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# **CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES**

The Morality and Common Sense of Politics.

An Archbishop's Instructions to like People -Archbishop Walsh to the Men of Wicktow.

On the repent visit of Archbishop Walsh, of Duhlin, 19 Enniskerry, County Wicklow, he delivered the following notable and sug-

gestive instructions :—
"I accept, with feelings of heartfelt thanks, your kind address. It is, as you know, by no means the first address of welcome that I have received from the people of my discese. Indeed, since I have come home from Rome Indeed, since I have come nome from Rome I have done little else than receive, and scknowledge as best I could, the loving kindness of my pricats and of my people in presenting to me addresses such as yours. Those addresses have come to me, I may say, hom every possible source, from the elergy and laity of the discress at large; from the inhabitants of important centres of popula tion; from committees organized for the promotion of special objects of Catholic or of national interess; f.om municipal bodies, auch as the Town Council of our metropolis and the commissioners of the neighboring nwashits; from religious communities; from the inmates of our charitable institu tions; and from the representatives of these aducational ostablishments in which I must ever take a special interest, whether they come to me, as they have come, from the primary schools of elementary instruction, from the more advanced intermediate schools, or from the ranks of our most successini University students. Coming to me, as they have come, from all these varied sources, they have been to me a sou co of deep and abiding comfort, as they are a sure guarantee of that loyal devotedness, of which I shall stand so much in need -a devotedness which Inow feel firmly assured will never fail me, unless for my own part I prove unfaithful to the trust that has been confided to me by our Holy Father the Pope. (Cheers.) 1 prize them all. But there is one thing in this address of yours to which none of them on lay chim -one thing that gives to it a special and an unquestionable pre eminence. They all, indeed, remind me of the great remoneibility to which I have succeeded. They put before me that in entering upon the duties of Archbishop of Daulin I have inherited the

mitre and the crozier of QUE GLORIOUS PATRON AND PATRON SAINT.

sounty of Wicklow, St. Lawrence's own county (heers), in which so many of the years of its even ful life were plessed, and where the traditions of his sanctity and of his devotion to the tone interests of his marive land have ever been preserved with such loving temberatess. (Cieers ) Need I say to you then that it is with feelings of no orarmary gratification that I receive to-day this besuttful address thus presented to me hers by the priests and people of this, the fi s parish that I have been enabled to visit in the old historio district of my diocese, con secrated by such glorious memories?

You reler to some topics of painful signifiance. But they are topics from which, in the good providence of God, we may now look away, with colm and hopeful couff tence Circumstances, indeed, have combined to in vest my appointment to the Archbishopric with an intent far onyond that which an ordisary appointment of an Irish Archnishop endd by possimitty have possessed. But all that interest is in the past. The dangers to Which you refer-

DANGERS OF LAY INTERFEBENCE WITH THE HOLY SKE.

in the free exercise of its supreme jurisdic tion-all these have passed away, and I believe with you that they have passed away forever. (Uneers) But while you thus con gratulate yourselves that our Holy Father, our present Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., has been enabled in the appointment of your present unworthy Archbishop, to act, as he has ever acted, in the exercise of his own unlettered judgment, do not, I implore of you, allow yourserves to be carried away in any excitement of feeling on this score, from the colm and steady consideration of the great duty that now lies before you as inhabitants of this County of Wicklow. For there is before us-before you and before me-a duty

AS SOLEMN, AS RESPONSIBLE, AS SACRED as any civil duty that has ever had to be dis-

thirged by Irishinen. You are called upon to take part in the formation of that which will be known in future history as the first Parliament, whether Builish or Irish, in which the people of Ireland were truly and efficiently represented. (Prolonged cheers). How much depends upon the deliberations of that Parliament! To me, at all events, it seems plain that what depends upon it is neither more nor has than this—whether peace, contentment and harmony are now to be established on a firm and lasting basis in this land of ours, or to be out of sight, in hopeless Postponement, beyond the limits, at all events, of our days. And if so much depends apon the deliberations of this new Parliament, to which, under the Constitution, our desti-nies are thus to be committed, is it not equally plain that the character and the result of the deliberations of that Parliament must in turn depend upon the choice of the repretentatives whom you, with the electors of

be deemed out of place that I should take this opportunity of offering you a wird of advice. (Cheers.) The co-operation of the clergy of the diocene in the proceedings of the deliberate assembly thus convened has been most formally and, I am bound to add, most considerately and most respectfully so licited. I say with special emphasis that it has been done most considerately. For while The Principles which should thine the convention, in the main, must be comcotholics in relecting (andidates—
posed of the delegates chosen by the various
organization
branches of the great political organization which is now so universally extended throughout the country, the clergy of the county are invited to take part in its deliberations, not as members of this or of any other political organization, but as the clergy of the county of Wicklow. (Loud cheers.)

> POSSESSING, AS PRIESTS, AND INDEPENDENT OF ALL HUMAN ORGANIZATIONS,

an inslienable and indi-putable right to guide their people in this, as in every other pro-ceeding where the intercate of Catholicity, as well as the interests of Irish nationality, are involved. (Cheers.) I cannot but express my satisfaction that this has been done, and that it has been done in the way I have described. I cannot bely asking myself what would the renerable Archaelshop—let us say of Paris—give to day, what sacrifice, even to the sacrifice of his life, would not that saintly prelate make, if he could find the right of the clergy of his great dioese recognized thus to take part in the selection of the members of the Legisla ture of their country, as I, the Archbishop of Dublin, find that the leaders of the popular movement in our country are not only willing but most anxious to recognize the claims of the clergy of this diocese of mine. (Cheers.)

AS BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. LAURENCE O'TOMLE, must count myself, as I am proud to count

myself, one of the clergy of Wicklow (cheers), and in this capacity I venture to-day to offer you a few words of advice as to the choice that, with your brother members of the Convention of the county, you should make (Cheers). And here let me say that, standing as I do, at the threshold of this secred edifice, and vested, as Lum, in these sacred robes, I am not going to introduce one word of politics. My views on the great political questions of the day are known to you all. It is, then, nunecessary that I should enter upon any exposition of them here. Even if they were not known I should not think of doing so. I am speaking to you today as your hishop. (Cheers). I wish to point out to you where your duty as good citizens lies. And I can do this without introducing a reference -- even the faintest reference-to any political topic on which the least differ eace of opinion can possibly exist among those who are listening to me here. Besides, there is another reason why I need make no refer-But it is now to Euroskor y that I have first once to sul jects of political controversy. For set foot as Acceptance of Du dia, in this I take it that in connection with the coming election, or with the preliminary selection of conditates, no question of plattes can trise in Wickley. I am really to assume that there is no one rash enough to dream of raising an issue as to what the political aspirations of the overwhelming in juity of the chectors of this county are, or to take upon homself the responsibility, by doing so, of converting your peaceful county into a theatre of turmoil, discord and confusion. (Loud cheers ) Assuming, then, that you are safe from a contest on political grounds,

WHAT PRINCIPLES ARE TO GUIDE YOU in your choice of representatives? First, be firm in your determination to select none but honest men (cheers.) You will understand that I feel myself in a position thus to speak o you with absolute freedom from reserve. r knowing absolutely nothing of the candidates who may intend to present themselves for your approval, I am safe against the suggestion that in anything I may say I sin casting a slur upon any individud weater ever I say to you, then, be firm in your determination to select none but honest men -men whom you foresee, so far as human foresight will enable you to see it, will be futhful to their trust, faithful to the pledges on which they are to be elected, and faithful to them, not in the l-tter only, but in the spirit (Cheers) Never lose sight of the principle—for it is a principle of the law of God—that the laws of morality, of fidelity to pledges and to promises, are as applicable to men in public as well as to those in private station, and are as applicable to them in the affairs of public and political life as in matters of private duty. (Cheers.) Thus, then-I cannot repeat it to you too often-have nothing to do with any candidate in whose antecedents you cannot find grounds for solid judgment that he is a thoroughly trustworthy and honest man. (Cneers.) Secondly, let him be, so far as you know of it,

A MAN OF BLAMELESS PRIVATE, AS WELL AS PUBLIC LIFE.

Thirdly, in your selection see that you se cure the services of representatives who, while they will protect those interests that are common to all Irishmen, will not lose sight of those that are of special importance to us, the Catholics of the country. God for bid that I should suggest to you that your choice of candidates should be confined to Catholics.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THREE CLASSES OF MEMBERS. CORR, Oct. 9.-Mr. John O'Connor, in an address here to-night, declared that the new parliamentary party would be divided into three classes, namely, those who were self-supporting; those who would be called to London on special occasions only at which times their expenses would be reimbursed, and those whose extraordinary abilities war ranted the payment of salaries to enable them to devote their time to public service,

### THE DEAD CARDINAL.

ARBANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY-BEECHER'S TRIBUTE.

half-past ton

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 -- Many persons visited the Caroinal's piace to-day, but conside of clergymen and members of different religious orders none were ad pitted. A: High Mass in the cathedral there was no unusually large attendance. The Reserv tor the dead was recited at the conclusion of the Mass. The remains of the Cardinal were removed to-day to the south parior, where they rest on a catafalque. He is dressed in his robes of office with mitre and all insignia of office and shows no traces of his long illness. The Office for the Dead was chanted in the cathodral this afternoon.

THE FUNKRAL.

The arrangements for the funeral bave been perfected. Drs. Rango and Townsend are embalming the body. Masses for the repuse of the soul of the dead prelate were offered

this morning, not only in the Cathedral, but The speech, as is usual with Sir Charles in all the Roman Catholic Churches where Duke's utterances in Inblic, was caustic and day morning the body will be taken to the cliert, and Cathedral, where it will lie in state until his hearers. Thursday On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons the clergy of the diocese will chant the office for the dead, which will also be hanted on Thursday morning at 10 closely. New York, Oct. 10.—Doctors are embalming the body of the deceased cardinal preparatory to removal to the Cachedral, where paratory to removal to the Cachedral, where by Archbishop Corrigan, and the funeral by Archbishop Giboration will be delivered by Archbishop Giboration will be delivered by Archbishop Giboration.

heavily draped in mourning, as will most of the Roman Catholic Churches in the city. New YORK, Oct. 11.—At Plymouth Concer Rev. Henry Ward Beecher closed a make: "That dear old man that has gone up from those who loved him, leaves behind nun his cardinal's throne, the purple of his robes and his tiars. It was well enough that he should have them, and the other symbols of his authority, but the moment he emerged into that other life he stood stone in his appritual entirety, where his temple was his Lord. When he lifts his venerable head there he will be young-young in the presence of his God, and he will remain with those he loved and with those whom he had consigned to destruction, for we will be here I rejuice in his transmission as I do of ull the saints."

the news of his death had arrived. On Tues- | cynical, but it was undoubtedly a powerful effort, and produced a strong impression on

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A STRAMSHIP LINE BOYCOTTED - PAR NELL'S CANDIDATES CHOSEN FOR MEATH - MES. O'CONNELL'S BOYCOTTING ENDED.

Durlin, Oct. 8—The Nationalists have decided to contest every Irish Parliamentary seat except twelve.

COBE, Oct. 8.—A deputation of cattlemer waited on the Cork Steamship Company and informed the managers that they would refuse to ship cattle by the line if it carried boycotted goods. The landlords, hearing of the sction of the cattlemen, also sent a deputation and informed the officials of the company that they would take legal action in the matter or start an opposition line if the company refused to carry boy cotted cattle. The managers decided to leave the question to a special meet-ing of shareholders, which has been called to ounsider the difficulty. The extlemen stopped shipping cattle by the line to day.

LIMERICK, O.t. 8 — The boyoutting of Mrs.

Morgan O'Connell has ceased. Her tenants have paid their rents, and are again on

riendly terms with her.
DUBLIN, Oct S.—The Nationalist convenelections. Mr. Sufel is at present a member of Parliament for Meath. Both gentlemen were nominees of Mr. Parnell.

DUBLIN, O.t. 9.—In a speech at Dublin last night Toomas Sexton said: A day may come when England will be withing to follow the example of Germany and refer to the ar bitration of the Pope the dispute between herself and Ireland. The quarrel, which has a ted now 700 years, will hast until the day of judgment unless it is settled in accordance with justice and with the desires and rights of Irishmen.

LORD RANDOLPH'S MANIFESTO

HE POURS HOT SHOT INTO THE LIBERALS -WHAT THE TOPIES WILL SEEK TO AC-COMPLIBIT AND WHAT THEY WILL OP-

LONDON, Oct. 12,-Lord Randolph Churchill h-s leaded an andreas to his constituents, !" He says the Liberals are unable to justify their claims upon the electors by the records of foreign or home achievement, and content themselves with an incomplete nisteading extenuation and acknowledge their against military duty, and have asked to be adding. They seek to attract votes by promation allowed to return to their homes. ses of buttes which butter experience has hown that they have neither capacity not strength to furfit. He refere to the adverse vote against the Gladstone Government wrung from the Commons on the budget. He continues :- Mr. Baght will direct his unrivalted oratory, his simple forcible invecive, his personal position and experience to induce you to reinstate Liberals. The old tissention among Liberals which caused the dilures of the past live years is now blazing dercely. Mr. Gladstone, in all honesty, warns you that his controlling hand vill be stretched forth only a little while. You will be asked to support a party which even hatred of the Tories cannot unite. You cannot yield to this appeal. The policy of the Tories is to regain the trientiship of the powers which prejudice, nesumption, and poltroonery have almost forteited, and to use that friendship to cure European peace, Imperial federation, for the detensive and commercial purposes of England and her colonies. To concinite by equal laws and just and firm administration our leish brethren, now irritated and esranged, so that the union which nature as well as policy effected may sternally endure; so place the security of India beyond the influence of panic or anxiety; to give the rural tarming population self-government which has already benefited great towns. The Tories will oppose the dismemberment of the empire under the goise of national councils, the abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the church, the use of its endowments for purposes of secular education, the wholesale plunder of all who acquired property by inheritants or theft under the guise of ransoms and graduated taxation. All this means sprious rule, and must be confided to Mr. Chamberlain if the people restore the Liberals to power. The Tories will patiently

PARNELL'S SPEECH CRITICIZED RY THE BRITISH PRESS.

Dublin, Oct. 6.—The Freeman's Journal says:—"The Convention in every respect is a model to the rest of I eland to be followed, as an unanimous example, by convention after convention, until the popular party going into the electorial battle, absolutely unanimous, thereughly corrected and begins whereaster in the property of the control of the sectorial battle, absolutely unanimous, there we have the control of the control thoroughly organized, and having selected its best and truest men to represent the national demand in Parliament, shall pract cally enforce the manimous voice of the Irish people."

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Telegraph says:—Par-neil held almost a regal court, yesterday, at Wicklow, and the frantic adulations of his fol-lowers. It concludes thus: What we are witnessing at Wicklow is a conspiracy to paralyze the parliament of Great Britain, in order that the Irish House of Commons may tax British products and maintain a host of police volun-teers in armed menace of the British peace and

security.
The Times says: It is impossible to disguise the fact that the Government of Ireland has passed, or is rapidly passing, out of the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Grapes are served on the vines in San Francisco, the bunches being tied with rib-

### DIPLOMACY FAILS.

FEARS THAT GREECE AND SERVIA WILL PRECIPITATE WAR-AUSTRIA'S WARN-ING-INCREASED TURKISH WAR PRE-PARATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.-The impression is in-

creasing in European capitals that diplomacy has failed to arrange the Roumelian difficulty owing to the warlike attitude of Servia and Greece, both intending to fight against Bulgarian dominance unless the states quo be restored. The Times has a very atarmist leader on this subject this morning. The Servian premier, M. Garashanin, said to its correspondent: "If driven to despair, Servia will be the volcano that shakes more than one empire. We can permit no preponderance in the Balkan peninsula. Ma edonia could not remain quiet, as in the event of war Greece and Servia would probably advance on that territory." London papers are despatching special correspondents to Roumelia. The Times man is already there. Mr. Williams is on the way for the Chronicle; but so many of the best correspondents were killed in the Saudan the editors are finding it difficult to procure the right men report that Turkey had recognized the Bul-garian union is premature. The matter rests in the hands of the powers. A telegram from St. Petersburg, that is not

DURLIN, Oct S.—The Nationalist convention of the country of Meath to day selected of a big that of territory whenever Turkey of Meath to day selected of a big that of territory whenever Turkey is again mutilated. The same despaten says elections. Mr. Shiel is at present a member sation, Greek residents of London gave a count liss night to M. Tricongs, ex-

pr vier of Greece. He mode a rousing speech, in which he urged that Greece must not be ansitive to the opinion of Europe, which he said did not always endanger peace. This is looked upon as a fair sample of the views that animate the Greek people, and also their

The Vienna Fremdenblatt, an organ of the Austrian Gevernment, warns Servis and Greece that if they commence a war on their own account they must expect no assistance from the powers.

The Cologne Gazette's Vienns correspondent says that if Greece misregards the advice

f the powers an Austrian equadron will appear at the Pircus to remind her of her international duties. An Austrian squadron has passed Cattero on the way to the Albanian coast. It is reported that changes in the Monte

negrin ministry are imminent.

Bulgaria is receiving large que nt ties of corn and ammunition from Russia. There is evidently considerable dissatisfaction among the people with the prospects, and peasants to Haskeni, Eastern Roumeila, have revolved

CONSTANTINGPER, Oct. 11 .- The Porte has sent another circular to the Powers requisting a decision in regard to the Roundlian difficulty. The Government meanwhile conthmes extensive mulitary preparations, and is well supplied with money from tithes, although toying to arrange a lost. The Ottoman bank offer to loan £200,000, but the Porte asks more. Extraoremany military preparations are in progress to and around Constantinople. In the arsenal work is carcied on without interruption day and night, Ten thousand Redifis have been sont from the province of Braussawe.

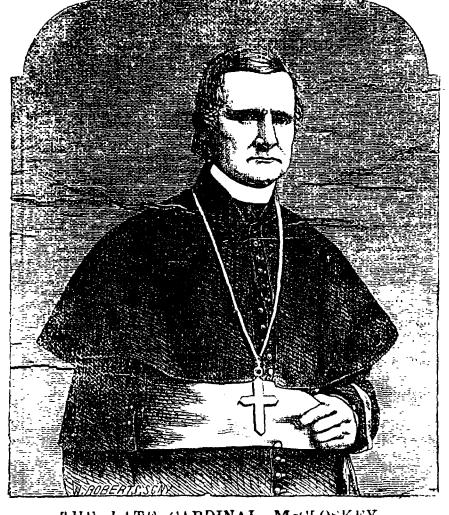
## PERILS OF THE ARCTIC

THREE WHALERS LOST-TWENTY-PIVE OF THEIR CREWS PERISH

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 .- The United States revenue steamer Corwin bings news from the Arctic fleet to August 20 Inc halers Mahel and Geo.ge and Sa-un were blown ashere in a gas on August 10 in Waynwright's inlet. Three of the crew of the latter were lost. During the gale the Corwin attempted to send a boat to the whater Abraham Barker, but it capsized on the way. The officers of the Corwin sent another boat. which, after a struggle, succeeded in saving the boat's crew. The following day the Corwin towed the barque Obio alongside, when all the latter's oil and hone were transferred to the Corwin. The sailors of the two wrecked vessels, 178 in number, were taken on board the Corwin and brought to this city. The survivors of the crew of the wrecked whaling bark Napoleon, of New Bedford, were also taken on board the Cerwin. The crew consisted of thirty-six officers and scamen. After it was ascertained that the vessel was will mourn and wonder at the blindness and insanity of a people who deliberately fling away a priceless heritage, thereby consiguing to the grave a great and glorious empire. one day and night, but during a fierce gale and while enveloped in fog on the second day they separated. On the morning of the fourth day the Corwin picked up one of the boats with eight alive and one dead. In the afternoon another boat was picked up with six occupants alive. The other two boats were not seen again and it is supposed they were lost. The men's sufferings from cold and hunger were intense. Twenty-two of the crew perished, among them the first and third mates. One of those rescued, Josquin Khlus, from whom the above particulars were ell-cited, had his feet badly frozen and his toes had been amputated by the captain of the whaling barque prior to the rescue.

#### A CANADIAN'S SUICIDE. ROCHESTER, Oct. 9 .- Robert Kane, aged

about 35, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont. committed suicide here to day by cutting his throat with a razer. He was addicted to drink. He left a long letter to his wife and brother, giving the reasons for his self-murdor. Kane was ormerly a member of the firm of Kane Bres., St. Paul street, St. Catharines, and is well known through Western Ontario as well as the Niagara district.



THE LATE CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

(For Biographical Skitch Sce Fourth Lage )

INSPIRING SCENES AT KIL. DARE.

Walsh, Croke, and Paruell at the Dedico-

ARCHBISHOP WALSH DENOUNCES THE CASILE --- ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S SER-MON-PARNELL, WITH THE PRELATES, ACCLAIMED BY THE PEOPLE.

KILDARE, Ireland, Oct. 12,-St. Bridget's church, over which Dr. Kavanagh is to pre side, was finally dedicated yesterday.

Archbishops Croke and Walsh, Bishops
Duggan and Lynch, Mr. Parnell and the heads of various religious orders were present. In replying to an address on Saturday evening Archbishop Walsh took the of portuoity to denounce Dublin Castle and to declare in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy. Archbishop Croke yesterday preached a ter mon in the presence of the assembled bishops and pricats. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. The sermon moved deeply the large congregation which had assembled from a wide area. Parnell, as a Protestant, did not attend the service, but on its conclusion was shown through the church. His presence gave rise to an extraordinary scene. Men and women clambered on seats to catch a view of the Irish leader, but though the excitement was great, the people observed a decorous silence.
Mr. Parnell was then conducted to the convent, where lunch was served. The Irish leader sat between Archbishops Walsh and Croke. After lunch, Parnell repaired to a platform erected outside the church to receive the address from the local bodies. He replied in a speech of extraordinary vigor,

| LATER | KILDARE, Oct 12.—In his speech at Kildare yesterday Mr. Parnell began by recal ing his arrest four years ago and by congratulating the people upon the changed position of the national cause. He want on to point out the significant people upon the changed position of the national cause. He went on to point out the significant union of priest and people against British mis-rule. In these four years, he said, you have jumped over coercion and shattered landlordism, the other constituencies throughout Ireland, are about to send to it entrusted with the care of your interests? (Cheers.) What then, are you going to do! I see by the Dublin newspapers of yesterday that a convention of your county is about to assemble in your county town to deliberate upon the action to be taken and the choice to be made of representatives for your county in this momentous crisis. It cannot, I think,

nor have we given away the night of the people to term on justical rents if they should be unable to a yet them. The Land not will be amended in the very near future, either by an English or Irish perioment, so as to bring about a turbulant terminal production of the people of the ther reduction of judicial rate of at last ther reduction of judicial rate of at last thirty or forty per cent. The new democratic English parhament will not be so tender of the rights of land rds as the astone was. I do ot suppose that the new last cratic Parliament, elected by household suffrage in England, will continue to go on paying twelve thousand Ir sh policemen for the purpose of extracting rack rents for Lish landlords. Wou dit not be a wise thing for Irish landlords to recognize this situation in time, to see that if they are not reasonable they will be thrown overboard altorathm. gether Mr Parnell c neluded with an earnest apreal to the peop'e to avoid outrages and vio privilege of b yentting obnexious persons as is possessed by the English workingmen when combined against an unjust employer in a strike.

Turning to the tenants Mr. Parnell showed them how dangerous it would be to give a high price for land under the existing economic con-ditions. He explained how much more heavily taxation would fall on them as proprietors than it does as tenauts.

DAVITT AGREES.

LONDON, Oct. 12:—In a speech at Mitchells-town yest ruly, Mr. Davittendorsed Mr. Par-nell's plans for the electoral camp ign, and ad-vised all Irishmen to vote for Nationalist canditat s, but he thought far more than parliamen tary agilation was needed and exclaimed. 'In the name of etern I justice let the Irish people The speech re-open the Land League fight," was received with tremandous enthusiasm,

at Chelses to-day and received a magnificent demonstration from the large crowd that attended. Lady Dilke was on the platform, and her intelligence and personal charms, and the elegance of her costume, won great admiration. Sir Charles was in good form for speaking and his attack on the Conservative Government was very severe. He said the friends of Lord Salisbury specially boasted of his ability in foreign affairs, yet he was weakly concurring in Germany's policy of universal annexation, and was permitting France to dominate in Burmah, He condemned in nostintod terms the Castle, rule of Ireland, and called upon the Conservatives, if indeed they should happen to be maintained in office, to grant to the sister Island the most compra-heasive system of elective self-government Francisco, the bunches being tied compatible with the integrity of the Empire.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT CHELSEA LONDON, Oct. 8. -Sir Charles Dilke spoke