

HOME RULE.

A LIMIT SET TO THE DISCUSSION

A Brighter Prospect After a Dark Cloud Had Passed Over.—Mr. Gladstone's Attitude Causes Joy to Irish and Liberal Members.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John W. Benn, Liberal member for the Wapping division of Tower Hamlets, and Mr. Samuel Woods, Laeor member for Southwest Lancashire, asked the questions, prior notice of which has been given to the House, in relation to the question of the closing of the discussion of the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, briefly announced that to-morrow he would move the adoption of a resolution calling upon the House of expedite the passage of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone added that the terms of the resolution were nearly prepared, and he hoped to communicate it to the House during the day.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour asked that the terms of the resolution be communicated to the Opposition leaders before they were publicly stated to the House.

With subtle irony Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. Balfour that the resolution was based on the proposal made by the Conservatives by which the Crimes' Act was rushed through Parliament in 1887.

This reply evoked a hurricane of cheers from the Irish benches.

Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, subsequently read the terms of the resolution. These provide that the bill shall be reported by July 31.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Liberal-Unionist for South Tyrone, gave notice that he would submit an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Gladstone asked if the Government proposed to consider the motion for the adoption of the resolution to-morrow. Did the Government, he asked, remember the occasion of the introduction of the resolution of 1887, referred to by the Prime Minister? On that occasion Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley had protested against the brief time allowed them to consider the resolution, although that proposal was vastly less complicated than the present one.

When Mr. Gladstone rose to reply to Mr. Balfour he was enthusiastically cheered. He readily admitted his action in 1887, but said that the opinion of the House then was that a resolution like the one referred to ought not to be kept pending. Moreover the House had already gone through an immense mass of work and a still greater amount was waiting its attention. Indeed it had become a question as to whether the House was or was not able to discharge the duties with which it had been entrusted. Mr. Gladstone further said that there was no such question in 1887 as existed now. On the grounds of public duty he must decline to accede to the wish of Mr. Balfour that further time be given the Opposition to consider the terms of the resolution.

The sitting closed amid unbounded enthusiasm on the part of the Irish Radical and Liberal members.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone moved the adoption of the resolution providing for the quicker passage of the Home Rule bill.

Mr. T. W. Russell moved the rejection of the resolution.

Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture under the last Salisbury administration, criticised the ministers for their refusal to debate the resolution, and eventually moved that, as a protest against the conduct of the ministry, an adjournment be taken.

Mr. Chaplin's motion to adjourn was defeated by 308 to 279.

Mr. Russell's, to amend, practically so as to reject, was defeated by 306 to 279.

In continuing the debate on the original resolution, Jesse Collins, Liberal-Unionist for the Bordesley division of Birmingham, declared that in stifling amendments the Government might hide another gigantic error like the one that rendered necessary the revision of the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill. He accused the Government of intending to evade altogether the discussion of the land question.

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Ferdinand de Rothschild, Liberal-Unionist for the Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire, moved that the House adjourn. Everybody was anxious, he said, to follow the Prime Minister's example and go to bed. These words were greeted with cries of "shame" from the Liberals and the Speaker reproved Mr. de Rothschild.

In urging the Government to assent to an adjournment, Joseph Chamberlain made a cutting remark concerning Mr. Gladstone. Twenty Liberal and Irish members cried "shame," and somebody shouted "Judas." The Speaker interrupted the discussion to rebuke the undignified shouter.

Mr. Balfour made a final appeal to the Government to accept Mr. Rothschild's motion to adjourn. The House then divided on the motion, which was defeated by a vote of 283 to 257.

Viscount Cranbourne, Conservative, moved to adjourn.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Balfour and others spoke on the motion.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, accused the Opposition of trying to force an all night sitting upon the House and then trying to back out. On division the Cranbourne motion was lost by a vote of 270 to 242.

At 3.30 o'clock Charles Conybeare, Radical for Northwest Cornwall, moved the closure.

The Speaker flatly refused to put the question, and the debate on the original resolution was resumed.

LONDON, June 30.—After some further discussion Mr. Balfour agreed to conclude the offering of amendments at 7 o'clock to-day, and Sir William Harcourt consented to adjourn the House. The members rose a few minutes after 4 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FANATICISM IN ONTARIO.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—There seems to be something in Ontario that exerts a favorable influence on the growth and development of organized fanaticism. Among the many forms which this Protean beast assumes none is more noisy and intolerant than Orangeism. In this province Orange lodges are as numerous as anthills after a heavy rain in summer. All that is necessary to organize one of these fanatical hives is to have a few ignorant Catholic haters assemble in some old loft or secret hiding place, take the oath, procure a second-hand drum and a fish-horn. The prime requisite, however, is a hatred of Catholics and their religion. When the annual rabid season comes round these redoubtable warriors take the war-path, embellished with their customary war paint and some toggery called a regalia. They sally forth armed at all points, "rushing for papish gore and whiskey," especially the latter, and inflict some discordant music and insulting songs on their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. For the good of the cause (whatever it is) and the memory of old King Billy, perhaps the window of some defenceless Catholic chapel or convent is riddled with stones and our Orange heroes return to their homes full of fanatical hatred to the "papists" and very often a consignment of cheap whiskey aboard. This is the Orangeman's way of serving God and vindicating his claim to loyalty, for an Orangeman is nothing if not loyal—that is, loyal to his ancient traditions of hate.

We have too, in Ontario, that secret oath-bound organization and social pest, the P. P. A., with its underground methods, and its assassins of civil and

religious liberty, who burrow in the dark and strike a blow at Roman Catholics when opportunity offers.

We have a plentiful supply of itinerant "escapes" and "ex's." There is that unsavory creature with many husbands, Mrs. Shepherd, the ally of D'Alton McCarthy in his politico-religious crusade; "Evangelist Lyden" is in the business too, and also another foreign nondescript by the name of Sims; he hails from the American Republic. Besides these professional deadbeats we have several Protestant ministers and others who augment their salaries by giving an occasional tomahawk speech or lecture on "Romanism." Among the latter are Ald. Bell and Inspector Hughes of Toronto, Rev. Walter Rigby of London, Principal Austin of St. Thomas, Dr. Wild of Toronto, and the fire-eating Dr. Carman. When an extra dose of bigotry of more than ordinary virulence is required we import that rare exotic, Dr. Douglas of Montreal. He unloads his surplus bile in Ontario and returns to the Province of Quebec for another cargo.

On a larger scale than any of these is that great patriot D'Alton McCarthy, and his faithful henchman, Col. O'Brien. D'Alton told his hearers in his St. Thomas speech, June 8th, that he was not hostile to the Catholic religion as a creed, nor to the French Canadian as a race. But, he says, the French Canadian thinks he has as much right in this country as we have. While it is yet early in the morning, says he, let us do away with that pretence that the French have equal rights with us in this Dominion. He was evidently sailing under his true colors when he said this. No body doubts now what his object is. The success that attends his despicable efforts is largely due to the religious appendix which he tacked on to his fiscal policy; without this he could not arouse sufficient enthusiasm among the Orange Young Britons, Sons of England, and kindred societies.

Speaking seriously, what is the explanation for all this fanaticism and religious intolerance among the Protestants of the fair province of Ontario? Is it the outgrowth of Protestantism? We are often told that Protestants are the great exponents of civil and religious liberty, and that Martin Luther emancipated the Christian mind from the spiritual bondage of Rome. Look at the Province of Quebec. We find that Catholics have a large majority there, but I have yet to learn that they persecute their Protestant neighbours as the Protestant majority persecute the Catholic minority in Ontario. Contrast the Protestant majority of this province with the Catholic majority of its sister province of Quebec; but "comparisons are odious" sometimes. This boasted toleration that we hear so much about is not to be found in Ontario at least, and were it not that Roman Catholics exercise some influence at the polls there would be less of it than we have even now.

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Brockville, Ont., 12th June, 1893.

COLONIZATION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—May I trespass on a few inches space of your valuable and widely circulated paper to bring before your readers the opportunity that is now offered to any of our people who come to take up land and settle down in the vicinity of Kearney, in the townships of Perry and Bethune? This place is far ahead of any of the surrounding districts for agriculture, especially for stock-raising. There are several fine farms

around here for sale, and free grant land to be taken up, besides many valuable lots to be disposed of, several of which are at present in the possession of Mr. Sill, Kearney. I would refer anyone seeking further information to the Crown Lands agent, Mr. Handy, Emsdale. I would also advise anyone intending to come here with the intention of taking up land not to delay, for the land is being taken up now and lots located every day, so the sooner anybody comes the better chance there is for a choice location. We have a nice little church here, built on a prominent elevation, and commands a beautiful view of Kearney village. There are here about fifteen Catholic families, and with the exception of one or two French families, all of Irish descent. We are anxious for our little congregation to increase, and would be glad indeed to see a few more Catholic families coming here. A few days ago I was speaking to one of our new-comers, Mr. Pujan, who comes from the neighborhood of Ottawa, and he says he is well pleased with his new farm, and is going to encourage some of his friends to follow his example. There are many predicting that Kearney will be in the near future a flourishing town. It is about five or six miles from Emsdale, and is beautifully situated, being surrounded with well-wooded, though not over-large hills, with the Maganetawan river running through, which widens in the centre of the village to the size of a small lake. But the chief reason why so many are turning towards here just now is because the railway which is being built from Ottawa into Parry Sound is surveyed, and in all probability will pass through Kearney, thus facilitating the means of travelling, giving a chance to open up the country, and encouragement to the people to settle down. We have also a beautiful little church at Parry Sound, and expect soon a fresh impetus to its congregation. Within the last few months three or four Catholic families have removed there, which is a good omen. All are of opinion when the railway is finished there Parry Sound will be the leading place of business in this district. Being situated on the Georgian Bay, and having a fine harbor, suitable in every respect to the requirements of shipping, its very position for trade and commerce ranks it second to no other place in this northern country. I would ask any of our people feeling a desire to better themselves to turn their attention to either of those places before going elsewhere. When I recall the wretchedness and misery I noticed among the poorer class in large cities, such as in Dublin, Glasgow and London, I cannot but remark what a thousand times better off they should be with regard both to their spiritual and temporal welfare if they were far removed from those places and settled down in some quiet home, such as can be found in this part now opening up its resources to the world. I would wish to say more about this portion of the country, but as I have already, I fear, Mr. Editor, trespassed too much on your valuable space, I shall wait till some other time.

T. F. FLEMING, Priest.
Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ontario, Canada,
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