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PARNELL ON TOP

Great Demonstration

IN HONOR OF HIS VINDICATION

The Irish Leader Firm

IN HIS DENUNCIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Constitutional Policy Will Bring Early Victory.

LONDON, March 13.—St. James' hall was crowded this evening with people anxious to hear Mr. Parnell's speech. Mr. Morley presided. The committee in charge were compelled yesterday to suspend the sale of tickets for the meeting. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and mottoes. Among the inscriptions were—"Freedom of England and Ireland"; "No coercion no forgery, no slavery"; "On shamrock and twisted flagstaffs was a picture representing Britannia with her left arm encircling Erin's waist and an angel overhead bearing the motto: "Peace and good will towards all men." Among the prominent men present were A. J. Mandell, Shaw-Lefevre, H. H. Fowler, James Stansfield, H. H. Archibald, W. B. Rowlands, Arnold Morley, and many Parliaments members of Parliament.

A MESSAGE FROM GLADSTONE.

In opening the meeting the chairman, John Morley, said he could not refuse when asked to preside, because the meeting was of such a remarkable character. He felt that if his presence would be of the slightest use, he was bound to attend. (Cheers.) He said he never saw so great a meeting as this, nor one in behalf of a nobler cause. I bear a message, said Mr. Morley, from the great chief, who despite his years, would have attended this meeting had he not been entreated to spare himself. (Cheers.) He would not spare himself of his own free will, because he sees the time rapidly, almost momentarily, approaching when we shall cautiously and deliberately, step by step, but surely, unfalteringly and unflinchingly get to the bottom of these Irish proceedings. (Cheers.) The resolutions which our committee have framed express the deliberate judgment, deep feeling, and stern, resolute, deliberate purpose of a great party which has not yet taken up a cause without carrying it through. (Cheers.)

WILL THE TORIES GIVE HOME RULE?

It may be that the Tories will carry home rule. (Laughter.) I do not want to understand Mr. Parnell's presence here to-night as binding him and his friends and countrymen to our party. It is a case of alliance rather than of union. Mr. Parnell's first duty is to Ireland. He has no right to think of our parties, except in relation to Ireland. (Cheers.) But I look forward to the day when, still remaining first an Irish leader and statesman, Mr. Parnell will be able to partake and draw a united Ireland to partake in the great fabric of the free government of the empire of which we are striving to make Ireland an integral, incorporated, united, reconciled and equal member. (Cheers.) Whatever form home rule may take it must rest, if it is to rest upon a rock, upon a foundation of mutual respect, good will, good understanding, good faith and good intentions between the English and the Irish. (Cheers.) The Conservatives can never deprive the Liberals of the glory of being the first to soothe the Irish distrust, extinguish British prejudices and extend the right hand of fellowship.

THE "TIMES" EXCORIATED.

Not many months ago I ventured to say in the House of Commons that the conductors of the Times had covered themselves with the deepest infamy. (Cheers.) They brought a charge against an Irish member of the House of Commons who wrote denying and disproving it and who spoke in the House of Commons again denying and disproving it. The Times did not print his letter and omitted from their report of his speech the passage in which he defended himself. Afterwards they sank lower. A more desperate exhibition has never been made of a blind, headstrong, reckless, malevolent, political passion. (Loud cheers.) For two years a great journal circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land with its own counsel now admits to be as gross a libel as was ever written of any public man. (Cheers.)

PARLIAMENT MUST TAKE ACTION.

Before many days the House of Commons will be asked to pronounce that the Times has been guilty of probably false and malicious libel. If the Government will not do so the Opposition will do so. The publication of this false and malicious libel on the morning of the division, with the object of influencing that division, constitutes an aggravation of the offence which even this Government is bound to notice and punish. (Hear, hear.) If the Ministry had possessed a spark of the austere neutrality which ought to belong to the Government; if it had possessed anything but the meanest, most violent and vindictive partisanship, it would have stood aloof and left the newspaper to prove the charges which it ought never to have made if it had not proofs. Mr. Morley severely censured the conduct of Attorney-General Webster which, he said, would be discussed in Parliament on Monday, and denounced the assistance given by the Government to the Times.

PARNELL'S COURSE VINDICATED.

He said he could not, however, help protesting against the Times bearing the whole

of the storm of denunciations that came from Tory politicians, club men, Primrose dames and others. The Times, which published the most gigantic and infamous lie of the century, knew the dainty taste of its customers and had pampered it. Now these same honorable customers were mortified and chagrined because an honest man had cleared himself of infamous charges and they were base enough still to hope that something might be found out. All this shows, continued Mr. Morley, that Mr. Parnell was right in being slow to commit his political fortunes and fame to London jury. The home rule controversy turns upon the question whether these wealthy classes, represented by the Times' customers, so greedy and ferocious for calumnies against Ireland, are fitted

lament as common felons for offences unknown to your law in England, mainly for speaking and writing in the newspapers. (Cries of "shame.")

THE GOVERNMENT ARRANGED.

Mr. Parnell then arraigned the Government for its course in assisting the Times in its campaign of lying and slander. These charges were first started when Lord Carnarvon was invited them to confer with him on the future government of Ireland as to a new constitution to establish her parliament. The Government, he declared, had been aware of these documents in the possession of the Times at the very moment Lord Carnarvon was entering into negotiations with them, and so could not be held blameless for the disaster which

stitutional action, from the point of view of the interests of Ireland, from the point of view of morality and of hope and confidence in the future, yet sometimes we cannot help thinking that after all there has been much in the lessons that English misgovernment has taught Ireland for generations to justify or excuse the actions of these rash hot-headed men. (Cheers.) Men who, despairing of Parliamentary agitation, losing, and justly, all trust in their Irish representative, who repeatedly had betrayed constitutional methods trusted them, turned to criminal methods as the only hope for the future of Ireland.

IRELAND'S BEST ALLY, PEACE.

But it is an honorable thought which I feel to-night, that since the introduction of the

RECEPTION TO HIS GRACE.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE AT THE MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTION.

A reception was tendered His Grace Archbishop Fabre on Tuesday evening March 12th by the members of the Mount St. Louis Institute. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, streamers, lanterns, etc., and numerous inscriptions were hung in conspicuous places. His Grace, accompanied by Canon Leblanc, arrived at the Institution about five o'clock and was cordially welcomed. In the evening at 8 o'clock the reception was held. Fully one thousand persons had assembled in the hall, and at the entrance of His Grace the choir rendered "Benvenue de La Grandeur" in an admirable manner. His

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.

High Mass at St. Patrick's Church—Eloquent and Impressive sermon by Rev. Kilroy—Magnificent Demonstration on Monday—The Grand Old Anniversary Fittingly Honored.

St. Patrick's Church was crowded to excess Sunday morning on the occasion of the special services being held in honor of their patron saint. The church itself was appropriately decorated with bunting, shields, etc., and the scene as witnessed from the ornamental gallery was one of great beauty. The musical portion of the service was rendered with fine effect by the large choir, assisted by Professor Gruenwald's full orchestra. The mass was by "Miserere," Professor J. A. Fowler presiding at the organ, with Mr. P. McCaffery as leader, and was beautifully rendered, the solos being sung by Messrs J. O. Hamell, E. A. Hewitt, C. McDonnell, James J. Rowan, E. F. Casey and Frank Gleener. The offertory, "O Salutaris," composed by Prof. J. A. Fowler, and dedicated to Rev. Father Dowd, with orchestra and organ accompaniments, was sung with much feeling by Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

Dr. Kilroy's Sermon.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. D. Kilroy, D. D. of Stratford, Ontario, who took for his text, 1st Corinthians, 1:28. "But the foolish things of the world hath God chosen, that he might confound the wise; and the weak things of the world hath God chosen, that he may confound the strong." The reverend preacher in speaking to his text, said that what the Apostle had written in relation of the worldly estate and promise of those whom our Saviour first sent forth to sound his name and salvation throughout the proud and scornful Roman Empire, applied very especially and strikingly to the great Saint, whose labours and triumphs they commemorated that day: "How little could the eye of the worldling discern in Patrick the shepherd of the weak or a fool, as he first appears on the historical record—the passages of an eminence, and influence, a glory, which should be yet fresh and young when the whole proud fabric of Paganism had crumbled into dust and existed only as a dim memory of the uncertain past, and which, with every modern artifice to speed thought and spread civilization over the earth, would acquire new volume and force, until there should be no region of the habitable world, no altar erected to the worship of the true God, whereon the praises of the humble swine herd should not rise as clouds of incense to Heaven." The brilliancy of military or civic glory paled into insignificance in the presence of the halo that decked the brow of Christ with a never-dying fame. He then compared the heroism of the world and the heroism of Christ, as illustrated in the history of the patron saint of Ireland, in which he pointed out his vivid colors the great victory won by St. Patrick in Ireland. At the first call of his voice the nation, which was plunged into the dense darkness of Paganism, submitted, as it were, without a shiver or a quiver, to the victorious march of Patrick through its territory. It became the "Island of Saints," the chosen home and domicile of letters and holiness and from whence went forward in dark ages educators in divine and human science of the surrounding people. The learned preacher then dwelt on the dark pages of Ireland's history, speaking in eloquent and fervid language of the persecutions meted out to them by Cromwell. He then depicted in glowing terms the arrival of the 84 ships at Gros de Lisle, with their famines and fever stricken passengers, and how they crept to the water's edge to die, of the grand self-sacrificing work done by prelate, priest, inhabitant, and above all of the noble sacrifices made by the sisters, who regardless of their lives, went about amongst the fever stricken wanderers, tendering and caring for them as only a woman can. He praised the conduct of the Protestant Mayor of Montreal at that time, a Mr. Mills, who spared no effort to relieve the wants of the sufferers. "Well do I remember," continued the eloquent preacher, "how a French-Canadian cure, paying a visit to Quebec at that time, was informed that there were two hundred little fatherless and motherless Irish boys and girls left with no relations of any kind. The sight of these little ones, left with no one to care for them caused him great sorrow. Taking a little bright-eyed boy, he wrapped him in a blanket and took the steamer for his parish. That evening at Vespera he held the little boy aloft and said, 'See here, you mothers of my congregation, this bright-eyed little Irish boy, see his curly locks and winsome face; there are two hundred little boys and girls like him at Quebec with no home to go to.'"

Continued on fifth page.

GAME NEAR BRING A RIOT.

A TORONTO YOUNG BRITONS' PROCESSION GETS INTO TROUBLE.

TORONTO, March 18.—Ultra-Protestant Toronto was up in arms to-night, but no serious results followed. About three thousand Young Britons, with half a dozen bands paraded the streets in honor of St. Patrick's day and were soon met by small bodies of Catholics along the route. Considerable stone throwing was indulged in. Several casualties are reported, but no riot took place, although one was imminent. Inspector Stephens had his head cut by a stone. The procession was soon dispersed by the police and some arrests were made. Queen's street, however, presented quite a lively appearance for a time.

It is emphatically denied that Austria is preparing for a war with Serbia.



to make laws for Ireland. It is monstrous that the House of Lords should have a decisive voice in such a matter and Mr. Parnell no voice at all.

THE NATION MUST DECIDE.

Mr. Morley reminded his hearers that the whole matter rested with the nation, and that a triumph depended upon each one making himself a centre for right ideas. If we do this, he declared, the time is not far distant when we shall see the false image with a front of Tory brass and feet of dissentient clay trampled in the dust under the feet of the honest citizens of England, Scotland and Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

PARNELL'S GRAND RECEPTION.

Mr. Parnell was unable to speak for several minutes owing to the volleys of cheers, the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," etc. When quiet was restored he said: "I cannot attempt to describe my gratification and delight at the reception given me. Such evenings will do more for the union than twenty centuries of the firm Government (laughter) of Salisbury and Balfour. I am sure my countrymen throughout the world will be equally honored with me by your reception of their cause. I prefer to draw lessons from passing events. This great meeting is assembled to protest against the petty and malignant meanness of Mr. Balfour's government in Ireland. The chairman expressed the hope that I would be privy councillor. On that point I must be pardoned for saying nothing, but it is legitimate to enquire whether there is not something rotten in a system of government which compels the ostracism from the affairs of your empire of 86 of the 103 Irish members. That is one of the first results of seven centuries of firm government, much firmer than we are ever likely to see again (cheers), a government under which it was only necessary to get up forged letters against a man, and not to prove them, to enable the Lord Lieutenant to have him beheaded. Fortunately they cannot do such things now-a-days."

THE RESULTS OF COERCION.

What, then, has been one of the results of the system? That we Irish members, from the very necessity of our position, are unable to take that share in the affairs of Government which is one of the natural and justifiable hopes of all men entering Parliament. If we violated the trust of our constituents, we obtained the trust of our constituents, namely, that we should refuse to accept place or office for ourselves or others from any English government as long as the just rights of Ireland were not conceded, were so base and mean we should fail to find a single constituency to re-elect us. Well, then, is it not a matter for enquiry, why Mr. Balfour cannot govern Ireland two years without imprisoning twenty-four Irish members of Par-

had befallen Ireland's enemies. He then condemned in the most scathing terms the procedure of the commission. They were forced to appear in court for six months, for fifty-two actual sittings of the commission, while every charge, every allegation devised and jilt bids against everybody else but ourselves was brought forward and investigated, until at length they approached the first time an opportunity. The skill of Sir Charles Russell and other gentlemen was promptly used for exposing what, without disrespect to the judges, I shall venture to call one of the most scandalous wastes of public time and money ever instituted under the guise of a judicial investigation. (Cheers.)

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

Why do our political opponents go to all this trouble to attempt to throw discredit upon the representatives of Ireland, and necessarily the cause they represent, and their allies? The plan answer is, because this country being remote from Ireland, the people of England not being in contact or communication with, and not understanding the real wishes, thoughts and aspirations of the people of Ireland, it is comparatively easy to lead them astray on any political question in Ireland. (Cheers.) The Tories know they cannot hang you on one of your own questions. They can hang you, at least they have been able up to the present day, and hoodwinked you upon an Irish question with the utmost facility. So it happened that the Tory party, which in 1885, by the mouth of Lord Carnarvon, promised as an Irish parliament, in 1886-7 turned right around and reneged their policy of coercion and produced forged letters as proofs of the criminality of Irish members. (Cries of shame.) I think we are entitled to ask all thinking, reflective men and women in England to consider this: Is it right that the future and the liberties of Ireland should be dependent upon a casual publication of a forged letter by the Times on the morning of a great division? After a reference to the claims of Ireland and defending the resistance to evictions, Mr. Parnell related a story which he heard of a man convicted of joining in a revolutionary movement not unjustly perhaps, but a man made bitter by recollections of the famine period, and of days without food, a man who recollected having seen his mother carry a dead daughter two miles on her back to bury her, and who had seen her return from the sorry funeral only to find her remaining daughter dead when she had to perform the same service again. That, said Mr. Parnell, is the history of many men who are disappointed to-day as dysentery and Fenians, and although from every point of view we condemn violence and illegal open

great measure of 1886 Ireland has definitely turned her back upon all these base, hopeless and desperate courses, that she is confident that in the ways of constitutionality lie her safety, and that under the genius and guidance of that great, devoted Englishman, Mr. Gladstone, with the new hope that has come into all our hearts and breasts, the day of ultimate freedom of Ireland cannot long be deferred. We are now on the eve of a great popular upheaval—a movement which will not subside until you have enabled your great leader to carry through the Legislature of the Empire a measure which will give Ireland all legitimate control over her own interests and her own welfare without any shadow of harm or ill to your own greater interests. Mr. Parnell resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

Sir Charles Russell made a few remarks and was received with deafening applause.

Mr. Morley announced that in three weeks over a quarter of a million persons had signed the protest against the Government's Irish policy.

THE PARADIS MATTER.

La Minerve has the following: "Reliable information from Rome enables us to affirm the following—The appeal of ex-Father Paradis, addressed by him to the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, on the subject of his expulsion from the Oblate, has been rejected by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, which had already pronounced an appeal from the ex-religieux. M. Tardivel has left Rome without having been able to obtain an audience with the Holy Father. The Cardinals, few in number, who consented to receive him, received him in a reserved manner, and one of them told him straight, that in the Paradis affair he had meddled in a matter which did not concern him at all. At Rome truth and justice are always to be had."

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

The monthly distribution of testimonials and prizes for Brother Arnold's school took place Friday afternoon in the hall of St. Ann's Young Men's society. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen—parents of students and invited friends. An excellent programme, consisting of recitations, songs and addresses was given in a manner which reflected considerable credit upon both pupils and their teachers. The elocutionary and vocal efforts of the juvenile representatives of the firm; second and high classes deserve special mention; and many of the ladies and gentlemen present spoke with enthusiasm of the remarkable superior. Brother Arnold, upon the general and individual abilities of the boys.

Grace was then presented with two addresses, one in English, read by Mr. Wm. O'Hafford, and one in French, read by Mr. H. Ladouceur. His Grace suitably replied, after which the musical portion of the programme was gone through with. Amongst those who contributed were Messrs. C. J. Hamell, M. P. Rowan and Louis Frohette, who read a poem entitled "St. Jean Baptiste de La Salle," in four cantos, composed by himself expressly for the occasion. The proceedings were brought to a close by the rendition of "An Moulin," given with much expression.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE HALL.

The funds for the erection of the new St. Jean Baptiste hall are coming in, \$40,000 out of \$100,000 wanted having been subscribed, and the society has hopes of obtaining a good grant from the Quebec Government. Two sites are in contemplation, one at the corner of Gosford and Craig and the other at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets, opposite St. James church.

THE PAPAL BRIEF ARRIVES.

THE JESUITS TO GET LESS THAN HALF OF THEIR SHARE.

QUEBEC, March 18.—The Papal brief in reference to the distribution of the \$400,000 paid in settlement to the Jesuits' estates was received by Cardinal Fauchereau yesterday and communicated to the Government to-day. The distribution is made exactly as stated several weeks ago, viz.: To the Jesuits, \$180,000; to Laval at Quebec, \$100,000; to Laval at Montreal, \$40,000, and \$100,000 to be divided among the bishops of the province. This will be very welcome to the poorer dioceses, such as Pontiac, Nicolet and Chicoutimi.

The Canada Northwest Land company's report shows sales of 52,502 acres, compared with 16,535 acres in 1887. The average price obtained was 23 shillings per acre. The cost was only 11 shillings. Payment has been mostly made by the surrender of shares. The directors expect the business to continue on a similar scale. As a result of the sales the share capital is reduced by £21,145.

The cable despatch from London giving details from the *Canada Gazette* in regard to the Dominion Government deciding to secure an Atlantic service equal to that via New York service, and offering an annual subsidy of \$100,000 at ten years is premature. Although the Dominion Government have had the matter under consideration, no final arrangements have as yet been arrived at.

The Massachusetts House defeated the bill granting the municipal franchise to women by a vote of 127 to 78.