

# Wit and Eloquence in Many Speeches.

(Continued from Page 5.)

prudent, and confine yourself to that future of which we shall not be witnesses, it is easier to go beyond the mark and you are not compelled to be altogether accurate. Prudence may not be one of my natural qualities, but I will make no prophecies, and speak of the duty of the hour as far as we are all concerned as Canadians, with memories of the past, we must take those recollections as lessons to guide our steps to the future, if we wish Canada to be worthy of the great races from which it has sprung.

No nation has given us more for the foundation of our country than has the Irish race. I do not say that from a sense of diplomacy or even gratitude. We have heard from many eloquent lips to-night, the story of what Ireland has done and given to the world. The Irish race has given to Canada and the whole world two examples which I think have been most useful to the development of Christian humanity. One is of that constant attachment to national identity throughout centuries of persecution. That is past, but with regard to the past, present and the future, your race has received one of the greatest gifts that can be given to any race or man, the spirit of idealism connected with the strong power of practical living, which you have carried into all lands, to prove that a race may have its soul in the upper regions and still be useful in every sphere of life for practical living (applause).

### THE FLAME OF IDEALISM.

You have brought to Canada and are helping to keep on this soil of America, in this twentieth century, a practical spirit of industrial development and enterprise together with a flame of idealism of literary minds and artistic ideas which is not only useful for the development of human genius on this continent, but is necessary for the development of national spirit in any part of the world. It is not surprising that when your forefathers reached this land imbued with such ideals, that you should have been met with the open minds and open arms of the French people, and found them ready to receive you as brothers. And, finding here that liberty for which you fought upon your own soil, you became not only standard bearers of that idealism, but the most stalwart defenders of those British liberties for which you fought in the Old Country and for which we fought in this country, and for which we have fought together in past struggles, and for the preservation of which, I hope we shall always be united.

Therefore, I hope it will be always present with your leaders as with ours, that there should be between the Irish and French-Canadians a special link of attachment to unite them, not against other nations in Canada, but on the contrary in a spirit of amity born under similar circumstances and a spirit of special sympathy as we have passed through the same ordeals and are therefore in a better position to realize and love that liberty and constitution we enjoy now. And because we upon this land of Canada are a great witness to this truth, that if domination is bad in any country and under any rule, the law of freedom is good to make rebel races the most loyal and devoted races of any land (applause).

### THE CENTURY OF CANADA.

It has been said that the nineteenth century was that of the United States, and that the twentieth century was that of Canada. I will make a comparison from another point of view, and say that if that wonderful event which took from the British Empire one of its brightest possessions, if the secession of the United States from the British Empire forced the rulers of Great Britain to adopt a new colonial regime, and to understand that liberty was not a special preserve for the people of England and Scotland, but was equally dear to us, it is true to say that the attachment of Canada, of the Irish and French-Canadians, to the British regime, with the expansion of the same regime of liberty to the British possessions all over the Empire, proves that it is the only system under which the people can freely gather.

So I can say, without endeavoring to offer a solution of imperial problems, to which Mr. Borden has referred, I can give utterance to the feelings and sentiments of the vast majority of Canadians of all nationalities, that if the British Empire is going to become an example to the future generations of what can be done with such a motley gathering of people, it will only be if the full measure of self-government, which we have with so much trouble conquered, remain untouched, through the solution of the various problems of government we may have to solve in the future.

### PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

But what of the future, whatever may become of that nation which as a nation under the same system of government was born but yesterday—because what is forty years in the history of a nation—whatever may be the political, national and social history of Canada and the rest of the Empire, whatever may be our relations with the United States, our future will depend absolutely and mathematically upon the accomplishment of our present duty. And I claim our present duty is to develop amongst the various races that people this country, first among the pioneer races that have planted the seed of the political institutions we enjoy to-day, and have given to

the Canadian people a social character unique, one by common attachment to the same flag and institutions, but varied on account of the different nationalities and education we have preserved, a common appreciation of each other's necessities. That is a question which seems to give anxiety to many for the future. Many amongst us, English or French speaking, without desiring to trample upon the rights of any race in this country, believe it would be more advantageous for the unity of Canada if we were only one people, not only politically, but one people, speaking the same language, brought up in the same schools, and with the same intellectual and historical opinions. I claim that one of the strongest characteristics of the Canadian people, the characteristic which may perhaps make of us one of the examples to the world, would be on the contrary that we should prove to the world that in this free land of Canada, under the British flag we have Canadianized, it is possible to be one people, united upon the same attachment to the land and system of government, but free to be attached to their own language and their own national and religious traditions (applause).

I neither belong to the school that offers us the development of the United States, as the natural example of the development of a new country, nor to that jingo school which points to the defects of the United States, and in pharisaic way offers our civilization as a contrast to it. With Mr. Borden I believe that we have brought to Canada and believe we have traits of our own we should keep, and so far as the development of this country is concerned, I do not believe it is advantageous to the development of the people of Canada to mould the minds and hearts and character of this country into one single shape. I believe in the old British principle of individual liberty in the formation of the citizen, and this Canada will be a great nation, because united upon attachment to our common institutions, we shall have gathered upon this northern half of the continent the mental traditions of one of the greatest races of modern humanity. Alongside of British traditions of attachment to the past and development of natural resources of the fiscal domain, and alongside the touch of the Irish mind, we must keep alive that tradition of intellectual brightness of the French civilization, which was the first to penetrate the virgin forests of America. We should keep alive not only the remembrance of the past, but by thought for the future generations, that intellectual French tradition, remembering that to-day we should remain united upon everything common, and separate upon everything particular to each race, providing so that in our educational institutions and everywhere where the mind and heart of the young man is formed, we shall imbue everything proper for his own race and at the same time everything common to all British citizens. (Loud applause.)

### HON. CHARLES MURPHY.

"Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. E. McG. Quirk, and responded to by the Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State. Mr. Murphy spoke of his friendship with and admiration for the president of St. Patrick's Society. He complimented the society upon the warmth of the celebration. He then gave a resume of a dinner given in 1835 when Irishmen of Montreal were guests and their French-Canadian citizens were the hosts.

Whatever may have been the motives that actuated the gentleman who tendered that dinner to your forefathers in this city, commented Mr. Murphy, the mention of the names of the subscribers' list and the names of those who spoke on that occasion will doubtless suggest to you that you are but returning a compliment and helping to perpetuate an old and admirable custom in having your friends of other creeds and nationalities present at these annual dinners. In case there may be a desire on the part of your members to secure a copy of the list of subscribers to that memorable dinner of 74 years ago, I may say that the original is preserved in the Chateau de Ramezay and that it is not by any means the least interesting of the many interesting things that are stored in that famous old building.

### TO MARK THE GRAVES.

There is another matter that may interest you for the reason that it also is designed to promote the growth of national unity in Canada and I may therefore properly allude to it in the presence of such an audience, as I have now the privilege of addressing. As you all know, during the famine years in Ireland many thousand emigrants who came to Canada were stricken with ship-fever and died. The majority of the victims were buried at Grosse Isle, and their graves have remained unmarked by stone or monument to the present day. It is now proposed to atone for this neglect, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians has undertaken to erect a monument at their own expense as a work of patriotic duty. The Dominion Government, I am pleased to be able to inform you, will make a free grant of a site, and the monument will be erected next summer. It will stand on a height known as Telegraph Hill, facing the St. Lawrence, and will be in full view of the river. Primarily that monument will commemorate the heroism of those who left their na-

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tive land rather than abjure that which they prized more dearly than life itself. In the next place, it will commemorate the kindness of the French-Canadians who ministered to our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen, and who, when the end had come, not only laid them tenderly in their graves, but adopted their little ones and cared for them as if these Irish orphans were their own children. But that monument, sir, will serve another and more important purpose. We are told that the statue of Liberty standing in majestic watch and ward over New York harbor was designed to impress the incoming stranger that he is arriving in a land of freedom. At best, sir, that statue is an abstract symbol whose import is grasped by very few individuals among the teeming thousands who enter New York harbor for the first time. Not so with the Celtic Cross that is to surmount Telegraph Hill in the St. Lawrence. As the incoming stranger sails up that noble and historic river his gaze will rest on that monument and no sooner will he hear its story than his mind will receive an indelible impression that this is not only a land of freedom, but that it is also a land of brotherly love—a land where the races live in harmony, and where each vies with the other in promoting the great work of national unity.

Ald James McKenna, acting Mayor of Montreal, replied for the corporation, and following him came the representatives of the various national societies, all of whom referred in most sympathetic terms to the society whose guests they were. It was at an advanced hour when the gathering dispersed, but before the dinner broke up Hon. Mr. Dowling arose and proposed the health of Mr. W. P. Kearney. This was drunk most enthusiastically. Mr. Kearney thanked the members who had been so kind to him, he thanked the guests for their attendance, and paid high tribute to the work of the officers and the dinner committee.

### THE GUESTS.

Among the guests were: Judge Victor J. Dowling, of the New York State Supreme Court; G. J. Doherty, M.P.; Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State; R. L. Borden, M.P.; M. Fitzgibbon, Judge Guerin, Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals; C. R. G. Johnson (representing St. George's Society); R. Gardner (representing St. Andrew's Society); Rev. Father McShane, W. E. Davis, Jos. Jenkins (representing St. David's Society); Rev. Arthur French, H. J. Kavanagh, K.C., J. P. Murphy, New York; J. W. Percival (president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society); Mr. Justice Curran, Henri Bourassa, M.L.A., J. C. Beauchamp (president of St. Jean Baptiste Society); Lieut.-Col. D. W. Lockery (Caledonian Society); Ald. James McKenna, representing the Mayor of Montreal; Rev. Father Alex. A. McConnel, S.J., rector of Loyola College; Rev. Father I. Kavanagh, S.J.; D. McDonald, Rev. Thos. W. O'Reilly, Rev. Father John Donnelly, Rev. Father F. Elliott and Rev. Father James Killoran.

### THE COMMITTEES.

The following committees completed the arrangements for the affair:  
Dinner Committee—Messrs. J. Cyrille Walsh, Walter Kennerly, John Birmingham, Joseph O'Brien, John Fallon, Gerald Egan, T. M. Tansley, W. J. Crowe, Thos. C. Birmingham, Reception Committee—Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. Ed. Guerin, F. E. Devlin, W. E. Doran, J. P. Kavanagh, Hon. C. J. Doherty, M.P., Hon. J. J. Guerin, E. J. C. Kennedy, F. J. Curran and M. Fitzgibbon.

The musical programme was arranged by Mr. Thomas Wright and was well worthy of the occasion.  
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## Entertainments

### YOUNG IRISHMEN AT THE PRINCESS.

A full house greeted the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association dramatic section on the opening of their play, "Rosaleen," an Irish drama in five acts, at the Princess Theatre on St. Patrick's night. The president of the Association, Mr. P. T. Golden, in his opening remarks, thanks the friends of the Association for attending in such large

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numbers, and said that it gave him great pleasure to know that while they were favored with such a splendid audience, their sister societies were enjoying a like success. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Golden said: "While our Association has successfully performed its appropriate functions in the celebration of the National festival, and in the many other ways in which the opportunity has presented itself, our other organizations have remarkably improved in protecting and developing our general interests and individual welfare, and if the trend of popular prestige has occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is certain that the ultimate object of our people is to strengthen all our existing societies and to elevate them to prosperity."

"It is gratifying to feel that the sentiments which were warm in the hearts of the past generation predominate in the present, and that the work of the Irish Party in the British House of Commons is watched with as much interest by the people of to-day as in former years."

The play itself was one of the most successful ever produced by the Young Irishmen. The cast was perfect, and although produced for the first time, and before such a large and critical audience, not a hitch occurred throughout the performance, and everything went with such smoothness as to show the great attention that must have been given in rehearsal. Mrs. George Arless, as Mary Carroll, sustained the burden of a trying part with her well known ability, while Miss Hanna O'Brien made a charming Rosaleen and gives promise of developing into a finished actress. Little Miss Avra Arless was very sweet in her portrayal of the child, Rosaleen, in the second act, and her self-possession was wonderful. Miss Tina White as Nora O'Sullivan, Mr. R. J. Love as Teddy Creagan, and Mr. Richard Kelly as Michael Creagan, sustained the comedy roles in a manner to give satisfaction to all, while Mr. A. F. Kartiz was good as Larry Ryan, a hunchback. Mr. T. J. Morphy made an excellent impression as Squire Arden, while Mr. M. J. Power, in the tharkless role of the villain, Gerald McShane, left nothing to be desired. In fact the whole cast excelled themselves, and the applause

they received was well merited. The musical programme was of the standard usual with the Young Irishmen, and the audience enjoyed it to the full.

It was announced that the Association intend to reproduce "Rosaleen" in the Monument National on Easter Monday night, in aid of Father Thomas Hefferman's new parish of St. Thomas Aquinas, and the opinion has been expressed that, large as the theatre is, it will not be able to accommodate those who wish to witness the production.

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LORANGER & PRUD'HOMME, Attorneys.  
Montreal, Feb. 8rd, 1909.

**NOTICE.**  
We do hereby give notice, on behalf of Messrs Charles Chaput, Fuguhar Robertson, S. D. Vallieres and Victor Morin, all citizens of Montreal, that they will present a bill at the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to ask that the charter of the City of Montreal shall be amended:  
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