office and risked the disruption of his party for the sake of giving Home Rule to Ireland, and who can have no possible objection in life except to see a National Parliament for Ireland successfully established. (Cheers.)

THE ONLY OBSTACLE.

As Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon were leaving the Galway railway depot for Dublin some Parnellites came with addresses, and in the course of his remarks in reply to those gentlemen Mr. O'Brien said it was with the deepest pain that he came to the decision that Mr. Parnell's leadership was impossible. He followed him as long as it was possible, and in his opinion now Mr. Parnell was the only obstacle to the unity of the Irish race.

A most imposing ceremony took place at Lachine, P. Q., on Sunday, the 8th inst. Archbishop Fabre blessed a monument to the victims of the

Irish massacre of 1880. The monument is placed in the Catholic cemetery at Lachine, and is an imposing landmark. There was a large attendance of prominent people present at the ceremony. After the blessing of the monument an eloquent sermon was preached by Abbe Proulx.

TREVES' GREAT TREASURE.

The Seamless Garment Which the Saviour Wore.

Boston Republic.

It is forty-seven years since the "holy coat," or the seamless garment which, so the Scriptures attest, the Redeemer of the world wore at the time of His crucifixion, was last exposed for public veneration at Treves, in the cathedral of which city the present Bishop of the diocese has announced an exposition of six weeks, to begin on the 25th of this month. In that year, 1844, Bishop Arnoldi, who then had charge of the Treves diocese, ordered an exposition of the sacred relic, and invited pilgrims from all parts of Europe to visit the cathedral. His invitation was accepted by an immense number of pious persons, and many miraculous cures are said to have been effected during the exposition. Before that date there was a solemn exposition in 1810, when upward of a quarter of a million pilgrims flocked to Treves. In 1512 Leo X., then the Supreme Pontiff, fixed the dates of the expositions for every seventh year, but the so-called reformation ensuing shortly afterwards, and being particularly strong in Germany, it was found inexpedient to place the holy coat on exhibition, as that Pontiff wished. Its exhibition was accepted by an immense number of pious persons, and many miraculous cures are said to have been effected during the exposition. Before that date there was a solemn exposition in 1810, when upward of a quarter of a million pilgrims flocked to Treves. In 1512 Leo X., then the Supreme Pontiff, fixed the dates of the expositions for every seventh year, but the so-called reformation ensuing shortly afterwards, and being particularly strong in Germany, it was found inexpedient to place the holy coat on exhibition, as that Pontiff wished. Its exhibition was accepted by an immense number of pious persons, and many miraculous cures are said to have been effected during the exposition. 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