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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

THE CRISIS STILL CONTINUES.
The New Government's Trouble—Lord Dufferin Summoned—Blake's Standfastness—The Date of Dissolution Fixed—Rosebery's Strength.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Ballard Smith cables the following to the World on the British political situation: Conservative leaders seem to have opened Pandora's box of troubles in forcing the Rosebery Government to resignation. The latter have clearly, to-day, the best of the situation. Lord Salisbury is compelled to make a Cabinet with a hostile majority, and, as events are now trending, will be obliged to go before the country with at least some indication of policy about present burning social questions. The fact that Lord Dufferin has been summoned from Paris has excited some uneasiness, quite apart from home politics. It transpires that the present state of relations between this country and France is serious, if not threatening. It has been suggested that Lord Dufferin has been asked to undertake the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, but the fact is that he cannot be permitted to leave Paris until the Anglo-French relations are much improved.

According to the latest information to-night, dissolution will take place next week. The members of the McCarthy party have nearly all returned to Ireland to make preparations for the struggle. Redmond has stated that he will contest every seat in Ireland, which declaration might be interpreted that he is receiving other than Irish financial support. Mr. McCarthy to-night issued an appeal to Ireland to start a special election fund, and I hear that Edward Blake, M.P., formerly from Canada, has opened it with a personal subscription of \$5,000. Blake will probably be asked to contest Derry City, which the Nationalists hope to win from the Tories. The McCarthyite calculation is that they will win three seats from Redmond and five from the Ulster Tories, while they may themselves lose two; so that they expect a net gain of six. This is provided Healy does not raise a flag of revolt, which up to the present he has shown no sign of doing.

LONDON, June 26.—Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, the Tory member of Parliament who has made a special attack on the Government seal fisheries bill, while riding along Bolton Row to-day, met Lord Rosebery, to whom he remarked that this bill had passed. "Yes," replied Lord Rosebery, laughing, "and there's been a good deal of fishing for the seals of office this week."

The National Liberal Federation manifesto says that Home Rule is the first and foremost of measures to be pushed and there are also mentioned the Employer's Liability bill, the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill, the Irish Land bill, the One Man and One Vote bill, the Local Veto bill (local option), the Factories and Workshop bill, and sweeping reforms for dwellers in towns and country are demanded in the interest of the whole nation, and perhaps the most important feature of all in the manifesto is the insistence that the policy formulated in the Leeds programme shall be persevered in until it is established beyond all question that when the Houses of Parliament come in conflict the will of the representative chamber shall prevail.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Lords to-day the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, announced that he hoped to obtain the Queen's consent to the dissolution of Parliament on July 8. Lord Salisbury said that the time had not yet arrived for a declaration of policy to be made on behalf of the Conservative party. The latter, he added, only had one policy at present and that was to dissolve Parliament as soon as possible.

Lord Rosebery expressed surprise at the Government declining to disclose its policy. Continuing, the ex-Premier asked for an explanation of the Marquis of Salisbury's strange proceeding in sending to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of State for War, on Tuesday morning, for the seals of the latter's office. The Marquis of Salisbury said that Lord Rosebery's statement was incorrect. What occurred was, he explained, that after Friday's vote in the House of Commons, he, the Marquis of Salisbury, thought it desirable to appoint a new minister for war forthwith, and therefore he sent to Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman to ask him if it was convenient for him to deliver his official seals to the Sovereign earlier than the other ministers, and if he did not desire the trouble of going to Windsor himself, he could deliver them to the private secretary of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Earl of Kimberley, late secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asserted that the Marquis of Salisbury had sent his secretary to Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman for the seals just as he would send a man on an errand, and he thought the action of the Marquis was extremely discourteous.

In reply, the Marquis of Salisbury said that if Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman thought he, the Marquis, had acted discourteously, he begged to express his extreme regret for the occurrence, and felt very sorry for it. Lord Rosebery accepted the apology of the Marquis of Salisbury on behalf of the late Secretary of State for War, and the House adjourned.

LONDON, June 28.—The Daily News to-day says that John Redmond has issued a manifesto to the Irish people, declaring

that since Lord Rosebery took office the Irish question has been entirely shelved. The Liberals quitted office without the slightest explanation to the Irish people, and with neither a promise nor a guarantee for the uncertain future, nor a suggestion of an apology for the shameful past. The lesson of all was clear, distinct and emphatic that they must revert to Parnell's policy and have a national representation, independent of all English parties, having regard alone to Irish sentiment and Irish rights.

The Nationalist's Programme.

The Irish National League of Great Britain have issued a circular, in which they say: "We are endeavoring to give a new impulse to the Irish National League of Great Britain, with the intention of bringing the branches to their old state of efficiency, and of keeping close communication between the various branches and the central executive. The probable near approach of a general election makes our action doubly important, for it may be said without exaggeration that with a united organization we would gain decisive influence in, at least, forty constituencies in Great Britain. We are of opinion that the best means of fighting our battle is to oppose with energy every successive government, Liberal or Conservative, until we oblige one of these parties to grant a full measure of home rule to Ireland. Our position is independent even of Irish political parties, and we claim a full right of criticism of the action of our representatives. We will endeavor to uphold in our policy the most resolute tone of Irish nationality, and we will do our utmost to aid any movement which advances the cause of Irish nationality or which has for its object to defeat the purpose of illegal acts on the part of British representatives."

SALISBURY'S CABINET.

LONDON, June 28.—The following ministerial appointments are officially announced: Lord Halsbury, lord high chancellor. Viscount Cross, lord privy seal. Sir Henry James, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Matthew Ridley, home secretary. The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war. Lord George Francis Hamilton, secretary of state for India. Rt. Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade. Earl Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland. Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland. All the foregoing will be members of the Cabinet. In addition Mr. Robt. M. M. Hanbury, M.P., has been appointed financial secretary to the treasury. Hon. Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, under secretary to the treasury. The other Cabinet appointments previously announced officially are: Lord Salisbury, prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs. Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council. Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies. Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer. Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty. It is stated to-night that the Cabinet is now complete and that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the President of the Board of Agriculture and the Postmaster-General will be included in the ministry. The Queen at the farewell audience she gave Lord Rosebery invested him with the Order of the Thistle.

THE CATECHISM CLASS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

REV. M. Callaghan saw his catechetical year close on last Sunday afternoon with unusual *éclat*. The prizes were distributed in the Sanctuary of St. Patrick's Church, in the presence of Rev. Fathers Quinlivan, Driscoll, Kearney and J. Callaghan. The six best pupils in the parochial catechism were: Hattie Flanagan, Bezzie Primault, May Kiely, Sarah O'Reilly, Bella O'Neil and Nellie Quigley. They received the elegant wreaths that were donated by Mrs. Fosbre and drew for a magnificent statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which fell to the lot of Miss Nellie Quigley. Special premiums—the gift of Mrs. J. McCrory—were awarded to William Pang, Robert Quigley, Katie Egan, Annie Howard, Alice Twohey, Mary and Katie Haggerty, Flossie Flanagan. The children of St. Patrick's Sunday School have two months vacation. During the ten months that have just elapsed they were noted not less for their assiduity and behavior than for their rivalry in the study of religion. They felt they were at the age when they should sink deep in their minds and hearts the knowledge and love of the Catholic faith.

JUDGE PURCELL ENTERTAINED.

Judge Purcell was entertained by the members of the Bar for the district of Montreal, at the Queen's hotel last Thursday evening, on the occasion of his elevation to the bench. Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Q. C., batonnier, presided, and about fifty members joined in honoring their distinguished guest and justifying the excellent and *recherché* dinner which mine host, instigated thereto by the committee, had provided. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen learned in law: Messrs. D. R. Murphy,



THE MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT.

J. A. Drouin, H. Gervais, W. A. W. Ir. E. Guerin, Campbell Lane, R. DeFausse, James Crankshaw, Philip Sheridan, Frank Curran and H. J. Kavanagh, Q. C., and all the arrangements reflected great credit on their taste. The toast list was perfect in its brevity, being confined to "The Queen," and "Our Guest," the latter being ably responded to by Judge Purcell. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for their grand demonstration in his honor. He said that this was the first time that he had ever attempted a speech about himself, and he was wont to confess it again at failure, seeing that he had very little to say. His remarks throughout were witty and appropriate. The balance of the evening was spent in songs and humorous recitations from several of the gentlemen present.

DE MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT.

Description of the Statue on Place d'Armes Square—Monday's Ceremony.

The statue of Maisonneuve was unveiled on Monday, and all nationalities in the city joined in doing honor to the memory of the illustrious Frenchman, whose most lasting memorial is the city of Montreal itself.

Nearly a decade has passed since the inception of the idea of erecting the monument unveiled on Monday, but it is only three years since the project took shape, a committee being formed, and it was on Monday, September 4, 1893, that the foundation-stone was laid.

The Maisonneuve monument stands some thirty feet in height, the base being of Standed granite, relieved with bronzes at the sides and corners. The statue itself is magnificent in conception, and is in every way worthy of its subject, its designer and the city. Mr. L. Philippe Hébert, the sculptor, represents Maisonneuve at the very moment of his planting the French flag on Canadian soil. The flag chosen is the white oriflamme of Louis XIV. "I have taken the flag," said Mr. Hébert, to the Gazette, "from an old cut in the National Bibliotheque, representing the victory won by M. de Conde at Rocroi, on the first day of the reign of Louis XIV., and just a year before Maisonneuve planted the flag here." The hero is dressed in a tunic of bouc tire, steel gorget, the flared and plumed hat of the day, the laced pantaloons of the time. The face wears an expression of stern and solemn exultation, for, as Mr. Hébert says: "Maisonneuve was very religious, so I have made the face that of a soldier and monk combined." The statue was cast in Paris by the house of Thiebaut, whose centenary was celebrated at the time of the great exposition six years ago.

The four corners of the pedestal are ornamented by handsome bronze figures. One represents the first Iroquois taking possession of the soil by agriculture; the second, Mlle. Mance, the foundress of Hotel Dieu and other good institutions, giving kindly aid to a little Indian who has hurt his arm; the third, represents

with his celebrated maul, "Plotted" by means of which he discovered many Indian ambushes. The fourth represents an Iroquois on the war-path, his stone tomahawk in one hand, and every muscle denoting a readiness to spring on his unwary foe. Beneath the figures respectively are the words "Le Moyne," "Jeanne Mance," "Cicco," and "Iroquois."

On the four sides of the shafts of the pedestal are bas-reliefs in bronze, representing historic scenes in connection with the history of Montreal. The first, in chronological order, is the scene at Meudon, where the company of Montreal was formed, and the determination to found a colony in the island was arrived at. Here M. Olier, the founder of the religious in the island, is addressing M. de Laborde, M. le Baron de Renty, who advanced the money, and M. le Baron de Fauquem. The second depicts the celebration of the first Mass by Maisonneuve and his followers on landing at Point a Callieres, the site of the present Custom house. Immediately on landing, a large cross was erected, an altar dressed, and Father Vimont, S. J., celebrated Mass, telling his hearers in his instruction that they were the grain of mustard seed. In the bas-relief Father Vimont, Maisonneuve, Montigny, Mlle. Mance, Mlle. Lapetrie and the whole company of twenty-one persons are represented. The third depicts the glorious defence of the old block house at Carillon by Dollard and his companions. It will be remembered that Dollard, des Ormeaux and his comrades, seventeen in all, stopped one party of 400 Indians at the Long Sault, when they were advancing to wipe the infant colony of Montreal off the island. Another party of 300 Indians was met with, however, and for fourteen days the little band of heroes kept this horde at bay. At length an Indian climbed a tree and saw the small number of defenders of the block house. A grand assault was determined on, and a tree being thrown across the palisade the Indians rushed in. In the course of a gallant resistance a barrel of powder was bronched by a tomahawk and exploded, putting several of the defenders *hors de combat*, whilst all died nobly in defence of their country. It is this last fight that M. Hébert has chosen to depict. As a result of this incident, the Indians concluded that if 17 could stop 700 for so long the white man was invincible, and they retired to their wigwams. The fourth relief represents Maisonneuve killing the Iroquois chief on the Place d'Armes, possibly on the spot occupied by the monument. On this occasion 300 Indians besieged Montreal, surrounding the settlement and making ambushes in the bush. Maisonneuve acted strictly on the defensive, until his men began to complain that he was afraid. Their murmuring reached his ears, and he led them forth. The Indians, emerging from ambush, were so many that the men retreated. Maisonneuve was covering their retreat, when one of his snow-shoes became loosened and he fell behind. An Indian sprang on him and seized him, but the chief approaching, the savage gave his leader the privilege of inflicting the *comp de grace*. The chief seized Maisonneuve by the throat, but at

that moment the captive drew his pistol and shot the chief dead. The Indians, in dismay, gazed awhile and then fled. The supreme moment is the theme of M. Hébert's design. Below the bas-reliefs are four mascarons, representing the river, meadows, cattle, fish and other things that live by water. Beneath the bas-reliefs, respectively, are the following inscriptions:— "Act fondation de Ville Marie," "Pris de possession," "Premiere messe," "Mort heroique de Dollard au Long Sault," "Exploit de la Place d'Armes."

In front is the inscription: "F. Maisonneuve, 1642." At the rear: "Montreal Citizens. Grateful to the year of memorial, 1893." On one side are the words of Father Vimont, S. J., at the first Mass: "Vous etes le grain envele," etc. On the other side Maisonneuve's lines to Montigny: "Hest de mon honneur l'accomplir ma mission, tous les armes de Dieu de Montreal devraient-ils se changer en autant d'etroquois." The unveiling ceremony took place at 10 o'clock in the morning, the programme being as under:— Music by the Salmer park orchestra. Opening remarks by the Hon. Judge Pagnuelo, president of the committee. Unveiling of the statue by Lieutenant-governor Chapeau. Music. Address by Lieutenant-governor Chapeau. Address by Mr. A. Kleckowski, Consul General of France. Address by the Very Rev. Abbe Giffin, superior of the seminary. Address by Sir William Hingston. Address by Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, vice-president of the committee. Address by Mayor J. O. Villeneuve. "God Save the Queen" by the united bands.

The Cork County Gaelic Board have decided to present Archbishop Cooke with an address on the celebration of his silver jubilee.

After an illness of two months, James MacMahon, J. P., of Newry, Co. Down, died on May 28. Deceased had reached his ninety-second year.

The effective strength of the Dublin police force is 1,434 men of all ranks. The annual report, recently issued, states that one man died of pneumonia.

The Rev. John King, O.M.I., of the House of Loreto, Inchicore, is dead. His services in connection with the Guinness Refectory were beyond price.

W. A. D. Evanson, of Carlow, has been appointed surveyor of the Midland district in succession to Mr. H. Jones, who has retired under the sixty-five rule.

Mrs. Maria O'Regan has been appointed Postmistress in the Kilmacshannon, Co. Mayo, and has taken over the management of same in her own person.

The Hon. Mrs. Lily, of Kilmacshannon, Co. Galway, has visited a sunny paradise. It can be seen to the westward by means of a peep into the window looking round the wrist, and a small feather ring on the second finger.

At the County Tipperary Petty Session on May 17, Mr. O'Connell, solicitor for Mrs. Fabry, the Curranstown evicted tenant, and his sisters, applied on the Queen's Bench order to have his clients admitted to bail. There being no opposition by the Crown the application was granted.

At the election of a successor to the late Dr. McAllister, Bishop of Down and Connor, on May 23, the voting of the parish priests was as follows: Dr. Henry, of Belfast, 15 votes; Rev. D. McCassin, administrator, of Belfast, 15; Professor O'Loon, of Maynooth, 10; and Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, 2.

The large mills at Sturville, near Clonsmel, belonging to Thomas Russell, have been purchased by Clever Brothers, Limerick, who intend to fit them up as a condensed milk factory. This new development and extension of local trade will give employment to a large number of hands. The woollen manufacture will be carried on by Mr. Russell, Old Bridge.

An application had been made to the Lord Lieutenant for an order-in-Council authorizing the construction of a railway between Cork, Middleton and Ballycotton. A sum of £70,000 would be expended in the district by the construction of the line, and the fishing industry at Ballycotton would be considerably developed by it.

Recently at the Presentation Convent, Wexford, Miss B. Martin, eldest daughter of C. Martin, of Ballylanders, County Limerick, made her profession. The name in religion of the young lady proposed is Sister Mary Ursula. A large number of the friends and relatives were present, including her aunt, Sister Angele Mary O'Donnell, of the Missionary Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Cluny, France. A preliminary meeting was held in the Town Hall, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal, on May 27, for the purpose of starting a monthly fair in this important centre, as it was felt that the opportunity long looked for by the inhabitants had at last arrived for its establishment. The Straughlar and Glenties railway open up for traffic on June 3, and the manager, Mr. Livesey, had erected a number of cattle-pens in Ballybofey for the convenience of the trade. At the Cathedral of Philadelphia Archbishop Ryan delivered a memorial sermon before one thousand naval veterans. Mayor Norwick refused to allow the posts to march to church with music on account of it being Sunday. The Mayor may have a very great respect for the Sunday, but he evidently has a poor idea of how it should be observed. There is such a thing as carrying an idea beyond the limit of common sense.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND ACTIVE.

APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND'S CAUSE IN AMERICA.

Issued by the Irish National Federation of America, in Response to an Urgent Appeal from the Irish National Party.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN AND PRIESTS OF HOME RULE:

The Liberal Ministry has resigned. Ireland is once more to face the authors of the policy of coercion and landlord rule. The long pending dissolution of the British Parliament will follow quickly. From the hour when the House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill it was inevitable. Good faith to the Liberal constituencies demanded that the Liberal Ministry should not resign without an effort to pass the other reformatory measures embodied in the Newcastle programme.

The Irish party have kept faith in letter and spirit, under very trying circumstances, with the Liberal party, and performed their share of the compact, viz: "Mutual support in the passage of reformatory measures for Great Britain and Ireland, Home Rule to have first place." Pending dissolution, the Irish party obtained a commission on the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, whose report establishes the injustice of past relations, and will save Ireland millions of revenue in the future. The report of the land commission establishes beyond question the landlord robberies of the past and continues to the tenant the absolute ownership of all improvements made since 1850. They have also effected the release of a large number of the Irish political prisoners. In Ireland the strife and heated partisanship witnessed at the last general election has been largely allayed by the pacific, prudent and intelligent appeals of the Irish party to the people. The Unionists of the North have come to see that a common interest demands a common protection from the rapacity of the landlords, and large numbers composed entirely of former political opponents have endorsed the Irish party. Thus has the political cause shown how in demand and the Irish cause strengthened in the interim between the rejection of the Home Rule Bill and dissolution.

It is not to-day in a better position to receive a fair trial for Home Rule than ever before. With the Liberal party yielded to the support of Home Rule by the Irish people, England can have no stable government, and know no peace until Ireland is accorded the right of self-government. The people of this great island have declared their opinion on this subject in a grand demonstration from our countrymen in Australia, Canada, and the United States. The Irish people have organized a series of committees to maintain the political front of the town, and have proposed a general election. A number of immediate financial support to enable them to go back with an increased vote. To hold the balance of power again in the next Parliament and bring to a Tory Ministry, if returned, the passage of a Home Rule Bill for Ireland.

Irishmen and friends of Home Rule, this work is worthy of your support.

To our wealthy fellow countrymen we appeal for liberal contributions.

To the members of the F. N. A., for energetic effort.

To Irish American organizations, for prompt action.

To all, for such assistance as they can afford.

He who gives promptly, gives doubly. Send your contributions promptly to: JOSEPH P. RYAN, Secy. I. N. P. of A., Room 25, Cooper Union, New York City, N. Y.

Make checks payable to John D. Crimmins, Treas.

THOMAS ADRIAN EMMET, M. D., Pres. I. N. P. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Treasurer JOSEPH P. RYAN, Secretary

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

The Canadian Fire Extinguisher Company has now in stock the famous "Durand Hand Fire Extinguisher." This splendid and yet simple invention has been patented in Great Britain, France, Germany, United States and Canada. It is instantaneous in action, simple in construction, and cheap, considering the immense degree of safety it secures to its possessor. They only cost \$24 a dozen, and when we remember that a child could use it, that the simple pressure of a trigger enables the operator to project a steady jet of 25 feet for 30 seconds, it is obvious that its presence in a house is equal to an insurance. C. J. Benoit, of Montreal, writing to the inventor, said: "After having witnessed several experiments, I do not hesitate to recommend most highly your extinguisher. It is by its small size, the apparatus of its kind I know of the most perfect and efficient." No fire should be an hour without having a couple in the house. It is not for sale at 9 St. Peter street, and the cost is a trifle compared to the security.

He who loves anything for his sake, and not for God, loves not God all his heart.—St. Ignatius Loyola.

Always give good example, teach by word and action; example is eloquent than any discourse.

Never let us speak lightly, or lightly of what God once made a part of grade, even if it were in our best days.