

# The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MEI NOME EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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## NICHOLAS WILSON & CO HAVE REMOVED

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## GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH

### Powerful Denunciation of Coercion.

"An extraordinary gathering" (in Mr. Gladstone's words) met in Nottingham on Tuesday. The occasion was the annual meeting of the National Liberal Association. In the Albert Hall three thousand delegates were assembled from all parts of England and Scotland.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone in the course of a more than usually powerful speech said:—If the English people are incapable of being roused to distrust, ay, and to indignation, by some of the things that have been done in respect to Ireland within the last three months, they do not deserve the liberties they possess (cheers). I know persons of great impartiality—law-abiding British citizens—who upon travelling recently in Ireland were gravely struck with the manner in which the people are treated, with the small respect shown to their feelings, the slight consideration apparent taken of them either as human beings or as citizens.

### THE COLOURFUL MURDER

I take such an event as the shooting of Kinella, who with others had gathered to obstruct a seizure of cattle in the name of the landlord on account of his rent. No authority was exhibited to show that persons who came to seize the cattle were doing so with the authority of the law. One of the peasantry had a pitchfork in his hand and struck with this pitchfork upon the gate. It is evident that he did not strike anybody. There were no firearms among the people. There was not a stone thrown by the people; but an emergency man upon Kinella's striking the gate with his pitchfork, shot him dead (cries of "Shame and Murder"). But you know as well as I do that such an act could by any possibility have happened in England, Scotland, or Wales (hear, hear).

### A BOY'S ESCAPE FROM BEING SHOT

I will mention another event which happened at Gweedore, where evictions were going forward. The agent of the property had a loaded rifle on his shoulder. According to the testimony rendered to Mr. Stewart there was a boy—a young man, but in the street sense a boy—possibly of twelve or fourteen years old. In the excitement this lad took a stone and flung it at the agent. He did not strike the agent, and the agent deliberately pointed his rifle at him, and was about to take aim when an officer of the constabulary ran forward, and put the rifle up, threw it up, or at any rate prevented the agent from fulfilling his object (hame).

### THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR MITCHELSTOWN

I am going to give another illustration of the method of Government carried on in Ireland which would not on any conditions tolerate in England (hear, hear). You are aware of the deplorable outrage that occurred in county Clare, where Head Constable Welehan was unfortunately murdered. Well, that was in consequence of a raid, as it was called, on the house of an obnoxious person. Now, here was the raid carried out by a constable (cheers). It was brought about by consultation. Who were the parties that consulted, and got up the raid? (Cheer.) Among them was a man paid and employed by the police, a man known to be from his confession of the worst character; and remember I am now speaking of a case in which no one but the informer and police have had the opportunity of telling their tale. What appears according to the facts before us is that the informer was paid by the police two sums of money immediately before the meeting at which the raid was arranged, and that he went to that meeting. This was not the case of a man who, either struck with conscience or attracted by reward, informs against a party with whom he has been in connection. This was a case of a man who placed himself in concert with other criminal persons in order to commit a crime and arrange the case which ended in the murder of Welehan. We don't like dealing with informers. We cannot help it; but the idea of employing the men who help in committing crime and then turn informer against it is abominable (cheers)—disgraceful, even to the administration in Ireland, and I believe, quite unheard of in England. There was a gentleman named M'andeville, I believe a brother of Mr. O'Brien's friend. He was in Mitchelstown on the day when the occurrence there suddenly happened, a man who was, I am informed, slightly paralyzed, and not being in full bodily activity he took refuge in the house of the priest. He had no concern whatever in anything which occurred in connection with the police. There came in a number of police pursuing them. One of the police struck Mr. Mandeville over the head with a cutlass, and made a deep gash in his face two or three inches in length. The man had absolutely not given the slightest sign of provocation, or done any turbulent act whatever. Could that possibly happen on this side of St. George's Channel? (No.) I think I have shown by these instances that the way of administering the law in Ireland is totally different to anything that takes place on this side of the Channel. It may be said that in all these four cases the Government had no share; but the first share of the Government did undoubtedly lead to and entail upon them a general responsibility. I

method of violence is resorted to, I say that the law was broken by the agents of the law (cheers), and that it is idle to ask the Irish people to obey the law if the Government has agents who break the law by violently breaking the order of public meetings, and who are sustained in that illegal action (hear, hear). Well, the police failed, as they ought to have failed. In driving their wedge right through the meetings they did get a certain way, but they did not get through the meeting, the whole mass of assembled human beings. Did they say, "Why don't we send round for the promoter and arrange for his entering by another method, and not through the mass of the people." No; they fell back upon another object. They added forty-four policemen to the fifteen or eighteen that made the original violent attempt; and then the police charged the people, and began to beat their horses in order to force through them, when a battle took place. The police were beaten. ("Serv them right.") The question is, who is responsible for that battle? ("Mr. Balfour.") The responsibility for that battle, in my judgment, clearly lies upon those who have now declared that they defend this mode of driving in the wedge of police on the dense masses of the people (cheers).

### REMEMBER MITCHELSTOWN!

I was responsible for putting into an answer to a telegram the words, "Remember Mitchelstown!" (Cheers.) And Mitchelstown will, and must be remembered, and the country has an account to settle with the Government in respect to Mitchelstown. When we learned that there had been a meeting, a tumult, and loss of life as the consequence at Mitchelstown, it was in the power of the Government to have declined the discussion of that matter until it had been judicially examined. The Government did not choose to decline the discussion. I lamented the imprudence on their part. I should have been glad to have sealed my own lips, and never to have spoken of remembering Mitchelstown, had not the Government sent forth its deliberate judgment—its solemn, strong, unequivocal judgment—that the proceedings at Mitchelstown were justifiable and right (cheers).

### THE CONSEQUENCE

The effect of the proceedings of that act on the part of the Government is that the actions done at Mitchelstown became the model for the whole country (cheers), and in every meeting in Ireland, however innocent—and this meeting must be taken to be innocent, because the Government did not prohibit it—in every meeting the same thing might have occurred under the direct encouragement of the Irish Ministers, which they received from the expressed words of the Irish Minister delivered in the House of Parliament. Indeed, with respect to meetings in Ireland the net has been cast very well. The Attorney-General for Ireland stated that any meeting ought to be put down which was called for an improper purpose. Within the terms of that definition I respectfully submit to you that beyond all doubt the meeting which we are now engaged in within these walls was called for a very improper purpose (loud laughter). For it was called for the purpose, undoubtedly, of obstructing their action in the administration of the law as it was understood at Mitchelstown (cheers).

### THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR MITCHELSTOWN

I am not going over the whole of the declarations that were made, but I will give you enough to enable you to understand why I say that the Government advisedly and unequivocally and unconditionally made themselves responsible for the proceedings at Mitchelstown (cheers). What did Mr. Balfour say when the Nationalist members brought up the more glaring part of the proceedings at Mitchelstown? He said the whole action of the police was in face of the most tremendous provocation, and absolutely in self-defence. Well, now, gentlemen, though I regret it very much, it has become a matter of absolute necessity not only to remember Mitchelstown, but even to mention Mitchelstown (cheers). But the sanction given by the Executive Government, of which the power in Ireland is enormous, requires from us plain, unequivocal, and straightforward declarations, with a view to the formation of a sound opinion in England, in order that the pestilent declarations of Mr. Balfour may not be adopted with great excuse, as they might with great excuse, by his subordinate agents, and may not be a means for further invasion of Irish liberty and possibly of further destruction of Irish life (cheers).

### THE BEGINNING OF THE MISCHIEF

Now, gentlemen, what was the beginning of the mischief in Mitchelstown? Why, in a meeting not arranged like this comfortably in seats, but in a meeting closely packed together, and standing together in the open air, and amounting to four or five thousand people, a wedge of fifteen or eighteen policemen were endeavoured to be driven into that meeting, with the view of bringing the Government reporter to the platform. Well, in the first place it is admitted that no such proceeding ever took place in Ireland before (hear, hear). It is plain, from the instructions contained in the circular of the police, which with great difficulty and great effort was brought out to public view (hear, hear), that it was totally out of keeping with those instructions, which invariably contemplated a timely and friendly arrangement for placing the Government reporter in a position to hear the proceedings at the meeting. But, not only was it contrary to precedent and instruction, but every man knows who has seen these crowded meetings, that it was contrary to reason (hear, hear)—that it was physically impossible suddenly for one body of men to force themselves in through the heart of another body of men. It cannot be done, and wherever such an attempt was made in this country you would immediately denounce it as a breach of order, as a breach of public peace (cheers). And it was a breach of the public peace and an infraction of the law which requires order at public meetings (hear, hear).

### WHAT IS A PUBLIC MEETING?

A public meeting is not an anarchical combination. A public meeting is not a mob. It is an assemblage of rational beings, to which, if the invitation be general, every man has a right to go, and the Government reporter, like others, had a right to go, but he had no right to go only like others, subject to the ordinary law. If, instead of appealing to the promoters of the meeting, as they had done before, the

## DEATH OF A GOOD PRIEST.

### FATHER DUNPHY'S FAREWELL.

Wednesday morning, at the latest.—*Montreal Post.*  
Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.  
DEATH OF A GOOD PRIEST.  
Rev. Francis A. Rassaerts, Carlsruhe. The congregation of St. Francis Xavier mourns the loss of their beloved pastor, the Rev. F. A. Rassaerts, who died on the evening of Thursday, 27th ult., at fifteen minutes after six, fortified by the holy rites of the Church, administered by the Very Rev. Dean Lusseau of Walkerton.

The funeral took place on the day before the feast of All Saints and was attended by a large concourse of people of all denominations, who came to pay their tribute to the memory of the departed, thereby showing the universal esteem in which he was held during his life.

The Very Rev. Vicar-General Henman, in the absence of his Lordship Bishop Carberry, who is on his way to the Eternal City, to pay his homage to the Holy Father, conducted the obsequies and officiated at the solemn requiem mass, assisted by Rev. Father B. O'Rourke, of Midway, as deacon, and Rev. Father Corcoran, of Walkerton, as subdeacon, also the Very Rev. Dean Lusseau, the Rev. Dr. Egan and Father Wey of Furmosa, and Father Owens of Aylton. Dr. Louis Fackler, of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon on the occasion.

The casket containing the honored dead in his priestly attire was placed so as to be visible to the multitude present; the interior of the church and especially the altar was deeply draped in commemoration of the deceased.

The funeral procession to the cemetery was headed by Branch No. 29 C. M. B. A., consisting of forty members, from Carlsruhe, Neustadt, Midway and Furmosa, and also from Toronto and Walkerton, in a body, preceded by their beautiful banner, followed by the deeply afflicted mourners.

Father Rassaerts was born in Rermond, Holland, in the year 1833, and, after very successful studies in his native city, was ordained in 1858 and appointed Vicar in Barloo, where he remained for several years. In 1864 he went to Rome, where he joined the Congregation of the Resurrectionists; and in 1867 he came to Canada in company with Father Fackler. After remaining for some time in New Germany and Hamilton, he came to the County of Bruce, taking up his residence in the village of Carlsruhe, where he faithfully discharged the duties of his holy office for over twenty-two years, until God, in His inscrutable wisdom, called him away to receive his eternal crown. Some fifteen years ago he began the erection of the sacred edifice dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, which to-day in its completed splendor and solidity bears testimony to his indomitable spirit of perseverance, and the substantial and commodious stone residence erected under his supervision and the beautiful grounds attached thereto, all overlooking the country far and wide, will remain an imposing and fitting memorial of his successful labors.

The distressed always received consolation and relief at his hands; the struggling student found himself always benefited by his fatherly advice and open purse.

The sufferings which he was called upon to endure in his last sickness were severe, but borne with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of God; indeed his life in our midst to the end was that of the zealous, earnest, self-sacrificing pastor of souls and devoted servant of God.

Being now destitute of a spiritual father we earnestly pray that the great loss we have sustained may in time be alleviated by the appointment of another resident priest to direct us in the way of salvation and dispense the Bread of eternal life.

## LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP ROGERS.

Chatham, N. S., October 4th, 1887.

Mr. Thomas Coffey, Publisher of the Catholic Record, London, Ont.

DEAR SIR—At the request of Mr. Luke King, now travelling here as General Agent in behalf of your excellent paper, I most willingly write this note to express my warm recommendation to my flock of your said paper the CATHOLIC RECORD, on account of the admirable Catholic spirit, the sound religious reading matter and the general literary taste and ability with which it is edited. My recommendation does not extend to any political bias or views which it may express—for with these all are free to agree or differ as they may please—but to the excellent Catholic instruction and edifying lessons which in its weekly visits it brings to families. We read in Holy Writ that "they who instruct many unto righteousness shall shine like stars for all eternity" (Dan. xii. 3). So also news matter, and eliminates evil from its columns, deserves our most cordial and earnest encouragement.

With best wishes for your continued success, I remain, dear sir, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,  
+ JAMES ROGERS,  
Bishop of Chatham.

## FATHER DUNPHY'S FAREWELL.

Last Sunday evening the congregation of St. Mary's Church in this city were informed by the Rev. L. A. Dunphy that their relations as pastor and flock would on that day cease. The announcement was, as might have been expected, received with marked and universal evidences of grief. For a period of three years this good priest has performed his duties faithfully and well in the midst of his devoted flock. In all seasons—in the heat of summer, and in the most inclement of wintry weather—Father Dunphy was ever to be found at his post—giving consolation to the sin-laden and the sick and helpless—both in the hospital and in their own homes—bringing worldly comforts and a cheering word to the poor and abandoned and lowly. His whole nature is of the most kindly and affectionate type, and kindness and affection has he lavishly bestowed on those who for the past three years have worshipped our Divine Redeemer in the scrupulously neat and devotional little church on Hill street, a church indeed that could with justice be pointed out as a model habitation of our Redeemer in the Blessed Eucharist. No wonder, therefore, that many bitter tears were shed on the eve of the severance of ties which has so long bound a faithful and good priest to a pious and devoted congregation. The Rev. Father stated that a year ago he had requested his Bishop to give him leave to retire, but at the earnest solicitation of His Lordship he had consented to remain some time longer. This request was again renewed on the eve of the Bishop's departure for Rome, and His Lordship was good enough to give his consent.

On Tuesday morning Rev. Father Dunphy was presented with the following neatly worded address on behalf of the children of the separate school connected with the Sacred Heart Academy:

DEAR REV. FATHER—As you look upon your little children all gathered around you now, can you not read the thoughts which language cannot tell? Do you not feel the shadow which is chasing away our joy at the thought of separation? Music or song would all become an hour like this. No voice but that of the heart may speak in fitting tones to-day. My memory would fain beguile us to linger with the past. She is telling us of a Father's constant care for the little ones of the fold. She is counting over one by one, all his hours of labour and fatigue. She is bidding us treasure in our hearts, and reproduce in our daily lives the countless words of life, that fell from his lips. She recalls his kindly interest in all our little concerns, his encouragements, his paternal smiles, his prayers, too, beside a hearing, your voice for a return, but alas! we are only children, and we have sought to lay at our Father's feet, still we are longing to offer a tribute worthy of his love. Will not the invisible angels come to our assistance? Now gathered into one mighty chorus all the filial gratitude and love of the children of the Sacred Heart, may they bear it before the Tabernacle, there to remain as the continual prayer of grateful and loving children for a dear and deeply regretted father.

Rev. Father Dunphy, who was much affected by this evidence of esteem on the part of the little ones, replied to the address in very feeling and appropriate terms.

On Tuesday evening a number of the parishioners met at the house of Mr. Dunphy M. S. where the following address accompanied by a well-fitted purse of money, was presented to Father Dunphy by that gentleman on behalf of the committee:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER—On behalf of the Congregation of St. Mary's Church, on the eve of your departure from amongst us, we take the opportunity of expressing the very great regret felt by the entire congregation at the severance of those friendly relations which have so long existed between us. From the day you were first appointed to take charge of the spiritual affairs of this mission it may with truth be said you have in every regard proved yourself a worthy and faithful priest of our holy faith. Not in the broad expanse of this Dominion, we feel assured, can be found a parish in which existed a more kindly feeling between pastor and flock. While all your energies were employed for our spiritual advancement, special care was bestowed on the proper training of the children attending our Catholic school. Believe us, rev. father, it is with deep regret we have to bid you farewell. The good works you have performed in our midst will long remain as evidence of your untiring zeal.

Be good as you, rev. father, to accept this small token of our esteem and gratitude, and believe us when we say that we will never forget the deep obligations under which you have placed us because of your kind and fatherly interest in our spiritual welfare during the past three years.

Rev. Father Dunphy replied in the most feeling terms, and promised he would never forget the good people of the parish for this as well as many other acts of kindness which he had received at their hands since he had become pastor of St. Mary's church.

In conclusion, we may add that not alone those who were under his immediate pastoral charge will, with deep regret, hear of Father Dunphy's departure. In the Cathedral parish, and indeed among all classes of our citizens he was most highly esteemed, and nothing save good wishes and fervent prayers for his temporal and eternal happiness will follow him wherever he may labor as a priest of our holy mother the Church.

## LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, replies to Mr. Gladstone. The latter charged the Ministry with setting the example of law-breaking in Ireland, to which Mr. Smith says "the Ministry are amenable to the country if it is a law-breaker."

What was it, then, but breaking the law for the police to attack with bludgeons a peaceful people, and then to fire upon them when they began to resist, as they did at Mitchelstown? It cannot be said that the Ministry are not responsible for this, for Mr. Balfour, in the name of the Ministry, endorsed the conduct of the police. And now, while several policemen are under charge of wilful murder for this conduct, having been found guilty by a coroner's jury, they walk at large without being arrested! Are not the Ministry responsible for this? The only sense in which Mr. Smith's assertion is true, is that the country, in the shape of an arbitrary majority in Parliament, is ready to back up the Ministry in its most brutal acts; or else that in Ireland there is no law but the will of a barbarous police.

It was looked upon as a foregone conclusion that on appeal Mr. O'Brien editor of *United Ireland*, would be committed to prison; for the English Government cannot endure the publication of Irish news. He was placed in Cork jail, where the Mayor persisted in visiting him officially, and reporting his treatment to the Council. This so annoyed the Government that, as a piece of contemptible spite, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville have been removed to Tullamore, 50 miles from Dublin.

The attempt was made to clothe Mr. O'Brien in the uniform of Tullamore jail, but he resisted; and the prison doctor then directed the governor to desist, on account of the unfavorable state of Mr. O'Brien's health. Mr. O'Brien has been, however, placed on bread and water diet.

Mr. Dillon, speaking at Castlereagh, entreated his hearers to swear with him that as long as they have life and liberty they will do everything in their power to make suffer the hateful class who have consigned this beloved and gifted Irishman to a felon's cell.

The *Daily News* says that the absurdity of Mr. Balfour's supposition that he can suppress Ireland is only equalled by the absurdity of the supposition that the Liberal party will remain silent. His ministry must fall amid general laughter or public execrations.

The Governor of Tullamore jail has expressed in strong terms his unwillingness to do any dirty work for the Dublin Executive. He was therefore summoned by telegraph to report himself at the Castle for an interview. He obeyed the summons, but he has not since returned to his post. The Government have evidently dirty work to be done.

Ballykilling Johnson has once more declared that the Orangemen of Ulster will appeal to the rifle, if the Union be tampered with. When it is considered that the Union will be tampered with only by law, the character of boasted Orange loyalty to the laws may be inferred.

It is now reported by cable that prominent Government supporters intend to introduce a new Home Rule scheme, whereby a Cabinet responsible only to the Queen will constitute the Government, while the Irish Parliament to be constituted shall have full powers of Legislation. The appointment of Mr. Parnell, Sir T. Esmond and other Liberal and National peers is to gladden the pill. T. P. G. M. P., telegraphs to the *New York Tribune* that he has seen a draft of the scheme. We feel assured that should it see the light at all it will be received by Liberals and Nationalists with contempt. It is also reported that the Government intend to introduce a land purchase bill.

WELL SPOKEN.

The Hon. Edward Blake, ex-Cabinet Minister of Canada, in a speech at Glen Sharrod, the scene of the evictions from the estate of the Rev. John Delmege, a rich landlord of County Limerick, said the evictions enforced by Mr. Delmege were shameful in every detail. It was a burning shame and humiliation, he said, to find a man living in luxury while his tenants were in a state of misery, such as should invoke God's curse on its author and abettor. He earnestly advised his hearers to combine against the landlords, declaring that they had everything to justify them in that course in the sight of God and man.

We are pleased to hear that Thos. O'Hagan, Esq., B. A., Classical and Modern Language Master in the Mitchell High School, has been elected a member of the Celtic Society of Montreal, an honor entirely unthought of by him.

## OBITUARY.

### THE LATE MR. THOMAS FRANCIS STAFFORD.

With deep regret we announce the death of Thos. Francis Stafford, formerly a well known resident of Montreal, which melancholy event took place at Green-wood, N. Y., Saturday night, 29th inst., where he had been sojourning for the benefit of his health. Deceased was a brother of Messrs. Frank, Henry and William Stafford, of this city. He left here and took up his residence in New York about twenty years ago, where he entered into mercantile pursuits, in which he obtained considerable success. He was one of the brightest, most genial of the young Irishmen of his day in Montreal, many of whom bear testimony to his many noble qualities and sterling worth of character. His darling thought through life was to see Ireland, his native land, take her place among the nations of the earth. This idea with him was almost a consuming passion, and it has not lived to witness its accomplishment, he had the satisfaction of knowing before he passed away that Irish liberation was in a fair way of speedy fruition. His brothers, Henry and Frank, have gone to New York to bring his remains to this city for interment. They are expected back