

IRELAND A NATION.

The Home Rule Bill Passed by 301 Against 267.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The House of Commons agreed this afternoon to suspend the 12 o'clock rule to-night in order that the reading of the Home Rule Bill might be concluded before adjournment.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, was the first speaker in the evening, when the motion was made that the bill be read a third time. He said that although the bill did not have the pedantic character of finality which its opponents contended any Home Rule measure must have, it contained finality in principle. When Ireland should get her national Parliament, it would include finality in the general sense of the term. Irishmen so accepted the measure as a final adjustment of their leading grievance against Great Britain.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, while disclaiming all intention of questioning Mr. McCarthy's sincerity, said he could not forget how another leader of the Irish, after accepting a bill as a settlement of the demands of Ireland, recanted and declared it was accepted only as a temporary instalment. "If this bill ever be passed," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "you will have the Irish coming to Parliament demanding more and more and more and putting pressure on ministry after ministry until at last some ministry will be found weak enough or base enough to buy the Irish vote by granting final separation. (Hear; hear.) The mischief that the Government has done by introducing this policy is irreparable. It has made enormously more difficult the Government of Ireland; it has postponed indefinitely the hope of the completion of a better settlement. The bill is now about to go another place. We probably never shall see it again (cheers.) But whether we see it or not I am confident to say the British people will give the policy embodied in it a death blow at the first opportunity offered them. This bill will vanish, but the weakness of the Liberal party, its lack of independence and its treatment of vital interests of the country as mere incidents of the Newcastle programme, will not be forgotten, nor forgiven by the British Democracy." Prolonged Unionist cheers followed this peroration.

Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader, said that the House had not discussed three-fourths of the Home Rule Bill, either in Committee or in the report stage. The length of the debate on the Reform act of 1832 had been quoted to show that the discussion of the present bill had been exceedingly long; but the Reform bill involved only two principles, the substitution of genuine constituencies for rotten ones, and the settlement of the franchise whereon the electorate should vote. The present bill was an absolute reversal of the constitution. It involved a change of fundamental principle of the constitution. What was the prospect of gain to Ireland? The Irish members of Parliament had indulged in much destructive criticisms of the landlords and produced a practical proposal likely to be of permanent value and to relieve the troubles of the country they aspired to rule. The present bill was a mockery of the legislation, everyone voting on it knew something of its worthlessness and that to pass it was like trying to put life into a dead carcass.

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, held that the opposition to the bill under discussion had been conducted in bad faith. If obstruction was patriotism, he said the closure was patriotism. In regard to the argument that there was no finality about the bill he had never claimed a finality for any solution of any deep rooted political question. There was no such thing.

In concluding Mr. Morley said that after seven and a half years of controversy this popular assembly, which was virtually supreme, was about to pass the Home Rule Bill for Ireland. Whatever might be done elsewhere to delay, resist or obstruct the bill, this solemn declaration could never be cancelled. (Cries of "Gag.") Wherever Englishmen toiled, hoped, yearned, wherever there were inveterate stain on the fame and honor of their country, they would presently know that this House had taken the final steps towards the true incorporation of Ireland into a united people.

At the close of his speech enthusiastic cheers were given Mr. Morley.

Col. John P. Nolan, Parnellite, then arose amid laughter and cries of "Time

to divide," and uttered a brief protest against the financial clauses of the bill.

The time having arrived for the third reading of the bill the Speaker formally put the motion and ordered a division of the House.

Mr. Gladstone was the first to record his vote and Mr. Morley was the last. Each was accorded an ovation, at was also Mr. Balfour.

The division resulted for the motion 301, against 267.

When the figures were announced the Irish members sprang to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and the like, while the opposition members raised counter-cheers and shouts of "resign!" "resign!"

The House adjourned. Immediately after, the sitting of the House of Lords was resumed, and five minutes later the Home Rule Bill was read for a first time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been drawn to two very important articles which appeared in your issue of the 28th instant. The first is a letter over the signature "Ajax," conveying in no uncertain sound a warning to the Christian Brothers; the second is a *verbatim* reprint from the Ohio Catholic Universe, on Catholic Education as seen at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition. To me both these articles are revelations. I am not inclined to occupy much of your space, even on questions so grave as those alluded to in the articles under consideration. Still, I think, as a taxpayer of over a quarter of a century's standing, I have a right to demand some explanation on what has been done with my taxes contributed for school purposes during all those years. If I turn to the Catholic Universe for an explanation I am confronted with such trenchant reasoning as the following:—

"These same Christian Brothers that receive a paltry \$250 for their year's service have sent the work that makes the exhibit of the Province of Quebec the magnificent triumph that it is."

Mark the contrast: "And those seculars that receive their \$400 to \$1,000 a year have sent work that better had the great mass of it never been sent at all."

What consoling language to the Catholic taxpayer of Montreal from a foreign journalist. The writer of the article goes on to say:

It would be a wise thing if the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the Province of Quebec would, as a body, come to the fair and see what returns they are getting for an expenditure of \$400 to \$1,000 a year, as contrasted with the work done in the class of a religious teacher of \$250 a year. "I am certain," continues the writer, "that 99 per cent. of the work from these secular Catholic schools would be ordered home."

To emphasise this, the writer adds: "And it should be. Catholic pride makes me speak thus."

If the Catholic Universe cannot give the Montreal taxpayer much consolation from the educational exhibit, it must be consoling to hear what it has to say about the bricks and mortar into which much of his taxes have gone. "There are schools," it says, "of this class in the city of Montreal that, I am told, are regarded with admiration, looked on as the acme of perfection. I saw some of the work they have sent." "Thus, I thought to myself, as I looked at it," says the writer, "even if Canada does the fine building, does the beautiful property give a glitter to the sham within?"

That is about the unkindest cut of all. One more quotation from the same article: It is in such striking contrast to the foregoing that I would be almost tempted to place it in juxtaposition to make it even more palpable. "Verily," says the writer, in allusion to the Christian Brothers, "their display is the crowning glory of the schools and colleges for boys in the Catholic Province of Quebec."

I believe merited praise could go no farther. "A note of warning to the humble followers of De La Salle?" In a word, do the School Commissioners wish to lay their sacrilegious hands on institutions that have raised the Province of Quebec to the zenith of educational fame at the Columbian Exhibition; while their own schools and exhibits have sunk the secular education of the province to

the nadir of contempt? Is that the requital the taxpayers are entitled to from the Montreal secular schools? Is there no Commissioner on the Board self-respecting and bold enough to grapple with these important questions, and give a long-suffering and patient class of people assurances that their taxes are in good hands and employed for legitimate purposes?

Chicago has left an indelible stain on the secular schools of this province. Not content with this disgraceful state of things, the authorities are seeking for "absolute control" over the religious schools, to sink them in the quagmire of their own eternal disgrace.

TAXPAYER.

Montreal, 28th August, 1893.

PAPINEAU'S DEPARTURE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—The so-called conversion of Mr. Amedee Papineau to one of the numerous Protestant sects, i.e., Presbyterian, will not take by surprise Catholics who are acquainted with him; for he is well known to have always been a fervent devotee of Voltaire, and therefore not only anti-Catholic, but decidedly anti-Christian; so that although he has openly deserted the Catholic Church, in which he was born, he was virtually out of the Church by his own Voltarian principles. How any Christian body of men should have accepted him as one of their member shows how loose is the Christian feeling and elastic the principles of these so-called Christians. Protestants are welcome to rejoice in their new convert, for what was shame to us becomes honor to them. A celebrated Protestant's saying will always be true: the weeds of the Catholic garden ever drop over the wall in Protestant ground.

Mr. Papineau's father, the great patriot, died, unfortunately, an infidel, and being cut off from the Church was not buried in consecrated ground. Blood will often tell.

J. A. I.

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. W. F. Reddy, after an absence of seven years in America, is visiting friends in Waterford.

Rev. Canon O'Mahony, administrator, cathedral, Cork, has been made P. P., of Kilmurry in place of the late Canon Foley.

Contributions to the Home Rule fund: Drumlease parish, per Patrick Reynolds, £10; Cloonclare parish, per John Dolan, £20.

Rev. P. Slevin, president, and John Grimes, secretary, of Pomeroy National Federation branch, have collected £8 for the Home Rule fund.

Thomas Kearney has forwarded £11 14s. to the Home Rule fund, having collected that amount from Nationalist sympathizers in Castleisland.

A resolution condemning the Home Rule Bill was before the Wicklow grand jury recently, but an objection having been made by Fletcher Moore against its introduction it fell through.

A sad case of drowning is reported from the neighborhood of Inver, a remote part of Donegal. Two brothers named Harvey, aged 16 and 14 years, in endeavoring to cross a ford with cattle, were carried off by the stream, and drowned. The two bodies were found at a spot near the sea.

Considering the season a splendid butter market was held in Boyle last week, there being a full attendance of buyers, and an unusual briskness in the buying. Prices ranged from 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per stone.

William George Howard, who recently laid claim to the Wicklow peerage and estates in counties Wicklow and Donegal, has resigned all claim and consented to the withdrawal of the legal proceedings for the recovery thereof.

A man named Joseph Ross, a carter in the employment of Messrs. William McCammond & Son, contractors, Belfast, was killed recently by an iron beam which fell on him at Messrs. Haslett's new premises at North street.

At Cork, last week, Head Constable Kieveney arrested in Bridge street, on a description from Cashel, a man named Richard Hamiltons a butcher's assistant, on a charge of embezzling a sum of £60 from his employer in that town.

The Catholic clergy and laity of St. Eugene's parish, Derry city, are endeavoring to secure a site at Little James' street for the purpose of erecting a school for the benefit of poor classes of children in one of the congested districts of the city.

At the monthly meeting of the Kilmursh town commissioners a resolution was passed unanimously calling the attention of the lords of the admiralty to the advantages of Scatterly Roadsteads as a station for the warship that is about to be sent to the Shannon.

The work of erecting new marble altars at the pro-Cathedral at St. Nicholas, Galway, is almost completed. The ceremony of consecration will take place in October. A large portion of the purchase money was donated by Galway men and women in the United States.

Last week an address and a presentation from his late parishioners of Collins-town and Fore were given to Very Rev. John Curry, P. P., St. Mary's, Drogheda. Replying, the very reverend gentleman said as to the Barbavilla prisoners he would defend the part he took on their behalf in the dock, and spoke strongly in favor of the union of priests and people.

Omagh fair took place on Tuesday of last week, and unfortunately proved a very poor one for sellers of most classes. There was a poor attendance of buyers, and the demand for stores, owing to the dear price of fodder in England, was very poor. Beef cattle and springers were almost the only classes in which a fair demand existed.

Mr. F. Harney of Dunmore has got the contract for the new sea wall on the strand of Tramore, and it will be commenced as soon as the money (£5000) comes to hand from the government. The wall is to be made of solid concrete, to be sunk about three feet under low water mark. The top of the wall will raise about three feet above the road, and will be made suitable for people to sit on. The road will be levelled flush with the wall.

Mr. Michael Davitt paid a brief visit to Castlebar towards the close of last week, and during his stay he was waited upon and welcomed by numerous Nationalists and other sincere friends. Afterwards he proceeded to Westport. On Sunday evening he visited the Temperance Hall, where he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by those present, to whom he delivered a brief address.

The Cork harbor commissioners had before them recently the question of providing an increased depth of water in the north channel of the Lee so as enable vessels of the principal shipping companies to reach their berths at all states of the tide. The expenditure on the proposed work would be over £13,000. After a discussion it was agreed unanimously to carry out the work.

Summer Weakness

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