

TO IRISHMEN ABROAD.

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

A Comprehensive Document that Should be Read and Pondered Over by all Home Rulers.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:—We address you on the national cause of Ireland at an auspicious time. The position of our demand for justice has been advanced, by the power of the people, another stage, decisive, and all but final. The prospect now before us is full of cheer, and should inspire us all to renewed and redoubled effort, for it shows us a sure way to victory. As the result of a general election, in which the supreme question was Home Rule, the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, after six years' incessant debate upon the case, and six years' experience of a government hostile to Home Rule and devoted to Coercion, have overthrown that government, and established in its stead an administration founded upon the principle that satisfaction must be given to the just demand of Ireland, and given without loss of time. The new Government has already afforded good earnest of its purpose by breaking up and casting away the whole machinery of coercion. This rejection of coercive law is in itself a surety for Home Rule. The Imperial House of Commons, for ninety years the citadel of misgovernment, has been turned into a stronghold of the Irish cause. Upon the infamous crime of the so-called Legislative Union a judgment of condemnation, conclusive and irrevocable, has been pronounced by the supreme authority. Nothing remains but to put that judgment into effect. The future is with our country, and her fortunes will depend upon the energy and wisdom of her sons.

Returned in the late elections to act as the National party, bound to our constituencies and to each other by the pledge of discipline and united action under all conditions, charged with the heavy responsibilities attaching to guardianship of the Home Rule cause, we confidently appeal to you for continuance of your patriotic sympathy and support. What you have done for Ireland, from the time of the origin of the Land League down to the present moment, will be gratefully borne in mind long after the victory has been won, and the memory will redound to our lasting honor. Our struggle for freedom has been arduous and protracted; the odds against us seemed overwhelming, and even after hope had been justified, and great progress had been made, the issue remained uncertain. Opposed by host of enemies, unscrupulous, resolute, with unlimited resources, Ireland, weak, suffering and impoverished, never could have won her way, never could have maintained her effort, without the inspiration of your sympathy, and the strength derived from the generous help you gave her. Your best reward is in the knowledge that you have saved from exile the remnant of our race, and preserved the nationality of Ireland.

How much has been accomplished through your never-failing co-operation with these last few years! The feudal powers of Irish landlordism—the powers of unchecked exaction, of arbitrary eviction, the supremacy of the landlord's individual will, the cause for ages of unimaginable misery, of indescribable wrong to the helpless people of Ireland, have been shattered and destroyed for ever. The dual ownership of Irish land is no longer defended even by the landlord's party. The two essential principles of the Land League have become the law of the land. No party now denies that the transfer to the Irish tenants of their landlords' legal property in the soil is requisite for the general good. Means for effecting this transfer have been found, and can be developed as required. The question of constituting the tenants of Ireland the sole owners of their holdings is now simply a question of time. The length of time will be settled, not by the will of the landlords, who so lately were all-powerful, but by the wish of the tenants, who were merely the serfs of the landlords when the party undertook, only twelve years since, the historic task of agrarian emancipation.

In a period still more brief the national claim of Ireland to self-government has made unprecedented progress. Our people, the great mass of whom were excluded from the elective franchise, had

to rely on a Parliamentary movement to make good their claim, and this movement had to advance in a hostile Parliament opposed by class interests the most powerful, by deep rooted prejudice, by cruel coercive laws, by the concentrated force of a great empire. The misrule of Ireland was seven centuries old. The "Union" had endured for three generations. Such firmly settled systems of political wrongs are not easily overturned by moral force and constitutional effort. All the greater may justly by your pride and ours in the fact that the evil work of seven centuries in Ireland has been undone in seven years. We stood alone seven years ago in the Imperial Parliament, with enemies on every side. Then came the adoption of Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone, and now his defeat has been turned into victory; his plea for justice, once rejected, stands solemnly affirmed by the people; he has authority to give force to his desire; he has power to make justice law; and his government, by restoring the constitution, and by preparing for the rescue of the victims of landlordism, have given the best proof in their power of their desire and determination that Ireland shall henceforth be governed according to the will of her people.

Fellow-countrymen, there is another just cause for satisfaction, in which you have the right to share. It is known to you that the late government obtained power by false pretences, and by falsehood tried to justify their crimes in Ireland against liberty and life. During the period of their insolent and shameless tyranny—mean, cruel, and unscrupulous beyond all precedent, at least in modern times—you felt your country's sufferings as if they were your own. The sufferings due to coercion are now ended; that tyranny is no more; and you share our satisfaction in the knowledge that Ireland struck the blow. We executed the sentence of capital punishment upon the oppressors of our country. The party whose so-called Irish policy was Coercion, and that alone, have been coerced in their turn, have been coerced by Irishmen, have been compelled by the Irish vote to forfeit office and to surrender power. Their chosen weapon has been turned against themselves, and used upon them in the way most likely to be felt, and most likely not to be forgotten.

Turning to the future, we wish to inform you of the Parliamentary prospects of the Home Rule question, and the policy of our party thereupon. The Government, through their leaders, are pledged to promote, and use all their strength to pass a bill satisfactory to the Irish people, and to ourselves, their representatives. We are convinced of the sincerity of their purpose, not only because of the course pursued by the Liberal party since the adoption of the principle of Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone, but also because it is manifest that a settlement, in order to be permanent, must give satisfaction to the Irish people in general. From this it follows that the interest of England, as well as of Ireland, the interest of the Empire at large, the interest, in particular, of the Liberal party itself, all demand such a settlement of the Home Rule question as Ireland can cordially accept, and that legislative industry applied to any other proposal would simply be labor wasted. We confidently expect a satisfactory bill. In due time we shall carefully ascertain the opinion of the people of Ireland, and neither as representatives engaged in the discharge of a trust nor as reasonable men who value proposed legislation according to our estimate of its probable effects, could we accept as a settlement of Home Rule any measure not acceptable to the people of Ireland, on whose behalf alone we act, and solely for whose good we labor.

Assuming as we do the bill to be satisfactory, the next question arising is, whether diligence and energy will be applied to pass it into law. To this question we have, as we judge, a sufficient answer. The Liberal party, through their leader, both before their accession to office and since, have most explicitly confirmed their previous undertakings that Home Rule should be the first and most urgent article of their legislative programme, and should continue to hold that place till the requisite legislation has been accomplished. We are entitled to expect that the bill will be the foremost measure of the ensuing session. We do not forget the declaration of the late leader of the House of Commons that, no matter what the provisions of the Home Rule Bill might be, the Lords would certainly reject it. But

we also bear in mind the warning clearly given by the present Prime Minister that if the Lords reject a measure so long considered by the country, and so deliberately adopted, they will do so at the peril of their Chamber. To suppose that the House of Lords, existing by popular sufferance, will venture to offer an obstinate resistance to the will of the people, would be to imagine something contrary to invariable experience, as recorded in British Parliamentary history, and something opposed to common sense itself. But if the Lords, in despite of experience, and in contempt of common sense, so far obstruct the Home Rule Bill as to delay the passage of other measures imperatively required by the British people, they can be effectually dealt with, and, if necessary, in such a manner as would not only enforce the instant passing of Home Rule, but would probably put an end to hereditary obstruction. Therefore, so far from hearing with any disquiet threats or boasts of "what the Lords will do," we feel the most perfect confidence that, whatever the Lords may do, our cause must win, and that the day of its full success is drawing near.

In the meantime, fellow-countrymen, we need your help. We need it, not less than in former years, but more, to maintain the political movement in a state of efficient action, for strain and pressure are increasing, and will increase, as the final stage of the struggle is approached. We need your help most urgently to save the evicted tenants, till the Paris fund, as we hope it will be, is made available for their use, or until the commission of inquiry now announced by the Government leads to Parliamentary intervention. These homeless families have forfeited all; they have suffered much; they rely upon public faith to enable them still to uphold their claim for justice. We undertook the guardianship of these victims of oppression when they were abandoned to despair. Thus far we have succeeded in providing them with the necessaries of life, and so have baffled the policy of the Tory Government and the malice of the class that labored and conspired for their destruction. But difficult and anxious is our task, as by one fact you can judge. When the general election came upon us, involving as it did the fortune and the fate of Ireland, and the needs of the evicted tenants had exhausted our resources, and we entered upon the momentous conflict with an empty purse. Our opponents were not crippled by want of funds. Such a struggle would have proved fatally unequal, and had it not been for help received at the critical moment from Irishmen in America and in Australia, it might have been impossible to avert a disaster which could not afterwards be retrieved, and which you and all friends of Irish liberty would bitterly have deplored.

In the name of our country, for the safety of her cause, we, its constituted guardians, its responsible agents, discharge an imperative duty in making this appeal to you. We believe, we have every cause to believe, that it is our last appeal. By the course of events we are justified in the confident expectation that when Ireland next addresses her sons beyond the ocean the voice of her Parliament will be heard celebrating the victory we now ask you to promote, and offering testimony to all time of your faithful part in recovering her plundered freedom. Signed on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary party.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

IN MEMORIAM.

A PASSING TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BROTHER MAURICE.

Dead! Yes, and he is gone  
He, who was once my teacher,  
And who to the world was yet unknown,  
Save a few friends here and there.  
He was my father's friend and mine,  
And I mourn his loss as tho' I had  
Lost a brother, nay, a father, Oh, how sad!  
I must then say with all, "It was his time."

So kind was Brother Maurice, that his death,  
Has caused to friends and foes a heart-felt grief.  
As that dear one now lies in peace, beneath  
That grave, whither high and low paths  
Must lead,  
Let us, comrades, in holy respect for him,  
Pray God to give a place in heaven to him,  
Who was a true follower of La Salle,  
In habit, in humility, in all.  
ANON.  
Ex-Student of Mount St. Louis Institute.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.

A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head of 14 years standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HERBERT OLIFTON, 8 Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London S.E., England.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

There is renewed talk as to the probability of Columbus being canonized.

Steps are being taken to form a Catholic party in Portugal on the model of the Centre party in Germany.

The colored Catholics of St. Paul, Minn., are to erect a frame church on Aurora avenue, in that city, cost \$4,000.

Father Jones, S. J., an Irishman, has been elected one of the assistants to the new General of the Society of Jesus.

Mgr. Salotti is reported to be making his headquarters during his stay in this country at the Catholic University.

Archbishop Vaughan will head the pilgrimage of British Catholics to Rome. The pilgrimage is headed by the Duke of Norfolk.

The Trappist Mission in Natal has now seven hundred Zulu children in its schools, and has instructed and baptized some 1,500 Kaffirs.

Edward Randall Knowles, of Worcester, who recently left the Church and joined the old Catholic sect, has announced his submission to the faith and return to the true fold.

M. Rodrigues, the Catholic president of Costa Rica, in Central America, since the 8th of May, 1890, has resolved to establish religious education in all the public schools in his government.

At the last ordinary meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites at the Vatican the question of the beatification and canonization of the Venerable Charles de Blois, Duke of Brittany, was considered.

Sister Gozaga of the hospital of Chambery, France, has received the silver medal of the first class for her devotion to the sick. It was presented by President Carnot in person.

Pere Martin, the newly-elected General of the Jesuits, said Mass on Monday morning, Oct. 10th, at Montmartre, Paris, in the small chapel where Ignatius Loyola and his companions founded the order.

Bishop Burke, of Cheyenne, takes the right view of anti-Catholic mountebank preachers. He recently said: "Remember, Judas hanged himself, and these mercenary will do the same if you give them rope."

Bishop Zardetti, of St. Cloud, Minn., had a long audience at the Vatican and was authorized by the Pope to select a number of Italian priests to accompany him to the United States and assist him in the work of his diocese.

Rev. James F. Hourigan, Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Binghamton, N.Y., died at the pastoral residence there on Sunday morning, 3rd, of pneumonia. He had reached the age of seventy-eight years, forty-five of which he had spent in Binghamton.

A number of Catholic missionaries are about to be sent to Liberia, at the request of the president of the black republic. Although this fringe of territory on the gulf of Guinea has not more than two millions of inhabitants, its influence extends over twenty millions.

In Nazareth, the care of the entire Catholic population is in the hands of the Benedictines, and all the holy spots there recorded are in their charge. The population of Nazareth, which is entirely Catholic, reaches nearly 2,000.

The Abbe Platon may be regarded as one of the inventors of the tricycle, for forty-five years ago he used a vehicle moved by pedals which he had made himself. He died recently at the age of 70, at Saint-Maurice-l'Exil, near Vienne, Isere, France.

At the call of Archbishop Corrigan, over 500 priests of the New York archdiocese will assemble in St. Patrick's Cathedral on November 23, in order to take part in the proceedings of the Seventh Diocesan Synod. This will be far the largest body of priests that ever assembled in the United States at a Diocesan Synod.

M. l'Abbe Brugidou, director-general of the movement for the erection of the memorial church of St. Joachim in honor of the Pope's episcopal jubilee, is in Paris. Up to this Monsignor Tonietti, Bishop of Massa-Carrara, has sent about fifty tons of magnificent blocks of marble for the building.

The Catholic sailors of the English fleet at Genoa, Italy, assembled at Mass on shore in that city on a recent Sunday, and by request of the archbishop, an Irish Benedictine, Father Lonergan, preached to them. The Italians, who think all English are Protestants, were surprised to see two hundred Englishmen marching to Mass.

"The address of Archbishop Corrigan was a most comprehensive and appreciative consideration of the character of Columbus, not only as a scientific man and an explorer, but also as a Christian and a man. Nothing said or done during the ceremonies commanded closer attention or drew such hearty applause as the discourse of the Archbishop."—N. Y. Sun.

Take away the Catholic press and misrepresentations of the Church would increase from Maine to California. Some Catholics who are now faithful would fall away from the faith, and some Protestants who are on the road to conversion would live and die in error. The Catholic press is like the secular arm of the Church. It is of inestimable value. It ought to be well supported.

The celebration of Father Garin's jubilee on Sunday, 13th, drew a notable ecclesiastical gathering to St. Joseph's Church, Lowell, of which the venerable jubilarian is superior. Many eminent members of his order were present to testify their esteem for the worthy Oblate, who has been so long identified with the Catholic interests of the Spindle city, all of whose people united in wishing him the compliments of his sacerdotal jubilee.

A Dangerous Cold.

Dear Sirs,—My little girl last winter had a very bad cold which almost resulted in congestion of the lungs. After doctoring with her for three months without success I tried Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, and two bottles of it cured her. She is now strong and healthy. MRS. SAMUEL MULHOLLAND, Hamilton, Ont.

The Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Oct. 27, issued a writ of execution against Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., in the libel action of Bolton vs. O'Brien.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Have your Visiting Cards done at The True Witness Office.