

# The Catholic Chronicle

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

## FETE DIEU PROCESSION

In St. Ann's Parish.

For the first time in the history of St. Ann's parish there was a Fete Dieu procession last Sunday in this locality, and judging from the success and well-known enthusiasm of the populace, the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers will be justified in having a similar demonstration the following year. The people vied with one another with commendable liberality and taste in decorating their houses and the streets along which the procession was to pass, the result being a very elaborate display of flags, bunting, evergreen and religious statues and pictures. There was a handsome arch erected on Ottawa street, from which a small band of music-class discoursed some choice airs while the procession passed. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the celebration did not take place until three o'clock, in the afternoon when the procession formed in the order given in Saturday's Post, and proceeded by way of McCord, Ottawa, Eleanor, William, Colborne, Ottawa, Murray and Wellington streets to St. Patrick's square. The eight was very imposing, as the faithful with bared heads kept on the sidewalks as the Sacred Host, carried by Rev. Father Gaulin, passed by. On St. Patrick's square, a very pretty Repository had been erected, which was profusely decorated with flowers and lighted tapers. Two little girls, the Misses Mary Rafferty and Kate Finlay, sat on either side of the altar and threw flowers as the clergy preceded the steps of the altar. After benediction the procession reformed and proceeded by way of St. Columban and Wellington streets to St. Ann's Church, where it was disbanded.

## THE ST. EDWARD'S ASSOCIATION AT ST. LAURENT.

The first annual banquet of the St. Edward's Association occurred Tuesday, June 5th, in the College Banquet Hall. The apartment was profusely decorated for the occasion with flags and hunting of varied colors, and flowers tastefully arranged upon them, whilst the festive boards fairly groaned under the weight of luxuriant delicacies of many seasons—the choicest viands, the most exquisite of tropical fruits, etc. At half-past three o'clock, the invited guests were ushered to their seats, and, after grace had been solemnly pronounced by Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.C., who presided at the table set apart for the clergy, all were seated. On the right of Father McGarry was Rev. Edward Methan, C.S.C., the honored and cherished Moderator of the Society. Next to him was Rev. Father Clarke, C.S.C., who, in turn, had at his right Rev. Wm. J. Kelly, C.S.C. The other guests on this table were Rev. E. Desrosiers, the efficient President of the students; Study and Recreation; Rev. Wm. McKinnon, C.S.C., and Rev. A. Crevier, C.S.C. Letters of regret were read from the Rev. Father Geoffroy, the Superior of the Institution, Father Barré, C.S.C., Father Vanier, C.S.C., Bro. Sothen, C.S.C., and Dr. A. J. Pinet of St. Laurent. At the table opposite to that reserved for the members of the community was the one presided over by Mr. P. Chas. Cavaroc, the President of the St. Edward's Association, whom were to be found the presidents and representatives of the other societies of the house. St. Jean Baptiste was represented by Mr. N. P. Garscan; St. Cecilia by Mr. Elzeur Roy of Montreal; the Baseball organization by Mr. E. F. L. Gormley; and the Militia of St. Laurent College by "brave and tried" Captain Mulloy, G.C. The other officers of the St. Edward's Association, the President, were also seated at this table: the Vice-President, Mr. N. G. Valiquette; the Recording Secretary, Mr. Peter J. Murphy; the Treasurer, Mr. Jos. E. Martin; and Mr. Jno. R. Leahy, Corresponding Secretary. The members of the Association occupied the other tables, Messrs. F. J. W. Maguire and W. G. Gilson having been named, by reason of their skill, as artistic carvers, ordinary directors of the various birds brought before them for consideration. Full justice having been meted to the several courses presented, and the repast having come to an abrupt conclusion—the inner man's ambition satisfied—toasts were proposed by the President, who acted as Toastmaster. In response to "Our Invited Guests," Rev. Father McGarry appropriately mentioned the pleasure which must certainly have been experienced by all present to find themselves the honored guests of the St. Edward's Association—to be so unexpectedly surprised by such a grand collation—one, the like of which had never been seen before in the college, nor anticipated for the present. He proceeded in most eloquent language to compliment the society for its commendable progress, terminating his well-appreciated effort by the main of the question proposed in the toast. When he resumed his seat this signal for applause could not be withstood; and, spontaneously, the hall echoed and re-echoed with "never-ceasing reverberations of plaudits." Father Clarke having been called upon to favor the company with some remarks, arose to address the members of the society. Though it was supposed that he would speak upon "The Church and its exalted Prerogatives," yet he contented himself by merely presenting to the society the necessity of such institutions as theirs among young men, of the diverse benefits derived from them in affairs, etc. Father Clarke's powerful abilities as an orator are well known, and needless to say that his remarks were enthusiastically received. Mr. P. Chas. Cavaroc, in answer to an appeal from the Friends' table, then arose to speak on behalf of the St. Edward's Association. He marked the fact that the society had made unquestionable progress; that its standing as one of the most influential of the college lycées was now well established. The general policy of the Association was defined, etc. Mr. Cavaroc terminated a brilliant speech by saying that it was to be hoped that the first of a series of annual banquets would be succeeded, every following year, by one as equally enjoyable as the present.

one proving itself as decided a success; as great an honor to the Society and its Moderators, as the one which was fast drawing to a close,—"one," said he, "at which will be present such distinguished company as have graced our festive board to-day."

In all respects the St. Edward's banquet was the most elaborate feast ever known to the college. Ice cream, cakes, fruits, and every possible variety of meats appeared arranged in most pleasing array, and greeted the eye of the fortunate and hungry student. By this one demonstration the old style of banqueting has fallen into "innocuous desuetude."

P. K. B.

## PETIT SEMINAIRE DE ST. MARIE DE MONNOIR.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE TO THE FOUNDER.

At the request of a friend of the Petit Seminaire de St. Marie de Monnoir, we take pleasure in making public the letter which the Superior of that flourishing house has recently addressed to its former students. The Seminary has received a most acceptable gift—a statue to its venerated founder, the Very Revd. Edouard Crevier. Wherefore, all former students of the institution are cordially invited to be present on the 3rd and 4th of July next, to assist at the unveiling of said statue, which is to be erected in the center of the lawn before the college. We may say that the erection of statues to perpetuate the memory of the founders of our educational institutions is a work to be commended. The Seminary of St. Hyacinthe has taken the first step towards such recognition, the college of Levis followed, and now we congratulate the Seminary of St. Marie de Monnoir on its occupying the third place. The memory of Messire Ed. Crevier shall live for ever. Time cannot corrode it; his statue is of bronze.

## PETIT SEMINAIRE DE ST. MARIE DE MONNOIR.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that on the 3rd and 4th of July next, the Petit Seminaire de St. Marie de Monnoir will unveil a statue to the late Very Rev. Ed. Crevier, its venerated founder. This statue, as you are aware, is the gift of former students. We have considered that upon this solemn occasion all the former students would be happy to visit their Alma Mater, and offer, once again, to the memory of their beloved father, the public testimony of their homage and their gratitude. We have appreciated this desire by the sentiments which we ourselves experience. Therefore, on the aforesaid days, the doors shall be thrown wide open to receive you as well as all former students. Come! you are welcome! We are so anxious to receive you that, should anything prevent your being present, we request you to be kind enough to acquaint us of it at once.

PROGRAMME OF THE REUNION.  
Tuesday, July 3rd.—8 p.m., Address of the Present Students; Responses; Musical and Dramatic Entertainment; Illumination.  
Wednesday July 4th.—9 a.m., Grand High Mass; Sermon; Unveiling of the Statue; Eulogy; Dinner; 2.30 p.m., Address of Alumni; Responses by the Superior; Distribution of Prizes; Discourse.

## FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

CELEBRATED AT THE JESUIT'S CHURCH AND OTHER CHURCHES.

The feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was celebrated with great solemnity in all the Catholic churches on Sunday. The services were, however, particularly grand at the Jesuit's church, which was decorated with great taste, the main altar particularly attracting the attention of the large congregation present. Solemn High Mass was sung in the morning by the Rev. Father Desjardins, S.J., assisted by Father Caisse, S.J., and by the Rev. Father Caisse, S.J., delivered a very eloquent sermon on the "feast of the day," which was divided into parts, viz., "the human and spiritual love; what they were and what were their respective tendencies." The music was the same as published in Friday's Post, and was very ably rendered. At the conclusion of the Mass, a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place around the church; after which Rev. Father Schmidt, S.J., on behalf of the congregation, read from the pulpit an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart.

## THAT LIBEL ON PARNELL.

AN ALLIGED LETTER BY THE IRISH LEADER TO BE EASILY DENIED.

LONDON, June 9.—In connection with the forthcoming lawsuit by Mr. O'Donnell, late member of Parliament from Dunganon, for libel, against the Times, the plaintiffs have, in conformity with the terms of the act of Parliament, asked to be furnished with the chief documents relied upon by the other side. The only document which they have received of any importance is a letter in the same handwriting as one of which a lithographed copy was published some time ago in the Times, and which was pronounced by both Mr. Parnell and his friends to be a clumsy forgery. The second letter, which is dated 9, 1, 88, is substantially as follows, and commences "Dear E." (double-barrelled Egan) and goes on to express surprise that "nothing has been done by you, the best men in Ireland were in prison," and adds: "Let there be no more hesitancy! Remember you promised to make it too hot for Foster & Co., and yet nothing has been done to show that you have power and that it was not a mere empty boast. My health is good. I thank for your letter. Yours truly, G. S. PARNELL." There are, however, two or three errors of orthography in the letter, and even some of the words will scarcely accept such a manifestly stupid fraud as this, especially when it is remembered that on the date in question Mr. Parnell was a prisoner in Kilmatinham. They must be credulous persons indeed, who will believe that a politician of his stature would have written any such letter under the circumstances. The Times has, meanwhile, procured accommodation in London for its witnesses, who are over one hundred in number, and include special resident Irish magistrates, Dublin Castle officials and members of the Criminal Investigation Department.

A little girl, on being told that an older sister was only a half sister, mournfully asked: "When will she be my whole sister?" At a country inn.—Guest: "I say, landlord, your food is worse than it was last year. Landlord: Impossible, sir."

## IF THOU WERT NOT MY LOVE.

O! GOD.  
If Thou wert not my Love, O! God,  
How dark and sad my heart would be:  
If Thou wert not my Hope, O! God,  
How could I bear earth's misery.

A weary pilgrim I have been  
Since morning dawned upon my way.  
A weary pilgrim I must be,  
'Till Light her star-illumined flags display.

A few kind friends to day I meet,  
I had to pass before their door;  
They greeted me—they wept for me—  
But now they dream of me no more.

I fain would sit upon this rock,  
And take that rest so long denied;  
But no; ah, no, I must move on—  
'Till I have crossed Life's Desert wide.

The sands are hot, the sands are red  
With blood that fired my heart and brain;  
How can I stand the simon's breath?  
My God, forgive, if I complain.

If Thou wert not my Light, O! God,  
How dark my brightest day would be.  
If Thou wert not my Strength, O! God,  
How could I bear Life's misery.

## CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, June 5.—Yesterday's scenes in the French Chamber of Deputies is described as the stormiest that has ever occurred under the present republic. Boulanger, while making his remarks on the motion for a revision of the constitution or dissolution of Parliament, was assailed from the first to the last by all sorts of interruptions, including boisterous laughter and frequent exclamations from his opponents. He took for his text, as he did on eight pages of foolscap which contained the preamble of his motion. Had he been making a speech it would have been impossible for him to proceed, so violent were the interruptions—but he remained perfectly cool and collected throughout, simply reading his sentences whenever he could be heard and not attempting to retort to the constant attacks upon him. He took every blow, indeed, with a smiling face and imperturbable good humor. Every now and then, when there was a lull in the noise, his quiet, clear voice came distinctly to the ears of all, like the call of a commander of a battalion under heavy fire. He may have cut a sorry figure as a statesman, as he certainly has as a politician and a demagogue, but he looked every inch a soldier, and his public testimony of their homage and their gratitude. We have appreciated this desire by the sentiments which we ourselves experience. Therefore, on the aforesaid days, the doors shall be thrown wide open to receive you as well as all former students. Come! you are welcome! We are so anxious to receive you that, should anything prevent your being present, we request you to be kind enough to acquaint us of it at once.

HOPE TO SEE YOU PRESENT. I remain very cordially, yours most respectfully,  
F. X. JEANNOTTE, Superior.  
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siderably put back by the utter failure of their scheme. General Boulanger himself, in an interview on the affair, complained that the official accounts of the proceedings suppressed his report to the premier. Mr. Floquet remarked to him: "You will be the Sieyes of a still-born constitution," and Boulanger's response was to the effect that he was glad to see the Chamber had decided to place Mr. Floquet's speech, which, he asserted, could have no effect but to increase his own popularity, especially when the country sees the monstrous alliance of Socialists, Radicals and Opportunists to crush one man.

LONDON, June 8.—The British war office has issued a circular which gives notification of the decision to form volunteer brigades out of the militia. A letter will also be sent to the officers who may be selected to assume the command of these brigades, that in the event of the actual mobilization of the citizen soldiery in the active service these officers will be invested with the same authority as is exercised by similar officers in the regular army. The circular says that it is not desired by the war office that the volunteer brigades should be organized for the purpose of maintaining the regular army in the field, but that they should be organized for the purpose of being ready to take the field in the event of the regular army being engaged in the field. The circular also states that the volunteer brigades should be organized in such a manner as to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The circular also states that the volunteer brigades should be organized in such a manner as to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

LONDON, June 8.—In lieu of continental war news, which is very scarce just at present, Germany's threatened ministerial crisis is made to do service as the most important topic of correspondence to be found on the continent. It is a crisis which is anticipated by all who are interested in the continental situation, and which is expected to have a profound effect on the European situation. The crisis is expected to have a profound effect on the European situation, and which is expected to have a profound effect on the European situation.

ENGLISH DOODLERS.  
London, it seems, is to have bribery investigations as well as New York, and they promise to be even scorching than the latter's famous "Hoople" trials. The Metropolitan Board of Works will furnish the subject for investigation. Complaints have long been made by the body, which appears to have outlived its usefulness, and no systematic action has been taken in regard to it. The charges have now, however, become direct, and Mr. John Goddard, an architect connected with the board, is charged with receiving £2000 a year for six years, besides a large lump sum from the Metropolitan Theatre alone. This money has been paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the board has been accused of receiving it.

THE RETIREMENT FROM PARLIAMENT IS ANNOUNCED BY MR. DENT DAVIS, THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR KENT.  
Another outrage is reported from Ireland yesterday. As the Liscassy Foot Ball club was returning from Kilmacneave they were fired upon by moonlighters. Their offences consisted of riding on a boycotted car.

Mr. Baillon granted an interview last night. He said: "People make mistakes thinking the loyalist and landlord classes are identical; the loyalist strength lies with the industrial population of the North and the best people of Dublin. The Unionist party are about one-third of the population of Ireland. There are a great many loyalists that have never allowed themselves to be misled by the Government's aid for promoting new industries. The industries have steadily improved and are now at a higher point than twenty years ago. The income tax shows they have risen largely in the past 30 years. The Government is maturing a policy for public works in Ireland for the direct benefit of the interests of the people. I intend to introduce three bills calling for large outlay for arterial drainage. A large sum will be spent which will relieve Ireland. The distress is greatest in the Arran Islands, where the Government has distributed a large amount of seed potatoes. The railway receipts are much higher than 20 years ago, and the railroad system much better. Emigration is less, but not from the most congested districts. Young men leave, but I do not think they could be made useful if they remained. If manufacturers sprang up there would be work for the surplus population. There is more money in Ireland now than 20 years ago, and the commercial condition of Ireland is better than it was then every way. The figures show that the number of inhabited houses decreased 24 per cent, between 1871 and 1881. Must be received with caution, as many laborers' cottages have been built at cost and laborers have moved in, leaving the old ones vacant. There is a decided improvement in the total number of outdoor paupers. Indoor pauperism is believed to be stationary. The Criminal Prosecution are but small in proportion to the criminal proceedings."

Jinks has been out the night before, and is late at his desk. Employer, eternally—Well! Jinks—Not very, sir.  
A lot with which everybody is content—A lot of money.

portion to the criminal proceedings. The resistance to eviction is simply the result of the policy of the Nationalist party. I think the English have always been extremely anxious for Ireland's prosperity. They have spent large sums promoting it and devoting it to purposes for which they would never have spent public money in England or Scotland. I do not think the English people are becoming more reconciled to crime and defiance of law in Ireland for the absurdities of Gladstone's scheme. I do not admit the Southampton election was fought out on the Irish question in any form whatever. The issues were local. We will continue our fight against the league. It is absurd to say the league is in anything like its own form. It is much weaker and decidedly on the decline. We decidedly do not contemplate any change in our Irish policy. The present policy is doing its work well.  
When I last saw Mr. Parnell in Ireland he told me his plan was to assist English business and encourage English legislation until the Unionists quarrelled among themselves. He has done neither one nor the other. He has neither broken the Unionist party nor encouraged English legislation. Mr. Parnell was seen immediately after. He said Mr. Gladstone's health was wonderful. He is three years younger than when he tried to pass the Home Rule Government bill in 1886, and his regeneration is largely due to his approaching success.  
At no time since the general elections has the prospect for Home Rule appeared so bright. The result of every by-election except Doncaster proves that the Unionist-Liberal voters have returned to their allegiance. An appeal to the country would return Gladstone with a majority equal at least to that of the present Government. This course can only be injured by over-zeal or the impudence of Irishmen without patience. A wait of a short period is necessary to complete success. The prospect of violence and crime is the only hope of the Tory party today. My confidence is redoubled.  
Regarding Balfour's statement that Parnell had not been successful in facilitating English business, Mr. Parnell said: "We shall see before the end of the session whether I was right or wrong in that advice."  
This evening only began the critical period of the Tory party, as the first important division on the local government bill has shown the Government have deliberately frittered away the session with a number of minor measures like the King-Harman salary bill, with the result that they are unable to do anything of importance or to bring the session to a period of the session when such measures are usually concluding.  
Already questions of the first magnitude connected with this Local Government Bill, such as the license clauses, are looming dangerously ahead, and Tory statesmen are at their wits' end. They contemplate throwing overboard considerable portions of their program, with desperate hope that they may save themselves with the rest. It is a programme of destruction; they have lost the guidance of affairs.  
Mr. Balfour thinks he has injured the National League he is very much mistaken, for he is really only at the beginning of his fight with that body. He has attempted to suppress several branches, and the members of these are showing their vitality. Nothing makes a tree grow so vigorously and rapidly as clipping its branches. To kill, you should strike the roots. Balfour trimmed the National League to a limited extent, and the results are highly gratifying to us. We shall not rest until we have established the right of everyone of the clipped branches to meet free from persecutions, police and the penalty of the Coercion Act.

Mr. Parnell is always about the House, but is seldom in it. His followers might for the present follow his example.  
A cloud is growing in another quarter. In spite of all the smooth talk the Salisbury and Stanhope people are getting really disgraced about the condition of the army and navy. If they only knew the truth they would have no power in the country for our large numbers of ironclads that can be trusted far out of port, no adequate reserve stores, no proper rifles—all facts brought out in recent Parliamentary committees, but as yet hidden from the public. The latter know as yet, however, to convince them that all is not well with their affairs. They suspect the evasions of the public departments of jobbery and corruption.  
Fresh cases of extravagance in the War Office and jobbery over contracts will shortly be brought out. The grossest mismanagement at the Admiralty will be exposed. Can the Government meet these indictments by cut and dried official evasions or delusive denials? The facts will be too strong for that method of treatment.  
Depend upon it we are on the eve of one of those great popular uprisings against long-standing abuses which break out occasionally in all countries and carry everything before them. People here have not yet realized that their money is not only extravagantly, but in many instances dishonestly made away with. As soon as they clearly see that, down will go the whole house of cards.  
The exposure of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which I long ago prepared you for, is having a great effect on the public mind. People believed in its integrity. They now find that it was what some of us always supposed it to be.  
The idea is abroad that corruption has spread its taint far and wide in the public service, and every new fact that comes to light will deepen this impression. I can only say that many such facts must be disclosed before the session is over. If Lord Salisbury keeps in office men who defend and palliate gross abuses, he will not save either them or himself.

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## SALISBURY'S SACRIFICES.

A SERIOUS BLOW TO HIS MINISTRY, AND SOMETHING WORSE TO COME.

He is forced to give way to the Liberal Unionists, leaving Chamberlain in a foolish position—Publicans falling one way and Tories another, Disturb Salisbury's Seat.

LONDON, June 11.—It is asserted that the Salisbury Government has made up its mind to withdraw the compensation clauses, almost unconditionally, and very likely other surrenders will follow.  
Once more the Ministry have had to give way to the Liberal Unionists who rebelled against Chamberlain and gave the Ministers warning that if the clauses were pressed they would vote with Gladstone. Any price must be paid to avert that. When Chamberlain defeated the clauses, the Government thought they were safe. It now turns out that, as small as the Chamberlain party is, he cannot manage the Overboard go the clauses, and Chamberlain is left in a singularly foolish position.  
This is a very serious blow for the Ministry, and something worse is to come. The temperance interest has been tremendously stirred up, and to appease it the liquor dealers have been sacrificed; but now it is their turn. As a rule, they have supported the Conservative party. They are worse off under it than they would have been under Liberal rule.  
Ritchie's bill added twenty per cent. to their license, exposes them to the risk of having their licenses closed on Sundays and holidays, and places them under the control of the county councils. Their worst enemies could not have done much more by way of a beginning. Is it to be supposed that they will sit down quietly and bear this from men for whom they have voted?  
No; they will get up an agitation, withdraw their support from the Conservatives, come to terms with the Liberals, and so try to get a new security for the future. The compensation clauses, one way and another, would lose one-half the Conservatives their seats if we had an election next week.  
The approaching election at Ayr is, I hear on excellent authority, already lost. One more Liberal-Unionist seat will be transferred to the Gladstones, and the Liberal Unionists will Chamberlain's party be a year hence?  
We are now in this position:—The Tories are angry with the Ministry, the Liberal Unionists would desert it to-morrow if they could find any safer anchorage, the temperance interest has gained a great victory, the drink interest will be furious, and all supporters of some check being placed upon the drink traffic will oppose the Conservative party at future elections.  
What a spectacle is this! As soon as the Ministry ventured to go into its boasted English legislation it drifted toward the rocks. The cry of "the Union in danger" cannot do much for it now. I think people generally are getting tired of that cry.  
This sad and blundering intermeddling with the drink trade has driven the Irish people out of sight, and it was the best thing that could happen for Ireland, considering the deadlock to which her affairs had been brought. The Irish members cannot do better for a time than to leave the Government to muddle along with its Liberal-Unionist allies.  
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The idea is abroad that corruption has spread its taint far and wide in the public service, and every new fact that comes to light will deepen this impression. I can only say that many such facts must be disclosed before the session is over. If Lord Salisbury keeps in office men who defend and palliate gross abuses, he will not save either them or himself.

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