

Vol. XLVIII. No. 20.

## MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1898.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS



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# FROM THE IRISH WEEKLY, BELFAST.

to-morrow "The Life of Charles Stewart Parnell," by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, of the Middle Temple. The work is contained in two volumes, and embraces the period between 1846 and 1891. In the first volume, as a frontispiece, there is an admirable portrait of the late leader of the Irish Party. The author commences his work by tracing the genealogy of the Parnell family from the founder, Thomas Parnell, "mercer or draper," who became Mayor of Congleton, Cheshire, in the reign of James J., down to the date of the birth of Charles Stewart at Avondale. within ten minutes walk of the Vrle of Avoca, on June 27, 1846. As a lad, it is stated, Parnell was delicate, very nervous but brave, reserved but affectionate, thoughtful and deliberate, but bright and chesry. He was fund of home life, and his favorite pastime was playing soldiers. According to his brother John he was very fond of fighting for fighting's sake, and was quite good friends afterwards with the boy whom he might have threshed or who might have thrashed him. In 1853 he was sent to a girls' school near Yeovil, and remained there until 1855. Subsequently his education was continued at two private schools, Derbyshire and Oxfordshire. In 1865 he went to Cambridge University, being entered as a pensioner on the boards of Magdalene College, His career there was undistinguished, and indeed the place was utterly uncongenial to him. The English he did not like. "These English," he would say to his brother John. "despise us because we are Irish, but we must stand up to them; that is the way to treat the Englishman, stand up to him." In 1860 he left Cambridge without taking a degree. He was in fact "sent down" on May 25 for the remainder of the term, in consequence of being concerned in a case of assault. He did not return to Cambridge. Up to this time, the author continues, Parnell had paid no attention to Irish affairs. It was the Fenian movement that first awakened his interest in Ireland. The event which was destined to turn Parnell's thoughts fully to Irish politics was the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien at Manchester. He did not, however, for several reasons after that event take any active part in Irish politics. He never did anything in a hurry. He looked carefully around before taking any forward step, but when once he put his hand to the plough he never turned back. His sympathies had gone out to the Fenlans after the Manchester executions, but he did not see how Fenianism was to be practically worked. The Ballot Act first suggested to him a mode of practical operation. An independent Irish Party free from the touch of English influence was the thing wanted, and this party could be selected under the Ballot Act. The general election of 1874 was a great Home Rule victory, and while it was pending Parnell resolved to enter public life. At the public meeting at which he made his debut he broke down utterly, and many people on the platform prophesied that if ever he got to Westminster he would either be a silent member or be known as "single speech Parnell." He was defeated in his candidature for the representation of the County of Dublin, but in April, 1875, was returned for the County Meath, and took his seat in the House of Commons on April 22, 1875. There for some time Parnell remained chiefly a calm spectator, "watching, learning, biding his time." By the end of 1876, Parnell regarded the movement led by Mr. Butt as an absolute failure. His faith was centred in a policy of "aloofness" from all English parties and, indeed, from all Englishmen. In the spring of 1877, he regularly opened the obstruction campaign. The author gives a full and graphic description of the obstruction tactics pursued by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons during this memorable season, and declares that "Parnell was now one of the most universally detested men in England. In Ireland, and among the Irish in Great Britain, he was a hero." Parliament was prorogued on August 14, and another year of failure had been added to the record of the Parliamentarians. On September 1st the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain at their annual meeting at Liverpool unani-

Messers. Smith, Elder & Co. publish | left the meeting. A friend explained that the reason they had chosen Parnell...they wanted an advanced policy and Parnell was the man to carry it out. Mr. Butt's eyes filled with tears as he said in the most touching way, 'Ah, I never thought the Irish in England would do this to me.' This was the turning point in Parnell's career. "The Irish in Great Britain," Parnell said to X, "must take the lead. It is easier for the advanced men to push forward here than in Ireland. Ireland will follow."

> During the autumn Parnell addressed a number of mee ings in Great Britain and Ireland, and before the end of 1878, was virtually the master of the situation.

> Mr. O'Brien next deals with Parnell's relations with the Fenians, and, quoting from the person whom he describes as "X," states that the Feniars helped the Parnell movement in the year following 1878. the heads of the I. R. B. were against Parnell, but many of the rank and file went with him, and that was just the cleverness of the man. He appreciated the energy and earnestness of the Fenians, but turned those qualities to the second of his own movement. His policy was tokeep Parliamentarianism in front and to mass the revolutionists behind it. He refused to be drawn into the ranks of the I. R. B., stating ..... I think I can do good with the Parliamentary machine. Purely physical force movements have always failed in Ireland." Parnell had now an established position in Parliament. There was, of course, obstruction in 1838, but fewer 'scenes'' than in 1877.

The next chapter deals with the establishment of the Land League. John Devoy arrived in Ireland from America in January, 1879, and was soon j ined by Michael Davitt, who had preceded him across the Atlantic. "No one," the author states, "played a more important part in Irish politics at this crisis than Michael Davitt. He was the connecting link between the Irish Revolutionists and the extreme wing of the Constitutional party. Devoy had come to Ireland with a view to bringing about an alliance between Revolutionists and Constitutionalists for the common purpose of undermining English authority in the island. He had two interviews with Parnell, who entered into no compact, but simply asked for time to work the Parliamentary machine. He entered into no understanding with the Clan-na-Gael. Devoy returned to America, where, in defiance of the supreme council of the I. R. B., he threw himself heart and soul into the work of the "new departure,' and Davitt stayed in Ireland to co-operate cordially and vigorously at his end with the American Fenians. Meanwhile the land agitation grew apace. On May 13th, 1879, Isaac Butt died, "Constitutional agitation, strictly speaking," writes the author, "disappeared with Butt. Revolutionary agitation followed." On October 21st the Irish National Land League was formed, and Parnell was elected president. The Land League was the organization of the new departure, and the fight between the League and the Govern-

cluding, of course, the suspension of the Irish members.

Then comes a history of the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, the action of Mr. Parnell in regard to it, and the establishment of the newspaper "United Ireland." The further agitation which followed is fully described, as also the circumstances which the views of the Irish Nation lleading up to and the arrest of Mr. ist members, as expressed at the time, Parnell. There is a full description of the prison life in Kilmainham, and extracts are also given from letters which passed between Lord Cowper and Mr. Gladstone in reference to the disturbed condition of Ireland. Full be published is explained by a statedetails are given of the well-kn wn | ment that it was communicated to the Kilmainham Treaty, and the release of Mr, Parnell.

Then comes a description of the ef-Park murders had on Mr. 1 arneil. The author of the book states that Mr. sociation. The letter was pullished by Parnell read the news in a Sunday the express order of Mr. Gladstone. paper, and went immediately to the Westminster Palace Hotel, where he found Davitt, "He flung himself into a chair in my rosm," says Davitt, and declared he would leave public life. "How can I carry on a public lifesto is quoted at length, and account agitation if I am stabled in the back in this way?" He was wilt. Talk of the calm or callous Parnell! There was cial question of leadership. Mr. net much calmness or call daness O'Brien remarks that it would be a about him that morning."

The remainder of the first scheme deals with the Crimes Bill, the Arrears Bill, and the formation of the National League.

............ The second volume treats if the later and more exciting jet i d of Parnell's life. It opens with the arrest of the Phoenix Park murderers and the inseparable. The anti-Parmillites, the passing of the Crimes Act. during the Lord Lieutenancy of Earl Spincer, to [fluenced by moral considerations than gether with the circumstances of the strong Parliamentary attack wHen Mr. Forster, a former Chief test every, made up a the first sport is and as [ was not free from superstroop, it is related how any using the concentration 1991. huself upon one contact to avoid sleeping in a certain heter fedre on upon one occasion, simply because it happened to be numbered 12, which he thought unlucky. It is related that, without committing commonly point the

the exciting scenes that followed, in- | part of his duty as Mr. Parnell's biographer to enter into the details of his "liaison" with Mrs. they, as he has only to deal with the subject as it affected his public career.

The same remark applies to the O'Shea and Parnell divorce case in 1890, with regard to the result of are quoted together with Mr. Gladstone's famous letter to Mr. J. Morley against Mr. Parnell's continued leadership of the Irish Party. The mystery as to how this letter came to Lobby representative of the Fress Association by Mr. Arnold Motley in the Chief Whip's room of the House of fect that the news of the Phoenix Commons, and then sent out at once to all the newspapers by the Press As-"That letter," remarks Mr. O'Bilen, "drove every Irish Nati-nalist who had not been demoralized by agrarionism

or Liberalism to the side of Mr. Parnell." The Irish leader's famous mangiven of the consequent division in the Frieb Nationalist ranks up n the crumockery, to pretend that the filer 1 leaders were influenced by moral c nsiderations in their hostility to the Irish leader. He maintains that they thought only of the political consequences of Parnell's moral transgrassion, but admits that in the mind of Mr. Gladstone the interests of Liberalism and the interests of lucant were author contends, were no more inthe Liber al Leaders. With both the question was one of political expelien-

cy, pure and simple. Then follows an accurate the vari made up a the area of a new collected storing scenes and a con-inferentially up a 1.s own 4 there collected storing scenes and a committee Rocar is block frish Party in Committee Rocar cus stormy scenes am ng the divc dentally, as showing that Mr. gravel  $\frac{1}{2}N$  . We and finally the recent of the circumstances of Mr. Larnell's death

The work, it is said, contains many anecd tes touching the controus sile of the dead statesman's kindly nature. Among these is a story told by Mr. M. J. Horgan, the well-known solicitor in moral aspects of the revelutionary Cark, who acted as returning agent methods. Parnell regarded the dynamite policy as sheer lunacy, and ritch [ 1883, when the city was wrested from preferred the more constitution I plan the Whigs, Mr. Horgan went to London to arrange for his forthcoming marriage and visited the House of Commons, where Mr. Farnell was carrying out his obstructive tactics at the time. Meeting the Chief in the Lobby he told him of his approaching mar- fisherman, was chosen to be Christ's and fifty broad, and they said ... Wo riage, saying how proud he and his successor. It was in virtue of the future wife would be if Mr. Parm ll would come to the wedding. Mr. Parnell accepted the invitation with such cordiality that Coroner Horgan was confident he might ask him still another favor. "Mr. Parnell," said he, "will you think it presumptions of me if I ask you to be my best man?" Mr. Parnell looked amused, smiled, and said quickly, "With pleasure, Horgan." The marriage took place at the Redemptorist Church, Clapham, on August 7th, 1850. Mr. Horgan tells the story himself .---"Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed for the ceremony. The rumor had got abroad that Parnell was coming to the wedding, and the church and the street were crowded with people anxious to see him. As the hour approached I felt very nervous, for I thought he might not turn up in time. Indeed, I thought he would be a lucky fellow if he arrived at 12 or 1 o'clock. I stood at the church door on the look out. At about ten minutes to eleven a carriage and a pair dashed up to the door, and there was Parnell dressed magnificenely and looking so handsome and dignified. Every head was uncovered as he stepped out of the carriage, with the air of an emperor, and walked up to me. "Ah, Horgan," he said, "you look nervous (which I was), come and have a glass of champagne; that's what you want. We have plenty of time!" We went to an hotel close by, and we had a pint of champagne which was what I wanted. We then returned to the church. He was very attentive during the ceremony knelt down, and showed every respect and reverence. Afterwards he signed the register. Then I thought he would dash off, glad to be rid of us. Not a bit of it. He came to the luncheon, entered quite into the spirit of the whole business, and did not leave until my wife and I drove away,"

At High Mass, on Sunday last, Mgr. | and if they wish to preserve something Church, New Zealand, Locujied the pulpit of St. Patrick's.

His Lordship, who is the guest of the gentlemen of St. Sulfice, come to Montreal in behalf of his mission.

Bishop Grimes' 1:5 rs extended years ago to the neighboring Republic, and he was for some time president of the new Jefferson College, 60 miles from New Orleans, on the banks of the Mississippi. He was also in Louisiana when the terrible will w fever epidemic of 1878 rayaged that and adjoining states, carrying off many 10ple, as well as a number of priests who ministerel to their spiritual wants.

Eleven years ago, His Ho iness called this zo lous priest to the diocese over which he now presides.

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His Lordship took for his text---"Jesus coming, spoke to them, saying:---All power is given on He ven and earth: go ye, therefore, teach all mations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Thely Ghest, teaching them to barrye all things whatsoever I have c mm anded, and behalf. I am with y it all dars. even to the consumm, till of the world." These words are to be found in the Gaspel of St. Matthew, 18th chapter, 18th and 20th verses."

These words as you know, whre first speken by our Lord and Savisar desis parted a divine outhority and a divine mission a mission and hate day that towers deve the other that was not both united. For white con be greater than the pawar and tubsic minthe wirdshoutAs the Father sent No. 1

them put into fractice . If that I have taught them. Don't be alreid, I promise that the Spirit of Truth shill time."

Grimes, of the discise of Christ it immediately became "tateoed." It was respected by everybody.

They had the custom of tatcoing their persons. The whole nation had their bodies marked with lims and ligures. They looked upon the chieftain as one who became a god after his death, and believed that they would be rewarded or punished after death.

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The first so-called missionaries were Wesleyans, and the natives, in speaking of them, tell us that these mem use to show them heaven with ono hand and appropriate their land with the other.

Among the first band of Cathelig missi-naries there was one who was put to death in the Island of Toulon; and to-day we hence him as a martyr. He had just been promoted to tho episcopal rank, and when he tok possession of the island he was struck down by the natives. He died a mardyr fo charity. Three other missionaries went and were devoured by the savages. Not domited by the feir of death, others came, and some of them, tos, were killed and eaten by the natives.

When the first bishop was app inted it to k twelve months to reach the district: now we can not in seven weeks, When I first went there, I was teld that a sen of Ireland had brought his child 3,000 miles to receive baptism. This was the first infant born of European parents in New Zeiland. Another took his child 1,200 miles to Australia to be buytized. Most Christ. By these divine we use He in- of our white pepulation are emigrants, eer children of omigrants from Irefind. They came in great numbers after the famine of 198, and they are granted to man r the ner leer to the mainstay of the Cathelie Church in New Zealand.

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so also I send you. By the power the f - Fleven years ago I was appointed to Father has given Me on earth and that take charge of a new dicese. It may power I have risen your go, then, pinterest you if I tell you that certain spread the light of the true faith to persons of influence with the Home all nations and pour up in them, the re- Government asked, the Bishops of generating waters of hop ism. Dia Ireland to send out Catholic colonists, and, happily, the bishops did not see their way to adopt the illes. These, men, of wealth, influence and educateach you and that I, Jes & Christ, then, then turned to the Home Govshall be with you until the end of ermitent, and obtained permission to establish a Church of England Am I not right in saying that this sattlement. They purchased about 13,600 s pars miles of Land for a nominal sum, a district two hundred miles long by one hundred will call this the Province of Canterbury; we will call the stream that waters this territory the Aven, and we will name the site for the future city, Christ Church. Continuing His Lordsnip said some people would think such a name strange, when applied to a Catholio diocese; but it was not, because, before the so-called Reformation, there were a great many Catholic churches of that name, and Ireland pessesses a great cathedral, built by our forefathers, to which they gave the name of Christ Church. Speaking of the difficulties of travel. His Lordship said that it took him two days to go from his residence to the next diocese, and it required six days journeying on horseback to visit the extremities of his diocese. "One of my devoted priests," said His Lordship, "has to go nearly eighteen miles to say two Masses on a Sunday. When a sick-call is sent in it often takes six days for the people to announce the fact to their pastor, and and it takes him six days to answer it. On the way he has to journey on horseback over dangerous rivers and streams, huge cliffs and boulders, or along the sea-beaten shores of the Pacific, or by bridle tracks through the virgin forests." After enumerating some of the difficulties that his flock have to overcome, and the trials they undergo in order to practice and preserve their faith, His Lordship referred to his desire to secure the means to erect a Cathedral in his diocese.

The author next gives a detailed account of Mr. Parnell's visit to America and Canada in 1880. The tour was cut short by the sudden dissolution of Parliamont, and Mr. Parnell returned to Ireland on March 21. Leader of the Irish Party in May he was elected Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party. The rejection of the Compensation or Disturbance Bill by the House of Lords was the signal for extreme agitation in Ireland. And Parnell made up his mind to wage relentless war against the Government. The Land League grew in importance and infuence day by day, and in September or October Lord Cowper and Mr. Forster came to the conclusion that the Government could not be carried on by the ordinary law. The Government determined to prosecute the Lesgue, but this produced no effect on Parnell, for he knew that a conviction was practically impossible. The event proved that he was right, as the State trial ended in the jury being discharged as they could not agree to a verdict.

ment commenced in earnest.

The next chapter, headed "Coercion and Redress," gives an account of the Parliamentary session of 1881, during which afters the House of Commons had sat continuously for 41 hours the mously elected Mr. Parnells in prefer., speaker dissured the debate on the ence to Mr. Butt as president. Mr. first reading of Mr. Forster's Coercion Butt feit the blow keeply and at once. Bill. It contains a vivid description of Mr. O'Brien does not think it any more or less injured by tramping.

playing off one English political of – party against another in the hope of being able to outman envre both. An account is given of several mem rable election contests, including that of Monaghan in 1883, and Tipperary in the following year; but these were soon evershadowed by the larger campaign called for by the general election of 1885--- a period when Ireland was boiling with sedition.In describing the active part taken by his subject in these electioneering battles, Mr. Barry O'Brien does not conceal his own personal admiration for Mr. Parnell, of whom he remarks in somewhat exaggerated phrase, "There was a majesty about the man which fascinated and awed you."

It is noted that the Irish leader held Mr. Chamberlain in high esteem. He believed that no member of the Cabinet was more advanced on Irish affairs than that Radical leader who had indeed propounded a scheme of self-government which gave the Irish everything but a Parliament. The author adds that Mr. Chamberlain had always considered and often consulted the Irish Party, keeping himself in touch with the Nationalists when his cabinet colleagues shunned them as Pariahs. Another passage gives Mr. Chamberlain's opinion of Parnell, who it seems often dined with him. The right honorable member for West Birmingham is recorded as saying of the Irish leader, "He was a very remarkable man. I have often thought that Parnell was like Napoleon. He allowed nothing to stand in his way, and he stopped at nothing to gain his end." It appears that party for party, Parnell preferred the Tories to the Liberals as being more able to carry a Home Rule Bill through the House of Lords, and a full account is given of the various versions of his controverted private interview with the Earl of Carnarvon, who became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but could not convert his colleague to a practical policy of conciliation.

A description is given in due course of the genesis of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and here Mr. O'Brien does not accept the statement that it was the result of the general election at the end of 1885, Ghich first led Mr. Gladstone to think of Home Rule, as the Liberal leader was contemplating it in August of that year. The circumstances of the introduction and the defeat of the Home Rule Bill, with the withdrawal of Mr. Chamberlain and other dissentients from the Liberal party, are so familiar as historical facts that the renewed narrative of them here need not be recalled.

A despatch from Paris says:---

There was a very narrow escape a few days ago, from a repetition of the terrible disaster of the charity bazaar fire. While a religious ceremony was in progress in the vestry room of the Church of St. Germain des Pres, where attendance, the cinomatograph lamps were suddenly extinguished and a fearful panic ensued, everybody instantly recalling the charity bazaar fire. The priests finally succeeded in allaying the

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power, this mission, is far ab ve any other? Was it not in virtue of the the same power that St. Feter a poor same power that Catholicity was brought into these distant lands from which most of you have come. And it is in virtue of the same power that my beloved Archbishop has sent me to speak wherever a priest will allow me. However, I have not come to unfold to you truths which have been transmitted to you as a glorious inheritance by your forefathers. You know already the wealth of his faith. Your aucestors gave their life's blood to hand down to you these truths without which you cannot he saved, the truths of the one Holy, Catholic Ap stolic Church; but I come to speak to you of what has been done, and is being done at present, by some devoted missionaries in the far away discese which has been confided to me by God and His Church. ..........

Let me at once tell you, my brethren that my diocese is situated in far away New Zealand and is made up of a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The extent of the islands are 1,100 miles long, and the south island upon which my diocese is situated, is larger than the whole of England. These islands are fertile with luxurious vegetation. Grand, lufty snow-capped mountains, magnificent lakes, verdant forests of old and immense trees, combine to form the grandest of scenery. The natives are uncivilized men, savages ... given up to every kind of cruelty, even to that of cannibalism. But they have souls to be saved, and the Catholic Church, in order to carry out her mission, which is not confined by any geographical limits, called upon a young Order in the Church, a congregation which started into existence in 1836, and which is known as the Society of Mary. At the very outset they were identical with the Sulpician Fathers and were united with them in the bonds of faith and love. These missionaries loft France over fifty years ago, and before that time in New Zealand there was not a single resident priest nor any churches. Since then, New Zealand has four Bishops, one hundred priests, five hundred sisters, sixty teaching brothers and a Catholic population of one hundred many girls from the schools were in [ thousand. The natives are a fine race physically, with strange customs, and, like most savage nations, they have a belief in God and the immortality of the soul. They believe in a two-feld God---the god of good and the god of panic, but not before forty girls were | evil. Their chieftains hold the power l of life and death over their subjects; tions of our lives.

A collection was subsequently taken up and presented by Rev. Father Quinlivan to His Lordship,

In the evening, Bishop Grimes visited St. Ann's Parish and preached to a large congregation.

The inevitable cost of a colonial empire is welldemonstrated in the French army statistics for 1895, recently published. They show that while the mortality among French officers in France in 1895 was 5.07 per thousand, in the colonies it was 39.8. Among the troops the mortality per thousand was: ---France, 6.08; Algiers, 12.27; Tunis, 11.14; marine, 11; colonial army, 42.95; Madagascar, 103.1; West African Soudan, 107.1.

Indolence must be shunned, or we must be content to yield up whatever we have acquired by the nobler exer-