

# The Time Witness

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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### IRELAND

#### The Land War.

#### THE LEAGUE HUNTS

#### THE LANDLORDS DO NOT HUNT!

#### Ah! More Measurers of Great Importance.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Patrick Hart, a returned Irish American, has been arrested at Carrigrohilly under the Coercion Act.

The letter read at the meeting of Ennistown Commissioners, purporting to come from Herbert Gladstone, is declared a forgery.

Cork, Jan. 3.—The Corporation has conferred the freedom of the city on John Dillon, member of Parliament. Copies of the resolution were sent to Gladstone, Forster and the Irish corporations.

Dublin, Jan. 3.—Six thousands persons attended the Landlords' meeting here to-day, which was the most influential ever held. All the principal representatives of the landed interest were in attendance. Resolutions were adopted, severely criticising the Land Courts' decisions.

There was a general opinion at the meeting of landlords that until appeals from the decision of the sub-commissioners are heard, a demand for compensation would be premature. A copy of the Corporation's resolution conferring the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, will be sent to the Lord Lieutenant accompanied by a request that Parnell be allowed to attend the City Hall and receive his certificate of freedom.

The Corporation has conferred the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon by a vote of 29 to 23.

New York, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of delegates of branches of the Parnell Land League here to-night, resolutions were adopted endorsing the labors of the Chicago convention, promising to furnish a share of the \$250,000 proposed to be sent to Ireland, and favoring the grouping of Irish organizations in the States and Canada into a federal league.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—John Bright in a speech at Birmingham said:—"I do not pretend to be a Democrat. What I favor is such a degree of freedom as will give security to freedom, but not such a degree as would destroy it. Some who blame the Government are ignorant of the principles on which alone democracy can be made tolerable. The principles they profess regarding coercion might lead them, if at sea, to object to mutiny being suppressed by putting the mutineers in irons. Irish Americans have organized conspiracy committees, with the miserable idea that they could influence the policy and safety of Great Britain by such means. Doubtless, many of this class who were at the Chicago Convention were, though mistaken, honest and patriotic, but took their ideas of Ireland from tales of by-gone times."

Joseph Chamberlain said the Government would suppress open or covert rebellion, and would find means to enable the Land Courts to deal with cases coming before them. He had no sympathy with absent agitators, who, from a safe distance, counsel others to commit crime, while they administer funds sent from America, in safe retreat in Paris or London. Chamberlain ridiculed the landlords' demand for compensation. He thought the tenants rather ought to be compensated for excessive rent exacted from them for many years.

The following were the resolutions proposed at a meeting of the more moderate section of the landlords in Dublin yesterday, at which the Duke of Abercorn presided to, criticize the Land Court decisions:—"This meeting sees with alarm that the Land Act is being administered in a manner at variance with the pledge that it would not diminish the value, or disturb the foundation of property, and contrary to the assurances on the faith of which Parliament was advised not to provide for compensation to landlords."

"That the antecedents of many of the assistant-commissioners do not insure the impartial judicial exercise of their functions."

"That the commissioners have determined rents after a cursory examination of lands, and that they have been indiscriminately reducing rents."

"That if appeals from decisions of assistant-commissioners result in the notwithstanding of those decisions, the Legislature should provide compensation for these landowners whose property will be thereby unjustly diminished."

"That a petition embodying the views of this meeting be presented to the Queen."

Dublin, Jan. 4.—Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, bitterly complains of the police intruding into a parochial residence on the occasion of a watch meeting in connection with a bazaar, although they were assured that it was not a League meeting.

The police seized at Kiltrush a box containing twenty rifles and bayonets, and 450 rounds of ammunition.

A mandamus to quash the resolution passed by the Corporation conferring the freedom of the city on Dillon and Parnell will be applied for at the Court of Queen's

Bench, on the ground that nobody not a Burgess can secure the freedom of the city.

Whelan and Ryan, who were last week committed for trial on a charge of treason and felony, were released to-day on application of the Crown, but subsequently arrested under the Coercion Act.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—If the point be established by the Queen's Bench, that no one who is not a Burgess can under the existing clause of the Corporation Act receive the freedom of the city, it would vitiate all the votes of such freedom which has been passed, if anybody chooses to press it. Thus the names of Gladstone and Gen. Grant would be erased from the roll.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—The magistrate has granted a summons against three policemen for seizing copies of the Irish World at a news shop without producing the warrant.

The Irishman denounces the public items purporting to come from America, recommending assassination and use of dynamite.

A process-server, named Huddy, and his nephew have disappeared from near Ballinrobe. It is thought they have been murdered.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Forster declares Kavanagh's statement at the landlords' meeting; that secret instructions were given to sub-commissioners, the acceptance of which was the condition of their appointment, is absolutely without foundation.

A treasury minute has been issued including occupying tenants in Ireland among those authorized to borrow money from the Government for improvements.

Dublin, Jan. 6.—The Lord-Lieutenant has refused to permit Parnell and Dillon to receive the freedom of the city at the City Hall.

The entire tenantry of the townland of Lacka, North Tipperary, were evicted to-day. The military were present.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Messrs. Givan and Dickson members of Parliament, are making arrangements for a series of meetings of tenant farmers in Ulster. They state that the tone of the landlords' meeting in Dublin yesterday was calculated to intimidate the assistant commissioners.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Cabinet Council to-day unanimously agreed that the state of Ireland necessitated additional precautions in order to bring to justice persons engaged in supplying arms to the people. Forster will submit important documents relating to Irish affairs to the Queen on Sunday.

It is announced that measures of great importance were adopted yesterday by the Cabinet Council. Some suppose it was determined to proclaim martial law in Ireland. There is little doubt that the Ministers decided to introduce the closure at the opening of Parliament. The Conservative and Irish members will oppose this with all their power.

Despatches from Ireland show a great development of the latest form of lawlessness, namely Land League hunts. A number of these were organized to-day, and quantities of game destroyed and preserves damaged. In some instances the hunts were prevented by sending out large bodies of troops. The necessity for moving troops and strengthening the hands of the authorities is most serious.

At the Cork Assizes ten persons were convicted for assaulting a bailiff.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The report that Bismarck sent a note to the Quirinal regarding the safety of the Pope is denied in London.

Rev. H. Pinkney Northrop was consecrated Catholic Bishop of North Carolina at Baltimore, Md., on Sunday, the 8th inst.

It is stated semi-officially in Vienna that no European Government has taken any official or confidential step regarding the Papal guarantee.

The clergy connected with the Basilica, Ottawa, have announced their determination not to solemnize marriages in the future after dark, unless in special cases.

La Defense of Paris publishes a telegram from Rome, saying Bismarck has sent an explicit note to the Quirinal, stating that, in his opinion, the Pope's independence cannot be regarded as a question for Italian home politics, but should be held to be an international question. The note declares an intention on the part of Bismarck to promote a meeting of a Congress of the Powers for the purpose of making the guarantee of independence for the Holy See stronger and more effectual. The telegram adds that Russia, Austria, Germany, England and Spain, favor the holding of a Congress as early as possible. France has not yet announced her views.

La Defense says all arrangements are complete for the departure of the Pope for Malta, in case he deems it impossible to remain in Rome.

There has been much comment on the late pronouncement of Bishop McQuaid, in his Cathedral, Rochester, against false doctrines at variance with the teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff; and his intimation that such doctrines were adopted and proclaimed at Chicago, with the support and approval of some priests, who "would do well, now that they have returned to their homes and their prayers, to sit down in serious calmness and re-read the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, beginning *Diuturnum*, and published in June of this year." "It is a pity," adds the Bishop, whom all respect for his high attainments as well as his sacred character, "the remembrance of it did not come to mind in time to keep them from leading the lally life."

There are others who have, no doubt, carefully studied the Encyclical referred to, and who hold distinguished rank as Theologians—some of them Bishops too—who do not view the "No Rent" Manifesto and the Chicago resolutions in the same light. If the Manifesto and its endorsement is calculated to lead people astray, surely faith and morals are as much imperiled thereby in Meath as in Dublin and in New York, Chicago, Boston and Buffalo as in Rochester. —*Ottawa Catholic Shield.*

### LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS.

[From the Cork Herald Dec. 24.]

Two boxes containing rifles and other weapons were stolen on Monday night from the Cahir station of the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

At a meeting of the Property Defence Association at Bray, on Tuesday, it was resolved to organize the loyalists in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow in preparation for any emergency that may arise.

Mr. Brooks, M. P., has given notice of an amendment to the resolution for conferring the freedom of Dublin on Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, based on the fact that they were signatories to the "No Rent" manifesto.

"K" in the Times urges Irish landlords to form a combination in each county for the collection of rents, and in default of payment to serve writs of ejectment simultaneously all over the country. The writer of this letter is stated to be a Cabinet Minister.

The Mayor-elect of Drogheda, who is an imprisoned "suspect," has written a letter from Dundalk prison stating his intention of applying to the Chief Secretary for Ireland for permission to come to Drogheda on the occasion of his installation as Mayor.

The Dublin police made a seizure of arms on Saturday night, to which they attach considerable importance. In two houses in Brabazon street they seized twenty-six rifles, a very large number of cartridges, eight hand-grenades, and two small parcels of dynamite.

An inquest has been held in Phillippstown into the circumstances attending the death of Sub-constable Roddy, who died, it was alleged, from neglect while on duty at Edenderry on the 8th of November. The jury found a verdict against a head constable who refused to get the deceased a cab. The Sub-inspector, though the Coroner handed him a warrant, refused to arrest the head constable.

The agent of "Irish M. P.," who resides for many months in England, has written to tell him that he might as well be looking for the bones of Franklin or the philosopher's stone as for rent. I went to K— (he says) to collect your rent, and not one of the tenants came near me. I went to C—, but the tenants told me they dare not pay. "So I came as I went." He concludes with this consolation for the Irish M. P. "There is scarcely a proprietor or agent getting any rent." To make the wound bite, the Irish M. P. is told that the suspects are living on the fat of the land. Christmas fare is ordinary prison diet!

[From United Ireland.]

The town of Youghal was on Sunday last found to be posted with "No Rent" placards. One of them was put up on a chapel gate, but the priest had it torn down. The poster contained but a few words—"No Rent. By order of the Executive."

"The officers and gentlemen" of the 20th Hussars had a "spin" near Cashel, whither they went to enjoy the day's sport with their hunters. The people gathered in hundreds and made the officers spin barrackwards as fast as they fled from Malibu Hill.

Telegraphing from Castletown-Baro, Miss Hannah M. Reynolds announces the specimen of law and interpretation of justice which the court in the above town has given over her case. This is the despatch verbatim:—"My name has been enrolled as a member of the Legion of Honor. I have got one month's imprisonment."

The Daily News says the Government in their effort to restore order to Ireland have to contend not only with the disaffection of the lawless classes, but with the apathy of the law-abiding portion of the people. The helplessness which is so often laid to the charge of the Irish peasant does not belong to him alone. The dispossessed to do nothing, or as little as possible, for himself and to expect others to do nearly everything for him characterizes the Irish landlord as well. The Times asks for a fair trial for the Government of Ireland until the assembling of Parliament, but warns Ministers that if failure of their measures for the restoration of peace has then to be reported they must take the consequences.

Another story, equally eloquent in displaying the progress made by our upholders of "law and order," comes from Youghal. Again it is a bailiff who figures in the opening chapter, and reflects credit on his training, his ingenuity, the bribe held out to him, and his sublime indifference to a roll in the gutter. A sheaf of writs for distribution in that district had been for some time handed about from one legal bearer to the other. At last the documents found rest in the hands of a man named Dewey, but though taking them in charge, he shrank from delivering them at the addresses given. A deputy was entrusted with the duty. This hardy scout started on his errand, but a few hours after his departure from the town re-appeared there once more shorn of his hat, his writs and his courage. Four men with blackened faces, he stated, fell upon him on the way, seized upon his commission, pounced him in the mud, and then sent him back to Youghal with the injunction to serve writs no more.

The moving tale, however, did not stand scrutiny, the police having ascertained that at the time and place indicated the imaginative writ-laden bailiff was trudging quietly along the road alone. The papers were gone, and his clothes stained with clay, and he was the victim of a "brutal outrage."

It may be supposed that such a defence could not count; that there could be nothing for it but to commit the man Brennan for trial. Did not the staunch and sterling Donohoe see him, with his own eyes, posting

the placard—and was not the testimony of a man who risked his life to give evidence far more trustworthy than the evidence of witnesses who may have been afraid not to come forward? A jury who should acquit a prisoner on such grounds would certainly receive an avalanche of anathemas from the just and judicial press and public of Britain.

What did the bench do? What could they do but pooch-pooch the evidence of the *deus* witnesses and consign Brennan to jail? Not so fast—there was a hitch. Donohoe was recalled—Donohoe was cross-examined—and out of Donohoe's own mouth came evidence that overwhelmed the magistrates:

"Mr. Nolan, solicitor, Birr, who appeared for Brennan had Donohoe recalled and cross-examined him at great length. So clear were the facts that the bench, consisting of Messrs. Byrne, B.M.; Captain Mansfield, B.M. R. Nugent, J.P.; and J. McDermott, J.P. made an order to have Donohoe prosecuted for perjury. Brennan was acquitted."

This is a thunderclap. What the virtuous, the honest, the staunch, the sterling Donohoe—the "good and faithful servant"—Donohoe, the throat and lung into jail as a perjurer!

The man who saw the "wicked ruffian," Brennan, the man who with a sublime heroism met every risk and sacrifice volunteered to identify the piratical placard-poster—this man branded as a presumptive perjurer!

Acting on private information Constable James Kelly, of Kiltormer, and a sub-constable, searched Donohoe's house, and found a double-barrelled gun, which was stolen some months ago from Mr. Hobbs, of Killmoin, and a six-chambered revolver. They also found, secreted in a match-box, a notice corresponding with the one produced in court. Several threatening notices and letters were found in a drawer. Donohoe was arrested and conveyed to Loughrea Bridewell. To-day a special session was held at the Loughrea Courthouse. Several charges were preferred against Donohoe. The notices found in his house, together with several threatening letters received by Constable Gannon, of Kiltormer, were produced. Letters written by the prisoner to friends were also produced, and all were in the same handwriting. After a brief consultation, Donohoe was sent for trial to the spring assizes on several charges—viz., robbery of firearms, having firearms in his possession without a licence, writing and posting threatening notices, and perjury.

Donohoe was the principal witness in several recent prosecutions, and at the last spring assizes two men were imprisoned for three months on his evidence.

What a hell of horrors is revealed there! To read it is as though the entrance to the infernal regions were thrown open for a moment, and one saw the iniquities of the damned in all their hideous deformity!

The man came forward to swear away an innocent man's liberty, to compel his condemnation for a crime, reckless of what punishment might befall him. That much is proved.

It is also fully and amply proved that he had a store of Threatening Letters and Threatening Notices on hand in his house—which was a private factory of Threatening Letters. These he evidently intended to use. He pursued sending them to other farmers. He plotted other perjuries.

It is demonstrated that this man was the author of "several threatening letters received by Constable Glannon"—no doubt, he is the author of a large number, of most, if not of all, the Threatening Letters received in his district.

It is also fully and conclusively demonstrated that this man, the Crown-witness was concerned in a burglary and robbery of firearms—and the inevitable inference is that he himself robbed and plundered the house of one Mr. Hobbs, whom we presume to be a landlord.

This Crown-witness therefore was not only a perjurer but a robber.

Again, it is known beyond dispute, and it is a fearful thing to know, that this frightful character was "the principal witness in several recent prosecutions, and at the last Spring assizes two men were imprisoned for three months on his evidence!"

Men presumably honest and peaceful have thus already suffered imprisonment on the evidence of this horrible man, now committed for discovered perjury and robbery!

Now, we wish to know, what was this man's object?

It could be one only—to make money. What money did he receive? What bribes were in his way? What fees were heavy enough to make him thus betray official paymasters (if he had any) by the pretended discovery of crime—and destroy the reputation of the country, and do his best to ruin the life of peaceful men, and break up the homes of happy families?

The Government has been guarding against Phantom Foes—let it guard against the Donohoes—the greatest, worst, bitterest, and deadliest enemies of every Government in Ireland. —*Dublin Irishman.*

PROBABLE RELEASE OF MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Friends are endeavoring to secure Parnell's release before the opening of Parliament. It is believed the Government is considering the matter.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN CORK.

CORK, Jan. 9.—A large force of police and military proceeded to Millstreet last evening, it is supposed to make arrests on a large scale. Several persons have been already arrested. There is great excitement, and it is said the authorities are acting on information from O'Connell, arrested for having arms in a proscribed district, who has turned informer.

A hotel is to be built at Quebec over the place where Montgomery charged and the charges in the future there will probably be a long way ahead of Montgomery's. —*Toronto World.*

### PANIC IN A CHURCH.

ANOTHER SENSELESS RUSH WITH THE USUAL DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 5.—This afternoon during the funeral services of the late pastor of Salem Church, while the church was densely crowded, a panic, from an unknown cause, ensued. Ten or twelve persons were seriously injured, and thirty or forty others were hurt.

LATER.—In the rush for the street some forty persons were injured, six ladies seriously. The church is one of the largest in the city, and was filled with friends of the deceased. It is said that a seat in the gallery broke down. People in the vicinity thought the gallery was giving way, and a rush commenced. Men, women and children poured out of the doors leading from the main floor and galleries into the hall leading to the street. All efforts to stop them were fruitless. In a few minutes the doorway was blocked, and the scene that followed was indescribable. Women were thrown down and trampled upon. Their shrieks, combined with the shouting of the men, who seemed frightened out of their senses, were fearful. Half a dozen women lay on the steps under the feet of the frightened crowd some minutes before they were rescued. Mrs. Spilker received internal injuries and it is supposed she will die. Maggie Meyer was bruised in the face by hot heels and injured internally. Mary Keyes, Mary Ann Retter, Minnie Bundy, and Mrs. Dicknet received serious wounds, and their recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Daleman, Mrs. and Miss Lohman, and Miss Wiseman are badly injured. Rev. Dr. Hollenback had a rib broken. There was no cause for the scare or panic. After the excitement, which lasted about half an hour, had subsided, the funeral ceremonies were resumed.

LACROSSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESULTS OF THE SHAMROCK'S VISIT.

The game of lacrosse flourished in the metropolis in 1881 as it has not done in any previous season since it was introduced here, nearly ten years ago. The largest assemblage of spectators ever gathered at a lacrosse match in the United States marked the tourney at the polo grounds last fall when the Shamrocks, of Montreal, paid us a visit, and more regular club matches were played here last season than ever before.

Lacrosse has advanced more rapidly in popular favor here in two or three years than the English game of cricket has in a quarter of a century. This is due to the enterprising efforts of the leading votaries of the game, and also to the short time it takes to play a match, while the excitement of a contest is kept up from the moment the captains of the two competing teams "face" the ball until a goal is scored by one side or the other.

Moreover, it is a game every spectator can understand almost at a glance. These are some of the reasons why it should take the place of football as a college game. It affords the same scope for physical activity, endurance, pluck, courage and strategic skill which football does, and possesses advantages in grace of movement, the absence of liability to dangerous accidents, and of the trials of temper characteristic of football. A great impetus was given to lacrosse on the occasion of the visit of the Toronto club players two or three years ago, who came here upon the invitation of Mr. Brasius Wilman, of Staten Island, in order to show us some of the beauties of the Canadian game. This was supplemented by the visit of the Shamrock club last fall, when our citizens were enabled to see the game played by its most skillful exemplars. With these visits and the special efforts of those energetic members of the New York Lacrosse Club, Messrs. Flannery and Merritt, together with the liberality of Mr. Herman Ostreich, the President of the American Lacrosse Association, the game last season reached a point in public estimation which has given it a foundation as one of our established sports.

Next season will undoubtedly see a large increase in lacrosse clubs throughout the country. —*N. Y. World.*

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Order reigns in Warsaw, and in Dublin also.

The lame chimney swallow has a defective flew.

Meriden, Conn., has only fifteen practicing lawyers.

A domestic drama requires no regular prompter.

Alderman Henchey is spoken of for Mayor of Quebec.

They are ploughing in Manitoba. Snow ploughing.

Alderman Watson's chances of re-election are excellent.

If you have a frugal wife never meet with a big gas bill.

Sir John Pope Hennessey says Christianity is dying out in China.

A photograph likeness in what attorneys call "negative testimony."

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has accepted the nomination for East York.

The Fench are constructing kronolads more rapidly than the English.

The emigrant is often a fellow of infinite chest.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Some far Western "Christmas" papers are still coming over our exchange.

It takes many men a whole lifetime to learn how to carry a ten dollar bill home without breaking it.

If Sir Hugh Allan buys up the Q.M.O. & Co., it will be another powerful monopoly brought into existence.

"The cup was found in Benjamin's sack" is the record, but it doesn't say in Hossack that Massachusetts tunnel was found.

Young ladies should keep out of poetry writing. They should remember that "poets are born, not made." —*Glasgow (Ky.) Times.*

It is getting so that a newspaper man can't ride from here to St. Paul on his cheek without having it punched by the conductor. —*Stillwater Lumberman.*

One of the most disgusting things at the theatres is the "snore" fiend, who claps his hands that are as hard as leather until a singer repeats. —*Kansas City Times.*

A Georgia editor says: "Gold in thirty-three counties in this state, copper in thirteen, iron in forty-three, diamonds in twenty-five, whiskey in all of them, and the last gets away with all the rest."

Smart Aleck met Jones this morning, and after the usual manner of the class singers, he said: "Hello, Jonesey, old man, what do you know when you don't know anything?" "I know you," replied Jones calmly and serenely, and Alex withdrew to a sequestered spot to ruminate. —*Stevensville Herald.*

"More trouble in Ireland," said Mrs. Farrington. "I wonder," said the old lady, laying down her spectacles and blandly regarding Ike, who was trying to tie a knot in the cat's tail. "I wonder that Government doesn't incorporate that Parnell for life and send the ringleaders into blandishment, and then there wouldn't be any more of these aquarium outages."

A New York goat came West with a lot of poor children sent out to Western homes, and the first day it was on an Ohio farm it ate half a mile of barbed wire fence and wanted more. It is impossible to teach a New York goat to eat grass or clover when he has been brought up from earliest infancy on carrot-roots, tomato cans, and wretched hoop-skirts.

Sexton and Schaefer have completed arrangements for another cushion carota game of 600 points for \$2,500 a side, to be played at Tammany Hall on April 27.