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IN MEMORIAM.

FANNY PARNELL.

God's ways and will are searchless still—
More reason cannot rate them—
Nor flatter man need plot or plan
To fathom or frustrate them!

the foot of the coffin was a lyre, over which
was a dove in the attitude of soaring away.

THE UTTERANCES OF AN IRISH HEART.
What, give our land to you, England!

W. O. PARKER.

MISS FANNY PARNELL'S FUNERAL

During Throats That Gathered at the
Old Homestead Yesterday—Simple Episco-
pal Services and Elaborate Floral Em-
blems—The Remains Laid Temporarily
at Rest in Riverview Cemetery.

The funeral of Miss Fanny Parnell took
place yesterday from Ironsides, near Borden-
town, N. J., the residence of the late Com-
modore Charles Stewart, grandfather of Miss
Parnell, to Riverview Cemetery, in the
suburbs of Trenton. It had been rumored
yesterday that the funeral would be strictly
private, but all who went to Ironsides were
received kindly and entertained hospitably.

From Trenton were P. F. Higgins, Presi-
dent of the Young Men's Branch Irish National
Land League, with five members. From
Bordentown were James O'Connor and James
Brady, of the Parcell Land League. From
Rochester, N. Y., was James H. Curran, repre-
senting the Rochester Branch Irish National
Land League. The same League was
represented by President Patrick
Kelly, from Florence, N. J.; President
Edward Dallen and twelve others from
Bordentown, N. J.; by President John E. San-
derson and twenty-eight members from Tren-
ton, and by President Peter O'Connell, John
Logue, and Patrick Dwyer from Paterson.

The old homestead, which is of wood, two
storeys high, and almost surrounded by old
trees, stands on a bluff which, from the west-
ern bank, commands a near view of the wide
Delaware River and the wooded farming re-
gion that stretches tranquilly to the eastward.

People who suppose that Admiral Nichol-
son is called the "War Horse of the Navy,"
because he sent word to Arabi Pacha that if
fired upon he would shoot back, are very much
mistaken. The history of the title, as told in
navy circles in Washington, is as follows:—
When a lance and buttoned Lieutenant, young
Nicholson was once in company where the
two hors de combat was used. Some one
turning asked what it meant, the future hero
promptly and proudly replied, "a war horse,"
and "War Horse Nicholson" he was at once
dubbed, and has been so styled ever since.

The Indian Contingent.

Says the New York Graphic:—Poor India!
Ludian troops are to be conveyed to Egypt to
fight England's battles against their own co-
religionists, and India is to bear the burden
of the expedition. It is rather hard on a
dependency to ask it to fight for the Home
Government and at the same time to pay for
the privilege of being allowed to fight. But
Mr. Goldwin Smith tells the Canadians that
this sort of thing is perfectly right, and Mr.
Goldwin Smith is generally right in his own
estimation, but he places the rest of the
world in the perpetually painful position of
being always in the wrong. The man who
is always right is an unpleasant sort of
person.

Anna Parnell is dangerously ill with brain
fever, brought on by the news of the sudden
death of her sister. She does not recognize
any one. The doctors entertain slight hopes
of her recovery. Chas. S. Parnell has been
telegraphed for.

Irish Sympathy Resolutions!

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT NEEDS NO ADVICE
FROM CANADA—OPINIONS OF THE "TIMES."

LONDON, July 28.—The following are the
exact words used by Earl Kimberley, in reply
to the address adopted by the Canadian Parlia-
ment relating to Irish affairs:—
"Her Majesty will always gladly receive
the advice of the Parliament of Canada on
all matters relating to the Dominion and the
administration of affairs, but in respect to the
questions referred to in the address, Her Ma-
jesty will, in accordance with the constitution
of the country, have regard to the advice of
the Imperial Parliament and her Ministers,
to whom all matters relating to the affairs of
the United Kingdom exclusively appertain."

The Times' editorial, commenting on the
address, says: "It is the earnest desire of
the Canadian Parliament to renew an expres-
sion of unwavering loyalty and devotion so
entirely innocent and even praiseworthy,
every well-wisher of Canada will profoundly
regret the extremely unfortunate manner in
which her representatives have attempted to
satisfy it. Had the aim been to dissemble
their love we hardly know how they could
more effectually have compassed it than by
sending such an address at such a time, just
when Her Majesty's Government was engaged
in a severe struggle with anarchy and sedi-
tion in Ireland. Canadian loyalty and devo-
tion assume the form of public formal recom-
mendation that rebellion and treason should
be legitimized by the concession of the de-
mand for Home Rule, at a time when the
Government had avowed itself unable to
answer for the preservation of any semblance
of order, without imprisoning the ring-leaders
of the Irish conspiracy. Exactly three days
before the murder of two of the Queen's ser-
vants in Phoenix Park, Her Majesty's loyal
devoted subjects, at a safe distance of 3,000
miles from the centre of the disturbance, take
upon themselves to pray that those gentlemen
be allowed to enjoy the inestimable blessing
of personal liberty. English ideas of loyalty
and devotion certainly suffered an extraordi-
nary inversion in crossing the Atlantic, if they
inspire such reckless presumptions interfe-
rence with the problems with whose true
character Canadians have little opportunity
of informing themselves. The respectful
phrases in which these uncalled for recom-
mendations are couched cannot blind any
one to the fact that they amount
to a vote of censure on Her Ma-
jesty's Government and are an encourage-
ment to her avowed enemies. We are at a
loss to determine whether the circumstances
to which the address is simply an electioneering
device to catch the Irish vote ought to be re-
garded as an aggravation or an excuse for the
offense. If the more charitable view is taken,
it condemns the Canadian Parliament as guilty
of a levity of thought which will seriously
detract from the value of any opinion it
may form. Our colonies owe us a great deal
and make a remarkably small return. We
nurture them through their puling infancy,
insure for their youth an opportunity for tran-
quil, undisturbed growth, and our reward
usually is that, as soon as they reach some-
thing approaching manhood, they display in-
dependence by putting prohibitive taxes upon
our commerce. Our behaviour to them is
largely regulated by a kind paternal feeling,
and their behaviour towards us is shaped upon
commercial principles usually false ones.
They expect us to defend them and
regulate our fleets and armies accordingly,
in return they buy from us whatever they
cannot get cheaply elsewhere. They might
at least treat us with the respect and
courtesy we receive at the hands of our
peers."

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., who
is now practically in charge of the British
forces in Egypt, is one of the heroes of Luck-
now, the former Mogul capital of the King-
dom of Oudh, the last native ruler of which is
a Government of India pensioner,
living in magnificent Oriental state
in his palace at Garden Reach near
Calcutta. During that remarkable siege,
the result of which, combined with the cap-
ture of Delhi, broke the back of the formid-
able Indian mutiny of 1857, Alison, then a
Brevet Major, was Sir Colin Campbell's right-
hand man. Between him and Sir Colin there
existed the greatest friendship, which origi-
nally became warm in the trenches of the
Crimea, when Alison performed yeoman's service
on behalf of his chief. The friendship
between the two soldiers was a notorious fact
in England, and when the Indian mutiny
had made such headway that the Government
determined upon enlisting the services of Sir
Colin Campbell, one of the most famous war-
rior-captains in the country depicted the old war-
rior shaving and an awaiting to the representa-
tive of the public, standing at his bedroom
door, that he was ready to start, but that he
would rather not go unless he had Alison ap-
pointed to his staff. Alison accordingly
went to India as Lord Clyde's military
secretary, and in the records of the relief of
Lucknow his services were frequently men-
tioned in terms of the most generous and en-
thusiastic approbation. Like Gen. Sir Sam
Burnes, the great friend of the Prince of
Wales, Sir Archibald is minus an arm, which
he lost in Lucknow. He has a long record of
service. Born in Edinburgh, where his uncle
was a celebrated physician, in 1826, he took
his commission as a Captain in the
famous Seventy-second Highlanders in 1853.
He was present at the siege and fall of Sebaste-
opol. When the Ashantee war broke out
he was appointed next to command to Sir
Garnet Wolseley, and in 1878-4 led his
brigade into action at the battle of Amoaful,
the capture of Beguab, the action of
Ordabu, and fall of Coomassie, the barba-
ric capital, Ashantee. Sir Archibald is a
son of the celebrated historian of "Europe

from the Commencement of the French Re-
volution to the Restoration of the Bourbons."
He himself has dabbled in literature, but,
like the thoroughgoing soldier he is, his prin-
cipal effusions have been treatises on army
matters. He succeeded as second baronet in
1837.

THE NEW CABLE LINE.

New York, July 29.—The new Atlantic
cable project, announced a few days ago in
London as open for subscriptions, has special
interest for Canadians. From a prospectus
which reached this company by cable, it is
learned that the new organization is formed
under a charter granted by the Dominion
Parliament in 1881, incorporating the Euro-
pean, Canadian, American and Asiatic Cable
Company, which undertaking, it is under-
stood has been mainly promoted by a Gov-
ernment official, Mr. Gleboras, Superintendent
of Government Telegraphs, in con-
nection with Benjamin Batson, of Ottawa, one
of the original incorporators. Among the list
of contractors enumerated in the prospectus is
one by a company with Boston, and under-
taking by the company to pay \$30,000 to
cover the cost of obtaining an Act of Parlia-
ment, which is the exact wording of the
advertisement. This extraordinary state-
ment so freely circulated throughout Eng-
land, is hardly calculated to convey to the
mother country a very favorable impression
regarding the purity of the Parliament of
Canada.

OBITUARY.

Arron G. Burr, an adopted son of Aaron Burr
died in New York on July 27th. He was
the son of Count Verdi de Lisle.

W. V. D'Alor, Clerk of the county of
Lennox and Addington, one of the oldest and
most respected citizens of Napawa, Ont., died
at that place on July 25th.

Mrs. Margaret Sanderson who made the flag
for Fort McHenry which inspired Key to
write the "Star Spangled Banner," died in
New York, Saturday July 29 aged 85.

George L. Allain, an old resident of Tu-
ro, died at the hospital on July 27th. De-
ceased at one time was governor of the jail,
Chief of Police and a member of the City
Council.

Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, of Brockway, was
drowned last week in Brockway Creek while
bathing. His sad fate is much regretted by
the neighborhood and district surrounding,
as he was much esteemed and respected.
His funeral was very large.

Mrs. Charles Alexander, wife of ex-Alder-
man Alexander of this city, died at her re-
sidence, 143 Elizabeth street, on the morning
of July 28th, and 63 years. The deceased was
a native of Dundee, Scotland, and came with
her husband to the country in 1849, first set-
tling in London, Ont., and shortly afterwards
in Montreal.

News has been received at St. John, N.B.,
that Captain Edward E. Ford, of the barque
"Ada," of Westwood, England, died of con-
sumption on a voyage from Labrador to
Falmouth. Captain Ford was a native of
Liverpool, N.S., but had sailed out of St.
John for a long time.

Thomas Guardia, President of Costa Rica
for twenty years, died at Panama on the 7th
July. He obtained power by the celebrated
revolution in April, 1870, and ever since has
ruled the country with a rod of iron. He
was ignorant, unlettered, and plunged the
country into an abyss of debt. Prospero
Tejanderos as been elected Guardia's succes-
sor.

Mr. John Foley, editor and proprietor of
the Orangeville (Ont.) Sun, newspaper, died
in that place on July 30th, in the 46th year
of his age. The deceased came to Orange-
ville about 22 years ago, and began the pub-
lication of the Sun, which was the first paper
published in the county. He was a writer of
considerable ability, and took an active in-
terest in public matters. He filled the posi-
tion of Reeve of Orangeville in 1877, having
been elected to the office by acclamation.

Edward Arthur Wellington, second Baron
Keane, is dead. He was the eldest son of
the first Baron, and was born in 1815, suc-
ceeding to the title in 1844. The late Baron
was a major in the army and captain of the
37th Foot; was aide-de-camp to his father
when in command of the Army of the Indies,
and received the Gueuzee Medal. The first
Baron distinguished himself in the Peninsular
war, but received his peerage after the
transactions in Afghanistan, which led to the
capture of Guzeze in 1839. A pension of
£2,000 a year was also granted to himself
and his two immediate successors in the
peerage. He was the second son of Sir John
Keane, of Belmont, County Waterford. The
late peer's brother, the Hon. John Manley Ar-
buthnot, who was born at Valencennes in
1816, and who married in 1848, the youngest
daughter of the late Sir Hugh Palliser.

A DYNAMITE CONVENTION.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—Crowe, of dynamite
fame, has returned from Chicago, where it
is reported a convention was held last week,
attended by a number of prominent Irish-
Americans from different sections of the
country, including Major Horrigan, New
York, Patrick Collins, Boston, and a delega-
tion from the Pacific coast. It is learned
that an arrangement was made for the estab-
lishment of a factory for the manufacture of
bombs and other explosives to be used by the
Crowe-Bossa faction, in war against England.
In a card, Crowe says the institution has
a chemical laboratory on the Hudson River,
above New York; owned and operated by a
Joint Stock Company, with a capital of \$200,000,
divided into 40,000 shares of \$5 each.
It is organized under the laws of New York,
and known as the "Manufacturing Chemical
Experimental & Manufacturing Company."

General business is conducted by the directors
selected annually by stockholders having a
president, secretary and general superintendent,
the latter, Professor Messeroli, a Russian
chemist of high standing. The principal
business of the concern is not so much in
manufacturing explosives as training young
men in the science of producing from origi-
nal matter those grand agencies of modern
science so much used now in war and peace
—dynamite, nitro glycerine, giant powder
and fulminates of gold, silver and mercury.
The demand for these articles in the past
years has been much greater than in the
past, and there cannot be the least doubt,
for we find the United States Government
employing this agency in the removal of ob-
structions in the various harbors, and
Admiral Seymour of the English navy,
is using it to blow up Egyptian forts
at Alexandria. It was used to remove ob-
structions at Hill Gato. There are other
hull gates and hull holes and forts in other
countries to be removed and blown up that
are more injurious than those mentioned;
hence the wisdom of having a number of
trained young men to manufacture these dan-
gerous materials. The directors take in the
students to the factory and teach them the
wonders of science, and pay them while learn-
ing \$5 a week. The expenses are met by
the sale of articles manufactured and from
subscriptions from the patrons of science.
Applications for stock can be made to the
undersigned, or general secretary in New
York, P. O. box 2,181, signed "P. W. Crowe
agent."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the last meeting of the Father Matthew
Temperance Association of Almonte the fol-
lowing officers were elected for the ensuing
term:—President, R. J. Dougherty; 1st Vice-
President, E. Letany; 2nd Vice-President C.
F. Mahony; Secretary, James R. Kelly; As-
sistant-Secretary, P. McGarry; Treasurer, P.
Daly. Committee of Management:—P. C.
Dowdall, J. O'Reilly, P. Bourke, T. McNeill,
T. Sheehan, R. J. Dowdall, R. Johnston, M.
Hogan, M. McNeill.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

Mohammed Achmet, the False Prophet of
the Sudan, was born in the region of Don-
gola, on the western bank of the Nile, where
it makes its great bend. He was a poor man,
a carpenter and boat-builder by trade. He
first came into notice on the large island
Khartoum, situated about 300 miles south of
Khartoum. Here, after the fashion of the
fanatics and holy men, he withdrew from
society, and devoted himself to prayer
and meditation. He soon had a large follow-
ing and proclaimed himself the expected
prophet and deliverer of the people. His wro-
tels all over the country announcing him-
self and his mission. He was recognized at
once as a leader. While many of the more
intelligent Mohammedans repudiated him, others,
moved both by religious and political
motives, and who, above all, hoped that he
would show them some way to escape the
payment of their taxes, flocked around his
standard. He was secretly encouraged and
assisted by enemies of the Government re-
siding at Khartoum. His presence in so
commanding position on the Nile soon be-
came obnoxious to the authorities at
Khartoum, and an expedition was organized
to dislodge him. A detachment of
120 men of the regular army was
sent against him on the island. These men
were badly managed, and, although they
were armed with the best make of Remington
rifles, while Mohammed Achmet and his
band had only their spears, they were killed
one after the other as fast as they landed,
not one of the 120 was left. Not a
shot was fired. It was a slaughter like
the sticking of so many pigs. The
steamer with its crew and one or two officers
escaped back to Khartoum with the sad news.
Of course, after this exploit, Mohammed
Achmet knew that it would not do for him
with his present forces to remain where he
was. He therefore gathered together all his
following—men, women and children, cattle
and provisions—crossed the Nile to
the west bank, and fled to a wild
mountain called Gebel Gedir, 200 miles
south-west of the Island of Abbas, and
about ninety miles north-west of the penal
colony and military station of Fashoda.
Here, in an easily defended and almost in-
accessible mountain, he took up his abode.
The Bagdad Arabs, the former slave-hunters
of the White Nile, now began to flock to
his standard in great numbers. The large tribe
is noted for its restlessness, lawless, hardly
spirit. It was the policy of the Govern-
ment to let the rebels alone, now that they
had left the river, thinking that they would
soon lose their zeal and disperse for want
of provisions. But a new Governor of Fashoda
had been appointed, considered it his duty
to signalize his loyalty by organizing another
expedition against the rebels contrary to
orders from Khartoum, he gathered
the military forces from Kaka, Fashoda,
and the station at the mouth of
the Sobat; in all, 300 soldiers of the regular
army. With these he joined 200 men of
the large native tribes of the Shillouks, under
the King of the Shillouks—800 men all told.
With these he marched six days across the
desert by forced marches. On the seventh
day, when the men were all tired
out from the long march and utterly
unfit for action, they met the enemy. Mo-
hammed Achmet was again victorious. The
fight was turned into a slaughter. Sixty men
were taken prisoners by the rebels; only
seventy escaped by running for it; and all
the rest were slain. The Governor of Fashoda
and the King of the Shillouks were both
killed.

AFTER DEATH.

BY FANNY PARNELL.

[This beautiful and sadly prophetic poem
was written by Miss Fanny Parnell nearly
one year ago, on August 27th, 1881.—Ed. Pilot.]

Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my coun-
try?
Shall mine eyes behold thy glory?
Or shall the darkness close around them, ere the
sun-blaze
Break at last upon thy story?
When the nations open for thee their queeny
circle,
As a sweet, new sister-hill thee,
Shall these lips be sealed in cautious death and
silence,
That have known but to bewail thee?

Shall the ear be deaf that only loved thy
praises,
When all men their tribute bring thee?
Shall the mouth be dumb that sang thee in thy
squalor,
When all poets' mouths shall sing thee?
Ah! the harplings and the snivels and the shout-
ings,
Oh! by exiled seas returning!
I should love, though dead and mouldered, and
the grave-damps
Should not chill my bosom's burning.

Shall the tramp of feet victorious! I should hear
them,
And the Shamrocks and the mosses,
And my heart should toss within the shroud,
and quiver
As an captive dreamer tosses.

I should turn and read the care-clothes round
me,
Giant snows I should borrow,
Crying, "O, my brothers, I have also loved her,
In her lowliness and sorrow,
Let me join with you the jubilant procession,
Let me chant with you her story;
Then contented I shall go back to the sham-
rocks,
Now mine eyes have seen her glory."

IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

DUBLIN, July 26.—The weather in Ireland
has improved considerably in the past few
days. Though the potato blight has ap-
peared in badly drained ground, there is a
splendid crop in most parts of the country.

Francis Fitzgerald, Baron of the Exchequer
of Ireland, has resigned owing to his objection
to the duties imposed under the Repression
bill.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Com-
mons this afternoon, Sir Vernon Harcourt re-
fused to answer questions relative to the
arrest of J. O'Brien in Venezuela, for connec-
tion with the murders of Lord Cavendish and
Mr. Burke, on the ground that it would be
inconsistent with public interests.

Mr. Trevelyan stated that the Lord Lieu-
tenant of Ireland was now communicating
with the Colonial office regarding emigration
to Canada.

In the House of Lords, Lord Carlingford
moved the second reading of the Arrests of
Rent Bill.
The Marquis of Salisbury said he approved
of the part of the bill relating to loans and
provisions for emigration, but thought it
would be very difficult to obtain proof of
tenants' inability to pay rent. He hoped no
more drafts would be drawn on the wisdom
of the sub-commissioners who had been ap-
pointed as political partisans, and the princi-
ples of whose decisions was inscrutable. If
the Government did not mean confiscation,
let them make the bill optional for the land-
lord. There should be the same equity as
to what class of landlords it was who accumu-
lated arrears of rent in order to evict a tenant,
before this act of plunder was committed.
Landlords should be free as tenants to enter
the arrangements under the bill. As the
bill contained some provisions he heartily
approved, it could not properly be rejected
at this time, but in assenting to the second
reading, he protested against its dangerous
principles, and would not support it at any
future stage unless these dangers were re-
moved.

The bill passed the second reading.
LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Lords,
the Marquis of Salisbury moved an amend-
ment to the Arrests of Rent bill, the effect
of which will be that landlords could refuse
consent to tenants applying for relief under
the bill in cases where he disbelieved the tenants'
inability to pay.
Lord Carlingford opposed the amendment,
saying it would utterly stultify the Govern-
ment's land legislation.
The amendment was adopted by 169 against
98.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved in amend-
ment, that if the tenant who had taken ad-
vantage of the bill subsequently, sold his
farm, a landlord should be able to recover
out of the sum his tenant received the
amount he had been deprived of by the action
of the bill.

Lord Carlingford opposed the amendment,
declaring it would revive debts many years
old.
The amendment was carried by 120 to 45,
and the remaining clauses adopted.

Mr. Gladstone will move in the House of
Commons on Thursday that the amendment
to the Arrests bill, adopted by the Lords, be
rejected. The majority of the peers followed
the Marquis of Salisbury on the distinct un-
derstanding that there would be no capitaliza-
tion.
The Standard believes that the Govern-
ment will advise the House of Commons to
refuse absolutely to accept the amendment to
the Arrests bill, requiring that the landlord
consent in the application for settlement of
arrears, as the question is not one which ad-
mits of compromise regarding the amend-
ment relating to the tenants' interest. It is
probable some arrangement will be come to.