



DR. LEEMING

AMONG THE BUSHRANGERS.

A Catholic Priest and his Congregation

"BAILED UP" BY THE KELLY GANG.

(From the Charlottetown P. E. I. New Era.)

As I see by the latest advices, that the celebrated Kelly gang in Australia, who for four years carried on their daring exploits with a most marvelous success, eluding all the efforts of the government to effect their capture, have at length been run down, perhaps the following items of information with regard to these desperadoes, may not be without interest to some of our readers.

TO "STICK UP" A MAIL COACH, to rob a bank, or "hall up" a squatting station was to them an agreeable pastime.

He had no card, he said, but was happy to make my acquaintance. He then introduced me to his brother, and told Jos. Byrne and Steve Hart, were on guard inside.

HE WOULD BLOW OUT ANY MAN'S BRAINS, who did not conduct himself as a Christian. He had been acting as a "master of ceremonies."

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promise, he brought around my horse to the door, saluted me respectfully, and wished me a pleasant journey.

ANOTHER OF THEIR EXPLOITS is deserving of special mention. In a small country town called Jerilderie, there is a large police barracks, where about thirty mounted troopers were stationed, with strict orders to be on the lookout for the Kellys, who were supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood.

COMPELLED THE HEAD SERGEANT to come with them. They called at the principal hotel, had a champagne lunch, and told the proprietor to book the account to the Colonial Government.

THE CAREER OF THESE wild men is at length at an end. Bad as they were, they might have been worse, and my concern at their late is tinged with a shade of kindly pity.

Catholic vs. Protestant Scotland

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY FATHER GRAHAM AT ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY.

Truth is immortal, but a lie bears within itself the germ of confusion, defeat and death. There was a time, my friends, when the biggest lie found the largest credence, if it only deepened the slander which hereby, from the beginning, flung with relentless hate against the Church of God.

Now, though it may appear paradoxical, falsehood is compelled sooner or later to serve the cause of truth. The death of a lie is always a triumph for truth, and the vindication of right is all the more decisive in that its victory is due not so much to human effort as to the unerring adjustment of facts which passionless time ever brings about.

How often, my friends have we heard and read of the immense blessing, the so-called reformation conferred upon Scotland? There are certain phrases consecrated to counter-descriptions of Catholic and Protestant times, such as "tyranny of the Church of Rome," "ignorant priest-ridden people," "lazy monks," "blindness and superstition," "proud, hypocritical bishops," "grasping prelates," "open bible," "uplifting of the human race," "shattering of papal bonds," "hallowed enlightenment," &c., &c., &c., and those phrases have been resounding through the length and breadth of English literature for the past 300 years, as if each one of them expressed a truth reliable as revelation.

people firmly believed that what so many grave authors wrote, what so many pious orators spoke must be true, when such men as Sir Walter Scott, Hume, Macaulay, and the like, borrowed the ribaldry of John Knox in order to express their appreciation of everything Catholic, surely the common folk were comparatively excusable if they did the same thing.

THE SPIRIT OF loud assertion to the contrary, I intend to prove, by simple facts, that Scotland in her Catholic days was not only more virtuous, more patriotic, and more honored, but also was more happy and prosperous than she has ever been under the turbulent banner of John Knox and atrocious Calvinism.

WE MAY say that Caledonia was something of a mere abstract word to the rest of the world prior to the battle of Agricola, fought near the foot of the Grampians. It was a part of Britannia to the empire, and a pretty rough part, if Tacitus and contemporary writers are to be believed.

HOWEVER, making every allowance for the Picts, it is really historically true that they were a pretty bad lot, and, perhaps, deserved the strong colors in which the Roman historians paint them.

THE PORTIONS of Scotland between Glasgow and Edinburgh were inhabited by the Southern Picts; north of the Grampian Hills and east-west, the Galloway coast; the land of the Dalriadans, or Scots, that is Irish settlers, you are, no doubt, aware, my friends, that Ireland was anciently called Scotia, or Scotland, and her people Scots.

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IRISH POLITICAL LEADERS,

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell Interviewed by Mr. Redpath.

(From the Boston Pilot)

After speaking of English ministers and parties, Mr. Redpath asked:—"What do you attribute the change?" "Oh, the country saw we were in earnest," said Mr. Parnell, "and Irishmen will rally round any one who shows fight."

"I suppose," I said, "that the election of a man like yourself to the leadership is an evidence of great change in the direction of Irish opinion of late years?" "It is very significant," remarked Mr. Parnell, "to those who understand the forces we had to combat some years ago."

"Why is this so?" "Because," said Mr. Parnell, "there are so many bad traditions and local influences to overcome. A man perhaps is put up that you know would fight straight, and then somebody who subscribes to bazaars, or keeps a gig on the main street, comes along, and because he has land and money, he gets elected and never does a stroke of work in the House."

"They were both in the House when a much more stringent code was passed than that which has just expired," replied Mr. Parnell. "I am not aware that they did much to oppose it. I believe, indeed, that Mr. Mitchell Henry voted for a certain Coercion Bill."

"He is very popular in the House," said Mr. Parnell, "and he makes very able and humorous speeches. His position in Ireland is most influential. His opinions are sincerely held and entitled to much consideration."

"What has made Henry unpopular?" "The course that would make me or any one else unpopular if I took it—opposition to the general feeling of the Irish people."

"What has been the attitude of those two gentlemen and others of your party sitting on the Government side?" "Some of them disclaim being of our party now," said Mr. Parnell. "They have disobeyed its recommendation on the question of seats, and Mr. Shaw, since his non-election, has not come to its meetings or consultations."

"What attitude have they taken up toward the Government?" "I think," answered Mr. Parnell, "it is not unappreciated by Mr. Mitchell Henry's phrase—'watchful expectation.' In my reading this appears to mean allowing the fate of Ireland to depend on the good will of an English Ministry. The obstacles the Ministry has to encounter to carry fresh measures is, however, a sufficient condemnation of such a policy."

"I don't think that because Ireland," I interrupted, "has been so thoroughly given over to the rule of the landlords that no useful measure can be passed without trenching on the entrenched interests of the few?" "Precisely," said Mr. Parnell. "Even the civil administration of Ireland is carried on entirely by the landlords. They are the magistrates, the grand jurors, the poor law guardians, the sheriffs, the county lieutenants, largely the members of Parliament—in fact, they have the entire country in their hands. Prescription has armed them to the teeth, and they will fight to the death for the privileges granted them by centuries."

"I have seen enough," I said, "of vicious legislation to understand your policy of 'watchful expectation.' But I am not so clear about 'watchful expectation.' Are the Home Rule members who differ from you neutral, or do they endeavor to thwart your policy?"

"They certainly do not remain passive," said Mr. Parnell, "and it is difficult to describe in words the demoralizing and mischievous effect produced by their action in the House."

"Can you illustrate this?" "Well," answered Mr. Parnell, "it might seem unfair to single out an instance, but I will give you one that struck me—merely to show the unwisdom of a policy that is one for Ireland and two for the Whigs. The Disturbance Bill, as it originally stood, applied to all tenants in the distressed districts. The Tories, unable to defeat it, endeavored to emasculate the Bill by moving that it should apply only to tenants rated under £15 a year."

"The Government, yielding to their clamor, accepted the principle of restriction, but suggested a £30 rental. We protested vigorously against an amendment that changed the entire character of the measure, and refused to allow it to proceed until some modifying pledge was extracted from the Government."

"You give this case, I suppose, as a typical instance of bad policy?" "Yes," said Mr. Parnell, "the other method, instead of getting the bill up to a figure which met many of our purposes, would leave it to be whittled down to that demanded so fiercely by the Tories."

"Are you hopeful for next year?" I asked. "The Government," said Mr. Parnell, "have promised a land bill, but they have given a bad earnest to its probable usefulness in creating, preliminarily, a wholly landlord land commission, to point the path to legislation. I have always held, however, that the ultimate settlement of this question can be brought about more speedily and effectively by determined combination amongst the tenants, than by eloquent speeches in Parliament."

"How did it happen," I asked, "that no Irish leaders ever brought forward this Land Question before?" "Bad times helped the movement," said Mr. Parnell, "and we simply preached a remedy. In ordinary seasons our peasantry endure, uncomplainingly, hardships that other people would think intolerable. Even last year they would, I suppose, have died quietly in the West, amidst the solemn regrets of English statesmen, but that we came along and told them not to be tools, and to strike against a system which would leave a thousand men to perish that one man may have his rents."

"The people of Connaught, I found, had learned your 'firm grip' lessons very quickly and thoroughly."

"The need in the West was greatest," said Mr. Parnell; "but Land Leagues now are spreading in every county in Ireland. Our idea is to get the country in a network of organization, so that a tenant in Donegal cannot be struck without a tenant in Kerry feeling the blow."

"Actively to resist?" "It is simply a question of organization," replied Mr. Parnell. "Other trades protect themselves throughout the length and breadth of the country, and why not the farmer?"

"Do you think you will have money enough for such an organization?" "Money continues to flow in from America, where Davitt is at work, but sixpence a year from every farmer in Ireland would bring in £10,000 per annum."

"Yes," I said, "if they mean business, as we say in America?" "If they don't," remarked Mr. Parnell, "they'll stick—that's all."

"I asked Mr. Parnell who led him to take up this work." "Concluded on third page."

Look out for our New Story, THE CHASSEUR D'AFRIQUE, which commences in next issue of the TRUE WITNESS.

PARNELL IN CORK.

Abolition of Landlordism Promised.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

A Riotous Land Meeting.

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 4.—The Parnell demonstration at Cork yesterday was the largest ever seen in that section of Ireland since the days of Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Parnell, who travelled from Thurles by the American mail train, left the train at Blarney, six miles from Cork. He was accompanied thence by a large escort of tenant farmers on horseback. An address of welcome was presented, and an enormous procession, with bands and banners, proceeded to Cork. At Wellington Bridge Mr. Parnell was met by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented him an address. It is stated that the trade societies never turned out so imposingly since 1843. The procession took three-quarters of an hour to pass. When the proceedings commenced in the park over fifty thousand persons were present. During the formation of the procession at Blarney, a body of Fenians, armed with revolvers, compelled two members of the Land League, Cronin and O'Brien, to leave their carriage, and kept them in custody until the proceedings were over. They intended to arrest the President of the League, but as he was in Mr. Parnell's carriage they could not. O'Brien and Cronin attempted to enter five different carriages, but were violently ejected by the Fenians, who levelled revolvers at the obnoxious Leaguers with cries of "We have better men than you to sit beside Parnell." It appears the pure revolutionists of Cork are willing to accede to a measure of toleration to Mr. Parnell in recognition of his services during the late distress, but are not prepared to grant a similar favor to his followers, who repudiate a recourse to arms for the redress of grievances. Mr. Parnell in his speech declared that landlordism, which was created for maintaining English rule in Ireland and for the interest of the few against the many, must fall. Voices called out, "As Lord Mountmorris fall."

LONDON, October 4.—The Government has received information from trustworthy sources stating that an extraordinary large quantity of arms has recently been imported into Ireland and distributed to the agitators.

DUBLIN, October 4.—After the Parnell procession and speech at Cork yesterday, Mr. Parnell was banqueted at the Victoria Hotel. It was a notable feature of the dinner that the usual loyal toasts were omitted. In his reply to the leading toast complimenting himself, Mr. Parnell said:—"When I hear such pulling sentimentally about outrages alleged to have been committed on cattle, and get news of the occasional murder of a landlord, we are entitled to point out the fact that for the lives of one or two landlords struck down by exasperated tenants, the lives of 25,000 of the Irish people have been extinguished."

Mr. Parnell said he was not there to apologize for violence of any kind, but it was only just to remember that there were two sides to this business, and that the people submitted to outrage on the part of landlords until submission is no longer possible. When they provided the necessary remedy for the abject and helpless condition of the tenantry, bloodshed would cease, as effect follows cause. He closed by predicting the downfall of landlordism, which was "merely a piece of machinery for maintaining English rule over Ireland." Mr. Parnell's remarks were not altogether satisfactory to the advocates of armed revolution, as not going quite far enough, but the most radical portions of them were loudly applauded.

LONDON, October 4.—The Times in an editorial article this morning says:—"Wherever Mr. Parnell and fellow agitators go they leave the country in a flame behind them. Deeds of lawless violence are done which they have not suggested in express terms, but which are in full accordance with the spirit, though not with the letter of their harangues and which they scarcely even pretend to disapprove afterward. The Land League has extended its organization to Great Britain, and branches have been and are being formed in several large towns. A series of meetings will be held in the winter throughout the country, to extend the principles of the League."

DUBLIN, October 4.—At a land meeting at Armagh yesterday, there were cries of "Shoot landlords down with Queen and the Government." The leaders of the meeting afterwards made inflammatory speeches at Newry, and created great and dangerous excitement among the people.

DUBLIN, October 4.—Symptoms of discord are showing themselves in the county of Westmeath.

REV. BRO. ARNOLD. This zealous disciple of the Venerable De La Salle has returned to this city from the West, where he has been for a few weeks collecting funds for the establishment of the Novitiate and Training School to be directed by the Christian Brothers of Toronto. His many friends will be glad to learn that he enjoys excellent health, and has been successful in his Western tour. We hope that the appeal which is about to make to the generosity of the people of the Archdiocese will be equally successful; and that ere long the good Brother and his associates will witness the Novitiate an accomplished fact.—Irish Canadian.