Our Paper_

Should be in the hands of every Catholio Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 43.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 14. 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Ir. Geraid Balfour's Cruel and Cold-Blooded Speech,

In Dealing with the Question of Aid for the Starving Peasantry ...The Prelates Speak Again Upon the Subject of the Catholic University -- A Great Meeting of the Sons of Temperance-Other Notes of News.

DUBLIN, May 4, 1898.

THERE seems to be something unhealthy, uncanny, cold-blooded and cruel about the name of Balfour. It seems synonymous with everything that a normally constituted man dislikes. much in the same way as he dislikes snails and slimy things and carping hypocrites. A decent, outapoken face, who fights instead of sneering, be his cause ever so wrong, is far preferable to the cold, blood thirsty, animated puppet who serves a megaphone for his superiors and darces when they pull the string like an . range monkey climbing up a trachine stick. Clothed in a little brief authority, this flower of nepotism seeks to emulate the work of present or in tyranny, and dabbie his sleek young hands in Erin's gore." The vengeance of heaven overtook the tyrannical "carotid-slitting Castlereagh," by letting him end his own worthless life. It is not to be exnected that young Mr. Balfoor will do likewise, or it needs a certain amount of physical, if misplaced courage, to commit suicide, Mr. Gerald Balfour's career will have an end some day, and not one of the starving peasants in Ireland would care to change places with him. Disca was a rich man and a selfish one, and Luzarus was a poor man. Dives refused to give the remnants from his table to the beggar, and he was sent where all such people may expect to go : but even Dives did not add brutal cynic-

ism to his uncharitableness. in the old days when Nero reduced cruelty to a fine art, a Balfour had not been thought of. If he had he would have been an excellent thing to resin the other brute's bow, and dance while he fiddled over burning Rome.

A little while ago I spoke of the fact of the Irish local government bill being introduced simply as a political exigen cy, and not through any sense of justice to a long persecuted people. Its provisions seemed too liberal to have emanated from the Chief Secretary for Ireland. People were astonished, but the Irishman is naturally a confiding creature, and his own good nature forbids him to fathou the depths of infamy to which it is possible for one of the Balfour type to descend. He never dreamt that it was the handwriting on the wall that forced the hand of the Unionist government. He took the propositions in good faith and rejoiced therent. And now his eyes are opened.

For cold-blooded insolence and effrontery commend us to Mr. Gerald Balfour, when he spoke with all the airy flippancy of a sycophant who knows he has the support of the Treasury Benches at his back. An appeal was addressed to him in the House of Commons on Friday night in behalf of the starving people in the West and South of Ireland. All that was asked for was a scanty supply of the coarsest kind of food to ward off actual starvation. And this Neronic Dives, with a smirk of satis'action that would disgrace a comic valentine, casually remarked that it was not to be expected that the Government could feed the Irish poor on champagne.

Is it to be wondered at that the pravers of a naturally devout people should turn to maledictions and shower down on the heads of Balfour and his tribe. But there is a day of retribution coming as certain as Death itself, and not a man in Christendom would care to be credited | with the Balfourian blackness of one page in the Recording Angel's book. With plague and famine decimating whole districts in the west and south, this man smacks his lips as he thinks of the turtle, the turbot, the game, the Burgundy, the champagne, he had just dined off, and the happy thought comes to his callous heart that champagne is too good for the Irish. They are so degraded in their tastes that all they need is a few bags of potatoes and some coarse meal. 'It will whet their appetite," he thinks; "I will make their mouths water by suggesting something pleasant; I will say champagne." And, to his eternal disgrace be it said, the attenuated political poltroon gave utterance to words which Satan in his most sardonic humor might be as hamed of, and anybody with the semblance of an immortal soul would never dream of -always barring Balfour and some of his ilk.

it to sneer at ' the not very cleanly character of the people. This was in de lightfully good taste from a perfumed servant of a manicure and a toady to rack renting landlords, who preedily exact the pound of flesh for a mud cabin Protestants, and those who did not in an acre of bog. But the animus was even of a baser kind than the mere expression of personal hatred. It was obviously intended to stop the flow of contributions which lately have begun to flow in from England-from Catholic and Protestant alike.

Speaking on this question the Freeman says :--

"While refusing adequate aid to the people on the part of the Government, Mr. Balfour uses language-we fear deliberately intended - to stop the flow of subscriptions. He declares the distress is exaggerated, and condemns the Lord Mayor for giving the public the benefit cause of humanity. He had gone to of his experience, as head of the Relief all kinds of places and peoples - chapels Committee. The Lord Mayor has effect and churches and meeting-houses—and tively replied to that attack. The distress has been described in appalling terms by eye witnesses, many of them Unionists. Mr. Balfour has not dared to question the accuracy in a single particular of Professor Long's letter to the Manchester Guardian, which gave a heartbreaking account of the sufferings of the people. But from his correspond ence, mainly, it would seem, with the police, he takes the responsibility of stemming the flow of charity by a declaration that the descriptions of the distress are exaggerated. In the descriptions which from time to time our representatives have given of the appatiing distress in these famine stricken districts full and minute details were given-bacts, figures and the names of

the witnesses—in confirmation of the

account. Mr. Balfour offers no means

whatever of testing his denials. He re-

gards it as a bore even to have to answer

the statements of competer cand impar-

tial witness son the sulject. "It has been clearly proved by the official returns that the deficiency in last year's potato crop, as compared with the average, was 1240 875 tons, which calculated not at this year's famine prices, but at the prices of the previous year, as supplied in the returns of the Land Commission, shows a money less to the country of £2705 002. The loss on the other crops may be set out more briefly. As compared with the average of the last ten years b per cent of the cats crop tailed, 10 3 per cent of the barley crop, 320 per cent of the wheat crop, 55 per cent of the here crop, and 54 per cent of the flax. The money loss to the country by the gross faiture of crops, including the potato crop, as compared with the average, is not less than £3 338 253. These startling and significant figures are carefully and accurately compiled from official returns open to the world. Mr. Ballour has assailed newspaper reports of the distress. Will be assail the Government re-

in that no orious speech was - If it is and escorted them to a point immediate thought that the Government will do for the people of Ireland what should be done by charity they will find themselves very much mistaken." No. but the same Government by overtaxation, plunders the people of Ireland by three millions annually and then cannot spare a shilling to relieve famine. I heard an old woman frequently remark to dayand she expressed the general feeling in the country-" May God forgive Champagne Balfour, for Ireland never can!"

His Eminenca Cardinal Logue presid ed at a quarterly meeting of the Standing committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, which was held in University College, Stephens' Green The following resolution, passed among others, are of the utmost importance as showing the temperament of the Clergy towards some of the provisions of the Local Government bill :-

"1. That we have seen with considerable surprise statements recently made in the public press to the effect that the Itish Bishops have been conducting puvate negotiations with the Government in reference to the Irish University Question. We feel called upon to declare tust those statements are without foundation. We take this opportunity of requesting the Irish members of Par liament to oppose by every means in their power the estimates for the Qu en's colleges until the Government pledge themselves to bring in a measure to satisfy the admittedly just demands of Irish Catholics in the matter of univers ity education.

"2. While, so far as we can foresee, it is not likely that clergymen would seek election under the Local Government Bill except under rare circumstances, we must record in the name of the Bishops and priests of Ireland our emphatic protest against the disqualification by Act of Parliament of the clergy of this country for offices to which they ought to be eligible from the very fact of their being citizens, independently altogether of their acknowledged qualifications to serve the public interest on the Boards that are to be constituted under the new

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Memorial Hall took place on Monday last, when the Rev. Father Hays came over from England to lecture on the temperance And then to cap the climax he added question. The reverend gentleman, who an insolent imputation on the habits of received a splendid ovation, said he was the connectunity afforded by the Irish people. How characteristic glad to seize the opportunity afforded by of this scion of the house of Ballour was their pressing invitation to stand among house.

his own Catholic people to raise his voice on behalf of the grand and glorious cause of temperance. It was indeed true that his life, his energies and labors, and most of his time was spent amongst belong to the Catholic faith. It was a sad confession to make, but a true one that few opportunities were offered to him to come amongst his own Catholic people to do work for temperance amongst Catholics. Therefore, he rejoiced to take part in an exclusively and purely Catholic meeting in support of temperance. His life was consecrated to the apostolate of temperance, and he would work for it to his dying day, and as long as God gave him a voice to speak and an arm to uplift the voice should speak in favor of temperance and the hand should be raised in furtherance of the cause that knew no distinction between creed or class, because it was the had never refused any one, no matter who they were. Father Hays proceeded to say they must not make a religion of temperance. That was a fatal mistake with many. They could not make pecple sober by Acts of Parliament.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Hen. David Mills in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the Companies Ac', in the Senate, last week explained that the object of the measure was to prevent fraud being practiced in connection with the deposits required by law in case of companies applying for charters under the Companies Act. Inder the present law parties applying for letters patent are required to make athidavit that an third of the capital stock of the proposed company has been subscribed, and also pay into a char erea bank, Crinto the hunds of trusters, a sum equal to its per cent. of the safe scribed stock which am unt is kept in trust until the company is fully formed and assumes its responsibilities as a chartered company. It has been found that in some cases when the 10 percent. deposit is made in the bunds of trustees liabilities are incurred by the promoters of the company before the letters patent are issued to the company, and the deposit not retained by the trustees. The bill proposes that in all cases the 10 per cent, deposits shall be paid to the Receiver General and held by him until the company is fully formed and assumes the liabilities under the law. The bill was read a second time and referred to committee

There was a great demonstration last

week to witness the departure of the Yukon contingent. Their Excellencies were present, and accompanying them were Ludy Marjorie Gordon and a num ber of friends. General Gascoigne and Lo Col (Hon) M. Aylmer received Another striking Balfourian phrase Taeir Excellencies at the western gate ly in front of the detachment, where Lt. Col Evans received them. The inspecting officers, accompanied by Ludy Aberdeen, passed up and down the ranks Lt. Col. Avimer in the lead, and General Gascoigne escerting Lady Aberdeen, On returning to the front Lord Al erdeen addressed the men. He said that in offering his congratulations and good wisnes he could speak not only for him self but on the part of Conada as a whole. He hoped the remembrance of such an expression coming from the hearts of the people of Canada would en courage them when in surroundings less picasant than those of the past. He reminded them that amongst other feat ures of the trip they would have the op portunity of showing the stuff of which Canadians are made, and that the people of Capada relied upon them at all times to maintain the manly and dignified quality of obedience. He spoke in glowing terms of their commanding officer who, he said, was one of the most able and brilliant soldiers in Canada, and the right man in the right place. He spoke of Col. Evans as a personal friend and regretted his loss as a member of his staff. In conclusion he said he would not go into detail on their duties, as they fully knew what was expected of them. Her Mejesty the Queen had been informed of the journey they were about to take and would watch their progress with interest. He wished them a hearty

Good bye; God be with you? Col. Evara called for cheers for Her Majesty and the Governor General, which were given in the heartiest possible manner. Headed by the G. G. F. G. brass band and 43rd Batt. Bugle hand the detachment marched to the Union depot VIR Elgin, Sparks and Wellington streets, to the special train in waiting at the Union depot. The men boarded the cars at once Tacir Excellencies drove to the depot and passed through the train from one end to the other after the men had been settled. The station platform was crowded with well wishers and as the train steamed out amidst cheers the band played 'The girl I left behind me.'

A GOOD CAUSE.

A Concert to be Held in Aid of the Work of St. Vincent's Home.

A grand concert will be held on Tuesday evening next, at St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander street, in aid of St. Vincent's Home for immigrant boys and girls. An excellent programme has been prepared for the occasion. The cause is a good one, and there should be a bumper

Bill to Deal With Disabilities-under Which Catholics Suffer.

Mr. Dillon Interviewed in Regard to the War Between Spain and the United States - Workingmen and Sunday Enjoyment Before the Lord's Day Rest Association Relief for the Famine-stricken People of Ireland.

LONDON, May 4.

Cathelies all over the United Kingdom are much interested in a Bill which has recently been drafted by a number of members of the House of Commons. Its great object is to do away with the disabilities under which Catholies labor in

the three kingdon's and is calculate ito affect everything except the Lord lieutenancy of Ireland and the Chansellorship of England. Against those who are backing the ball are 1, rf Eimund fal hot. Mr. Rempinill, and most of the frish members. It was proposed to repeal the Places of Worship Act of 1865 only it so far as that measure applies to Catholic places of worship.

That home rule for Ironaud is importable wir the statement made by vir. H. Gladst con which is mowhat search di some of his hearers, when he delivered the presidential office return the University and two y Liberal Claim on Monday night. In the course of his remark. Mr. Gladstone said that there was one measure which he welcomed with all his heart, and that was the Irish Local o vernment Ball. Since times they heard it wild-with a wight or religion hopes-floure Rule is done. Let them make no mistake. Home lide was never more alive than at the present aroment. He need we creely say that that was due to the section of the Conservative they rament, who, by the eq tablishment of extents contails in Ireland, would be reduced to a difference. under which they would chair heavitotake away the popular powers which they had given, which was impossible. or would have to give the Irish Home Rule, which was inevitable.

Why Mr. Dillon's sympathics are with Spain was well set to rin in an interstent proceed support of the relief move with the Itian folders could be grant

 ${f ago}_i$ when he said :— : In naning for the liberation of Calecthe United States are, is seeing to me. reting in accordance with the dictates of humanity, and with the recittions of the Great Reputate. My sympathy is with the nev. M. in the proposition of sympathy with the saff ters America. But, apart from this, now evo. I or any Irish Nufficialist full to real brawn towards America by the strongest bonds of sympathy when we is face to face with a great national emergency Millians of our race, owe. America love. graticule, and loyalty for giving them liberty, a home an asylum from poverty, stavery, and wrong. America's conflicts, interests and sentiments are Irefund's, and I pray that victory, appeals and complete, may attend the arms of America. in the present wir, both for her sake and or the sake of amountity."

The Workingmen's Lord's Day Rest Association is not happy, for it was real workingmen enjoying themselves on Sunday. What their real idea of Sord tyis nobody -- not even themselves -- an arrive at. Tarre is one thing about them, however, which is unnuistakable. When they shake hands with you there is that pleasant, cool, queer, clammy feeling one experiences when a playful urchin puts a fresh caught frog in one's hand; there is an instinctive desire to] drop it and drop it quickly. They seem their own. They are happy in the grants had been made in most cases to opaqueness of a cold-giving tog; they erjoymen, whom there is not a possible chance for the sun to show his july face; they tie up their damp fingers in knots and crack the knuckles; they lift up the corners of their depressed mouth and turn up the bilious yellows of their eyes and mutter thanks that at least this is a day when healthy men and sickly caildren must perforce remain at home and 'rest,' save the mark. A paragraph from the Telegraph may well find room in this letter:--

Gloom prevailed at the annual meet ing of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, and the proceedings were as depressing as the ideal Sunday of the acciety's members. With grief it the first day of the week in groans and the band of "desecrators' who love to see sunshine even on Sunday steadily increased in number and influence. it by the Bishop of Chester, whose letter | ceipts for the year amounted to £1 250 caused the association great pain. £300 invested in the purchase of consol-, Neither could it pass by without a groun and the loans alluded to above, the to play not only in London parks on Sundays, but also in the grounds of His Eminence suggested the advisa-Windsor Castle. The income for the blitty of starting some of the convert year was £1 147, and it was plainly inti- clergy in so ne commercial undertaking, mated that the public could not reason | to give them employment and business

gloomy on su h a meagre in our . It was prepared to do its best, but it people desired to see depression De Profundis: they must subscribe in a grea er degree. The ammating principle of the association is contained in the paradox - the larger the subscription list the deeper the gloom. On the other hand, the meeting of the Sunday Natio a League, under the presidency of Aldern in Treloar, in the Holborn Town Hall, was quite bright and checkful. It was reported that the movem at for the rational enjoyment of sames was advancing all along the line. Tue income was reported to have been £44431 and there was a balance in mant of \$711. Lord Hoshouse and other addressed the meeting, the whole precedings being marked by a spirit of congrammation.

We are not altogether idle in London as regards the relief of our fumine strickin brethren in Ireland and a committee has been formed here for the softerers. Its offices are at 8 Adelphi Terrace, the chairman is Dr. A. Collectheir m. s-cretary, Mr. Frank McDonagh, and the National Buck is acting as treasurer. In their first eire der the committee says: -

"In many of the parishes along the western sub-board the nearly of tamilies are in almost absolute desiribitor, Bourds of Guardians declaring their in ability to cope with the decreas wollthe tales of suffering from disease, and the want of clothing and by ently a. scent a most napatal consider. I'r n various reliable sources we corn that the distress will become more ben be tween the prosent time and next acres. To come to the after these persons ande and seeist to our to take by rather property ported of misery, the lastress if it Committee corportizan tangentia make this appear, to be zee and is not there it with

appear to be cutly have to the more wary of pemperature in the question of bringing relief to consume news at tellows. conditioned in the West and Sach of Ir land. Mr. G raid Haltour's bound sherrs about cosmission and the Satty of Peance should were them on to still further exertions. The meeting nebi hast week at the Brandey Vostra Hall under the curarmosing of the Har-Librard Hoderal, was remarked by the right spirit air William OMeley. M.P., was the principal sector, and was able to buy before his collected harrowing picture of the seen sowners be witness I during bis visus to the ment by a energie of £25. Mr. Spencer Courington, M.P., followed, an inaxing to velled in the distressed custriets in was able to enderse the drary tries of starvation that Mr. O Malley and recited, | unce. The meeting was an exprecibility one, in that all smades of poditions and religious theught were represented, and not a single perring to to was struck throughout the evening.

The second annual meeting of the Converts' Aid Fociety was held on Mor day at Archbenop's House, Westmin ster, His Emmence Carainal Vaughan presiding. There were also present the Bishep of Clifton, Father Antrobus Father Wyndusm and Fether Eletcher Lord E. B. Palbot, the Han. Mrs. Calrington, Midame Blumenthal, Mrs. Ward, and Mesers, W. H. Lyall, Lister Danmenond, C. J. Walls, Maclemell and J. B. Corney (honorary secretary). Letters, expressing their regret at not being able to assend, were received from the Duke of Narielk Dawiger Diches of Newcastle and Count and Countries de forre Diaz.

The report for the year ending Dicem ber 31st, 1807, was submitted. Applied tions had been received from twelve convert dergymen, and assistance had to be surrounded by an atmosphere all been granted in ten cases. Week,y assist the applicants pending their getrevel or rather squirm with shivering ting employment. Attention was drawn to the extreme difficulty of finding any sort of employment, and the members were strongly urged to assist by communicating with the honorary eccretary whenever they heard of vacant situations and applying to him whevever they knew of any one being wanted as intor. cierk, &c. A loan of £100 had been made in one case to enable the applicant to furnish a house and take pupils near London. Tais he has done and is succeeding fairly. In another case, by a loan

of £50 the applicant has been given a very fair start in the teatrade. In special cases grants have been made to assist these who are struggling was reported that the manner of passing | to support themselves, and in one case a gentleman's expenses were paid to ensighs was gradually disappearing, while able him to go to Germany, where he has relatives, and where he thought he would have a better chance of success than in England. He has now returned. Never had the "cause" sustained a but has great hopes that before long his severer blow than that administered to journey will bear fruit. The total reapproving of Sabbath erjoyments had and the expenditure to £1,208, including and the loans alluded to above, the the fact that military bands are allowed | balance carried forward to 1898 being £393 6a 11d.

ably expect the society to be sufficiently experience.

Circular of the Archbishops and Bishops to be Read in All the Churches.

It Refers to the Duty of American Citizens--Prayers for Peace to be Offered Up at the Masses Daily--A New Church Dedicated --Honors for Rev. Father Malone.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Notwithstanding that the great business of life here just now seems to be to talk war and watch Wall street, yet religions work moves with the same unerring regularity as if we were in the midst of the piping times of peace, when blockades and bombardments are only thingsto be locked at much in the same way are the furious assault made by one Johannis, of phaseolus vuigaris fame on the stronghold of one Gring blin who had seven league basts that could travel 'aster than an armored cruiser locking for a slow or ighter. In Church circles the startling rep ris and the somewhat incomprehensible bulleting have no searing wantever. Nevertheless, while praying for peace American Catholics in a smot forgotten the allegiance due to their even it public or the country of there adoption. The keynole of this The freshment that it has a copyly between feeling was sounded long ago. by Architehop Ireland. At the time he wroke and he spoke with no invertain somi-te coaracterized as simest the is amosto the idea that the sympathy of Countries should be with Spain, because Spain was a Catholic country and the national religion of the country was Carbonciem in its more conservative form. If that popularity public exerciscase on American attizanship which is characterized by the relation A.P.A. foreign being translated, means "Another Protestant Anathronism"}---were only capable of learning anything, the section of the Catholic Church authorition at the proment crimin oright serve as distressed districts. The speech was jundiperfesson; but as they absolutely punctuated by many sympothetic cheese know less than did their forebears of the United States in the present with with the audience, who were that holf a century ago who named them sprin was well set to the in an interspect of Matley has already shown his selves wisely as "Know Nothings," such La claraman that as an injection of common sense, although devostly to be wished for, seems an impossibility. There is only one doctrine that leaves a loophole - it is that of invincible ignor-

Circular of the Rishops.

O: Sanday a circular letter will be reed in all the Catholic Caurches of the United States, gave one of the enterprising local i ormals. It was, says this medium, drafted by all the Archbishops and Bigh ops in the country, was ondorsed by Mer. Martinelli, the Apostolic delegae, and rends as follows .-

" Fo the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Canrell of the United States, Greet-

"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battle ship Maine and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic scames of the United States. nave culminated in wor,between Spain and our own beloved country.

Whatever may have been the individual epinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duly of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the Chief. Excentive of the nation, with the advice of both houses of Congress, and after consultation with his Cabinet efficers, but not until after every ellort had been exmusted to bring about an honorable and perceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the substed framess of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the Maine and the declarator are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans. and as such are loval to our country and our flig, and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation.

'We are not now engaged in a war of section against section, or St te against State, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and a common the. If, as we are taught by our holy Church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed on us by all laws human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved. country. Let us faithfully beg the God of Battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph, and tostay unnecessary effusion of blood and speedily to restore peace to our beloved:

land and people. 'To this end we direct that on and. after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of this war, every priest shall in his daily Mass pray for the restoration of peace by a gloricus victory for our flag. We also direct that prayers for the brave scl liers and sailors that tall

[CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.