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HARRINGTON FOR

Stand by the Principles of Parnell.

THE REDNOND FORWARD MOVE-MENT AND ITS AIMS

Declared to be an Attempt to Suppress the National League.

The Cause of Ireland a Nation -Some Spirited Remarks on Party Factions

Another stage in the sad conflict which is being waged in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party has been reached. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., whom it will be remembered withdrew from the recent conference of the Redmond section of the Party, held in Dublin, some few weeks ago, has issued a public appeal, calling on his fellow-countrymen to stand by the principles of Parnell, and d'claring that the new organization recently entered into by Mr. Redmond and his friends is only calculated to disc edit and cast aside these principles.

We give the circular in full, which appeared in a recent issue of the United Irelan 1:-

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—It is now close upon fifteen years since the Irish National League was established by Charles Stewart Parnell, at a public Convention in the Antient Concert Rooms. Surrounded by men who had borne the brunt of the Land League struggle, who had faced eviction, dragooning, and imprirights, he gave to the country a new that which the Government pressed. To the new organization thus established by the free voice of the people he and his colleagues again devoted that energy, fearlessness, and enthu-siasm which in a few brief years had crippled landlord tyranny in Ireland and extorted the Land Act of '31 from a hostile British Parliament. The Irish National League was met at the very

threshold of its existence with FROCLAMATIONS, COERCION, PROSECUTIONS, and the other machinery with which we are made familiar in the suppression of popular liberty in this country. Since then five successive Governments, backed by the resources of Dublin Castle, have tried their strength against it in vain. It grew and flourished in the midst of coercion and proclamations, until, by the exercise of both courage and caution, it became the most powerful political organization which any country in the world could boast of. For the Irish farmer it obtained the Land Acts of '87 and '91, as well as generous reductions in rent every year upon thousands of estates, even where the rents had been fixed by legal tribunals. The tenants who had been evicted in the struggle received from it generous support. the encouraging sympathy of their fellow countrymen, and the assurance that none of their neighhours would consent to take the farms from which they had been driven forth. The General Election of 1885, following immediately on the extension of the franchise, found the country so well organized that every constituency in three of the provinces and a clear majority of the fourth returned a Nationalist repre sentative to Parliament. The spirit which the organization called forth in Ireland was imitated in every land where our people had found a home, until the Irish race all the world over were united as one man in pushing forward the claim of their country to National Self-Government. To break down the organization of the National League seemed to be the only hope which the Unionist Party had of stemming the progress Home Rule was making in the constituencies of Great

Britain, and EVERY DEVICE THAT MALICE AND HATRED could invent was employed to weaken or discredit the organization. But out of every such ordeal it came unscathed, and you who remember the prolonged in

A Public Appeal to Irishmen to held during the whole National struggle the amended constitution of the Irish National League was put forward by him, clause after clause, for discussion and amendment, and formally approved of. In commending it to the Irish people on the occasion, he used these memorable words:

"We shall have in that organization all the earnestness and courage of the country—of men who believe in the future of the Irish nation—of all those who believe in the right of Ireland's representatives and the Irish people to independence and to independent judgment. That organization, as this convention shows, will constitute an everwhelming and conquering body which, though it may not win to day, will live until it does win."

That is the organization which a small assemblage of gentlemen, gathered in the Oak Room of the Mansion House a few days ago, took upon themselves to suppress without consultation with the country, and without any reference to the men on whose shoulders fell the chief burden of maintaining it during the long period of the struggle.

NOT ONLY ARE THE BURNING WORDS with which Parnell commended it to his fellow-countrymen forgotten, but his policy is openly discredited and his organization cast aside. Deeply as it pains me to raise my voice in protest against a course so foolishly and so hastily entered upon by the majority of my colleagues, I deem it my duty, nevertheless, to warn you against the invasion of all popular and constitutional rights involved in the course that has been taken. Popular political organizations are not made that leaders may put them on and take them off like gloves. One better acquainted, you will hardly acof their chief uses is to keep leaders up cuse m of being the perpetrator of "a to the duties they have undertaken to discharge; and the Irish people would prove themselves utterly unit for the exercise of those great rights they are struggling for if they tamely allowed any political leaders, however worthy or however tried, to suppress or change the on the contrary, one of the freest, most popular organization without first con sulting the voice of the nation. The right of any man or body of men to start a new political organization I do not for a moment call in ques-tion—much as I deplore the frequency with which such experiments have been soment in the assertion of popular tried upon the Irish people. But when rights, he gave to the country a new gentlemen who have been delegated policy and a new programme to replace with no authority, and who have had no pportunities of consulting the people take upon themselves to suppress the National organization, then, in my judgment, such a decision, to use a memor able phrase, "goes forth without authority and comes back without respect." To the officers and members of the

National League branches throughout the country I

APPEAL TO STAND FIRMLY BY PARNELL'S PRINCIPLES

and Parnell's organization. Offer no factious opposition to anyone who may be disposed to try the new organization, but work up and reorganize your own. Now is not the time to limit or narrow the boundary lines of the popular organization, in Ireland. Slowly, perhaps, but surely, the mind of the country is realizing the frightful mistakes that have been committed in the recent past. Men are learning to concern themselves more deeply with the future of their country and its cause than with the incidents which led to disruption and severance of the National forces. The noble policy of union and combination upon lines of independence and self-respect is gaining in popularity every day. By encouraging and fostering that spirit you may rely upon one who knew Parnell well that you are pursuing the policy which he would pursue if he were amongst us to day. Vengeance or reprisals on any section of his fellow-countrymen he would never commit himself to. The strength of his great movement was gathered from the solid combination which he effected of the Irish race, not alone in Ireland but all over the world. Be it your duty at this

SUPREME CRISIS IN YOUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY

to profit by the lesson he taught and to imitate his example in patriotism. Instead of abandoning the organization which he established, and which with his leadership brought the Irish cause almost to the very pinnacle of success. almost to the very pinnacle of success. take immediate steps to strengthen and solidify it. Open your doors to all the old colleagues and comrades who fought side by side with you in the heroic struggle of the recent past. The same issues are still before the country, and the same combination of forces in Irish politics can carry them to final triumph. The position of the evicted tenants, amnesty to our imprisoned fellow-countrymen, justice and the fruits of his labor to the Irish farmer, the encouragement and quiry of the Times Special Commission | development of industry in our country, will not judge highly of the services and, above all, the future of our National which it rendered to the National cause. cause, speak eloquently to us of the success. Miss E. Watson, president of When the fatal division of November, vital necessity for hearty co-operation 1890, came, and the Irish ranks were upon the old lines. Avoid recriminasevered and broken, one of the first tions and frui less discussions of the duties of the Irish leader was to safe past. Turn your talents and your enguard the organization which had so ergies to combine the people as Parnell proudly borne the banner to the very combined them; to push to the front not threshold of victory. In July '91, at one the cause of this party or that party,

of Ireland a Nation. With such a policy you will win for yourself and your cause the respect of your opponents, the hearty support of the masses of Irishmen at home, and the proud admiration of the men of your race in every land and in every clime.

THE DUBLIN "NATION" ANSWERED.

MR. C. B. DEVLIN ARRIVES IN IRE-LAND.

His Reply to the Criticism of Irish Papers in Regard to the Condi ion of

Affairs in Manitoba.

Mr. Charles R. Devlin, ex-M P., and recently appointed emigration agent to Ireland, has arrived in Dublin. He has written the following letter to the Nation in regard to his mission, and promises to answer fully the accusations made against Canada:—

To the Editor of the Nation.

Dublin, May 1st, 1897.—Sir-No time has been lost by you in denouncing my mission and creating in regard to Canada a most unfavourable impression. You have given a warning note to the clergy and to the people of Ireland; it is your right, and I do not propose disputing it. But perhaps when I shall have had an opportunity of explaining my mission, your language will not be so severe, your assertions less sweeping, your information more accurate as to the conditions prevailing in Canada. Let me say at once that my mission is not a secret one. It is not my intention or part of my mission to go from door to door "deluding intending emigrants." I fear not the closest scrutiny in regard to everything connected with my work, or with the country whose representative in Ireland I have the honour to he. I will be most happy to receive you in my office, and I am sure when we become monstrous scheme, &c." I may mention that, in all faircess to Canada, I will answer shortly the accusations made in your paper of this date, and if I sail in making good my boast that Canadaon the contrary, one of the freest, most fertile lands in the world, my mission will be at an end. With my best wishes, believe me, yours faithfully. C. R. DEVLIN.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

Division No. 1 Aucient Order of Hib r. nians-First Social Meeting a

The Ladies' Auxiliary Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held their first annual dramatic and literary entertainment last evening, in St. l'atrick's hall, Alexander street. Mr. George Clarke, County president, presided. Long before eight o'clock the hall was crowded to the doors and standing room was at a premium.

After the opening remarks by County President Clarke, Miss Kathleen Bren nan played a selection of Irish airs on the piano. The honors of the evening were divided between little Miss May Logan and Master Willie Polan; both baby performers received ovations and enthusiastic encores. Miss Ethel Mc-Dermott, a little maid of Erin, sang 'The Lass from the County Mayo" in a very acceptable manner.

The Independent Choir and the following ladies and gentlemen assisted: Messrs. J. McDonnell, J. S. McCarrey, M. Corcoran, Mines Bros., N. Murphy, Lawrence C. O'Brien, J. D. Cotter and L. Parizeau. Miss Rubenstein, Miss Annie Egan. Little Miss Kathleen Logan recited "Erin's Flag" in a manner which brought down the house.

The address, by that good friend of the Auxiliary, Rev. Father McCal en S.S., of St. Patrick's, was listened to with rapt attention. In eloquent words he outlined the aims and objects of the Association, dwelling earnestly on the good the society could accomplish, and concluded his eloquent and witty address by an earnest appeal to Irish Catholic women to help and encourage the good work by becoming members of the

Auxiliary.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. Lecturer was moved by Dr. Guerin in his well known happy style, and was ably seconded by Mr. M. Sharkey, of St. Pat-

rick's T. A. & B. Society. A pleasant feature of the evening was the rendering on the Irish bagpipes, by one of Erin's lamous bards.

The presentation of a one act farce, 'The Limerick Boy," by the dramatic section of the Young Irishmen's L. & B.

A., was very much appreciated. The hall and stage were beautifully decorated in the Irish national colors and reflect great credit on the taste and skill of Mrs. C. O'Brien, an earnest and enthusiastic member of the Auxiliary.

Too much praise cannot be given Miss F. J Traynor, secretary of the organization, for the able manner in which she worked to make the entertainment a the Literary Committee, assisted by Misses Mack and Smith, also deserve special mention.

To Miss S. Sutherland, the official head a large share of the credit for the splen- | ied and excellent collection. did triumph achieved by the organizaof the most representative conventions this leader or that leader, but the cause tion at its initial social gathering.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Of the Diocese of Nashvile, Tenn.

Their Exhibit at the Interstate Exhibiffon-Twenty Establishments Represented and Occupying 1750 Square feet of Space.-A Splendid Display

From Nashville American.

After the Directors of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition had issued their invitation to the world to prepare for an interstate and national Exposition, Rt. Rev. Bishop T. S. Byrne, D.D. of Nashville, sent out an order to all Catholic institutions of the diocese to prepare an educational exhibit. The reverend clergy and the teaching orders displayed much zeal and energy, with the result of an attractive and meritorious collection of normal, school and art work from twenty Catholic Educational institutions of the diocese.

A diocese board was organized with Very Rev. P. J. Gleason, chairman; Rev. B. Morris, secretary and treasurer, and Brother Maurelian, of the Christian Brothers' College of Memphis, manager. The exhibits are located in the Eluca

tional Building, where about 1 750 square feet of thor space was allotted. On this a series of booths was erected according to plans furnished by A. A. Chighiz la, architect, of Memphis. The booths are very attractive and worthy of the cause

for which they were constructed. The Christian Brothers' College, of Memphis, presents an exhibit of solid school work from all its departments. Much of the work is enhanced by illustrations bearing upon the branches. Ray mond Manogue's Prize Essay, "Why Tennessee needs a new Constitution." and Bernhardt's (a former student of the college) "Prize Tennessee Centennial March," are here found on exhibition. Work in English and American litera-ture, essays, analytical geometry and calculas, surveying, political economy, evidence of religion and all the other ranches are to be found in the excel ently written volumes of class work. Nor have the Latin and Greek authors, nor bookkeeping, typewriting, etc. been forgotten. Excellent crayon and mechanical drawings contribute to beautify the alcove. Some rare books, a mosaic from Rome, a set of imitation precious stones, and valuable autographs will likewise interest the visitor.

St. Cecilia and St. Bernard Academies, of Nashville, and St. Agnes Academy, of very meritorious exhibits. St. Bernard Academy displays a large and beautiful pastel portrait of Bishop Byrne, besides other normal work in painting, crayon drawings and artistic penwork; also hand-painted china, embroide y, lace and fancy needlework. The class work includes some very excellent charts in astronomy and physics. The written work in Christian doctrine, Latin, srithmetic, bookkeeping, maps, drawings, etc., is all very good and will bear critic-

al inspection. The interior of the St. Cecilia booth is very beautifully decorates and the ar rangement is quite artistic. There will be found very superior work in wax and paper flowers, shell work, fish scale work, hand-painted china, embroidery, lace work, knitting, etc. There are some very good oil paintings, pastels and crayon work, as also classwork through all the grades. That from the advanced pupils is especially deserving of notice and worthy of the reputation of this in-

stitution. St. Agnes, of Memphis. has an exceedingly large and attractive exhibit. A portrait in oil of Archbishop Grace, the founder of the academy, is the centre of the art collection. The oil paintings, crayon and pastel work are all worthy of attention. The Album of Kindergarten is about as complete and as beautiful as can be devised. There are likewise specimens of block, clay and mossic work and charts of nature work. The needle work, embroidery. firescreens, relief maps, hand-painted china, etc., are all calculated to excite favorable comment. Several albums of music are also very artistically prepared. The written work of St. Agnes Academy, with its beautiful illustrations, is fully up to the standard. Viterature, mathematics and the natural sciences are all thoroughly treated. Original poems by a Sister of the academy on the Tennessee Centennial and other subjects are of great interest.

The parochial schools of Nashville make a grand showing. The Cathedral school, Assumption school, St. Joseph's school, St. Patrick's school and St. Colomba's school are all represented by complete collections of well written, neaf classwork of their pupils through all the grades.

The Cathedral, St. Joseph's and St Patrick's schools also present beautiful collections of needlework, embroidery, maps, relief work, and drawings. A set of embroidered vestments from the Sisters of Mercy of St. Patrick's school and beautiful large silk map of Tennessee, a historical map and a map of the ocean currents from St. Joseph's school deserves special mention. Of the parochial schools of Nashville St Joseph's school has the most extensive exhibit, while the Cathedral school also makes an exof the Ladies' Auxiliary, is certainly due traordinary showing with its large, var-

from the Assumption School, exhibit good, wherever it may be found.

very artistic needlework, embroidery, lace, wax and hair work and also a beautiful statue of St Th rese-all ormal work of the sisters. The classwork, drawings, pastels, music, etc., from the pupils, are indeed very creditable alike

to the teachers and children. *St. Mary's Orphanage, of Nashville, displays a richly embroidered quilt, valued at \$100, t e work of the sisters. The pupils' work is shown in written exercises, needle, kindergarten, and clay work, as also a model of the orphan asylum with furniture all made by the

The parochial schools of Memphis are not wanting in magnificent displays St. Bridget's St. Joseph's, St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Schools have very excellent written and illustrated work, from all the grades of their schools. They have likewise much needlework and embroid ery, of which St. Parrick's and St. Mary's Schools have the richest and largest col-

From St. Patrick's School there are some remarkable charts in American and English literature, the President of the United States, bookkeeping, geometry, etc. The relief maps and maps of natural history are also deserving of notice. The albums of music and of the Pollard synthetic system are very interesting. The landy work of St. Mary's School attracts much attention. The cross, fruit, flowers and confectionerys are all made of wax. The embroid-ered suits, hand painted altar lace handpainted Easter eggs, etc. are worthy of all praise. The botam cal specimeus are perfectly preserved and well arranged.

The Good Shepherd Convent, of Mem phis exhibits a child's soit of handmade Spanish bace valued at \$100 There also are exquisite specimens of embroidery, hand-painted parchment and celluloid cards. Against Dei scapulate and pincushions, which delight the ar-

Pollard's synthetic charts, from St Joseph's School, and the album of bo anical specimens, clay work and natural history charts, from St. Bridget's, are special featur s. St. Peter's Orphanage, of Memphis, is the surprise of all in the extent, variety and excellence of its exhibit. Besides a large amount of excellent written and illustrated classwork relief work, beautiful maps, and superior kindergarten work, it displays a large quantity of needlework and embroidery. sailk embroidered quilt, suits of clothes for boys and girls, charts of shorthand and typewriting and other features, which would require description in a ppecial article.

Notre Dame Academy of Lourdes, from Chattanooga, does itself honor in its display of an elaborate literary chart, a pen map of Tennessee, with portraits of all the Governors, besides a number of maps of natural history and charts. The kinmired. Its large collection of classwork is very thorough, and elicits much favor able comment.

St. Mary's School, of Jackson, exhibits relief map of Tenneasce, ten feet long by three feet wide. It has a portrait of General Jackson. For accuracy in detail and finish it is doubtful whether any thing better will be found in the Expos ition. The classwork, crayon drawings, etc, from the school, are very or ditable

St. Mary's School, of Clarksville, con tributes four volumes of written work St. Mary's School, of Kooxville, exhibits a collection of maps, drawings and copybooks of class work.

The Catholic educational exhibit is indeed very meritorious and attractive. The decorations, the United States flags, etc., all contribute their share in beautifying the exhibit. People who ay have any doubt as to the efficiency of Catholic schools need but to inspect the school work which is here placed before the world and judge it for themselves.

Bishop Byrne, the Catholic clergy and Catholic teachers deserve well of Tennessee for their patriotism in aiding to make the Tennessee Centennial Exposition a success. They have done their full share in this display, and they must surely feel gratified and encouraged by the success which has attended their efforts. Brother Maurelian expresses himself well satisfied and declares the exhibit fully up to the standard. In fact, he says his expectations have been sur-

passed. Of Director General Lewis, Chief of Aflairs Dadley, Secretary Currey, Mr. Blodgett, Messrs. Bruce. Brooks and other officials, Brother Mauerlian speaks very kindly and affectionately and asserts that his treatment and that of the interests in his hands has been most courteous and attentive.

He requests mention to be made of his grateful acknowledgments to the Tennessee Centennial officials for their kindness and courtesy.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON

To Rec iv \$150,000 from the Estate of Mr. O'Bri n of New Orleans.

A dispatch from Baltimore says-It is stated here that the Catholic University at Washington has received a legacy of \$150,000 from the (state of Mr. O Brien

of New Orleans. The money will be used to endow three chairs to be selected by the authorities of the university.

True ornament is the expression of The Sisters of the Precious Blood, the beautiful, the representation of the

CUBA'S SAD CONDITION.

Famine and Disease Said to be Prevalent in Many Districts.

The War Still in Progress-The Terrible Plight of the Diseased-Stricken Inhabitants-Without the Aid of Medical Assistance

The correspondent of the New York-Sun at Havana, in referring to the sad condition of affairs in Cuba, says :-

The Spanish gunboat Diego Velazonez entered on Wednesday morning the Bay of Cientuegos carrying twenty-four families of pacific s from the province of Sinta Clara. The families were found near the shore, starving and were sent to the outposts at Cienfuegos with the other famine stricken non-combatants by orders of Gen. Weyler. At Pozo Lunar, in Santa Clara province, the Spanish battation of Zarageza found seventy four families starving in huts Instead of giving them any relief, the Spaniards treated them brutally. Women, old men and children were brought to a place near the Spanish fort. and obliged to stay there, within sight of the guard, without shelter or food. At Guines, in Havana province, several Spanish physicians were detailed to inspect the place and report on the sanitary measures that should be taken to check the smallpox. They were so much impressed by the situation that, even atthe risk of being persecuted, they presented a few days ago to the Sanitary Department of the town a report denouncing the carelessness of the Spanish authorities. In the suburbs of the town they found persons ill of smallpox, without any medical assistance and medicines, and crowded into small buts. They found a father and two children, the children dying of the disease and the father of hunger. The reservoir which provides drinking water for the town was terribly polluted. More than a footof decaying organic matter costs the bottom. The physicians found in an nespital 48 sick in 43 beds. Three of the beds had two sick persons each, and in another one three persons were lying, one having been dead more than five

NO PHYSICANS WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

In the square La Villa, inside of the town, there were 200 huts of pacificos, gathered in by the Spanish columns. In ach but there were at least two persons ill of smallpox. In each of several four or five sick men and women were found. The people had no money, even for coffins for their dead. For fifty cents, paid to the cemetery goard, a family might secure an old coffin in which a body might be sent out for burisl. Later the coffin would be returned for further

After this report was presented, the Sanitary Department ordered that a new hospital be erected immediately. But the sick who were ransferred to that new building were abandoned there, and after thirty-six hours, without any assistance, the majority died of hunger. At Et Limonar, near Matanzas, the Spanish guerrillas, in attempting to reconnoitre the neighboring hills, tell into an ambush prepared by the insurgents. Forty out of the 100 guerillas were killed. The rest fled to the town of Limonar. There they avenged themselves on the unarmed and starving pacificos, attacking them with machetes and killing women and children. Sixty pacificor were killed. In Santa Clara province FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DIED OF HUNGER

last week. The American Consulate is surrounded by men apying on those who bring in news about the situation. A conference was held with influential persons about Mr. Calhoun's visit and the measures that could be taken by the American Government in behalf of the American victims of the famine. The general opinion is that Mr. Calhoun will find the situation worse than has been reported, though the Spanish authorities will make all possible efforts to thwart his investigations. The famine is but a consequence of the devastation of the country by General Weyler and of his barbarous warfare upon non-combatants, whom he has obliged to crowd the towns without giving them means of subsistence. Weyler and Spain are the only authors of these horrors. A sensible man nere, a Spaniard by birth, said yes-

" It the United States would like to do something for their citizens and for humanity here the first step to take is to remove the cause." And pointing to the Spanish flag waving over Morro Castle, he added, "There is the cause."

The war is going on as usual. The Spanish forces under Col. Alfan, on their way from Corral Nuevo to Canasi. Matanzas province, heard the firing of Spaniards and insurgents in conflict at Vista Hermosa. Alfau turned off to help the Spaniards. His vanguard, led by Lieut. Guardia, fell into a trap, and was destroyed by the Cubans, Guardiahimself being killed. The battalion retired in haste, leaving more than eighty

killed on the field. Near Cobre, Santiago de Cubar province, the Spanish forces of Buenavista were routed by the insurgents under Carlos Garcia, son of Gen. Calixto Garcia. They left on the field twelver killed and fifteen wounded."

On and after the first of June we will charge regular line rates for publishing resolutions of conditiones and notices of meetings of societies.