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HEALY

On Liberal Cleavage.

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. Healy's speech on Mr. Parnell's motion for enquiry 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 brilliant and smashing than anything that preceded it, and those who were already alive to Mr. Healy's bewitching resources as a Parliamentary orator (and they were every man in and about the House of Commons, from the Speaker to the big-and-mighty old Tory fossil or the most blatant Whig soap-boiler), recognized in the speech another fresh development of powers which are every year sprouting out into new directions with the most amazing fecundity. It hit deadly hard, and yet its humor foamed, and creamed, and bubbled all over. There was Lord Randolph Churchill's sprightliness and lightness in hand, with a broader view, a more ingenious argument, a brighter wit, a keener thrust, a happier luxuriance of metaphorical illustration, and the good things packed into every sentence, which Lord Randolph's more poverty-stricken imagination could only stammer out like like-like-plans. This speech altered the whole course of the debate. It had been going decidedly hard with the Government. Mr. Lewis' coarse, rasping tongue, the rage of the Ulster Tories over the taunt of Mr. Gorst, the Solicitor General, that they were only "reactionary Ulster members, and the ponderous solemnity of the Marquis of Hartington's reproaches had a distinctly depressing effect upon the Treasury benches. Their few effective speakers had spoken, and your new Chief Secretary, albeit an apparently inoffensive, kindly gentleman, is not exactly the gladiator to bear the battle on his single shield. In a twinkling Mr. Healy had the cork-a-whoop Whigs crestfallen and sheepish, and turned the wintry gloom of the Cabinet to radiant joyance. Sir W. Harcourt and Lord Asher had dragged with arrogant virtuosity, as it were, the Liberal Party about by 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 infamies 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 pious finger of scorn at the Tories for abandoning him, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and all the Government Radicals had deliberately stolen out of the House to avoid identifying themselves with the disgraced Viceroy. Mr. Healy, in fact, showed that all the simulated wrath of the Whigs and Lord Asher and Harcourt, and that they enjoyed the good understanding between the Tories and the Irish party much more heartily than they reported it. The Whigs took their punishment in utter dejection. The faces on the Treasury benches 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 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 brag of. The thought uppermost in the minds of both of them was one of undisguised respect for the Irish power and admiring homage to Mr. Healy's brilliancy as a debater.

Mr. Healy said:—I think, sir, this House will agree with me that there is a favorable contrast between the tone of the two speeches which have just been delivered (the Marquis of Hartington's and the Chief Secretary's), and I take leave to say, as an Irishman, that the speech of the Chief Secretary, characterized as it was by a desire for an increase, not only in Ireland, but throughout the Empire, of a policy of appeasement, contrasted favorably with the speech of the noble marquis (hear, hear). The motives of the two speeches we have heard will also be criticised. And what were these motives? Confessedly the Government now, as any Government should avow, that they have promised this inquiry in order to cement together all the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. The noble marquis on the 11th of August promised an inquiry (loud Irish cheers). What was the object of that inquiry? The motive and object of that promise was to save the Government from a Parliamentary and consecutive (Irish cheers) inquiry simply to ease the progress of supply (Irish cheers) and hear, hear, from the Ministerialists. The Irish members were talking on these questions on the Appropriation Bill, and simply for the purpose of saving two or three hours of Parliamentary time the noble marquis made a promise, as reported in the Freeman's Journal, that a full inquiry would be granted (Irish cheers) and hear, hear from the Ministerial benches. That promise, whether by the noble marquis or by Lord Spencer has been shamefully broken (Irish cheers). To save two or three hours of Par-

liamentary time on the 11th August last he gave the promise, and the promise was kept by sending down Mr. George Bolton to Maamtrasna to inquire into the conduct of Mr. George Bolton (Irish cheers), and to-night the hon. gentleman and noble lords who gave the promise on the occasion stand up here with proud mien and defiant visage (Opposition ironical laughter)—if the late Home Secretary thinks that a personal reflection on him I will withdraw it (loud laughter) to justify what they have done, and to back Earl Spencer. Sir, it appears to me that these serious Opposition benches to which have been assigned for the last month, 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 *banquet d'estime* (renewed laughter), and so we have arranged to-night the serious 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 be volved 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. Mundella), 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 to say under which flag he is going to fight (Irish and Ministerial cheers and laughter).

"Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die."

(Loud cheers and laughter.) And the Irish people to understand that when this great keeled vessel of the Liberal party is in full sail and flying before the breeze, gentlemen like the member for Chelsea (Sir Charles Dilke) and the member for Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain), when any dirty work is to be done, can send the noble marquis to swab 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 had thrown Lord Spencer overboard as a species of Jonah, and another portion wanted the Tory party to pick him up again out of the somewhat malodorous waters into which he had been flung (Irish cheers). In my opinion the Tory party have acted with extreme wisdom (ironical Opposition cheer) in declining to bring medical succor to that great Liberal statesman to whom gentlemen like the right hon. members for Chelsea and Birmingham, belonging to his own party, declined to assist (hear, hear). The 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 believe to be? (Irish cheers). The noble marquis produced with great effect a letter from the Prime Minister (cries of "Laud") the happily late Prime Minister. That Prime Minister had in that House a very distinguished relative, the member for Leeds. Are we to believe the right hon. member for Middleham in his denunciations of the Irish policy of the Government, or are 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 said:—

(Continued on eighth page.)

REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

SPLENDID ADDRESS BY BISHOP M'QUAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ST. GEORGIA SOCIETY AT CHICAGO.

Most Rev. Archbishop, Right Rev. Bishops, Rev. Brethren of the Clergy, Dear Brethren of the Laity:

At the request of the St. Cecilia Society I 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 encouragement, words of counsel, and words of caution.

The more I ponder the character of true church music, and compare with this ideal the music offered us in God's churches nowadays, 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 approach the confessional to be reconciled to his God. These are the three great means instituted by Almighty 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 heart 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 the choir, the charms of music? To pray at the foot of the Altar, we come; to the Sacrifice of Calvary, renewed on our Altar, the faithful come, fathers and mothers and children and all. But when they come, they do not leave all their rights 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 majesty. There fore they have also a right to demand, that in their prayer they shall in no wise be disturbed, but helped. Instead of being helped, how often are they scandalized! Church music, dear friends, to be God's music in God's house must be prayer. During divine services lips should not open in God's Church, except for prayer; for everything in Church should be subservient to prayer.

By making the holy sacrifice of the Altar 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 holy place? From the mistaken notions of men, from their vain desires, from their misdirected zeal many abuses have arisen. I prefer all ways to take the Church of God from my guide in this as well as in other matters; I prefer minds are to be unreliable, their tastes too variable to place dependence on them. The peculiarities of priests and musicians have been 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 constituted, 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. But you say, we have beautiful music, exquisite music. For what? Is it music for the organ? 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 has prevailed in Europe for a long while to sing sacred words to profane texts.

Here or there a priest or an acrobat of the organ loft wanted to please somebody, or to draw a crowd by his novelty, so he adapted some air of tune from an opera, or ballad, or took the whole melody and set it to sacred words; and so they were sung, and others imitated their new fangled Church music; and now that is the style; there can be no excuse

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE MONTREAL BRANCH TO THE IRISHMEN OF CANADA.

The following is the manifesto which was adopted at the regular meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League on Sunday—

To the Irishmen of the Dominion of 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 traditional enemy of their country has been waged in the face of tremendous odds; it has been an uphill fight, but it has been a progressive 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 officials is wiped out, and until the British Government is compelled to allow Irishmen to govern themselves.

Self-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 children 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 unto the overthrow of a powerful Government, her name has been more honored and respected, and the miserable traducers and vilifiers of every thing 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 be expected from a united party, comprising 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 unwavering 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 of 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 the project his high approval and his practical 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 to remain true to ourselves and to the old land.

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

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

P.S.—All subscriptions to the fund should be addressed to the treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan, 888 Palace street, Montreal. All amounts received will be duly acknowledged through the columns of the press.

NEW SOUTH WALES REFUSES FEDERATION.

LONDON, August 6.—The Government of New South Wales has sent a telegram regretting its inability to join the Austral Federation, because it disapproves the terms in which the Federation bill passed the House of Commons.

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, consisting of one delegate from each state and territory, has been issued by President Egan, the meeting to convene at McCoys' hotel, Chicago, on the morning of August 15. The executive expects to be able to place before the meeting a communication from Mr. Parnell stating his views on important Irish matters.

ORANGEMEN FIRE UPON EVICTED TENANTS.

DUBLIN, August 7.—While a number of Orangemen were day-returning from a farm in County Monaghan, where they had been cutting hay as substitutes for evicted 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 trouble 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 TONQUIN.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Gen. De Courcy telegraphs from Hue:—The Black Flags have massacred and their hands dispersed. There are several cases of cholera in the Hai-phong hospital. The Bishop of Quin Hon reports that five missionaries and many Christians have been massacred in the province of Biendab and Phayren, and that 8,000 Christians have sought refuge in Quin Hon which is occupied by the French. Gen. Fudrinhos has started for Quin Hon.

KELLY WILL RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Minister Kelly 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.

ROME, Aug. 8.—It is rumored that John J. Williams, Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Mass., will be created a cardinal in December.

CARDINAL MANNING ON ENGLISH RELIGION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Cardinal Manning, preaching at Portmouth 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, fled for Spain on the night of his flight from this city.

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 Philadelphia thirty years ago and established a business of manufacturing 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.

ST. THOMAS, August 7.—A horrible accident took place this afternoon at the railway crossing near the fair grounds whereby three persons lost their lives—Mr. Dempsey, of Hamilton, accompanied by his sister, 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. It fell on the cowcatcher and Mr. Dempsey's body seventy-five yards from the crossing with his neck, but not badly mutilated.