

MY RELATIONS WITH PARNELL AFTER THE SPLIT.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in the "IRISH PEOPLE."

My personal relations with Parnell never ceased to be friendly. The great split which for a time broke up the Irish National Party, kept Parnell and myself much asunder during the short remaining term of his life, but there was no quarrel between him and me—I mean no personal quarrel—and when we met we met still as friends.

We had several opportunities of meeting, for there were many matters of business connected with the Party which had still to be arranged with confidence between us, and these involved several quiet talks. There were two or three distinct funds belonging to the Irish people—that is to say, to the Irish people at home and abroad—for which Parnell and I and one or two others were joint trustees, and the disposal and arrangement of which needed frequent consultation. Parnell was generally in good spirits when we met on these occasions, and he talked freely and pleasantly over the details of the business for which we had met, and we often digressed into general talk, and he made shrewd and characteristic remarks about passing political events and about some of the men concerned in them.

One day I remember we had to go into the city together to see the manager of a bank, and arrange with him about some of the accounts entrusted to us. The House of Commons was then sitting, and we had both of us to attend the house that evening. We drove in a hansom cab, and as we were approaching Westminster Palace, it suddenly occurred to Parnell's mind that a good many people would be greatly astonished and bewildered to find us

DRIVING UP TOGETHER

in a hansom cab, and alighting at Westminster Hall, and passing up the Members' entrance together, just as if there never had been such a thing as a split in the Irish National Party.

The idea greatly amused Parnell, and he was in one of those moods of quiet observant humor which were not uncommon with him and when they came were always delightful to his companions. He positively lingered a little on getting out of the cab and before we passed up the Members' entrance, as if to give curious bystanders an opportunity of observing that we two had driven up together in friendly companionship.

"Did you observe that policeman," he said to me as we entered. "He could hardly contain his surprise; I really thought he was going to ask us how we came to be on such good terms again so soon."

We mounted the flight of stairs together, and made our way into the Members' lobby, and among groups already assembled there, one of the first friends we encountered was William O'Brien. Parnell instantly got into talk with him, and told O'Brien in pleasant and animated tones about the interest and the curiosity which he felt sure would be excited by the appearance of Justin McCarthy and himself driving into Dalkey Yard together. William O'Brien entered into the spirit of the joke, and professed himself a sharer in

PUBLIC AMAZEMENT.

In all our arrangements concerning the business affairs of the Party, Parnell showed himself thoroughly reasonable and good humored. He always seemed willing to agree to a fair settlement. We had many differences of opinion, as was but natural, over this or that arrangement, and sometimes I had to say that I could not agree to this or that suggested compromise without consulting some of my colleagues, but this seemed quite always to understand, and even when most inclined to hold persistently to his own views he was willing to listen to argument and to allow time for further consideration.

As the time went on, and the intervals during which we did not meet became longer, and Parnell threw himself more and more into the work of agitation in Ireland, I could not help observing each time that we met again how his face was becoming thinner and paler, his manner more nervous, and that a certain physical irritability was growing on him. I call it a physical irritability, because it did not appear to affect his ordinary demeanor or his manner of transacting business. He was just as quiet and good-tempered as usual in his conversation with me, but it appeared to me that he was wearing himself out with over-work, that he was taxing at once his mental and bodily strength, too much, and I told him so more

than once. He took my remarks in the most friendly spirit, and assured me that he was not working more than he could avoid, and that he was taking all possible care of himself.

When speaking of the good temper with which our discussions were conducted I should say perhaps, as I do not want to claim for him or for myself any extraordinary sturdiness of mood, that our only discussions were over matters of detail and had nothing to do with any question of Party organization. On the great differences which had divided the Party we never

SPOKE A SINGLE WORD.

There seemed to be from the first a common understanding between us that the whole subject was never to come up in our discussion. We had come to no agreement of the kind; it simply appeared to be assumed between us as a matter of course, and as a necessary part of our business.

Parnell told me nothing of his projected movements in Ireland, nor did I ask him and question on the subject; but on two or three occasions he related to me some odd or amusing incident which had come under his notice during his campaigning, just as any one might have told of something that had happened to him on a journey; but nothing was ever said by him which brought into question any of the subjects on which he and I were compelled to have opposing opinions.

At the same time it must be said that we had to meet more than once under conditions which might have seemed likely to lead to ill-humor, on the one side or the other. Parnell in his speeches throughout Ireland frequently made severe attacks on some of those who had withdrawn from his leadership. When he felt inclined to denounce an opponent he had a decided gift of expressive denunciation, and he employed his gift pretty freely against several of the Party to which I belonged.

I dare say I came in for some disparaging allusions myself. All his speeches were fully reported in the Irish papers, and the spicy passages were carefully reproduced in most of the London journals. On the other hand, some of those who acted with me were not sparing in their denunciations of Parnell, and in one or two instances the style of the attacks on him went beyond anything which most of us

COULD HAVE APPROVED.

These attacks too, it is almost needless to say, were faithfully rendered in most of the papers. Therefore it so happened that Parnell and I met more than once just at the time when the papers were full of these flowers of controversy. But Parnell never said a word about them to me nor did I ever say a word to him. He assumed, I have no doubt, that I could make allowance for the conditions under which he was carrying on his struggle, and that I was not likely to take offence at every extravagance uttered during the passion of so bitter a controversy. I felt sure that he could make the same allowance for me, and so the quiet of our consultations was not disturbed by anything going on in the world around us.

I mention all this chiefly in order to do justice to the spirit in which Parnell conducted his part of our negotiations. On my side there was no particular merit. Nature had endowed me with a temper not easily stirred up to excitement, and I had been in the woods a good deal longer than Parnell, and I had been accustomed to the atmosphere of political agitation since my childhood, and I could not claim any praise for not attaching too much importance to every angry word spoken on either side during so fevered a controversy.

But Parnell was in many ways a sensitive man, with a highly-strung temperament, and just at that time his whole future seemed to be at stake on the issue of the struggle that was going on. I could well have made allowance for any occasional break down in the genial tone of our conversation if any such had occurred, but he was always just the same, quiet, business like and friendly. Our dealings were much like those that might have gone on between partners in some company when the junior partner finds that he cannot work with the predominant partner any longer and a dissolution becomes inevitable, but the two are still

ABLE TO MEET TOGETHER.

and wind up the business in a fair and friendly spirit. An interval came during which I saw nothing of Parnell, and heard

nothing from him. I was spending some days in Yorkshire, at the country seat of an English friend, and I received there one day, forwarded from my home in London, a telegram from Parnell. The telegram came from Ireland, and expressed an urgent desire to see me in town on as early a day as possible next week. I wired an answer suggesting a day, and received another telegram from Parnell accepting the suggestion, and telling me that he would call at my home in London at a late hour of

the day named. Many of my meetings with Parnell, both before and after the events that led to the split, were arranged for hours of the night when out talks were not likely to be interrupted by a call from the ordinary visitor.

I brought my holiday to a close not over-willingly, for London is dreary in September, but I knew that Parnell would not have sought a meeting without good reason for it.

I shall tell of the meeting in my concluding article.

OUR CHRISTMAS BOX.

As there is a great variety of Christmas boxes, each according to the taste, or whim of the one selecting the gift, so there are many ways of making a box, after happy during the festive season. Of course the principal, and most acceptable, means of presenting a genuine Christmas box to your own organ, is to pay the year's subscription. But, while we do not care to mar the pleasures of the approaching holiday feelings by undue insistence upon this point, we wish to point out to our readers another method of doing us a like favor. Glance over our advertising columns—especially those containing new Christmas advertisements, and note the names of the various firms that appeal for public support. You will find almost every trade represented. When comes the time to make your holiday purchases, kindly give our advertisers your first call; and, in so doing, please mention the name of the "True Witness." It is but just that we should thus call attention to our advertising friends. They encourage us by taking space in our columns, and by giving us a fair share—and, in some cases, all—of the patronage at their disposal. In return we cannot do less than give our readers to understand to them a full share of the patronage which during the season now at hand, must go some place. We have always and in all things, sought to deal out even handed justice, and it is only in accord with that programme that we solicit for our patrons the custom of all our friends, and all the friends of the sacred cause which we support. Every dollar spent with one of our advertisers is worth a good deal to us. It enhances the value of our paper, presents a most broad-minded view of the Irish people, enable us to continue our splendid mission, and prove to the world that gratitude is not an unknown quantity amongst us.

There is no need of any further elaboration of the theme. The advertiser gives us his announcement—and pay for its insertion; the customer reads the advertisement, and just goes to that special place for what he may require; the advertiser learns from the other's lips, how he came to be there, and he replies that the "True Witness" is able to meet and surmount all obstacles, and to give good results as far as the advertiser is concerned. Not wishing to disturb the harmony existing between us and the half of Montreal's advertising public, we will leave the theme for the serious contemplation of all who would like to see us succeed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On December 5, President McKinley, delivered his message to the fifty-sixth United States Congress. It is always of interest to our people to know—at least one the larger lines—the trend of American politics. We can generally glean from the President's expressions the drift of American policy for the coming year. Since we are such close neighbors and our interests are so closely allied, we can judge better of our own public career, and its prospects, when we have a clear idea of the spirit and action of the American Government. As was to be expected the President made a feeling reference to the death of Vice-President Hobart.

The question of the condition of the American treasury does not awaken any particular interest in our people, nor do we need to examine closely the detailed expressions on the standard of money, the treasurer's power, and trusts. But there are other subjects treated in the message, which either come home directly, to us, or serve as lessons for our careful study.

In speaking of the present banking act, and its advisable changes, the President said:

"The President finds that under the rapid development in the industries of the country the national banking act is not a sufficient avenue through which needful addition to the circulation can from time to time be made. He therefore asks Congress to take up this matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made as will render the acts of service in the particulars referred to more responsive to the peoples' needs. He urges that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000."

Without wishing to criticise, much less to boast, we might well say that if the President had advised Congress to study carefully the Canadian Banking system, he would be doing a very beneficial deed. It is evident that, on this continent, and possibly in the whole world there exists not a better banking system than in Canada. While it may be open to slight alterations, as events crowd upon each other, still it stands as a whole, like the solid foundation of an imperishable national edifice.

In regard to the Alaskan Boundary question—which affects us more closely than all the others—we feel that all we need do is to reproduce the remarks of Mr. McKinley. He said:

"In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of

an executive agreement a Joint Alaskan Commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the great lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, for wrecking and salvage.

Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement, as to the meaning of articles 3 and 1 of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two Governments.

The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarcations in the region about the head of Lynn Canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two Governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary. "Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbors, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain."

These are very general terms, and they convey very little beyond what the Canadian public already knows. Still it is significant to note that the President asserts the existence of pleasant relations between the United States and Canada. The details of these questions, in as far as they affect us, belong to the domain of active politics, and we, therefore, can have no comment to make.

THE THREE STAGES.

For the early stage, Scott's Emulsion is a cure; for the second stage, it cures many; and for the last stages of consumption it soothes the cough and prolongs the life.

After a cold drive a teaspoonful of Pain-killer mixed with a glass of hot water and sugar will be found a better stimulant than whiskey. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-killer, Perry-Davis', 25 cents and 50 cents.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

(From the Files of the "True Witness," Year 1877.)

On Thursday, April 19th, the Irish Catholic pilgrims will leave Montreal for Rome. They are to start at 3 p.m., and will be met on their arrival in New York by deputations from the leading Catholics of that city.

We rejoice to learn that the Shamrock Lacrosse Team is determined to try its luck for the championship this year. They come from a race of athletes and the many years they held the championship prove that they were not degenerate sons of the land they come from. The Irishmen of Montreal should be proud of their countrymen, whose emblem is the "immortal leaf."

What about the proposed Union of the various Irish societies in Montreal? If we are to become a power in this city it can only be done by standing shoulder to shoulder. Time will come when it will be necessary for the Irish people to put forth all their strength, and that can only be done by union—May 9.

The semi-annual meeting of the Emerald Snowshoe Club, was held on April 6. The membership roll shows that 127 members are in good standing.

The election of Mr. Edward Murphy as president of the City and District Savings Bank, May 9, did not surprise the citizens of Montreal. Mr. Murphy has been a director for 16 years. We rejoice at the advancement of our co-religionist and our countryman.

Died at the Mother House, Gay Street, on Wednesday, March 28, Catherine Forbes, aged 73 years and 11 months. We make the announcement with deep regret. Who has not heard of Sister Forbes—who did not esteem her? She was Superioress of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum for 23 years.

It is expected that the Windsor Hotel will be opened on Dominion Day.

Mayor Beaudry has offered the amount of his yearly salary to the city in view of the general policy of retrenchment.

Retrenchment is to be practised by the new city council, as taxes are likely to be lessened. A property assessed at \$35,000 was recently sold for \$18,000; another valued at \$22,000 was sold at \$14,000. An Alberman also proposes a reduction in the salary of every corporation official.

Mission at St. Patrick's and St. Ann's, this week, March 13. In the former we find that there were during the mission 3,088 men communicated, 4,550 women do; 100 converts confirmed; 73 women do; 17 converts in St. Ann's we find the results are as signally satisfactory. There were 3,260 men communicated; 3,740 women do; 331 confirmations; 35 converts.

Besides these there were 500 people took the pledge at St. Patrick's and about an equal number at St. Ann's.

St. Patrick's Day. Ten thousand Irishmen and women turn out to honor the day. Father Martin Callaghan preaches the sermon, and the inspiring eloquence of the young divine moved men's hearts with emotions of pleasure and joy. It was for God and Ireland.

Mr. F. B. McNamee, acting president of St. Patrick's Society, occupied the chair at the concert in the evening which was held in the Mechanic's Hall. He read the following telegrams:

Ottawa, March 17. S. Cross, St. Patrick's Society.

The Irishmen of Ottawa reciprocate your friendly greeting; Home rule for Ireland, they wish to see accomplished, and hope for a united Irish people in this our adopted country.

W. H. WALLER, Soc. St. P. L. Association.

Quebec, March 17. S. Cross, St. Patrick's Society.

In the name of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, I cordially reciprocate your greetings and felicitations.

ROBT. H. McGEHEE, President.

Kingston, March 17th. S. Cross, St. Patrick's Society.

The Irishmen of Kingston cordially reciprocate the fraternal salutation of their brethren of Montreal, and hope the day is not far distant when the wondrous of legislative freedom shall beam over old Ireland.

T. H. McGUIRE, Pres. St. Patrick's Society.

Sometimes we have to travel far in order to learn things that belong

to our own country. An Irish paper, publishes a New York despatch to the following effect:

"A sensation has been created in religious circles by the decision reported to have been come to by the authorities of one of the principal Baptist churches here. The conduct of some of the members of the congregation on week days has not been such as to earn the approval of the pastor, who announces that a series of magic lantern pictures will be shown at the church on Sunday night revealing various members of his flock entering saloons and doing other wrong deeds during the week. The church, it is said, has employed a snapshot photographer, who has been working for a month past shadowing suspected backsliders for the purpose of making them known as they really are. The pastor promises this magic lantern entertainment will be presented each Sunday as long as may be necessary. Dalziel."

ONE IRELAND ENOUGH.

Coming from a British statesman, a member of the House of Lords, who—though a Catholic—is jealous of the prestige of his country, the remark that "one Ireland was quite enough," has a grim and serious meaning. We quote the Liverpool Catholic Times:

"The Marquis of Ripon speaking at Bolton on Tuesday night tendered a tribute of sympathy to Lord Salisbury in his bereavement, and referring to the inadequate preparations for war said he believed the Government had been deceived by those who told them, that if they were only firm President Kruger would in the end give in. In the final settlement they should hold Lord Salisbury was one of equality among the European nations. There were those who wanted the supremacy of one race, but one Ireland was quite enough (laughter and cheers)."

Possibly this is the severest blow that the Imperialism of Great Britain could receive. In fine words the Marquis of Ripon opens up the history of three, and even more centuries of England's domineering over Ireland.

A very pretty custom obtains among certain classes by which the newly married pair starts a savings bank for the child yet to be. Every day a penny or a dime, as the case may be, is dropped into the bank

to swell the fund, and this practice is kept up until the child is old enough to save for itself.

The parents have the right theory but how rarely they carry it to its broadest application. Every mother is performing laying up for her child what money cannot influence—impunity or misery. The nervous mother will have a nervous child. The irritable and fearful mother cannot have a happy and cheerful child. In mind and body the child will reflect the mother's condition.

The best preparation for motherhood is made by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its perfect control over the sensitive feminine organism gives a natural influence over the mind. It banishes anxiety and fear. It does away with the misery of morning sickness. It gives vitality and elasticity to the organs peculiarly feminine, and makes the trial of motherhood a "little easy and brief." It makes healthy mothers, capable of nursing and nourishing the babes they bring into the world. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Accept no substitute.

Mrs. Axel Kjer, of Gordonville, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., writes: "When I look at my little boy I feel it my duty to write to you. Perhaps some one will see my testimony and be led to use your 'Favorite Prescription' and be blessed in the same way. This child and the only one who came to maturity; the others having died from lack of nourishment—so the doctor said. It was not sickly in any way and this time I just thought I would try your 'Prescription.' I took nine bottles and to my surprise it carried me through, and gave me a fine little boy as ever was. Weighed ten and one-half pounds. He is now five months old, has never been sick a day, and is so strong that everybody who sees him wonders at him. He is so playful and holds himself up so well. I would like to see this in print for so many have asked me. Do you think these are the testimonials of the people, or has Dr. Pierce just made them up and printed them?"

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