VOL. XXXVI.—NO.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885.

--- FIVE CENTS.

## HEALY On Liberal Cleaveage.

HOW HE SAVED THE TORY MINISTRY

A Brilliant Speech that Turned the Tide which Threatened to Swamp the Conservatives-The Whigs Punished and Routed by the Gallant Member for Monaghan.

House of Commons, London, July 25.— Mr. Resly's speech on Mr. Parnell's motion for enquriy into the famous Maamtrasna case. and on the strength of which the Conservative Government threw Earl Spencer overboard and repudiated his administration of Irish affairs, was the most brilliant and effective effort witnessed for many a day in the English House of Commons. It saved and consolidated the Tory Ministry against the attacks of the Liberal opposition. It was immeasurably more buildient and smashing than anything that preceded it. Even those who were already alive to Mr. Healy's bewildering resources as a Parliamentarian (and they comprise every man in and about the House of Commons, from the Speaker to the bigh-anddriest old Tory fossil or the most blatant Whig soup-boiler), recognized in the speech another fresh development of powers which are every year sprouting out into new direc tions with the most amazing fecundity. It hit deadly hard, and yet its humor formed, and creamed, and bubbled all over. There was Lord Randolph Churchill's sprightliness a more ingenious argument, a brighter wit, a keener thrust, a happier luxuriance of meta-keener thrust, a happier luxuriance of meta-things laughter)—
"Under which king, Bezonian?" phorical illustration, and the good things packed into every sentence, which Lord Randelph's more poverty-stricken imagina tion could only stick here and there like plams. This speech altered the whole for-tures of the debate. It had been going decidedly bard with the Government, Mr. they were only "reactionary Ulater members, and the ponderous solemnity of the Marquis of Hartington's reproaches had a distinctly depressing effect upon the Treasury bench Their iew effective speakers had spoken, and your new Chief Secretary, elbeit an apparently inoffensive, kindly gentleman, is not the Cabinet to liant joyance. Sir W. Harcourt and Lord Hartinger had bragged with arrogant virtue with at united loyalty the Liberal Party stood of law and order and Earl Spencer, and pointed with scorn to the disunion in the Tory camp. Mr. Healy exposed remorselessly "the line of cleavage which rent the Liberal party itself asunder under the subject. Against Mr. Gladstone's testimonial to Lord Spencer he quoted his son's denunciations of the infamics of Castle rule. With countless scintillations of wit he pressed home the awkward fact that while the Whigs stayed to plaster Earl Spencer with compliments and poin: the finger of scorn at the Tories for abandoning him, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Ditke, and all the Government Radicals had deliberately stolen out of the House to avoid identifying themselves with the disgraced Viceroy. Mr. Healy, in last, showed that all the simulated wrath of the Whigs was sheer hypocrisy and sour grapes, and that they envy the good understanding between the Tories and the Irish party much more heartily than they repro bate it. The Whigs took their punishmen in atter dejection. The faces on the Treasury beach beamed and bowed with delighted admiration. It was all that they wished to have said a thousand times more happily put than they could have put it. The Whigs did not not attempt to come up to time. Sir Henry James, who seemed to be taking notes to continue the attack on the Government, silently crushed the notes into his pocket. Both of the English parties came out of the encounter with sore bones. Neither had much to bras The thought uppermost in the miuds of both of them was one of undisguised respect for the Irish power and admiring homage to Mr. Healy's brillancy as a debater.

Mr. Healy said :- I think, sir, this House will agree with me that there is a favorable contract between the tone of the two speeches which have just been delivered (the Marquis the speech of the Irish Secretary, characterized as it was by a desire for an increase, Confessedly the Government ayow, as any Government should avow, that they have promised this inquiry in order to coment together all the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. The noble marguin on the 11th of August promised an inquiry (loud Irish cheers). What was the object of that inquiry? The motive and object of that prowas simply to ease the progress of supply weese questions on the Appropriation Bill, and simply for the purpose of saving two or the three hours of Parliamentary time the noble marquis made a promise, as reported in the Preman's Journal, that a full inquiry would be granted (trish cheers, and hear; hear from the Ministerial benches). That promise, whether by the noble marquis for by Lord Spencer has been shamefully broken (trish cheers, there comes a day that you hear it spencer has been shamefully broken (trish cheers, and the promise of pro 1. It was been specified by the first of the second of the

liamentary time on the 11th August last he gave the promise, and the promise was kept sending down Mr. George Bolton Masmtrasna to inquire into the conduct of Mr. George Bolton (Irish cheers), and to night the hon, gentleman and hoble lords who gave the promise on the occasion stand up here with proud mien and defiant viaage (Opposition ironical laughter) if the late Home Secretary thinks that a personal refliction on him I will withdraw it (loud laughter) to justify what they have done, and to back Earl Spencer. Sir, it ap-pears to me that these serried Opposition benches, to which we have been unused for the last month, have been arranged for a purpose, because I note from the newspapers that upon this night week a little banquet is to be given to the late Viceroy (Irish laughter), a species, I suppose, of what the French call lonche d'estime (renewed laughter), and so we have arranged to night the serried columns of the Liberal party. But the Liberal party to night is not quite solid, because I miss from the Liberal benches to night, as the public will miss to-morrow, the statesmanlike and significant figures of the members for Chelsea and Birmingham (Irish and Ministerial cheers); and it certainly seems to me a most remarkable thing that the Liberal Party appear to have fallen into the mistake to night upon this Irish question, of allowing themselves to he voiced by such a gentleman as the late Home Secretary and the noble Marquis (Irish cheers); and I can tell the Liberal Party that the Irish people will not fail to note this distinct line of cleavage in that grand old party (Irish cheers and loud laughter), and I would say to the supposed Radical member for Sheffield (Mr. Mundelia), whose resonant basso we have all heard so constantly to night cheering on the noble marquis (loud laughter), I would ask him to look to the Radical Party to which he belongs, and lightness in hand, with a bronder view, and to say under which flag he is going to a more ingenious argument, a brighter wit, a fight (Irish and Ministerial cheers and

Speak or die." (Loud cheers and laughter.) Are the Irish people to understand that when this even keeled vessel of the Liberal party is in full sail and flying before the breeze, gentlemen like the member for Chelsea (Sir Charles Dilke) Lewis' coarse, rasping tongue, the rage of and the member for Birmingham (Mr. Chamthe Ulster Tories over the taunt of berlain), when any dirty work is to be done, Mr. Gorst, the Solicitor General, that can send the noble marquis to swah the decks (loud Irish and Ministerial cheers and laughter), while they retire to the cabin with the sublime serenity of men enjoying a first-class passage (loud and continued laughter). And if I may continue this nautical metaphor, I may say that a portion of the Liberal party The tree is also useful in commerce. An exhad thrown Lord Spencer overboard as a quisite febrifuge liqueur is distilled from i.e. exactly the gladiator to bear the battle on his species of Jonah, and another portion single thield. In a twinkling bir, Realy had wanted the Tory party to pick him up again the cook a whoop Whigs creatfallen and out of the somewhat malodorous waters its bark inruishes an excellent substitute for sheepish, and turned the wintry gloom of into which he had been flung (Irish cheers) the Cabinet to liant joyance. Sir W. Har. In my opinion the Tory party have acted with extreme wisdom (ironical Opposition cheers) in declining to bring medical succour to that great Liberal statesman to whom gen tlemen like the right hon, members for Chelsea and Birmingham, belonging to his own party, declined to assist (hear, hear) speech of the noble marquis appeared to be full of envy at the success of the Tory party in governing Ireland. It seemed to be very much a question of sour grapes. But while we have the Government to-night denounced by the noble Marquis, aided by the late Home Secretary, for aiding and abetting the Parnellite party, I ask which section of the Liberals they were to believe! (Irish cheers.) The noble marquis produced with great effect a letter from the Prime Minister (cries of "Late")—the happily late Prime Minister. That Prime Minister had in that House very distinguished relative, the member for Leeds. Are we to believe the right hou. member for Midlothian in his denunciations of the Irish policy of the Government, or ara we to believe the member for Leeds? I read with great attention the speech delivered by the member for Leeds on Tuesday night This was what the hon, member for Leeds

(Continued on eighth page.)

eaid:--

DOINGS AT NOME.

A DEN OF POLITICAL THIRVES - LEO XIIIS SACERDOTAL JUBILEE - THE

TRAPPISTS AT THE THREE FOUNTAINS. Rome, August 6 .- The present state of Rome continues to occupy the attention of Liberal journalists. The Giornale de Sicilia asserts that we have reached such a point in Rome as not to be able to meet a friend, a relation, a banker, a merchant, author, a deputy and even a minister, without asking ourselves instinctively if he is of Hartington's and the Chief Secretary's), a gentleman or a rogue, an assassin, and I take leave to say, as an Irishman, that a forger, whom we will soon see manacled in the speech of the Iris Secretary. a prison cell. After 70 adventurers of all kinds, from all parts of Italy, hungering after Empire, of a policy of appeasement, contrast ing into ltome. The capital of Italy became disvorably with the speech of the noble marquis (hear, hear). The motives of the where all these hungry creatures struggled two speeches we have beard will also be one with another for a shred of prey, and capital and the speech of the capital of criticised. And what were these motives? this revolting spectacle, which to some apserve closely has not ceased and will not com yet awhile. Whoever in Rome wishes, or dares, to take, all is to be taken, all to he conquered, because the Romans of Rome remain with their hands in their pockets, with their sceptical grin, steeped in ? The motive and object of that pro apathy, and they will not commence to awake the meanest motive and object that a until the tide will reach their throats, and Parliamentarian can conceive (Irish cheers) they will find themselves as strangers in their own city, transformed morally and material (Irish cheers, and hear, hear, from the Minis- ly. Hence there are hundreds of examples of terialists). The Irish members were talking on persons who have risen from nothing in very few ly. Hence there are hundreds of examples of

conclusion that, while our fathers ran the risk of the galleys to make Italy, our contemporaries run a similar risk to make a million. Thus is Rome judged by Italian Liberals.

THE HOLY FATHER'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

The Holy Father has addressed a letter to the presidents of the spiritual pilgrimage to the tomb of the hely Apostles Peter and Pani on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, which will occur in 1887. His Holiness learned also that a great number of the faithful in all parts have eagerly replied to this invitation to a spiritual pilgrimage, to implore for him assistance and support in such necessitous things, and expresses the special paternal affection of his heart to the promoters of this design.

THE WORK OF THE TRAPPISTS AT THE THREE POUNTAINS.

Attention has been directed to the work of the Trappists in the desolate and malariabreeding lands at the Three Fountains by a Dr. Crudeli, who denies to the Eucalyptus tree, abundantly planted there, the qualities attributed to it by the Trappists. Father Franchino, of this Order, in his reply to Dr. Crudeli, shows the condition of the Three Fountains prior to the planting of the Eucalyptus and since. In 1869 that locality was a humid uncultivated valley, which it was dangerous to pass through, even in the day time, on account of the missma given forth by the soil. Now it has become a healthy and smiling garden, where there is no fear of fever, but which is beneficial rather than perilogs to health. This change is owing wholly to the labor of the Trappists and to the planting and growth of the Eucalyptus. Many of these monks fell victims to malarial fever in the years they were engaged in planting and cultivating the soil. In the summer mouths they returned to Rome, for it was almost certain death to pass a night in this spot. In 1875 they bean to dwell at the Three Fountains during the summer, and although several became afflicted with fever, the deaths were few. Afterwards the danger diminished, and the monks were saved from further attacks. Not only they, but a penal colony with guards and keepers, numbering three hundred persons, live here and enjoy excellent health in a spot which, a few years ago, was a desolate sepulchre. It is to the planting of the Eucalyptus that this change is owing. It conquers and des troys the malaria produced in humid and ill-kept soils. It absorbs humidity in its rapid growth and development. The passage of malaria on scirocco winds is checked by these trees, of which 125,000 are planted here. quisite febrifuge liqueur is distilled from i.e leaves; it supplies a remarkable tooth powder; the wood of the tree is of much value; bark in tanning : and several all febrifuges, are made from various preparations of the bark and leaves. A hide tanned by means of the back of this tree is now at the Antwerp Exhibition. Such is the work accomplished within a few years by the devo tion, self sacrifice and labor of the Trappist

NEW SOUTH WALES REFUSES FED-EKATION.

Fathers at the Three Fountains.

LONDON, Angust 6.-The Government of New South Wales has sent a telegram regret-ting its inability to join the Australian federa-tion, because it disapproves of the orm in which the Federation bill passed the House of Com-

PARNELL TO STATE HIS POLICY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—A call for a meeting of the National Executive committee of the Irish National League of America, con sisting of one delegate from each state and territory, has been issued by President Egan, the meeting to convene at McCoy's hotel, Chicago, on the morning of August 15. The executive expects to be able to place before the meeting a communication from Mr. Par nell stating his views on important Irish

ORANGEMEN FIRE UPON EVICTED TENANTS.

DUBLIN, August 7 .- While a number of Orangemen were to-day returning from a farm in County Monaghan, where they had been cutting hay as substitutes forevicted tenants, they were met by a party of the latter in company with sympathizing friends and fearing an attack fired on the crowd, wounding its chief man. Great excitement then ensued. The police had to be called out in force to preserve order and several arrests were made. Further touble is feared.

IRISH CHURCH LANDS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the request of the purchasers of Irish church and glebe lands under the land act, that the amounts of their purchase moneys be reduced, so that their purchases may be made equally advantageous with those to be made under the new Land Purchase Act, says that the Government are unable to reopen the question concerning lands already sold. The Chancellor promises, however, that the Government will do all in their power to assist the purchasers under the Land Act to secure the desired modification by extending their periods of repayment and reducing the interest on the loans made them with which to purchase.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN TON-QUIN.

REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

SPLENDID ADDRESS BY BISHOP M'QUAID CHICAGO.

Most Rev. Archbishop, Right Rev. Bish pa, Rev. Brethren of the Clergy, Dear Brethren of the Laily:

At the request of the St Cecilia Society 1 have come from afar off to assist at the gathering of the members of the society, and to address to you, with the liberty befitting the apostolic office of a bishop, words of en-couragement, words of counsel, and words of

caution.

The more I pender the character of true church music, and compare with this ideal the music offered us in God's churches now-adays, the more am I convinced of the necessity of reform. And the more I see and learn of the object and workings of your society, the more am I satisfied that a reform, such as your society strives to bring about, is both sorely needed and feasible.

Look at God's Church! There is the altar,

where the Divine Sacrifice is offered; there is the tribunal of penance, where sinful hearts, if contrite and humble, are washed cleaner than the driven snow. Here is the pulpit, where God's holy word is preached, where the heart of man is prepared worthily to assist at the altar, and with contrition to ap proach the confessional to be reconciled to his God. These are the three great means lastituted by Atmighty God for man's salvation. And the altar is the main instrument of God's mercy; all the rest is subordinated to the altar. The altar is the centre of our religion. From Calvary God brought the bloody Sacrifice of his son and placed it in an unbloody manner on our Altar. Sacrifice is prayer, the highest form of prayer. Now look at the Altar—at the Sacrifice of the Mass. What is needed for it? Do the people offer up Mass! Is the singing of the people necessary? No, all that is required is a

priest. He offers up Holy Mass, and whilst celebrating Mass, he turns his back to the people, but his hands and his eyes and his neart are uplifted to heaven. The Mass is prayer, prayer from beginning to end, And the people assist at the Mass by joining the priest in his prayer. So, in this sublime prayer, do we need the embellishments of art, the charms of music? To pray at the foot of the Altar we come; to the Sacrifice of Chlvary, renewed on our Altars, the faithful come, fathers and mothers and children and all. But when they come, they do not leave all their right behind; no, they have

their rights every one of them.
They come with the intention to pray, and they come with the clear right to pray, to address God's goodness and mujesty. There God's house must be prayer. During divine service lips should not open in God's Church, except for prayer; for everything in Church should be subservient to proyer.
By making the holy sacrifice of the Alter

play second part to the music, the Mass, our Saviour's most precious gift to men, is wronged; religion and the Christian sentiment are more than wronged by carrying the mind to places outrageously opposed to God's house and its work and end.

Now comes the question, what music is, and what is not appropriate for the hely place? From the mistaken notions of men, from their vain desires, from their misdirected zeal many abuses have arisen. I prefer always to take the Church of God for my guide in these as well as other matters; men's minds are too unreliable, their tustes too variable to place dependence on them. The peculiarities of priests and musicians have neen transmitted from generation to generation, until we now have the strangest chaos in the musical department of our churches. Yes, my friends, since the world is such a queer place, men being so strangely consti-tuted, thanks be to God for a restraining and correcting authority—for the church,
I will now in all freedom mention some of

the more grievous abuses that have crept into our churches, not only in our country, but as much and even more in other countries all over the world.

In the first place we find all sorts of people singing in the organ loft; Jews as well as intidels and excommunicated Catholics, scoffing heretics and Freemasons.—The unbeliever sings: Uredo, I believe, and he does not be-lieve; he utters his blasphemy loudly and with emphasis in a sacred place, and we pay him for it, we hire the Jew to sing that he believes in Jesus Christ our Lord, whilst in his heart he does not believe in Him, but curses Him. The heretic shouts that he believes in the Holy Catholic Church; he lies, he does not believe; and we pay him for it. Yes, we bribe them to go into the hely place and to scream out their sacrilegious blasphemies and their sacrilegious heresies. What a figme!

The second abuse is, that we have all sorts of music. But, you say, we have beautiful music, exquisite music! For what? Is it music for the opera? Or for the parlor? Or for the saloon? Or is it for the Lord and his sacred house? Some time ago I heard a lady of my congregation, a devout lady, a good, a truly Christian soul, sing a Tantum Ergo at church. There was no more prayer possible after she began, Some time after I met this lady, and I paid her a high compliment on her exquisite singing, but I added, I should have liked ever so much to hear you in a parlor, but not in a church ; your singing takes the mind from God and prayer. The custom

now that is the style; there can be no excuse this city.

for it except that the words consecrate the profess music. Music has a language of its wn; music does not care for words. You know that some of our very best secular music BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE is set to very meaningless phrases; many AMERICAN ST. CROILIA SOCIETY AT many pieces are, as far as words are concerned, an absolute jumble; no, words cannot conscorate music, but music can descorate words. Having gone thus far enumerating and vituperating abuses I will go on.

But it must not be understood to refer especially to Chicago; these abuses are not local nor provincial, but universal; in fact the most and the worst of them are imported from other countries. As regards Chicago you all know that I am an absolute stranger to your prosperous and enterprising city; and I do say that I ought to have all reason to hope that Chicago is not only one of our greatest cities, but also a good and godly

To continue : Church music so called is not only offensive by reason of the character of the singers and of its own nature, but it is sometimes grievously offensive by the cost to which it occasions us. Large sums of money are spent to hire singers of the kind spoken of above; we just throw away our money on them, and still we have no money for a school wherein to teach our children their religion and to train them in the habits and manners of Christian life. Just think of it! We throw away

money on Jews, infidels and freemasons, to give us music, from blaspheming minds and hearts, and we leave our children to starve spiritually! Is it not horrible? Whatever may be said for having the kind of singers and the lascivious music we have spoken about, this much I hold to be certain :-- that no cong egation is too poor to have a Christian School of its own, when it can afford to throw away money on such singers.

Another abuse is now the lengthening and

now the curtailing of parts of the mass, to which our service is subjected. The Church has prescribed for all her celebrations and functions the proper prayers, paolms and litanies. For instance: In the dedicating and consecrating to Gad's service of a new church It is a long service; but no deviation is allowed. Now you want us not to sing the Miserere med Deus. Have mercy on me, O Lord! We must not cry out in the bitterness of our soul to God for mercy ? Or, we must not sing the Litany of the Saints, and why? Why must we curtail here, leave out there? skip this, leave out that? Why?

That paid singers may sing and shout their solos, that Mozart's Gloria may be sung, and time may be had for their unending Amens, for you have more Amens than there are

words in the Gloria, Such and many more being the abuses, does the Church remain silent? Does she let mutters go on as they please? Oh, no, the Church has lately, through the Sacred Con-

gregation of Rites, addressed a circular letter to all the bishops of Italy, ordering a reform in their prayer they shall in nowise be dis within a month. The Third Plenary Council turbed, but helped. Instead of heing help- of Baltimore has embedied this circular in its within a month. The Third Plenary Council ed, how often are they scandalized? Church | decrees. So you see that the Church is not music, dear friends, to be God's music in silent in these matters. I must give you a word of advice and caution : Don't ask more than the Church asks! It is difficult to do much in little missions; it is tiresome to always hear the same old tunes, but it is their

heat; therefore have patience with the little

OD-66 You are engaged in a good cause, but your work is only begun; atill, you may be satis-fied with your success, the need of a church musical reform is felt by bishops and, also, by the priests. Now, we have in this country no old established customs, no hampering laws, therefore there is nothing to hinder us by ecclesiastical authority from wiping out those abuses.

Now, what does the Church want? I need only remind you that Gregorian chant is the chant of the Church, not that Gregorian the project both his high approval and his which is sung note by note, as you walk up practical assistance. In Ireland, the United or down a stairs, step by stop, but as it has been sung in the old monastic schools with aush great perfection.

Those who despise plain chant cannot sing it, they despise what they do not know. If we cannot have all the beautiful Gregorian, let us have a little of it, and that as nearly perfect as possible. Then we have Cecilian music. It has a

standing in God's house; that music that is based on plain chant. I must candidly confess I was prejudiced against your society, because I had heard your music rendered by incompetent singers, and, therefore, I thought your music dry and harsh and rough. But I am prejudiced no more, Cecilian music is soft and gentle and sweet; it leads to God, and is as near to what is meant by God's music in God's house as anything after Gregorian. Well, then, let us follow Rome, keep up the good work you have so well begun, sing not for glory nor for pay, but for love; unbought, unpaid, let us sing, rendering to God that what he has given us-our voices.

KEILLY WILL RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Minister Keilly will soon return to the United States. It is understood that he will resign his office and that he will not be appointed to another foreign mission.

A CARDINAL'S HAT FOR BOSTON. Roue, Aug. 8.—It is rumored that John J. Williams, Catholic Archishop, of Boston, Mass., will be created a cardinal in December.

CARDINAL MANNING ON ENGLISH RELIGION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.— Tardinal Manning, preaching at Portsmouth to-day, said the unity of the Church of Rome was never more marked than now. He contrasted with this condition the condition of religion in England, where, he said, rival teachers whittled away the outlines of the truths they undertook to teach.

TRACKED TO SPAIN.

Dublin, August 6.—The detectives have now ascertained that Robert Farquharson, the defaulting Dublin manager of the Munster bank, sailed for Spain on the night of his flight from

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE MONTREAL BRANCH TO THE IRISHMEN OF

The following is the manifesto which was adopted at the regular meeting of the Mont-real branch of the Irish National League on Sunday :--

To the Irishmen of the Dominion o. Canada :--

The Montreal branch of the Irish National League, in compliance with the wishes of the National leaders at home and of our own executive in America, takes this opportunity of addressing an earnest appeal to the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada to do their share towards building up an Irish Parliamentary fund,

The time is opportune and the need is pressing. Ireland is about to enter upon the final stage of her prolonged struggle for her legislative rights and civil liberty. The fight of the Irish National party against the tra-ditional enemy of their country has been waged in the face of tremendous odds; it has been an uphill fight, but it has been a pro-

gressive and winning one.

The happy results which have been accomplished so far are, no doubt, mainly due to the intelligence and patriotism of the Irish Parliamentary party and to the determination and union of the people; but it must also be recognized that the moral and material support brought to Ireland by the millions of her exiled sons and daughters has been no mean factor in the advancement of the National cause.

That support Irishmen everywhere have been ready and willing to extend to their motherland, and that support they must continue to give until the last vestige of oppressive legislation and of obnoxious officialism is wiped out, and until the British Government is compelled to allow Irishmen to govern themselves.

Saff-interest alone, not to speak of any patriotic motive, should dictate this course, for we must not forget that the higher and freer the position of Ireland in the family of nations, the more respected will be her chil-dren in foreign lands. We have experienced the reality of this truth in our own day, Since Ireland has been raised from her weak and wretched condition, and has, during the past few years, boldly asserted herself on the floor of the British Parliament, making her power and influence felt, even ur to the overthrow of a powerful Government, her name has been more honored and respected, and the miserable traducers and vilifiers of everything Irish have been almost completely silenced.

If the Irish party, controlling but a small portion of the National representation, could effect such remarkable results, what may not eighty or ninety staunch and reliable members? Much, therefore, depends upon the outcome of the next general election. The increase in the number of National representatives must be accompanied by corresponding ability and unswerving devotion in the candidates to serve the country at all times and wherever the leader directs. But the very class of men best fitted to do Ireland valuable service as members of the House Commons are mostly young men who have got to make their fortunes, and who would be unable to incur the expense of Parliamentary life in London. The payment of members has accordingly got to be faced in a patriotic and business like manner.

Mr. Parnell has declared the establishment of a Parliamentary Fund to be of the utmost urgency and necessary to the adequate success of the national movement. The illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, has given rractical assistance. In Ireland, the United States and Australia, the Irish people have inaugurated the fund and have already sent in handsome contributions. Shall we in Canada do likewise? Shall the Irishmen of the Dominion stand with their brothers at home in this critical moment and aid them to carry the elections and send a united and triumphant party to the British House of Commons to dictate the terms and conditions of Home Rule for Ireland? We cannot and will not refuse to do so, if we desire te remain true to ourselves and to the old land.

This branch of the National League, therefore, calls upon every Irishmun in the Dominion to contribute his share towards the Parliamentary fund, and thus aid in the speedy fruition of the National hopes and in the speedy conquest of Ireland's rights.

H. J. CLORAN, President. T. BUCHANAN, Treasurer. J. B. LANE, Secretary.

P.S.-All subscriptions to the fund should be addressed to the treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan, 688 Palace street, Montreal. All amounts received will be duly acknowledged through the columns of the press.

A FAMOUS MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10—Moro Phillips, a well known merchant, died at Monmouth house, Spring Lake, yesterday. He was well known in every part of Texas and throughout the States and Canada. He came to Philadel his thinten the States and Canada. He came to Phila-delphia thirty years ago and established the business of manufactory of chemicals that he subsequently developed to so large an extent. Among his most valuable possessions were a copper mine in Michigan and a phosphate mine in Canada. He was regarded as one of the richest men in Philadelphia, his fortune being estimated at \$10 000 000 estimated at \$10,000,000.

St. Thomas, August 7.-A horrible acci, dent took place this afternoon at the railway orossing near the fair grounds whereby three persons lost their lives—Mr. Dempsey, of Hamilton, accompanied by his sixty, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Fred Sanders, lumber. merchant, of this city, and her little six year old son. A train coming from Port Stanley struck their buggy, knocking it to splinters. Mrs. Sanders' body was found twenty yards from the crossing with her head completely severed from the body; that of the child on the cowcatcher dead; Mr. Dempsey's body seventy-five yards from the crossing with! Ite extinct, but not badly mutilated.

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