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CONFERRING THE PALLIUM.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SEATED ON CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S THRONE.

INSTALLED IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—THE CATHEDRAL CROWDED WITH PRIESTS AND LAYMEN—SOLEMN MUSIC AND AN IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The red silk berretta that in life crowned the venerable head of the late Cardinal McCloskey hung yesterday, by a silken cord from the dome, over the tabernacle of the high altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In accordance with the rubric, the cathedral was suspended there at his death, to typify the vacancy of the see that he had ruled, to be laid reverently away only after the installation of his successor. Yesterday that successor took formal possession of the vacant see, ascended the archiepiscopal throne, and assumed the spiritual authority that ended with the first American Prince of the Church, the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, was laid to rest in the crypt beneath the high altar.

No temporal rite ever succeeded to a fairer dominion, for the metropolitan see of New York includes not only the ecclesiastical province of New York but the dioceses of Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Newark and Trenton, within whose boundaries are almost a million faithful Catholics. Never before was the cathedral so densely filled, for from all quarters of the see came Catholics to witness the installation of their new ruler, Archbishop Corrigan, and his investiture with the pallium, the loftiest symbol of his state.

In the olden days the coming of an Archbishop to his see was a momentous and happy circumstance. He rode a richly caparisoned charger, beneath a silken canopy, attended by priests and nobles, mounted, and followed by the faithful of high and low degree about.

A few days from the transept door Monsignor Quinn, who, as Vicar General, was the chief executive officer of the archdiocese, met Archbishop Corrigan. Baring his head, the Archbishop knelt and kissed a golden crozier that Monsignor Quinn presented as a typification of his devotion to the faith. Then, rising, he led the live coals in a golden thurible, odoriferous clouds rising about him, and incensed the priests and the laymen about him. Next he dipped a silver aspergillum into a silver vessel of holy water and asperged them. Then, led by the trustees of the cathedral, wearing great purple sashes upon their breasts, and his priestly attendants, the Archbishop ascended the central aisle to the high altar, the church choir chanting the responsory "Behold, O God, Thy Priest."

Meanwhile the suffragan prelates of the archdiocese, Bishops McNeary of Albany, Loughlin of Brooklyn, Ryan of Buffalo, Wadhams of Ogdensburg, McQuaid of Rochester, Waggar of Newark, O'Farrell of Trenton, and Conroy of Chicago, and visiting Bishops Williams of Boston, Ryan of Philadelphia, De Guersand of Baltimore, McClokey of Louisville, St. John of Peoria, Keane of Richmond, O'Reilly of Springfield, Hendricksen of Providence, McMahon of Hartford, Bradley of Manchester, and Realy of Portland, and Monsignor De Concilio, Doane and Seton in purple silk cassocks and mantillas, with purple velvet berettas upon their heads, and seated themselves in the oak stalls at either side of the sanctuary.

In a chair of state, facing the throne, sat Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in America, and designated by the Sovereign Pontiff to wear the red hat of the second American Cardinal. Grouped about the sanctuary rail were the pastors or curates of nearly all the churches in the archdiocese, and representatives of the Jesuits, Franciscans, Benedictines, and other communities that owe allegiance to the Archbishop.

Monsignor Quinn led Archbishop Corrigan to the throne, which had been unattended since Cardinal McCloskey last sat upon it, and seated him upon it. At that instant a flood of sunshine pouring through the great stained window which tells the story of the resurrection, above the altar, lent the splendor of many hues to the installation. In turn, Monsignor Quinn leading, the suffragan clergy approached the throne, and, kneeling, kissed Archbishop Corrigan's signet, a sapphire encircled with flashing diamonds, in token of fealty to their new spiritual lord.

Accompanied by two priests the Rev. P. E. McSweeney stood before the throne and read an address of congratulation.

The Archbishop made a touching reply to this address. He referred to the great responsibility which he had assumed. As he stood almost above the tomb where repose the bones of his illustrious predecessor, he seemed to feel that the spirit of his friend and teacher was hovering near. He prayed that he might have strength to bear what he had undertaken, and said that nothing contributed more to sensibly lessen the weight of that burden than the steadfast allegiance and sympathy of his clergy.

Returning to the sanctuary, with his priestly following, Archbishop Corrigan put on the cappa magna of the archbishop, and in partial mantle of glistening purple silk, flowing many yards behind to the gloved hands of purple cassocked pages, and returned to the throne.

Then Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, who first gave Archbishop Corrigan's youthful mind a priestly bent, and was his spiritual adviser when he was a student at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, wearing a chasuble of cloth of gold, with embroidery of gold, celebrated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by Father Kearney, of St. Patrick's, archpriest, in a cope of cloth of gold, and Fathers McGeary, of St. Peter's, and Conroy of Yonkers, and in the vestments of cloth of gold. Seated on his throne, his chaplains holding an open missal and a lighted taper before him, Archbishop Corrigan devoutly followed the celebrant.

Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the creator of the day, chose the 27th chapter of St. John as text.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE OTTAWA ORANGE CABINET ARRIGNED—A HEAVY INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRINCE OF TRICKSTERS.

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,—I am not a constant reader of your paper, but through the courtesy of a friend of mine, and one who is a permanent subscriber to your paper, I very often come in possession of a copy of THE POST. My object in writing this communication is to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, for the very able manner in which you have handled the Riel question, and also the independent stand you take in furthering anything pertaining to the welfare of the Irish race in Canada. Whether or not Louis Riel deserved death on account of the part he took in the last rebellion, I will not say; but though he was tried and sentenced to death, it's the opinion of most people that the Ottawa Government would never have carried that sentence into effect were it not for the influence brought to bear upon them by the Orange lodges that exist in every nook and corner throughout this province. From the day that Louis Riel fell into the hands of General Middleton until the hour of his death, "Orange gangs" were working energetically and having resolutions passed, calling upon the Government of Ottawa to hang him, in order that the murder—as they are pleased to call it—of Scott be avenged. They, Mr. Editor, were not in the least concerned as to the fate of the priests and others who lost their lives in that insurrection; as Scott was an Orangeman and a "Brother," I presume they thought it their duty to have Riel's life for his, and as they were successful in having their wish carried out, proving to all residents of both the Province of Quebec and Ontario the influence they possess and can bring to bear at Ottawa. I think, Mr. Editor, the time has come when Irish and French should unite and cast their ballots in the land and down in your editorial columns. What can the Irish Catholics expect from Sir John Macdonald and his Orange lodge, when his own organ, the Mail newspaper, come out candidly and tells the Irish Catholics of this Dominion that they are ignorant and not educated enough to fulfill government offices. Let the Catholic editor of the Mail inquire of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at Ottawa who it is that carries off all the honors, and he will find that they are Irish Catholics.

How can Sir John Macdonald expect the support of Irish Catholics when he has deceived them and the bishops of Ontario by writing them letters stating that there would be three Irish Catholics in his Cabinet, namely, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. John O'Donohoe. At the time of the Chestnut Park treaty, when Sir John Macdonald promised faithfully that Mr. O'Donohoe would receive a portfolio, Brother E. F. Clark, editor of the Orange Sentinel, and Brother J. Tunston, and our Orange M.P., John Small, drove out in carriages to Senator McPherson, and had an interview with their Orange prince, Sir John Macdonald, and demanded that he cancel Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment, on the grounds that he was a Fenian. I have been acquainted with Mr. O'Donohoe since he first landed in Canada, and defy anyone to show any instance where he has been disloyal. On the contrary, he is a captain in our volunteer force, and has been a resident of the city of Toronto for nearly forty years, and during this long time has held some of the most responsible positions under the crown. He was elected an alderman for St. David's ward four consecutive terms. He has been County Crown Attorney for the city of Toronto and county of York three years. He has been a member of parliament for our city, is also a Q.C. and Senator. Still the Orangemen have the audacity to call him a "Fenian." They said to Sir John we will accept Frank Smith as a cabinet minister. Why did they accept him? Because they knew he was no representative man and would therefore give no trouble to the Orange cabinet in asking for favors. The Irish Catholics of Toronto know Frank Smith to be a "sham" on the Irish race. How many Irish Catholics have been appointed to positions in the Government? Two! This is a grand record. Let this Irish representative, Frank Smith, state in the Senate the large amount he contributed towards the Irish National League. If he did it would make every true and faithful Irishman shun him. Yes, shun him as though afflicted with leprosy. Why did Costigan and Smith allow John Gray, of Prescott, to be awarded out of the collectorship of Inland Revenue by that Orange fanatic, Sir Alex. Campbell?

What did Smith and Costigan do for the Irish race this last five years? They stood by and saw Louis Riel, a Catholic, hung to please the Orangemen of Canada, and still continue to hold their positions in the Orange lodge. Shame on those two Irishmen, who sit side by side with the Prince of Orangemen in Canada—Sir John Macdonald, Brother Bawell, Brother White, Brother Campbell, Brother McLean. What is the use of such representatives? The Custom House is well filled with Brother Howell's appointments. And who are they? Orangemen, not one Catholic. Look at Sir Alex. Campbell's department, the post office, not one Catholic since Smith

OUR IRISH LETTER.

THE NATIONAL STRENGTH IN LIMERICK—JOHN O'LEARY'S OFFENSIVE ATTITUDE AGAINST THE PARNELLITES—LORD RANDY'S BLUSTER—GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO AN IRISH LANDLORD—THE LEAGUE'S RECRUITS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—The Loyalists of the Ossauy division of Queen's county cut such a sorry figure in November last that they did not on the present occasion attempt to oppose the popular candidate, Mayor O'Meara of Limerick, in the representation of the seat. In November Mr. Arthur O'Connor polled 3,959 votes against 393 recorded for Mr. E. Caldwell, and the immense National majority appealed the Loyalists from renewing the contest. Mr. O'Meara is a Nationalist of long standing, and has been prominently associated with the people's cause since the days of Fenianism. He was elected Mayor of Limerick in 1885, and has again in 1886 been re-elected. He was the gentleman who, at the head of his corporation, resisted the imposition of Lord Spencer's famous police tax on his native city, and who put one nail in that nobleman's coffin in Ireland. A fluent and eloquent speaker, a ready debater, and a thoroughly reliable and sincere patriot, he will be a welcome addition to Parnell's party.

Mr. John O'Leary, of '67 fame, has since his return to Ireland, assumed a very decided attitude—as a crank. On his first appearance in public he availed of the opportunity to tell his audience that both Mr. Parnell and themselves were all wrong in their ideas and policy; that everything had gone wrong since he left the country many years ago, and that there was no toleration in Ireland for anyone who differed from the adopted line of thought and action. Mr. O'Leary has been treated with such toleration that not a word of reprimand was ever uttered against him for his periodical tirades against the Parnellite movement and the National League. It was the remembrance of this, and one time, acted his part as a man and suffered for his so acting, which safeguarded him from being summarily dealt with. On last Tuesday Mr. O'Leary attended the meeting of the Central branch of the L. N. L., and next day apologized through the press for his presence at the meeting, but stated that his object in attending was to hear a deprivation of crime from the members of the branch. He heard what he desired, and, at a loss for something to grumble at, he concluded his letter by a series of sneers and petty carping. Even this was unnoticed by the objects of his spleen, but a Mr. Teeling brought his conduct and language before a meeting of the Young Ireland Society, of which Mr. O'Leary is president, but in consequence of some informality he was ruled out of order. A scene then ensued, and Mr. O'Leary left the chair. Mr. Teeling proposes to place Mr. O'Leary's late political action, generally, since his return to Ireland, before a convention of all the branches of the society with a view of having him deposed; and Mr. Barden, a friend of Mr. O'Leary's and member of the Y. I. S., has by requisition convened a meeting to expel Mr. Teeling. This gentleman has advertised a meeting in the Rotunda for to-morrow night, and very likely Mr. O'Leary will learn, as the result, to what extent he is in harmony with the rest of his countrymen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has ended his dissembling and expressed his determination to dog the National movement in Ireland as he dogged the Land League. At Paddington on Saturday he was most vehement in his denunciation of the Irish Parliamentary Party and the National League, lying, backguarding, threatening, and hounding on the government for the suppression of the popular organization. To this nobleman does Michael Davitt owe his re-arrest in 1881, and at his instance, and by his exertions mainly was the movement, of which he was the founder, suppressed. Lord Churchill is to visit Ulster, avowedly to strip religious hatred amongst the Orangemen of the "imperial province," and in the consequent riots and bloodshed, which he hopes may ensue, point out the unfitness, owing to crime, of the Irish people for control of their own affairs. Such is his policy, but, perhaps, as in the case of Lord Lifford, which, who stumped Ulster on similar lines a couple of years ago, he may have very great reason subsequently to be sorry for his conduct.

Taking his cue, no doubt, from the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the question of Home Rule, Councillor Donnelly last week gave notice that he would bring forward at the next meeting of the corporation a resolution of Home Rule. Accordingly at Tuesday's meeting he submitted his resolution—a strong one—which was supported by the Lord Mayor, M.P., the High Sheriff, M.P., Councillors H. Gill, M.P., Michael Davitt, J. Doyle, J. Doherty and W. Hopkins. An amendment of Councillor McEvoy to the effect that the resolution was premature, was negatived by 40 votes to 4, and the resolution was carried, copies of which will be forwarded to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Parnell, etc. This judicious step will be followed by all the representative bodies throughout the country, and in view of Mr. Gladstone's invitation to the people here through Lord De Vescei, such expressions of opinion are entitled to the grave consideration of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

To Lord De Vescei Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter asking for full and authentic information of the wants and wishes of the Irish people. Why he selected Lord De Vescei as his medium for obtaining this information nobody knows. Lord De Vescei is about as bad a specimen of the Irish landlord as it is possible to conceive. Long before the formation of the Land League this nobleman had entitled himself to the hatred of his tenants by his ruthless seizure and evictions, and since the inception of that movement has cost the national exchequer about £12,000 in supporting his victims, who were either thrown out of their holdings through inability to pay a rackrent or went out on principle under the no rent manifesto.

AT ST. CROIX CONVENT.

On 3rd inst. a grand religious ceremony was held at the Convent of St. Croix, the occasion being the religious profession of a large number of young ladies. The service commenced at 8 o'clock and was held in the chapel of the convent. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated and the sanctuary was filled with clergymen from all parts of the city. The chapel was crowded with the many friends of the happy young religious, who were deeply impressed by the solemn ceremony. Several ladies pronounced their final vows, and others took the veil.

The Rev. Father Nolin has been appointed by His Lordship Bishop Fabre diocesan preacher on behalf of colonization, to replace the Rev. Father Resther, who has had this position up to the present time and whose health is failing.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY CLEARLY DEFINES THE POSITION OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, who is in this city attending a meeting of the General Executive board, said to-night to a representative of the associated press that he had received no summons to St. Louis to settle the difficulties between the strikers and the Gould system of roads. Mr. Powderly said there was no significance in the fact that so many strikers were now in process. "It is a coincidence, merely," said he, "and there is no concerted action contemplated by the order as has been suggested, the strikes being incidental, and, I think, chiefly owing to the fact that it is the beginning of the spring trade, and the opening of a period of prosperity in business." Mr. Powderly, upon being asked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to the knowledge of an increased power by organizations of labor, said: "I doubt it, and I think I can speak for the general executive board. I do not think it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes, unless it can be shown that there is real necessity for them. If many of those who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers, and submit their claims firmly made and properly represented to arbitration, I am sure nine out of ten cases which end in a strike could be satisfactorily arranged without resorting to such an extreme."

"Arbitration, then, and not strikes, is the theory of the order," said the reporter. "Yes. Arbitration always when it is possible."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged..... \$1008 50 COLLECTED BY JAS. HAYLOW, EAST OXFORD, ONT.

- Thos. Gaynor.....\$1 00
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P. Farrell..... 2 00
J. O'Neill..... 2 00
John Slattery..... 1 00
James Haylow..... 1 00
Michael Foran, Aylmer..... 2 00

ALSACE-LORRAINE AGAIN.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Emperor William is making arrangements to personally review in the autumn the fifteenth Army corps which garrisons Alsace-Lorraine. Commenting on the Kaiser's intention, a Government print calls attention to the fact that in a new text book, which has been ordered by France to be used in all the French schools, there is a paragraph in the rules of conduct which teaches that if every French youth does his duty the Republic will some day become strong enough to regain Alsace-Lorraine. This, says the French paper, is inculcating the boys of France with the idea of revenge.

THE WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE CAREFUL.

to see to it that they do not sap and undermine their strength by extreme demands and an unreasonable assumption of impotence and power. It is, as some one has said before me, a good thing to have the power of a giant, but it is an evil thing to use it like a giant. It was the disposition on the part of the employer to refuse to treat with his workmen that made the labor organization a necessity to them. Now that we have the power which comes from organization we must be careful that we do not change positions with the employer and refuse to treat with him, except at the point of the pistol or the strike, which is about the same thing. In the old assemblies, which are familiar with our plans and purpose, strikes are infrequent. It is the new and as yet not fully informed organizations which, upon sometimes insufficient and frequently trivial causes, make this final and desperate appeal. As our organizations grow there will be less strikes because there will be less necessity for them. Our power will be in the greater than men now think. It will last no longer as we use it wisely (and it will be so used) as a power no less important than the constitution itself. A strike is a bad thing," continued Mr. Powderly, "but

A BOYCOTT IS WORSE.

in its results. A strike stops production merely; a boycott kills it. A strike for a week is only the loss of a week's business, trade and wages. A boycott for a week can be the utter ruin of the business itself. We have never failed in a boycott which has been ordered by the general committee. Its effectiveness is undoubted, but it is an extreme power which we use with caution." In reply to a suggestion that there might be danger of the organization drifting into politics and losing its power, Mr. Powderly replied: "We do not propose to have any part in politics. It is bread and butter, the rights of the employed, the material and concrete things of every day life, that constitute the elements which is now and always will hold us together. When people talk, as sometimes they do, about using the Knights of Labor as a political engine, they utter the most arrant nonsense."

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE LADIES WHO TOOK THE VEIL RECENTLY AT THE GREY NUNNERY.

- Miss Eva Dorais, Miss Blanche Taché, a niece of Archbishop Taché; Miss Katie Buckley, Miss Rosa Lusignan, Miss Olive Turcot, in religion Sister of the Guardian Angel; Miss Louise Dion, and Miss Miza Deschamps, in religion Sister St. Gabriel. The ladies who pronounced their final vows were Miss Virginia Daoust, in religion Sister St. Francis de Sales; Miss Clementine Beaulieu, in religion Sister Beaulieu; Miss Alma Lanthier, in religion Sister Agnes of the Sacred Heart; Miss Emilia Pistette, in religion Sister St. Mark; Miss Maria Jane Dolan, in religion Sister Dolan; Miss Regina Gagnon, in religion Sister St. Margaret; and Miss Helen Kelly, in religion Sister Kelly.

The Rev. Father Malo, Northwest missionary, is in the city in the interest of colonization. The Rev. Father was born in this city, and his parents still reside here. He is 27 years a missionary and has been over the Pacific coast. He left Toronto several months ago and visited the principal cities of the United States before coming here.

On Sunday the solemn inauguration of St. Edouard parish church took place. The Rev. Father Laporte, pastor of the parish, officiated at mass, and Father Lescauyer delivered the sermon. The religious ceremony terminated in the afternoon by the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The new church was finished and ready for the reception of the faithful only a week ago.

On Thursday next, March 11th, a religious procession will be held at the Convent at Lachine. His Lordship Bishop Fabre will preside.