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TRUTH ABOUT MONKS.

WHAT THEY DID IN ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

AN INTERESTING AND HIGHLY EULOGISTIC DESCRIPTION BY A PROTESTANT OF THE MULTIFORM AVOCATIONS AND BENEFICENT ACTIVITIES OF THE MONASTERIES OF THAT PERIOD.

The passion of the present century for reversing the historical verdicts of its predecessors, while it has led to the indiscriminate whitewashing of black sheep of history, has in one direction at least brought about the triumph of truth over secular error. The cloud of ignorant prejudice which made the names of monk and nun synonymous in the minds of the people of England with every form of mysterious iniquity has at last been cleared away, and England is beginning to realize how much she has lost in the suppression of monasteries by the royal renege of the sixteenth century. An article on "The Passing of the Monk," in the current number of the Quarterly Review, reflects the change wrought in educated opinion by the publication of Dr. Gasquet's convincing vindication of the English monasteries at the time of their suppression. The organ of the old-fashioned orthodox of the Church of England writes in a very different spirit from that manifested in the utterances of the English press ten years ago, and the tardy measure of justice thus rendered to a much reviled class may be deduced almost as the utterance of a national recantation. The unmerited obloquy heaped upon the monastic orders, and handed down from generation to generation as a tradition of the English race for more than 300 years, shows the efficacy of slander as a weapon of sectarian warfare. The misfired charges fabricated by the vile emissaries of Henry VIII. have passed current down to our own day as established truths, and their refutation was left to the research of the eminent Benedictine, who has at last rectified the popular reading of this chapter of history. The Quarterly Review accepts and summarizes this demonstration of the feigning character of the evidence on which the monasteries were condemned in order to satisfy the rapacity and greed of the autocratic Tudor. The larger ones, though paragonized in the very Act of Parliament which sanctioned the spoliation of the minor institutions, as "great and solemn monasteries in which religion is well kept" were not long shielded by this declaration in their favor, and were sacrificed only five years later to the ruthless cupidity of the tyrant. The sacrilegious character of the English Reformation and the interested motives of its authors and abettors having been thus made clear, it would seem difficult for any impartial mind to continue still to acquiesce in the teaching of a religion so tainted in its source.

The reviewer having given up the case of Henry VIII. against the monasteries, goes on to examine another series of work, quite exempt from the suspicion or prejudice in their favor, which dispose no less satisfactorily of many of the remaining counts in the popular indictment of these institutions. The records of Winchester Cathedral and of the great Benedictine monastery of St. Swithun's, formerly attached to it, have furnished the Very Rev. Dr. Kitchin, Dean of Durham, with material for two interesting volumes on the interior life and organizations of that great community. Further information of the same detailed kind is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, in his "Account of the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath," and in a curious ancient record of about 100 pages, entitled "The Rites of Durham." From these and other sources the writer of the article has compiled an interesting and highly eulogistic description of the multifarious avocations and beneficent activities of those monasteries of the Middle Ages, which figure in the popular imagination as hives of drones and sluggards. To Catholics, indeed, there is nothing novel in the recognition of their place in history as the great civilizers of the semi-barbarous society, the centers from which culture, art, and all ameliorating influences radiated forth on a world which knew no law save force, and no ideal save triumphant ferocity. To find these facts admitted, however, by Protestant authorities, argues a revolution in public feeling and a readiness to abandon time-honored errors on the subject which is full of significance. The generous candor with which the article in the Quarterly Review is written is exhibited in the following passage: "In the earlier Middle Ages it was the monks who taught Europe to practice agriculture, not to despise it; and to the end of their existence in England they were ever amongst the best farmers and the most industrious landlords. In commerce it was not too much to say that the monastic societies were the forerunners of modern trade. Dean Kitchin, in his monograph on the 'Charter of Edward III. for the St. Giles Fair,' speaks of the many strangers from various parts of England, and even from distant foreign lands, coming to this renowned fair and purchasing silver or jewels or spices from the famed St. Swithun's stalls belonging to the great Winchester monastery, whose monks had more than one established shop in the fair, where they dealt in wines and stuffs as well as in spices and groceries, and in this way contributed not a little to the creation of the vast commerce of our country. In the early years of the fourteenth century,

we know that there were no fewer than 180 religious houses which supplied the Florentine and Flemish markets with wool." To the influence of the much-abused monks is thus ascribed the foundation of commerce as well as agriculture, surely the best possible title to the grateful remembrance of this utilitarian age. On the more decorative aspects of life the effects of their teaching was not less apparent. "In art," continues the reviewer, "during the Middle Ages, the Benedictines and the other orders were prominent, not only as the chief patrons of architecture, painting, sculpture, music and embroidery, but as contributing from their ranks probably the majority of the number of English artists. The stately and magnificent abbeys and churches, and the beautiful buildings which clustered round them, were mostly built for the monks; they were probably designed by gifted members of the order; they were certainly commenced and completed under their immediate direction. Works such as the Chapel of Kings, Cambridge, the Great Tower of Gloucester, the Bell Tower of Evesham, the Lady Chapel of Gloucester, carried out in the last century of their existence, show that to the end neither the hand nor brain of the monk artist had lost its cunning."

The services of the monasteries to literature in the preservation and multiplication by transcription of ancient documents is matter of notoriety, and our author tells us that in addition to the library possessed by every considerable monastic community, many had a scriptorium or writing-room set aside for the copyists of manuscripts. Many an artistic monk, as Dean Kitchin tells us, spent here the greater part of his life, working at a single important codex, and illustrating his text with those minute and glowing pictures which render his pages as precious as if wrought in gems. Some monasteries were provided, in addition to this general workshop, with rows of separate studies termed "carrels," the remains of which are still to be seen in their ruins. "In Gloucester," says our author, "they are specially remarkable; in the south cloister walk some twenty of them are absolutely perfect; they remain as they were on the day of the dissolution of the monastery, save that the desks and seats have vanished; the very closets in which the books for more immediate use were kept can still be seen. In these little closets or 'carrels,' during several hours of the day, the monks sat and read or wrote." The education of the young was almost entirely left to the monks and nuns, and their work in this direction is recognized by the writer as part of "the enormous and beneficent influence exercised by the monastic orders in a country like England during the Middle Ages."

The popular view of the cloister as an asylum for indolence and sloth being thus abandoned, we shall next see what foundation there is for the charge of self-indulgence in other directions so freely brought against its inmates. "In all seasons alike," says the Rev. Mr. Hunt in his "Account of the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath," "the monks rose from their beds at midnight, and went into a cold church—think how terribly cold it must have been in the depth of winter—and there went through a service, or rather two services—Matins and Lauds—which were mostly sung, and lasted about an hour and a half. Then they crept back to bed again." That the life of a monk was a hard and austere one at best, that his diet, if plentiful, was coarse and unvaried, and the fasts frequent and vigorous, and that in a damp and chilly climate like that of England he must have suffered acutely from cold, are some of the admissions with which the Quarterly Review refutes the older view of the monastery as a luxurious retreat furnishing good living and comfortable quarters. The only serious criticism to be found in an article which, taken as a whole, is a splendid panegyric on cloistered life, is the argument that its ideal was a narrow and selfish one, giving too large a place to the search for personal salvation at the expense of the wider charities of active life. But this contention can be met by the reference to the writer's own pages, in which he speaks of the monks' "splendid record of service done to religion, to art, to letters, and, indeed, to well-nigh everything that made life beautiful and desirable in a nation." If these great ends were achieved by the inmates of the monastery, we fail to see how they failed in their duty to their fellow-mortals while working primarily for the glory of their Heavenly Master and their own Salvation.—New York Catholic News.

ECLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archbishop Fabre has made the following new appointments: Abbe F. L. T. Adam, chaplain of the civic hospital; Abbe C. Brisset, second chaplain of the St. Jean de Dieu lunatic asylum; Abbe C. Lanarache, vicar of St. Joseph's church; Abbe E. Chevallier, vicar at St. John's; Abbe R. Contant, vicar at Ste. Scholastique; Abbe D. Cote, vicar at St. Roch de l'Acadian; Abbe J. Lamoureux, vicar at St. Elizabeth; Abbe J. Thibaudan, vicar at Ste. Cunegonde; Abbe A. Morin, chaplain of the St. Remi College; Abbe E. Joly, chaplain of the Berthier College.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held in St. Ann's Hall, corner of Young and Ottawa streets, on Sunday. The president, Mr. John D. Quinn, occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members present, includ-

ing the rev. director. After the routine business had been disposed of, the subject of holding the annual concert to celebrate the anniversary of Father Mathew was taken up and discussed. The committee reported that the hall could not be procured for October 10, on account of the bazaar in St. Ann's parish being held on the same date. It was then decided that the concert be held in St. Ann's Hall on November 11. After the meeting, the committee went to work, and the chairman, Mr. James Shanahan, instructed the secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers, to strike off the necessary sub-committees. Everything so far promises a great success.

REDEMPTORIST MISSIONS.

The Redemptorist Fathers attached to the new mission house situated at 59th street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., began their course of missions on Sept. 8th. On that day they opened missions at Winthrop and Palmer, Mass. The following missions were given during the last season: St. Mary's Brooklyn; St. Francis de Sales, Boston; St. Patrick's, Long Island City; St. Joseph's, Babylon; Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn; St. Bridget's, Cleveland, Ohio; Star of the Sea Church, Beverly, Mass.; St. Margaret's, Beverly Farms, Mass.; Manchester by the Sea, Mass.; St. Joseph's, Patterson, N.J.; St. Rose of Lima's, Parkville, L.I.; Holy Cross, Flatbush, L.I.; St. Ambrose's, Brooklyn; St. Lawrence's, Weehawken, N.J.; St. Athanasius, Warren, Mass.; St. Mary's, Charlestown, Mass.; St. Patrick's, Fort Hamilton, L.I.; St. Cecilia's, Boston, Mass.; St. Finbar's, Bath Beach, L.I.; St. Mary's Brookfield, Mass.; Church of the Immaculate Heart, Windsor Terrace, L.I.; St. Francis, North Adams, Mass.; St. John's, North Cambridge, Mass.; St. Michael's Jersey City, N.J.; St. Thomas, Brooklyn; Church of the Immaculate Conception, Malden, Mass.; St. Joachim's, Cedarhurst, L.I.; St. Patrick's, Williamstown, Mass.; Blackinton, Mass.; St. Stephen's, Milltown, N.B.; McAdam Junction, N.B.; St. Joseph's, St. George, N.B. Retreats: Clergy of Harrisburgh Diocese; Franciscan Sisters, New York City; Franciscan Sisters, Peekskill, N.Y.; Young Ladies of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal; Men of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, Mass.; Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn; Sisters of the Precious Blood, Brooklyn; Little Sisters of the Poor; Brooklyn; Sisters of St. Joseph, Peterborough, Ont.

The band of missionaries is composed of Very Rev. J. B. Daily, Revs. William Wayrich, Francis Klauder, William Crosby, John Hanley, Paul Carbury and James Hayes.

Rev. J. S. DALRYMPLE, C.S.S.R., Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1895.

WEDDING BELLS.

Cook-O'Meara.

On the 4th September instant, at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, the Rev. Vicar General Monsignor Marois, assisted by Rev. Father McCarthy, C.S.S.R., performed the marriage ceremony on the occasion of the happy union of Mr. George William Cook, of Edgill, Morrisburg, and Miss Willa O'Meara, eldest and beloved daughter of one of Quebec's most highly respected citizens, Mr. Dominick Daly O'Meara. THE TRUE WITNESS desires to express its cordial congratulations and to wish the young couple all manner of prosperity and happiness in their future.

C. M. B. A.

Quebec Grand Council Recognized by the Court.

Judge Jette has rendered a very important judgment for members of the C. M. B. A. in the case of Doherty vs. Thompson. The action arose out of the fact that a certain number of the members of Branch 41 seceded when the Quebec Grand Council was organized, refusing to recognize its authority and pretending to still be themselves the legitimate Branch 41. Among those who thus left was the present defendant, recording secretary of the branch, who gave up all his books, but refused to sign the joint cheque required to get the branch's money out of the bank. Thereupon, the other members of the branch, who had not seceded and formed a majority, took out the present action against Thompson. Last Saturday morning the court declared that the organization of the Quebec Grand Council was regular and valid, and that Thompson must sign the cheque or pay himself the amount.

BRANCH 26 C.M.B.A.

The regular meeting of Branch 26 C.M.B.A. Grand Council of Canada, held last Sunday evening, was well attended. President McGillis presided. The usual reports presented by the secretary were read and approved, as was also the report of financial secretary Feeley. Arrangements were made for the attendance of the branch in a body at holy communion at St. Patrick's church, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, September 22. After the transaction of considerable routine business a most interesting discussion took place on the best means to be adopted to assist members out of employment or in distress. Chancellors Reynolds and Feeley and Brothers C. Coughlin, T. J. Callaghan, Coitigan, T. J. Flynn, Siméon, Stevens, Campbell, Kavanagh, Milloy, O'Toole, Stevens, James Callahan and others took part in the discussion, and some valuable suggestions were made. The question will be again discussed at the next meeting. On motion of Chancellor Reynolds

a vote of condolence was adopted to Chancellor Finn on the death of his sister, the late Mrs. Carrick. The branch will celebrate its 12th anniversary in November, and extensive preparations are being made for the event.

GIFT FROM THE QUEEN.

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, to be the recipient.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 10.—The Halifax Herald will announce to-morrow that, "In recognition of the marked respect paid by the Archbishop and clergy of the Catholic Church at the obsequies of the late Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Premier, who died almost in the presence of the Queen in Windsor Castle, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien is to be the recipient of a magnificent present from Her Majesty. The memento is a cope made of Irish material and workmanship, the poplin being manufactured expressly for the purpose in Dublin. The gold clasp is set with precious stones and gems. The design of the embroidery is of pure Celtic pattern, from the best evidences of the early Irish art. The chasubles are of white Irish satin and crimson poplin."

A PRAISEWORTHY RESULT.

The Irish Nationalist Fund, Montreal, 1895.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.....	\$175 00
St. Ann's Parish, collected at meeting.....	50 20
Redemptorist Fathers.....	25 00
Hon. Senator Edward Murphy.....	50 00
Balance of Home Rule Fund per Senator Murphy.....	27 87
Hon. J. J. Curran.....	25 00
J. J. Guerin, M.D.....	25 00
Frank J. Hart.....	25 00
B. E. McGale.....	25 00
Charles Smith.....	25 00
Rev. Father Quinlan.....	25 00
Richard McShane.....	10 00
Wm. McNally.....	10 00
Patrick McCreary.....	10 00
B. J. Coghlin.....	10 00
Bernard Tansey.....	10 00
Jos. P. Clarke.....	10 00
Thomas Bowes.....	10 00
Patrick Carroll.....	10 00
Patrick Wright.....	5 00
Rev. Father Struble.....	5 00
Thomas Donnelly.....	5 00
David Donnelly.....	5 00
Thomas O'Connor.....	5 00
F. W. Wurtelle.....	5 00
Richard-Gahan.....	5 00
Cornelius O'Brien.....	5 00
John O'Leary.....	5 00
Thomas Styles.....	5 00
Felix Casey.....	5 00
J. H. Feeley.....	5 00
James Cuddy.....	5 00
Branch 54, C.M.B.A., per James Cuddy.....	5 00
James Mullally.....	5 00
Robert Warren.....	4 00
Daniel Doyle.....	2 00
Patrick McCarren.....	2 00
Ed. Fitzgerald.....	2 00
Patrick Coghlin.....	2 00
Robert Doran.....	2 00
Lawrence Quinlan.....	2 00
M. O'Sullivan.....	2 00
Denis Casey.....	2 00
William Salmon.....	1 00
Joseph Colligan.....	1 00
Wm. Davis.....	1 00
Jas. Brennan.....	1 00
Patrick Galvin.....	1 00
Richard Kelly.....	1 00
Thomas Burns.....	1 00
Wm. Walsh.....	1 00
Wm. Meehan.....	1 00
Thos. Hefferman.....	1 00
Thomas Hogan.....	1 00
	\$678 07

Cabled to Hon. E. Blake \$493 61
Draft do 182 46
Rent of Mechanic's Hall 2 00 \$678 07

P. O'REILLY, Treasurer.

THE EXHIBITION.

Work at the Exhibition grounds is rapidly approaching completion. On the Park side of the grounds the buildings have been painted. The two large buildings at the corner of Park and Mount Royal avenues have been set apart for the dog show. Benches have been provided for 550 dogs. The two buildings at the corner of Mount Royal and Esplanade avenues will be used, as formerly, for agricultural implements. A fine quarter-mile bicycle track has been laid and outside of this is a very good horse-racing track. The upper part of the ground and the other ends of the bridge look well. The green sward is very attractive and many of the buildings have been painted and ornamented. Increased room for the exhibit of horses and cattle has been made. Horses will enter the grounds by way of Park avenue and cattle by St. Urbain street. A fine new band stand has been erected in front of the Crystal Palace. It is said that the exhibit of cheese in the dairy department this year will be the largest ever made in the Dominion. The twenty-nine syndicates in the Province of Quebec will take part in it, besides exhibitors from Ontario, Manitoba and the lower provinces. Word has been received from Morrisburg, Vt., to the effect that a large excursion was being organized there, which would reach Montreal on September 16. An important fact, and one which goes far towards preventing any unnecessary trouble and annoyance, or unseemly behavior, is that the exhibition company have decided to prohibit all kinds of gambling within three hundred yards of the exhibition

grounds. It has also been decided that the sale of alcoholic beverages will be prohibited on the grounds.

The exhibition opens to-morrow; on Friday the reception to the Mayor and corporation will take place; and on Saturday—children's day—a grand parade will be participated in by the different cadets of the city. The weather seems promising and we trust that the attendance will be large and the exhibition a grand success.

AMERICANS AND A. P. A.-ISM.

As Viewed by Mr. James H. Brewster.

Mr. James H. Brewster, inspector of schools, speaking before a meeting of "Independent women voters" in Detroit, Mich., said in the course of his address: "For over two centuries and a half the blood which has coursed through the veins of my ancestors and myself has been, every drop of it, American. I say this not in any boasting spirit, or in the pride of ancestry, but to show that if any man can claim the proud title, 'American,' I can, and if any man has cause to love his country I have. And it is because I am so much of an American, and because I love my country, that I feel that I ought, when an opportunity is afforded, to speak about a political mistake which I think some of my fellow citizens are making. It is because I am an American and love my country, and because I am a lawyer and somewhat familiar with my country's institutions and laws, that I have viewed with apprehension the rise and growth of an organization whose members are bound by oath to discriminate against some of their fellow citizens on account of their religious views."

In addressing independent voters, whether men or women—independent, that is, free, uncontrolled—it surely cannot be amiss for a Protestant American to show some reason why, in this country, which boasts of the liberty and intelligence of its people, such an organization is out of place; this country, whose constitution proclaims that it is ordained "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

"The American way is, and should be, to deal with all questions in a fair, open, many-sided fashion. We all like fair play, and if we have aught against our neighbor, our way should be to go to him and talk to him face to face, and persuade him to try and look at things as we think he ought to."

"I shall enter into no denunciation of American Roman Catholics. I do not think they need my assistance. But let me remind you that the first steps toward religious freedom taken on this continent were taken by the Roman Catholic proprietors of Maryland, and that, too, at a time when the Puritans were driving out the Baptists from their colony; and the Puritans were themselves being driven from the colony of Virginia. Let me remind you that six of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Roman Catholics. Let me remind you that the first printing press brought to Michigan was brought by the Roman Catholic priest, Father Richard, who was one of the first promoters of public education."

WEALTH IN IRISH PEAT BOGS.

According to recent discoveries of German investigators, Ireland possesses in her peat bogs a remunerative and extensive field for the employment of capital and labor. These Germans have formed a syndicate and are at present exhibiting in London new products of peat, which range from antiseptic wool for dressing wounds to bearings and journals for machinery.

"The labor of the chemist and mechanic is needed to effect the transformation of peat. The first process which the raw peat goes through, after being dried, is that of being thoroughly teased or 'devilled' by machinery, when it presents the appearance of an exceedingly coarse brown fibre. After further teasings and cardings it changes to a delicate creamy, chocolate-colored fibre, which can be spun into yarn or woven into woollen goods. The fibre for the finer purposes is mixed with fifteen per cent of ordinary wool, but in most of the materials only the pure peat fibre is used."

The fibre can be bleached to a snowy whiteness and dyed any color. It can be produced for one-third the cost of shoddy, it is claimed, and in the finer makes the appearance is equal to tweed. Several members of the royal family, including the Duchess of York, have purchased dresses of it.

The wool is proving a great aid to the surgeon, as well as the weaver, as it is an antiseptic and possesses absorbent qualities so great that it will soak up nine times its own weight of moisture. The French Government has adopted it for use in the army, and 12,000 kilograms of it was sent out to Madagascar for use during the expedition to that island.

By another process the light spongy peat is made as hard as ebony and capable of taking a high polish. It is chemically treated and then subjected to great pressure, forming a material from which any article requiring hardness or durability can be produced. Made from it in the exhibition are axle boxes, insulators, machinery bearings, gun stocks, table and pianoforte legs, and numerous other articles that reveal its possibilities. The value of peat fibre as a non-conductor of heat has been long known in this country, where it is used in the lining of refrigerators and cold storage rooms and also as a covering for steam pipes. The processes of the Germans are entirely new.—New York Sun.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

Mr. Justin McCarthy Issues a Very Strongly Worded Address.

"I feel," Mr. McCarthy declares, "that I ought not to allow the South Kerry election to pass without saying some words of warm thanks to the patriotic electors of that constituency. To the men of South Kerry a deep debt of gratitude is due from the whole Irish race for saving the Irish party from the deadly blow aimed at its unity and at its very existence. But it is necessary that the Irish people should follow up what South Kerry has done, and that their united voice should declare with equal emphasis that faction must cease and discipline be maintained. The action of Mr. Murphy and his supporters in South Kerry was not an isolated instance of revolt, but was one of a long series of persistent attempts to wreck the Irish party. For three years this attack has been persistently carried on, and I have been prevented from bringing the whole matter before the people of Ireland in all its painful details, solely by a desire to spare the people of Ireland the pain and humiliation which such public controversies must inflict, and by the vain hope that by the exercise of patience and conciliation better counsels would prevail. When the general election came the policy of disruption was pushed even more vigorously against us. Dissolution came unexpectedly. The time for preparation was extremely short. A meeting of the Irish party was called, and by an overwhelming majority the chairman and the committee of the party were charged with the duty of collecting funds and making arrangements in connection with the Irish elections. A few days afterwards at an ordinary meeting of the Executive Irish National Federation in Dublin, presided over by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and at which Mr. Healy and his friends were present, a resolution, of which no notice had been given, censuring the Irish party and committee, was passed and published in the Irish papers. Emissaries were then sent into the country to oppose several members of the party on no other ground than that they had stood loyally by their pledge to preserve the unity of the party, supporting the principle of majority rule."

"Mr. Arthur O'Connor went to Queen's County, and with a view to getting himself chosen instead of a sitting member of the party, and for the purpose of pushing the candidature of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy himself was proposed in Queen's County, in Kerry and in the South Louth, in each case as an opponent of a loyal member of the party."

"And it has been reported to me on good authority, though I hesitate to give credit to the report, that Mr. Murphy offered to stand for the city of Kilkenny on condition that Patrick McDermott, one of the most loyal members of the party, be driven from the representation of North Kilkenny, and that he refused to stand when his conditions were not accepted."

"These were the difficulties under which my colleagues and myself had to fight the general election. We had to meet the opposition, not only of the Unionists and Redmondites, but the more insidious and damaging attacks of members of our own party, who, at the most critical moment, did everything in their power to disorganize our ranks and to prevent us obtaining the funds necessary to carry through the election with success."

"Finally, the campaign against the party culminated in the declaration of Mr. Healy at Omagh that we had been guilty of the grossest kind of corruption in the use of the £1,000 from Mr. Blake, and of the £1,000 from Australia. I should mention that we owed the last subscription to the fact that Mr. Davitt generously gave the proceeds of his lectures as a guarantee for the money."

"In spite of all this, at the sessional meeting of our own party some of our colleagues thought it wise to make a last attempt at conciliating the gentleman who had been carrying on the war against the party for so many years, and so, recently, Mr. Healy, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Knox were elected members of the Parliamentary Committee. The result of this attempt at conciliation is to be seen in the revolt in South Kerry, and in the scandalous communication made to the press by Mr. Healy, in which he professes to give a full statement of the confidential proceedings of the committee."

"While the revolt in South Kerry was in progress, it was felt that party unity was to be regarded as realities, it has done service in rousing the Irish people to some conception of the dangers by which their cause is threatened, through a new faction as disloyal to party unity and to party pledge as the old."

"If the party is to be preserved from disruption through these new factionists, it must be by a repudiation of such tactics by the Irish people at large which will be as emphatic as that of South Kerry."

"I now leave the decision of this great issue with perfect confidence in the hands of the Irish nation."
"Signed," JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

During the war old Rastus was asked by a Federal soldier why he was not out fighting for his rights. After pondering for a moment, he replied, "Did y' eber see two dogs a fightin' over a bone, sah?" "Yes, oh yes!" "Did you eber see de bone fight?"