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SIR JOHN.

MONTREAL'S RECEPTION TO THE VETERAN PREMIER.

A Big Turn-out—The Torchlight Procession—The City's Address and Speeches—Sir John at the Mock Parliament—The Principal Events of Last Monday Night.

The Conservatives of Montreal have every reason to feel gratified with the success of the demonstration on Monday. Immense crowds lined the streets and there was a very large number of men in procession, but for popular spontaneous ovation, as a straight party paper says it was, there was rather a lack of enthusiasm from the public. However, this may mean very little, as Canadians are not over demonstrative except, perhaps, when the songs of a banquet are ringing in their ears. At the Bonaventure depot the throng was great and most of the prominent citizens of the city were congregated to welcome the hero of the hour. The private car of Mr. Hickson was occupied by the Premier and Lady Macdonald, and directly the train stopped, Mayor Beaudry, Mr. G. A. Drummond, and Mrs. Drummond, Madame Caron, Madame Rivard, and a number of gentlemen entered and greeted Sir John, the ladies presenting Lady Macdonald with beautiful bouquets. A moment later the Premier appeared on the car platform and bowed his acknowledgments. The procession was immediately put in motion and the carriages in waiting were entered. Passing up St. James street the procession viewed from Victoria Square looked like a perfect sea of fire, and colored lights added greatly to the general effect. At this square, at Place d'Armes, at Champ de Mars, and at Dominion Square, there were grand displays of fireworks and illuminated devices. The crush was frightful going up St. James street, and at the Bank of Montreal and other leading banks there were special guards of watchmen and police. Almost the best display of fireworks was made at Dominion Square. When the procession reached this point it was met by a discharge of over one hundred rockets of the largest kind and a number of bombshells of various sizes, beside candle batteries, flights of miniature rockets, chain lights, with long chains of beautiful colored stars and fire balloons with colored attachment. Then, as if to cap the climax, all at once there burst forth from the Ice Palace structure a flood of red light which cast a lurid glare over the heads of the spectators, and illumined the whole surrounding locality. This arose from a mammoth Bengal light placed on the top of the pile, one of the largest lights ever brought to the city, weighing no less than ten pounds, and furnished from the establishment of Mr. Hunt, the well known pyrotechnist, of Boston. The light gave a vivid illumination of the square for fully ten minutes and the scene was one that would have been hard to surpass in novelty and picturesqueness of effect. The drill hall was decorated and looked cheerful and bright, there being no less than eight electric lights. At the entrance to the hall and over the doorway was a beautiful evergreen grotto; and from the roof were long lines of bunting of all colors, intertwined with evergreen wreaths and banners. On the western side of the hall in the centre was erected the grand canopy, draped in crimson cloth, and containing seats for the distinguished visitors. In the centre were the arms of the city of Montreal on a background formed of the English and French flags, while above the canopy were the arms of the Dominion. On the masts supporting the canopy were the coats of arms of the various provinces and banners bearing the words "Welcome" and "Forty years in political life," while the Union Jack, the tricolor of France, and the Star-Spangled Banner were neatly intertwined at intervals. Running in front of the platform from end to end was a blue and crimson background, on which were inscribed in white letters, "Welcome—1815 to 1855—Sir John," and below two small banners bearing the words, "To Sir John." On arrival, the large building was immediately filled, and fully 10,000 persons had listened to the speeches. Sir John Macdonald was loudly cheered on coming forward to reply, and said:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, I cannot hope that my feeble voice will reach all this vast assemblage of the citizens of the city of Montreal, and Canada. I cannot hope that my few and feeble words can reach you all, but if my voice were strong as it is otherwise, if I could speak with the voice of a trumpet, I could not sufficiently thank you for all this magnificent demonstration, for this compliment to myself, for these hearty congratulations from this enormous assemblage. You must therefore, gentlemen, understand me when I say that my voice and my expressions will altogether fail in conveying to you the deep sentiments of gratitude that I feel. It is in my heart although it may not be in my expression. Here, gentlemen, in the city of Montreal, it is perhaps the most fitting place in Canada, if I have been of any service to my country, if I have deserved anything at the hands of the people of Canada, that I should receive this testimonial here on the anniversary of my birthday. Seventy years ago, gentlemen, I first began my natural life. I first saw the light of my political birth in the city of Montreal. Here I first entered parliament. Here I first took office as a Minister of the Crown. Here I made my maiden speech. I was surrounded years ago—40 years ago—by the people of Montreal when I first came here a young man to offer my services to my country, and it is a great and glorious crowning reward to me to be amongst the people who 40 years ago assembled around the first parliament that met in Montreal, and that I should meet not the same people, for many of them have gone to rest, but to meet some of them who still linger, their

sons and their grandsons coming here to tell me that I have not altogether lived in vain, that I have been of some service to my country, is the greatest compliment that could be paid to any man. It is a great comfort to me in my declining years—to the end of a long political life to be greeted with such an unexampled demonstration. Ah! gentlemen, no man is more cognizant of his many failings, no man is more aware than I am of the many errors that he has committed (cries of no, no) during my long political life, of his follies of commission and omission, but you, the people of Canada, have been generous spectators and observers of my course and you have forgiven those failings. You have condoned those faults because you believe that with all those faults I was earnestly and to the best of my judgment employing such abilities as God had given me for the good of my country. Let all other men who think of going into political life take courage from a meeting of this kind. They will feel that the man who honestly and to the best of his ability applies himself with a single heart and single mind to what he considers in the advancement of his country that his countrymen will generously judge of him. To such they will be "To his faults a little blind And to his virtues always kind." Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen,—What a different scene there is in Montreal to-day when I visit it, and the position of Montreal when I first entered parliament. It was then the chief city of Canada, it is true, but it was a mere village in comparison to what it is at the present time. I see everywhere signs that this city is developing. But great as Montreal is now, magnificent as it stands in its position, magnificent as it was when I first came here, I say that even now this grand city is only in its infancy. Gentlemen, I have promised my opponents—my political opponents—that I shall be in parliament and in the government ten years hence. I am generally supposed to be a man who carries out his promises, and ten years hence, when I come back to this city, I will have a greater demonstration and I will find a much more magnificent city than I find to-day. Gentlemen, prosperous as Montreal is, when I arrived this evening at the depot I turned round to a friend and said, "Montreal is all gone to blazes." Everywhere I saw the light of the torches flare; everywhere I heard the hallooing of the people of Montreal (cheers), was a noble sight—it was known to all the world—there was no dark lantern about it, for there was plenty of light in the demonstration, Gentlemen, all I can do is to thank you from the bottom of my heart for all your kindness. I can carry the remembrance of this meeting to my friends, and my children after me will speak of it, and my party—the whole Conservative party of the Dominion of Canada—will look with pride on this grand meeting—this grand reception given to their chief by the great city of Montreal. Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., said he was not going to allude to any great length to the career of Sir John Macdonald, as that had been enlarged on in the addresses at Toronto, not on the present occasion. In the right hand of the people of Montreal had met to honor they had a combination of talents which everyone admired. The people of Canada admired him for his wit, for his eloquence, his industry, and for his great statesmanship, which brought together the different peoples of various origins and different languages of this great country and made them brother Canadians, that great statesmanship which had brought us all Canadians together standing shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of the best interests of this great Canada of ours. Sir John had shown that he had studied the lives of the great men that have gone before him in the statesmanship of the Empire. He has shown that by ignoring his own personal interests, by always putting those of his countrymen first, by relieving us as he remained—although millions in his hands in the public service—a poor man that he is to-day. He has shown his great disinterestedness for the people of Canada and they loved him and admired him and venerated him. Sir John had shown his statesmanship by always seeking to bring about the best and the best men. He had never been jealous of any man, and he had always honored and sought the alliance of men who possessed talent and ability. Sir John's object had been to gather around him all men who were able to work for the advancement of Canada, and in this he had given a noble example to future statesmen. The speaker, on behalf of his friend, Mr. Gault, who represented Montreal West, wished Sir John welcome to Montreal. On behalf of his friend Judge Gosselin (who was unfortunately ill), the worthy representative of Montreal East, he said to Sir John:—Gentlemen, speaking on behalf of that race for which he had a right at all events to speak in the city of Montreal, he would not say *bienville*, he would not say welcome for the noble and generous heart of that people was too great, was too enthusiastic to permit its expression of welcome in a single word. In the name of the Irishmen of Montreal he would say to Sir John, *Cad Millie Fadhle*. The hon. gentleman was repeatedly and loudly cheered during his speech. Congratulatory speeches were also made by Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Mr. Thomas White, M. P., and the party then returned to their sleighs and witnessed the display of fireworks on the Champ de Mars, and the procession passed to the Windsor Hotel by way of Craig, St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.

ROUOUS ORANGEMEN COVER BEFORE A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

Quiet Again Restored—How the Redeemers' Late Narrowly Escaped Mob Violence. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 7.—The Redeemers' mission at Bay Roberts and left for St. John's to-day beneath triumphal arches and waving flags, accompanied by enthusiastic cheering from crowds of Roman Catholics. This ends the troubles for the present. Some of the fathers to-night scathingly denounced the action of the Orangemen. They say when the war-ship *Tenedos* and the St. John's police arrived the Orange arches and flags came down and they completed their mission at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzle of Gatling guns. Their progress from Bay Roberts to St. John's was an ordeal. St. John's, N.F., Jan. 9.—The excitement occasioned by the Orangemen at Bay Roberts has subsided, at least for the present. At a summons from the commander of the British war vessel *Tenedos*, which had been despatched to the scene of disorder by Governor Glover, the Orangemen pulled down the obnoxious arches and flags which they had suspended across the street near the Catholic Church, and the Redeemers' Fathers commenced and concluded their mission. The fathers arrived here by a Conception Bay train this afternoon. Along the line of route from Bay Roberts to St. John's the recently besieged priests were made recipients of the homage of the Catholic people. Triumphant arches had been erected in their honor, flags waved in every direction, and enthusiastic crowds cheered the priests as they pursued their journey. PERILOUS EXPERIENCE. This evening the *New York Herald* correspondent waited on the Redeemers, and from Fathers McGovern and De Lany the following account of their unpleasant experience in Bay Roberts was elicited:—"Having determined," said the Fathers, "to complete our mission, which was interrupted last month by the Orangemen of Bay Roberts, we left Holywood on Sunday morning early and arrived at Bay Roberts about ten o'clock. Here we had arranged to meet the Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, who was to celebrate pontifical mass and inaugurate the mission. By the time the bishop had arrived crowds began to assemble in the street, all dressed in their working clothes. Orange arches and festoons of flags were suspended across the street along which the Bishop and the Fathers had to pass to the Catholic Church. Threats against the priests were loudly and savagely uttered, and the intention was announced of throwing the missionaries over the embankment into the ocean. In the crowd drew a sheath knife and made a lunge at Father De Lany. REMOVED BY A MOB. The Orangemen now numbered about two thousand, collected from all the little neighboring villages into Bay Roberts. Many of them were armed with sticks. Bishop McDonald addressed us and said:—"Well, fathers, I cannot say much for you open the mission to-day with such surroundings. We are here surrounded by a menacing mob, who threaten our lives and our liberties, and we are not going to walk to the church under Orange arches or banners." "Neither shall we," was our instant reply to the Bishop. "We shall seek the protection of the United States government and the Stars and Stripes." He immediately sent for a telegraph operator who communicated with the American Consul at St. John's. Bishop McDonald telegraphed to Governor Glover, describing the situation and peremptorily demanding assistance and protection for his life. In response to Consul Mulvey, Governor Glover despatched the British war-ship *Tenedos*, and a large force of police came to our aid from St. John's on Monday morning. These men were not capable of dispersing the Orangemen, and did not till the arrival of the *Tenedos* was any sense of safety for us restored. MISERABLE WORK UNDER DIFFICULTIES. "Judge Bennett summoned some sixty Orangemen in the Queen's name to act as special constables, and only six responded to the call. When the Orange arches and trophies were removed, in company with Bishop McDonald we proceeded to the church, commenced and completed our mission, all the time guarded by the civil force. For a long time we considered our tenure of life a very precarious one. The savage brutality, cowardice and treachery displayed by the Bay Roberts Orangemen could not be paralleled by the worst exhibitions of cruelty and ferocity among the islanders of the Pacific. They, while numbering hundreds, directed their insults and threats against two missionary priests engaged in a work of peace and mercy among their own co-religionists. We make," added the missionaries, "a sworn statement to-morrow before the Consul of the United States."

FIGHT AMONG DYNAMITERS.

Captain Phelan Stabbed in Rossa's Office—Alleged Deliberate Assassination—The Victim's Anti-Mortem Statement—O'Donovan Rossa's Surprise—Phelan's History.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—"Captain" Thomas F. Phelan was stabbed, perhaps fatally, in O'Donovan Rossa's office in New York, and afterwards shot his assailant, one Richard Short. One belief is that Phelan had been giving away the secrets of the Fenian Brotherhood, and been induced to come to Rossa's office, where it was intended to kill him. The details are as follows:—At a late hour this afternoon several men rushed out of No. 12 Chambers street, in which building is located the office of O'Donovan Rossa and the *United Irishman*. In a few seconds afterward, a man covered with blood tottered down the stairs to the hallway and sank on the front stoop, while his blood covered the sidewalk in a stream. Most intense excitement at once took place and crowds flocked to the scene. Several police officers rushed up and seeing a few men making toward the city hall, followed them. One of them was captured and brought back to where the lying man was lying. A WOUNDED MAN'S REVENGE. "Is this the man who stabbed you?" asked the officer. "Yes, that is the man," said the bleeding man, "but, by heavens, if I'm going to die I'll die game, and there will be two of us." Before the bystanders could realize his intentions he drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession at the man standing before him. One of the balls took effect in the thigh of the would-be murderer. This still further increased the excitement and the neighborhood became wild with all sorts of rumors. The man who was stabbed proved to be "Captain" Thos. F. Phelan, of Kansas City, aged 49, and his assailant gave the name of Richard Short, of 861 Tenth avenue. Short, who is a butcher, denied all knowledge of the stabbing. He acted as one offended by his arrest. When asked HOW BLOOD CAME TO BE ON HIS HANDS he replied insolently, with a strong Irish accent:—"Sure, didn't I tell you I was a butcher; that's bloody work, you know." Phelan was taken to the hospital. He is stabbed in the neck and breast and several other places. Phelan arrived in the city only three hours before he was attacked. When he reached here he went to J. F. Kearney's house and the two went at once to O'Donovan's office. A few minutes after he entered the office he was attacked. A printer, who has a composing room on the same floor next to Rossa's office, said:—"While at my work I heard a noise in Rossa's office with the upsetting of a table, followed by loud angry words and curses. This continued for some seconds, when something heavy was thrown against the wall. A man cried out something that sounded like 'help.' The door was banged open and four men ran down stairs, each trying to push the other out of the way. Blood was trickling down the face of the last man." The printer could not say whether Rossa or Joyce were among the other men who hurriedly left Rossa's office. The police claim to have a LETTER FROM ROSSA to the wounded man telling him to come on to New York to his office, that he had important business for him to attend to, and it is said the intention to kill him has been premeditated for weeks for his giving away the secrets of the Fenian organization. Phelan was asked if he wanted a minister or priest. "No," he replied, "I don't want anybody. I don't believe in any religion. I am a follower of Bob Ingersoll." The news of the stabbing and shooting spread rapidly and inquiries were made on all sides as to who Phelan and Short were. THE WOUNDED MEN. Phelan appeared to be known to many men identified with several revolutionary movements. Rossa was condemned by a number of his compatriots for giving publication in his paper this week to an interview printed in the *Kansas City Journal* purported to be had with Phelan, giving a detailed account of the operations of the dynamiters in England. Threats were made against Rossa's life, and it was said that his immediate friends had determined to form a body guard to protect him. Short came to this country with the man who, in the summer of 1882, shot at Jim McInerney in Captain Ryan's bar-room in Chambers street. He is said to be a native of Cork, where he was one of the principal leaders of the movement directed by O'Donovan Rossa. Phelan said he was a native of Ireland. His clothing was cut in several places. Four stabs in the back were slight; two just below either shoulder were two inches deep; a second was in the right side of the neck; another penetrated the chest and each arm had received a thrust. The right arm was aimed severest at the shoulder. The patient showed great courage during the dressing of his wounds. Governor Murray came to the hospital to take the wounded man's autemortem statement. THE STABBED MAN'S STORY. Phelan said he would give a true story and proceeded:—"On last Sunday week an interview between myself and the head editor of the *Kansas City Journal* was published in the *Journal*. I afterwards received a letter from John F. Kearney asking me to come to this city. I telegraphed him that I would be here on January 8th. When I arrived to day I called on Kearney, and together we went to Rossa's office. Rossa was not in. A man named 'Recky Mountain' O'Brien came in while we were there. He shook hands with me in a friendly way and asked how I was. He then left and a man whose name I think is BARKER came in with a KNIFE in his hand. He immediately approached and struck at me about the chest. I was seated in a chair at the time and warded off the blow. He made more thrusts and stabbed me several

TORONTO LETTER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—TAX-EXEMPTIONS—SEPARATE SCHOOLS—POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

(From our own Correspondent.) TORONTO, Jan. 12.—The excitement of the municipal elections being over, those specially affected are investigating the cause which in many instances produced unexpected and surprising results. The return of Mr. Manning for mayor by a majority of 142, was undoubtedly achieved by the Conservative party, which had almost the undivided support of the liquor interest. Mr. Manning and his friends worked earnestly and systematically, in fact they determined to win and were well supplied with "the sinews of war," while Mr. Withrow depended on what he considered the people's gratitude for past services, his organization was defective and the result was a narrow defeat. The council elected is an improvement on that of 1883. The three most notorious jobbers, viz., Ald. Lebb, Mellechamp and Farley being left at home. Of the thirty-six aldermen only three are Catholics, and the only one holding a prominent position is Ald. Defoe, chairman of the executive committee, whom it is rumored will be a candidate for the mayoralty next year. It is high time that the Catholic people of this city aroused themselves to the necessity of taking a more active part in municipal affairs in which for years their influence has been insignificant, and altogether out of proportion to their numbers, much less so than any other municipality in the province. The result of this want of proper representation by Catholics is almost wholly excluded from civic positions. At present there are only Catholics in the police force occupying a small part of the rank of a private, and it is said that there is not a single Catholic in the fire brigade. This is a state of affairs which should be remedied without delay. SEPARATE SCHOOLS. For the 11 C. Separate School Board there was only a contest in St. James Ward, where Dr. Cassidy opposed the old incumbent, Mr. James Horwood. The former was elected by a vote of 100 to 75. The recent report of the secretary-treasurer of the Separate School Board shows that the board is financially embarrassed, and at present unable to meet its obligations. The secretary-treasurer gave it as his opinion that either of three things would have to be done, viz: reduce the salaries of the teachers, increase the rate of taxation, or amalgamate with the common schools. As neither of the three courses is desirable it is to be hoped that some other means of overcoming the difficulty may be devised. There are many who hold that the management of the Board is at fault, and that body is subjected to severe criticism by anonymous writers in some of the daily newspapers. It is very doubtful if those who write such communications are Catholics, as their apparent object is to injure, not to benefit the cause of Catholic education. In the present crisis it is the imperative duty of every Catholic rate-payer to hold the Board in place. His schools in a sound financial position. EXEMPTIONS. The question of the abolition of tax-exemptions will in all probability be brought forcibly before the Legislature at the coming session and doubtless a sweeping measure will be passed. The overwhelming majority against exemptions in the vote in the city, on the 5th inst., is an indication of the feeling in the matter. This is scarcely to be wondered at in a city where the exemptions from taxation aggregate over eleven million dollars. The same injustice also prevails in most like proportion in the other cities and towns of Ontario. In the City of Guelph for instance, with a total assessment of \$3,939,000, there are exemptions to the amount of \$611,700. POLITICAL. The Conservatives are elated and the Liberals dejected over the defeat of the Liberal candidate in Kenosha, which constituency so frequently affords an opportunity for the opposing forces to meet. Mr. Blake will endeavor to revive the drooping spirits of his followers by addressing the Young Men's Liberal Club at St. Hubert's Hall this city, Tuesday evening. Some important declarations regarding the principles and policy of the party are looked for on the occasion, and such is certainly very much needed at the present time. The South Renfrew election for the Local Board will be held on the 27th inst., and it is evident that both parties will put forth the best efforts in order to secure the seat. After the present contest South Renfrew should take a rest for a few years. MISCELLANY. Archbishop Lynch has returned from Philadelphia and lectured on the Bible at St. Michael's Cathedral last night. Rev. P. Rey, of Upergrouse, Township of Mara, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination on Thursday last. A large number of the clergy of the diocese took part in the ceremonies. Father Rey was the first priest ordained by Archbishop Lynch after his appointment as Bishop of Toronto. Merchants, manufacturers, and traders generally report improvement in business, and predict a revival of trade especially in the present of the recent advance in the price of grain being maintained. THE TERRESONNE MURDER. Friday evening a preliminary investigation was held at Terrebonne, and the following four men were returned for trial to the St. Scholastique assize charged with murder in the first degree:—Louis Briere, Pierre Briere, Henri Emund and Louis Leclere. The prisoners were taken in custody by High Constable Bissonnette and lodged in St. Scholastique prison. Detectives Naegle and Glud, who had charge of the case, returned to town this morning. The body of the unfortunate quarryman who was murdered will be interred this evening.

THE SCOTT ACT IN FRENCH.

QUERBEC, Jan. 12.—In accordance with a resolution adopted the other night at the annual meeting of the Victoria Association, on motion of Dr. Marand, arrangements have been made for the printing in the French language of 100,000 copies of the Scott Act. His Grace the Archbishop having kindly granted permission for the use of his imprimatur upon each copy as a certificate of the genuine character of its contents.