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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1887.

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©ercion Indignantly Protested Against by Representative Citizens.

giph Tory Tyranny Denounced-Canadians of All Nationalities Sympathizing With Irciand's Struggle Against Oppression—The Speeches and the Re-olutions Adopted-A Grand Demoustration -Fail Report of the Proceedings.

The mass meeting in the Queen's Hall last ight gave no uncertain sound as to the sentipents of the citizens of Montreal in regard to te proposed Coercion Bill. The speakers repnted nearly every nationality and creed of the Canadian public. Public men of prominence nd position in both political parties were presnt, and by their presence and expression of minion voiced the sentiment of a free people in otesting in their name against the atrocious and unjustifiable measure lately introduced by an unjustified in the British House of Commons. The hall was well filled by a representative body of citizens, whose frequent and enthrebody of citizens, whose requests and en-thusiastic tokens of approval gave every indica-tion of the unanimity of feeling which exists here in favor of Home Rule for Ireland and de-lestation of the attempt to trample upon those

here in favor of Home Rule for Ireland and detestation of the attempt to trample upon those liberties which every patrotic Canadian, no mater of what origin, holds most dear.
Shortly after eight o'clock, the meeting opened by Mr. C. J. Doherty moving that Mr. Edward Murphy take the chair (applause), and in doing so referred to that gentleman as the oldest Home Ruler in Montreal. (Great Applause.) Mr. Murphy presided. On metion of Mr. D. Barry, Mr. Doherty was elected secretary. Among those present on the platform were the following gentlemen: Senator F. X. Trudel, ex. Muyor Beaugrand, C. J. Coursol, M. P., J. J. Curran, M. P., Ald. Donovan, Ald. Cunningham, Dr. Hingston, Ald. Martineau, D. Barry, Carroll Ryan, H. J. Cloran, R. S. Weir, W. E. Doran, W. T. Costigan, M. J. F. Quinn. B. Tansey. B. Connaughton, M. Kelly, M. Donovan, Chis. Marsil, R. Lemieux, Brnes and several others. In the body of the hall sere noticed Messrs. John P. Whelan, S. Cross. Ald. Kennedy, J. Fegarty, J. McCresdy, M. Guerin, Geo. Bury, W. Couroy, P. Wright, P. M. Groom, M. Kenny, J. Hoobin, E. Brankin, E. McDoneel, Geo. Murphy, P. O'Donohoe, J. McKenna, Purcell, W. Anderson, D. Murney, J. P. Nugent, J. B. Lane, M. Kelly, B. Wall, E. Halley, T. Moore, Ryan, McCambridge, H. Gallagher, W. Stafford, J. D. Purcell, M. Loughman, M. Hart, J. Burns, J. C. Robillard, and about a thousand others.

The Secretary read the following letters and

magning, but there and others.

The Secretary read the following letters and plegrams from gentlemen invited who had been

mble to attend :--

MR. D. R. HENDERSON. MONTREAL, April 6, 1887. THE S

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lward Murphy, Esq. ': My Dear Sin,—I received your notice this morning (addressed to me as President of the lish Protestant Benevolent society) of a meeting of citizens to protest against the enact-

tent of the Coercion bill for Ireland. As me aware, our society is purely a charitable me, and we are specially debarred from at-tending in our official capacity any political meting As a citizen and an Irishman you have my

warmest sympathy and my Lest wishes that the moderate party of Irishmen may succeeed in their efforts for a measure of self-government uch as we enjoy in this Canada of ours.

Yours very truly,
D. H. HENDERSON. HON. W. W. LYNCH.

KNOWLTON, Que., April 6, 1887.

Regret I cannot attend meeting. Ireland's ause commends itself to lovers of liberty world Its constitutional discussion in Parlia at is inherent right of Oneen's Trish subjects lotar interference therewith is justly viewed oth darm by Canadian Trishmen. ights and fair treatment for motherland is all W. W. LYNCH.

HON. MR. MERCIER. Quebec, April 6, 1887.

Your letter received concerning your meeting bedenounce the Coercion Bill. Cannot be preent, but am entirely with you and the Irish

HONORE MERCIER.

HON. JAMES M'SHANE. Am sorry that owing to official business ill be impossible for me to be in Montreal on ednesday night, but you can use my name.

J. McShane. The chairman, in opening the meeting, said by had assembled there to express their inw before the British House of Commons. ley had seen by the cables that the Salisbury overnment first gagged the House, so to speak putting on the infamous cloture on Friday ht to prevent debate—that is, Speaker Per hom a nod from the Irish secretary would de-dare the debate closed. The Coercion act conained certain clauses which were never put in cercion act before. The Habeas Corpus Act ad been suspended, trial by jury had, in cer-ain cases, been dispensed with, and liberty of ion and everything that Irishmen held dear been trampled on. Complaint had been made of buycotters, but experience had proved the members of the Primrose League to be the neatest of boycotters. (Hear, hear.) One clause if the bill removed certain trials by jury from Iroland to London. All the north of England, othirds of Scotland and nearly as many of be Welsh people declared themselves in favor of Home Rule. (Applause.) Yet it was not to Wales, not to Scotland, that the Trieh iminals were to be sent, but to the only city at the United Kingdom that had almost to a land declared itself opposed to Ireland and the light nearly. All these things readered itself is the condended itself opposed to Ireland and the light nearly. people. All these things rendered it inmakent that this large meeting should express to profound indignation at the atrootties that the being perpetrated in this nineteenth con-

This measure, for its atrocity had not cluded by remarking that they could always equalled since the year of the Union count on the support of the French people, no.) Since which time, a period of 87 (Applause) no less than 87 coercion measures had:

were they sent to 10-10 d for true on account of offences they might commit in Canda. Mr. Holmes had well a d that the points at issue were simply between landlor and tenant. What was no crime to ted y had been made criminal to day. All these matters had naturally aroused public indignation and this meeting, which was but one of many that were being held in different parts of the world, would no doubt condemn the unjust act about to be passed. Among others to might there would be passed. Among others to night there would be an address by Ex-Mayor Beaugrand, whose speech with those to fo low would afford a rich

Ex-Mayor Beaugrand, upon rising, was greeted with dealening applause. He proposed the first resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Montreal, in mass meeting assembled, emphatially protect sgainst the adoption by the Imperial Parliament of the Coercion Bill for Ireland now before that body; that they denou ce the proposed legislation as subverive of the not cherished principles of the British Constitution. of the Irish people, and a measure distructive of every hope of good feeing and amity tetween the peoples of the size rila is.

been passed. What wou'd Canadians think in an elequent speech. He said it was much were they sent to Induct for true on account of in one difficult for an Irishman to address an author to they might commit in Canada. Mr. did not desire to arouse feelings of natred within their hears, but to keep with himself the hercest feelings. The sneaker then went over the ground covered by the chairman regarding ti e different sections of the Coercion Bil, explaining particularly what was meant by the suspension of the Habius Corpus Ac. He charact-rized the abolishment of spial by jury as an outrage upon the liberty of the subject and asked his a d enc what they would do if derrived of this liberty (A. voic— There'd be a revolution) He only r membered one case in which the Habras Corpus act was suspended and then people walked through the street. with bated breath. It being to easy to being made out against them. In Consta the Crown never made use of the clande of vinue and he condemned this practice on the part of the British Government. Tooy as Canadians, lovers of, and blessed by constanting over in-ment, cond compain of three causes of the

THE BAN RAISED.

Cardinal Tachereau Suspends Judgment on the Kuights of Labor Until the Hory See Has Given a Decision.

Quebrc, Apr l 10 .- The following circula letter bearing on the Knights of Libor question was read in the different Roman Catholic churches here to day:

Archbishopric of Quebrc, }
5th April, 1887.

in silence. The fact is that no affairs of this nature were treated of in the consistory. Assiu has idet at Cudinal Manning's letter made no impression on Cardinal Taschereau. This is true, because I have not yet had an occasion to read it. I profit by this occasion to warn the editors of our Canadian papers to ghard against these pretended convergations which reporters invent to mislead the public. When I have semething to say I will write myself."

THE LATE REV. JOHN AYLWARD. Sir.—In September, 1884, the Holy See, congulated by me on the society of the Knights of Labor, condemned it under pain of grievous sin, and charged the bishops to deter their diocesaus therefrom, as I did in my circular letter (No. 131) of the 2nd February, 1885. After representations made by their lod-hips the bishops of the Unit-d States, the Holy See has a spended, until further orders, the effect of that a sintence. In consequence I authorize the configuration of the Rev. John Aylward. It occurred on Friday at 3 a.m. in St. Patrick's Presbytery. The rev. gentleman was form in Waterford, Iroland, in 1824. His parents, who were favored with a luga fortune, utilized iz revenues in imparting to their children a superior clucation. At an early age the youth graduated with a marked distinction in the Waterford College and repair d to Rome, where he studied in the cherished principles of the British C estimated in the street of the str

Great Meeting in Hyde Park.

THE PROCESSIONS AND MOTTOES.

Ireland a Sister, not a Slave!

London, April 11.—The day opened most favorably for the great demonstration against coercion. The weather is superful homeone crowds are gathered at the Charage Cross, passing through Tmfalgar Square and neoving through other routes to Hyde Park. The min dows of the club houses are truly try. The first procession to arrive on the land through the streets with banners fiving and discharge the streets with banners fiving and discharge route.

bered a thousand men and marched the migh the streets with banners flying and displaying patraits of Gladstone, Morley and Parcell (among the mottoes borne were: "Our trusted leaders," "Scotland is with you," "No correon," "Have faith in the people," "Equal sights for Trishmen," "Treland a sister—not a slave," "Where is poor Joe?" "Salisbury the symbol of death," and "Honor to Gladstone, he trues as the people," The procession was greeted with chessed, and optime route, but the windows of the Continental club presented an array of a few across of passed, and there was some chosen of four to good order has been caintaine to do as ince a ring crowds are in good hume. The space an signed for the meeting in the back is a pacificaling up. filling up.

THE UTMOST ENTHUSIASM

prevails in the great throng. Many of the banners exhibit pertraits of Mr. Gians one, who had Davitt, and Father Keller and the ms. op. on, "Justice for Irelant." Four-tempter or of for the use of the orations have been erreful or Hyde Park, and occupy the whole frontante facing the fashionable Park and All Close taking part in the procession from the cast to the west and of Lendon wore green resettes to imitate the frish emblem, shown ck. A large force of police is held in reserve for an emer-

e apposed of Ra lical clubs and a s ciations of the metropolis and suburbs, was three miles in length. The ranks of most of the clubs were fairly full.

The West Tottenham Denocratic Club car ried a black banner on which was ins rices in white letters, "Treland Besslate. They stopped in front of the Carlton Unit, and their band played a dead march, the crowds kisteney in profound silence.

LONDON, April II. The gathering in Hyde Fark this afternoon was the larges over held in Loudon. The people were enthusia tie but orderly. A motion protesting again to the Coercion Bill was offered sing beneauty tom the fourteen platforms and covired amid go at enthusiasm. The Socialists at le a mach on entheresist. The Socialists of a mach on the police and erected platter of in which several speakers delivered on them. They stanwards held a noisy meeting in or falge squares. Mrs. Gladstone watched the on cooking procession from a window in Pladilly, and was given an ovation by the men in the effective of the procession.

LONDON, April II.—Estima e of the me ting

vary, but it is certain \$50,000 (ersens, a clusing on-lockers, were present. The procession took an hour and a half to file into the pack. The first contingent was composed or the members of the Robert Enmett lodge. Then followed a large number of Trish temperance lodges, radical workingmen's clubs and social democrate or ganizations. Numerous bands of music were in the line. While passing the Carlton and other Conservative clubs the bands played the Dead March in Saul and the Marsell-laise. Green banners and I ish national emblens were conspicuous in the tanks of the paraders. Among the mottors deployed on the banners of the Radicals were the early blostica to Iroland." "Friendship—nor bayone's." "No coercion!" The effect of the careful armogements that had been made to avoid eight nor at the Park was seen in the advirable rule in which the paraders grouped the easilyes around the fourteen platforms. The grates' gathered at the platform fore which Lord Mayor Sullivae, of Dublin, and Meer . Cony bears and William Redmond, memors of Par

liament, spoke.

Lord Mayer Sullivan, in the source of a most effective speech, asked: "Is in the wish of the workmen of London that the bonet, hardworking tenantry of Ireland shall be forever crushed down? A tremen loss responses crushed down?" A tremen loss responsive "No!" resounded throughout the Park. The mention of the Queen as about to celebrate her jubiles by signing away the liberties of the people of Ireland brought forth a terrest of hisses, and the mention of Chashier, in Snahe aroused a tempest of grouns and hisses, with cries of "Traitor!" Air. Sulliven, is concluding, assured his hearers that the demonstration would carry hope and his pint the stration would carry hope an joy into the hearts of the Irish. It would cheer many a poor struggling man to know that England was no enemy of Ireland. "In return," he said, don't let them believe those who say the Irish are mortal, implacable enemies of England. That is a falsehood worthy of the lotton Les pit. (Cheers.) Let there be an end of op re-

one concern.) Les there be an end of op rassion and injustice and there will be an ent of hatred." (Prolonged cheering.)

Michael Davitt appeared at a socialist platform. He referred to the demonstration as a proof of the approaching solidarity of the proof of the approaching solidarity or the people of Great Britain and Ir land. In proportion as the masses began to understand each other so the classes became attribute. The privileged classes well know the in vitable privileged classes well know the in Whate tendency of the Irish inovement and sought to crush the Irish leaders, hoping to provent the English people from following the example set them by the Irish. But they would hold the fort in Ireland. (Cheers.) On the day on which the Orimes Act should become a law they would either have to give up the struggle that had been waged for centuries and lie flown as had been waged for centuries and lie had been waged for contains and the fourth as slaves, or render the system impossible of dura-tion. They would follow the manifer course. The classes had in the past built a bridge of hate across the Irish sea. The people would pull it down and elect a bridge of love hateveen the toilers of Ireland and the honest workers of

England. (Cheers.)
At 4.80 o'clock a bugle sounded, and at this prearranged signal a resolution condenining the Orimes Bill was put simultaneously at alrof the platforms. The resolution was passed amid prolonged roar of cheers



EVICTION SCENE.

was necessary for any one to "prepare" anything to say in favor of Irela d. It was a year ago this month that Mr. Glanton, the grand old man, had declared in favor of Home Rule, by which he had expressed his willingness to stand or fall. (Cheers.), He (Mr. Beaugrand) had had the horor as mayor of tresiding every had had the honor, as mayor, of presiding over meetings in this city in favor of Home Rule, and over a meeting of Council whose resolutions were flashed across to Mr. Gladstone. He now held the autograph letter of Mr. Gladstone acknowledging the receipt of those resolutions, and he was prouder of this than of any other autograph he had. As much as he was a Home Ruler last year, he was more so now (applause). At that time the cause was not looked upon as political but one of humanity. Resolutions were passed at that time acclaiming the riumphs of humanity, but the cause of their gathering to-night was to protest against the practice of inhumanity by the Promier of England. (Applause.) It was certain that come what might the Cacreion Bill would be passed, and made even worse than it now was if the House of Lords could make it so. He was happy, however, to note that some Liberals who had gone back on their leader had gone back on Lord Salisbury with respect to this measure, (Cheers.) In his opinion this Coercion Bill would have the effect of bringing Home Rule would have the effect of bringing frome rule nearer than ever, for it was impossible in this nineteenth century to "bulldoze" an enlightened people. (Cheers.) The Irish people occupied a position very similar to that of Alsace and Lorraine in Germany, which repressive legislation had made more loyal to France. Never would it be possible to crush Alsace-Lorraine or Ireland because of their Celtic blood. (Applause.) One of the causes of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule question was that the people of England did not understand the measure, but to day if Earl Salisbury applied to the country neither he nor his bill would be allowed to exist. (Hear, hear.) A hundred years ago the French people of Canada were but a handful; they had been sold by King Louis against their will, but they had not revolted against Great Britain, because they revolted against Great Britain, occased any were fairly well treated. In 1837, however, they had had a little fight, but not much blond had been split. They had, however, secured their rights and were contented. That was all rights and were contented. That was all Ireland sought. Mr. Beaugrand pictured the strength of the Home Rule party in Ireland, as evidenced, among other things, by the demonstration in honor of Father Keller. (Cheers.) He justified the endeavors of the frish to conquer their liberties, and with respect to the connection of the Irish and the French people,

the said that some of the proudest names in France were Irish names. He remembered what they had done at Fontency, and concluded by remarking that they could always count on the support of the French people.

come from the heart, and he did not think it | had been introduced into Parliament that of September, 1884; 2. That they be ready to scholastics a solid and thorough knowledge standing disgrace, cloture. This he looked on abandon this society so seen as the Hely See I hilosophy and thorough knowledge of as one of the foulest outrages of the Saisbury shall orden it; S. That they sincerely and persecution of the French infidels hostile to administration. (Cheers.) They feared that explicitly promise absolutely to avoid at that every thing Catholic, having driven the religious and thorough and thorough which the people would become educated by the disputation and thorough the configuration. Here, John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of France, Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of the france, Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of the france, Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of the france, Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of the france, Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of the france, Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of the france of cussion, and thereby the more prepared for Home Rule. It was with bowed heads that Irishmen looked on the legislation that was being attempted to-day, and it had been left " the Government of Lord Salisbury to invent the most infernal legislation that had ever been devised. He was sure that the motion would

be passed with the utmost enthusiasm. (Cheers.) Mr. C. J. Coursel, M.P., a'so spoke in support of the resolution. He said that he was glad to be present to represent by his voice the sympathy which he felt for the cause so dear to large and representative meet ng present. As a British subject, as a lover of British freedom. literty and justice, and as a member of the House of Commons, he thought he ought to be there and protest in the face of God and the world against this Coercion Bill, which would not be tolerated on the North American Continent. Coercion of this kind, in the 19th century, in the face of the civilized world could not be tolerated on the free toil of America, and that it should be cooly and calmly brought forward by such a Government was nothing but an act of extreme cowardice that would not be tolerated by this world. (Prolonged applause.) The cause of Ireland was not the cause of Irishmen alone, but of the whole world. All America sided with Ireland. Ha'f of Europe was crushed under tyrants other countries were in the danger of the danger of the assassin, and the Czar could not go out without protection. What would make the British throne happy, what would make the British throne happy, would be to give fair play to its people. Mr. Coursel continued that England was going too fare this exercine could not last was going too far; this coercion could not last in our days, and after a short time it must come to its end. Treland must be recognized and the British Covernment must do for Irishmen as they did for their Canadian subjects. They had done nothing more than they should for us. Let them appoint a commission as they did when the question of elegnorial rights was decided in Canada, and then the landlords in Ireland will get their rights as the seigneurs got here. But so long as the government acted as they were now acting, there would be no peace for the throne, no peace for England, no peace for Ireland. Mr. Coursol said he was afraid the day was fast coming, and he was sorry for it, that England must suffer for its conduct. Freedom in Ireland should be announced the same as the freedom enjoyed here. Men now a-days were not born to slavery. Let justice be restored to Ireland, give them their farlia-ment and their laws and let them govern them-

(cheers and applause). (Continued on fifth page.)

selves, and those men now representing the Emerald Isle in the British Commons mans Re

Emerald Isle in the British. Commons mans go the affairs of their country in their own cour try

charity or of the state; 4. That they abstain from every peomise and from every on h by which they would bind thems-lves extree to obey blindly all the orders of the directors of the society or keep absolute secrecy ever towards lawful authorities. (See Discipling p 217.) In behalf of those penitents only, and virtuo of an indult, I prolong the time of

Paschal Communion until the feast of the Ascension inclusively. Please accept, sir, the assurance of my sincere attachment. E. A. Card., Taschereau,

Arch, of Quebec.

[The above letter was also read in all the Catholic churches of Montreal and district yes terday morning.]

THE KNIGHTS REJOICE.

There is great rejoicing among the Knights of Labor over their signal victory, as they term it, in the withdrawal of the mandement of 1884, which denied to them the privilege of obtaining absolution and assisting at the Holy Com-munion. Clause 4 of the circular letter has been well weighed by the Knights and will b accepted by them, as it is even now rumored that the encyclical letter will remove all objections and recognize the order. They seem to think that Cardinal Taschereau is but paving the way to revoke the mandemant entirely.

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW DENIED. Cardinal Tascheroau has had published in La

Canadian the following in contradiction of an alleged interview and his opinion on the

Knights of Labor which appeared in the Ner York World:— Sins,—In your paper of to-day there i article entitled "Knights of Labor; opin on of Cardinal Taschereau." One of the represents of the World, you say, pretends to have head an interview with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau about the Knights of Labor. Then there follows half a column of pretended conversation. Now, this is the truth on the subject. No sooner had we stepped on to the wharf at New York than I was accosted by an unknown individual, whom I supported was a reporter, who asked if I had a pler sant voyage and if I had saything to the limit I answered "Yes" to the first question, but to the second I answered I had not him to tell him. Later, in ans wered I had not ling to tell him. Later, in the Grand Central terminus, a reporter, prohably the same one, but the same questions to me and received the same answers. It is upon this that they have invented the article. The above reporter was neither very happy nor very truthful in his pretended revelations of

ons community out of France, new, John Ay-ward repaired to Nortingham, where he was re-cared with open areas by the Right Rev. Edward Gilpin Bagshawe. The climate of Eng-land not having agreed with the asthmatic condition which was being developed day after day with more increasing proportions in his system quiet enfected by study and observation, he came over to the United States and labored for some Thinking that our time in Boston dioges ; time in Boeth (1998), indicate that the theathy Canadian are would be more congenial to less constitution, he resolved to go to Canada. Since his arrival ne has enjoyed the hospitality of the Semmary of St. Sulpice and particularly the rev. gentlemen of St. Patrick's. Some six the rev. gentlemen of St. Patrick's. Some six months ago, by order of his medical adviser, he was forced to desist from the ministerial labors of St. Patrick's parish. Through the kind intervention of His Grace the Archhishop of Montreal, the Rev. Si sters of Providence gladly welcomed him to their boarding establishment at Longue Poi ate. On Thursday morning last he said his las & Mass at the convent. Noticing that a new as at more violent attack of the ing that a new ar at more violent attack of ing that a new as at more violent attack of the old malady was gaining fast upon him, and desirous of dying with the excellent Fathers of St. Patrick's, where he had always been so happy and where they also had ever been happy with him, he went to St. Patrick's and died this morning. A solemn Requiem Mass will be sung in St. Patrick's, Monday, at 8 a.m. The pious faithful will follow his remains to pious, faithful will follow his remains to ast resting place and will say a few pious, ers for the repose of his soul. May he rest prav ρeace.

The "London Gossip" column of the Bir mingham Daily Times give the following selec-tion in the marriage line from Australia:-"The recent marriage at St. Mary's Church, St. Kilda, of the Hon. Charles Horatio Nelson, second son of the Earl Nelson, and Miss Petty, daughter of a well known Melbourne butcher, was, of course, quite the social' event in the Victoria metropolis. One of the results of increased facilities of travel is that the young aristocratic 'globe-trotter' frequently brings 'home' an unex-pected wife. At one time American belies had virtual monopoly of these marriages, but now quite a goodly number of fair. Australians have formed alliances with the scions of British aris tocracy. In many of these cases, too, the for tunate young lady is not in what would be called

the best society."

The Hon. C. H. Nelson was educated at Radley college, and joined the Catholic Church in 1879, having been previously a very high Ritualist. His younger brother, the Hon. Thomas Horatio Nelson (late of Keble College, Oxford), is preparing for the Catholic priest-bad. Viscount Trafalgary having no hair the which took place at the consistory, which he hood. Viscount Trafalgar having no heir, the gravely says did not last but a few hours, Hon. C. H. Nelson, a Roman Catholic is heir and in which Cardinal Gibbons was listened to presumptive to the Earldom.