

TESTIS IN CAELO FIDELIS

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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A RIFLE AND A VOTE.

There is a land of snow-capped hills,
With fertile vales between,
Of placid lake and rushing stream,
And torrent-cleft ravine!
It is the Switzer's fatherland,
And he is free, for—note!
Each man has got a Rifle,
And each man has got a Vote!

He stands, to use his weapon schooled,
In freedom's simple might,
He makes the law by which he rules,
The freedom's simple right,
No war without, no strife within
Perils his peace, for—note!
Each man can use his Rifle,
And each man may give his Vote.

Also my country, weaponless
The hand I'd raise for thee;
Silenced the voice, unless its words
Applaud thy slavery.
But, Erin, as thou'lt yet be free,
Freedom's condition note—
Each man must have a Rifle,
And each man must have a Vote!

E. B.

IRELAND

THE LAND WAR

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

London, Nov. 7.—It seems possible that a dissolution of Parliament may be the result of the contest over the closure measure. Many members of the Conservative party are urging the leaders to force a dissolution, and in such a measure they would receive more or less support from Irish members.

In the House of Commons the debate on closure was resumed to-night. Mr Harvey (Conservative) said the Tory party had been advised by Lord Randolph Churchill to fight the question to the bitter end. Sir William Dyke (Conservative) did not think the present was the moment when they ought to endeavor to drive the Government to appeal to their constituents. Mr Smith (Liberal-Conservative) said, assuming closure would be carried as it now stood, the majority would be likely to insist on passing their measures. This would create on the part of the Opposition feelings of irritation, which would lead, when the time came for the reversal of the position of parties, to reactionary legislation as sudden and violent as the changes effected by the undue use of closure in the hands of our usurpations majority.

London, Nov. 8.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone, discussing closure, said the public need not trouble themselves about the details of the measure, but only desires less talk and more work. The public were unable to reconcile the redundancy of our talk with the paucity of results. He believed a complete and effective system of rules essential for meeting the wants of Ireland. There was no subject in which he felt more profound interest than local government for Ireland, but it was a mockery for Irish members to come to the House and tell the Government to establish local government in Ireland when they did all in their power to narrow the time for discussion by which alone such legislation could be carried and given to Ireland.

Lord Stanhope (Conservative) charged Mr. Gladstone with bidding for the Irish vote by his talk about Irish self-government, for which his action was only of recent birth.

Lord Churchill handed in fifty-two amendments to the rules of procedure.

London, Nov. 9.—It is reported that the Commons has been tendered the office of Under-Secretary for Ireland.

London, Nov. 9.—The Freeman's Journal says: Gladstone never reticulated so clearly his opinion as he did in the Commons last night. The whole Kingdom will recognize that some rule has been distinctly advanced by his speech.

London, Nov. 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said the object of Lord Dalrymple's mission to Egypt was to conduct necessary negotiations with the Egyptian Government. No machinery existed by which the Egyptian people could be consulted regarding their future government.

Mr. Bourke (Conservative) gave notice that he would move that the House regretted that after the unconditional surrender of Arabi Pasha to the British, he was delivered to an Egyptian tribunal. This was received with loud cheers.

London, Nov. 10.—In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke stated that although the Egyptian Government proposed the abolition of European control, it had not issued a decree of abolition.

Mr. Gladstone said that the extra expenditure for Ireland would be £450,000 for police, £150,000 for land courts, besides a small amount for military. After a lively passage between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. O'Donnell respecting Arabi, Mr. Gladstone expressed the highest confidence in the Khedive and Egyptian Government as to the fairness of the trial of Arabi. (Order of "No" from some members.) Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to be in a position to give important information in relation to Egypt on Tuesday.

Dublin, Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the Corporation of Dublin to-day, a heated discussion occurred on the motion to thank the Irish soldiers who served in Egypt, for gallantry, and confer the freedom of the city

on Sir Garnet Wolseley. The knowledge that the project of thus honoring Wolseley is revived has caused much excitement. His friends are accused of endeavoring to snatch a vote while the Nationalist member of the Corporation was absent attending his parliamentary duties. Crowds thronged the vicinity of the hall. T. D. Sullivan and some other Irish members of Parliament had hurried to Dublin to assist in defeating the motion. An amendment by Sullivan declaring that Ireland had no interest in the war, the result of which was to increase taxation and carry ruin to Irish homes, was ultimately carried by 270 to 21.

Father McGurk was not shot as first reported, but accidentally thrown from a cart and severely injured.

Thirty families, comprising 160 persons, have been evicted from the estate of Isidore Burke.

The Gazette contains a proclamation renewing offers of reward, made by the Government, for the discovery of the murderers of O'Connell and Burke.

Lindsay, Nov. 11.—A daring attempt was made this evening to assassinate Judge Lawson in Clara street, Dublin. While the judge was going to his club the protection police noticed suspicious movements on the part of an individual on the opposite side of the street. The man was afterwards seen to cross the road toward Lawson and put his hand in the breast of his coat, whereupon he was knocked down by the police and found to be holding a six-chambered revolver. The prisoner was taken to the station and gave the name of Corrigan, which is known to be false. He is known to be a foreman carpenter, and the affair is believed to have originated in a secret society. Numerous arrests are expected.

Dublin, Nov. 12.—Judge Lawson evidently had a narrow escape from assassination last evening. Since his appointment as judge under the Prevention of Crimes Act, and more especially since the severe newspaper comments upon him, he has never gone out without police protection. He received a large number of threatening letters, and it is alleged had been sentenced to death by secret societies. The officer who knocked the prisoner down received a cut on the hand in the struggle. The prisoner's revolver is the exact pattern of those found in a house on Dorset street, where McMahon was shot some time ago. On the way to the police station prisoner tried to get rid of a dozen cartridges. His real name is Patrick Delaney; he resides at 131 Cork street, Dublin. It is believed that other persons besides Delaney were engaged in the attempt, as an endeavor was made to stop the train so as to give the assassin an opportunity to escape during the confusion. The police say Delaney is a returned convict, who is obliged to report himself to them from time to time. In 1870 he was sentenced to five years for robbery and attempted murder. Search of the prisoner's house revealed nothing, but the police appear to regard his act corroborative of their suspicions relative to him in connection with another very important affair. A conference of the law officers was held at the Castle to-day, the Lord Lieutenant being present. The latter sent his secretary to congratulate Judge Lawson on his escape.

After Delaney was secured, another man, supposed to be a confederate, got on the tramcar and escaped. It is believed Delaney is a Russian.

At a meeting of Lord Waterford's hounds at Curraghmore a number of farmers and peasants attempted to stop the sport. The huntmen dispersed the mob with whips.

It is reported that one of the prisoners charged with implication in the massacre of the Joyce family has turned Queen's evidence. The interest in the trial, which begins on Monday, has greatly increased.

The prisoner who turned Queen's evidence in the case of the Joyce family will depose that he accompanied his fellow-prisoners to the residence of the Joyses, and while he waited outside the house he heard the shrieks of the victims.

The police admit that the proclamation recently published, renewing the reward for the discovery of the Phoenix Park murderers, was issued because they received important information, which they are now endeavoring to corroborate.

New York, Nov. 12.—The Sun's London special says:—Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal to force a dissolution of Parliament by obstruction fell flat, securing no support from his own party. It excited the ridicule of both sides, and considerably damaged Lord Randolph. The Irish parliamentary party admits Gladstone's speeches during the week have placed the cause of Home Rule in Ireland upon a practical political footing and given it a standing before the Government as something as it was unexpected. It is not improbable that one of the earliest steps will be the granting of elective county boards, with the right to nominate sheriffs and magistrates, elect boards of education, poor law and public works. Leading Liberals claim that this can be done without any danger of disintegration, and that Gladstone has only fairly stated the present disposition of the Government and most prominent men of his party on the subject. There is a great change in public feeling on the Irish question. Davitt's utterances are now spoken of as arguments instead of treason and incoherence, and any rational project looking to the alleviation of existing grievances, and the betterment of the tenant classes and general improvement of the country receives consideration, unless it be at the hands of the traitor Tories and Jingoos. Persistent and intelligent agitation has gradually undermined the dynamic element brought about in this feeling, and unless some wholly unexpected contingency arises, Home Rule will shortly be accepted as a natural and peaceful incident of the political progress of the country.

London, Nov. 11.—In the House to-night debate on the closure question was resumed. (Continued on English Page.)

FATHER STAFFORD

HIS SUDDEN DEATH.

Career of this Distinguished Priest—Life of Usefulness—Loss to the Cause of Temperance and Education.

Lindsay, Nov. 12.—Father Stafford died suddenly at noon to-day. He had been ill for some days, but made light of his indisposition, and it was not until yesterday that any danger was apprehended, and even up to a late hour last night it was thought he would recover in a few days. The immediate cause of death was *angina pectoris*, or neuralgia of the heart. He had felt some apprehension for some years from disease of the heart. At an early hour this morning the symptoms became alarming, and after several hours of intense suffering he passed away at the hour named. Fathers Keating, Connelly, and Fleming were in attendance most of the week. Bishop Jamet was telegraphed for Saturday, and arranged

perance societies in his charge and in other sections also, and his facile pen and eloquent tongue were always ready to be engaged in the cause of temperance. He commenced work for moderation, but like all earnest zealous workers he found that total abstinence was the only basis for real permanent effective work. He lectured on temperance in many parts of Canada, and even, at the request of Cardinal Manning, throughout the United Kingdom, whither he had gone for his health, which had always been delicate.

Father Stafford remained three years at Wolfe Island, but brief as was the period of his stay he left his trace in the ameliorated moral, social, and mental condition of a great people, who deeply regretted his withdrawal from their midst. In behalf of the educational interests of his parish he built a large and local school, which, under his management and fostering care, proved a great success, and is still in a flourishing condition. His efforts in the cause of education have been great, well directed and successful, and have exercised great influence throughout all Ontario and even throughout Canada. In 1859, through his influence, the Educational Department of Ontario introduced into the Depository a supply of books for Roman Catholic schools. He was offered the head-ship of the Ottawa Normal School,

last a friend, whose fluent, impressive speech and ready pen were wielded so often and so successfully in their service.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS—ARABI'S TRIAL—HE WRITES TO THE "TIMES."

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13.—Medical reports show that 41 deaths occurred in the British army of occupation in Egypt from the 1st to the 9th instant—27 from enteric fever, six from dysentery and eight from other causes. Nearly 10 per cent of the troops in Cairo are on the sick list.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—The Commission of Inquiry, preliminary to the trial of Arabi, has repudiated the form of procedure agreed upon between Arabi's counsel and the prosecution. The Commission now insists that witnesses cannot be cross-examined directly, and the trial cannot be finished by Christmas.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Arabi Pasha writes to the *Times*, declaring that the late war carried on by him was in accordance with the laws of God and man, and consonant with the solemn decree of the Council under the presidency of the Khedive and Darvish Pasha. The latter concludes with a protest against the Egyptians being deprived of every office in favor of foreigners.

SCOTCH NEWS

The mortality last week in Edinburgh was 78, and the death-rate 13 per 1000.

A shark, measuring 8 ft in length, was caught off Cove, four miles south of Aberdeen, on Tuesday morning.

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.—The Seaforth Highlanders, on their return from Egypt about the end of this month, will be stationed at Maryhill Barracks, near Glasgow.

WEEK'S MINERAL SHIPMENTS FROM GREENOCK.—The following are the exports of minerals from Greenock during the past week:—Coals—foreign, 2094 tons; coasting, 612 tons. Pig iron—foreign, 60 tons; coasting, nil.

RETRIBUTION TO HAMBURG AND GREENOCK.—A new line of steamers has been organized to trade between Hamburg and Greenock with best coal. The first vessel, the S. S. Orington, left the German port on Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AUCHTERADEER.—On Saturday Mr. Robert Robertson, farmer, Middlethorpe, Tullibardine, was assisting his brother-in-law at Monkscroft, when he fell from a stack of straw and was killed on the spot. Deceased has left a widow and a large family.

Sir Archibald Campbell on Saturday laid the foundation stone of the Paisley Masonic Hall Buildings, which are being erected by a limited company of Freemasons, will cost about £3,500, making with the expense of the site £5,500, or £500 less than the capital of the company.

KILMARNOCK.—BREACH OF THE EDUCATION ACT.—At the Sheriff Court on Tuesday Samuel McLellan, laborer, Kila Row, was charged at the instance of the Landward School Board with failing to provide elementary education for his four children. McLellan, who had failed to appear on the previous day, and was brought up under a warrant, pleaded guilty, and was fined in 20s, or 14 days imprisonment.

EDINBURGH.—A NEW FOUNTAIN.—On Tuesday the members of the Corporation had an opportunity of witnessing a fountain which has been erected by the members of the Fire Brigade in operation in Parliament Square. The fountain, which was designed by Mr. Wilkins, can be altered to different heights, varying from 7 to 10 feet. There are over 20 jets, and the cross pipes being perforated the water ascends in spray taking the form of a tree. It is proposed to place the fountain on the top of the Waverley Market.

OBITUARY.

Professor J. P. HAZARD, who had presided at the organ of St. Mary's Cathedral in Halifax for over forty years, died on November 8th after a few days' illness.

Mr. LEON CHAMBERLAIN, steam-maker, of St. Saviour, aged 72 years, on returning home after the religious ceremonies of Sunday, November 5th, fell down dead in his house.

John O'Connell Lynch, son of the late Patrick Lynch, editor and founder of the *Irish American*, died at his residence, Jersey Gate, Hightstown, N. J., on Wednesday, the 1st inst. Deceased was born in Limerick, Ireland. He was a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. BRANNIGAN, the father of Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, died suddenly on Saturday, Oct. 28, at private retreat near Baltimore. Mr. Brannigan had been in feeble health from age for several years, but during his illness has been carefully cared for by the nurses and physicians provided by his son. On Saturday, seeing that the end was near, the last rites of the church were administered to Mr. Brannigan by the Rev. Father Abernethy of St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church. He died shortly after. Mr. Lawrence Barrett, who was in Canada and on his way to Montreal to fulfill a professional engagement, was notified at once, and telegraphed to his personal friend, Mr. Thomas Boylan, to take charge of the remains. The funeral had to take place at once, and could not be postponed until Mr. Barrett's arrival, and so on Sunday the service was performed by the priest from St. Vincent's. The body will only temporarily rest in the public vault of St. Vincent's Church until Mr. Lawrence Barrett arrives and names the place for its final rest. Mr. Brannigan had three sons—Lawrence, Louis and Joseph. The two former are on the stage—Lawrence the well-known tragedian, and Louis a member of Thome & Co.'s Black Flag company. Joseph is dead.



REV. FATHER STAFFORD.

to come to Lindsay, but as it was thought there was no immediate danger the visit was deferred till Monday. As soon as the fatal symptoms were manifested a special train was despatched for Bishop Jamet at Cobourg, but he did not reach Lindsay until 3:30. The unexpected death of Father Stafford came as a great shock to his congregation, as well as the community at large, and the expressions of sorrow and sympathy were profound and general. The scene in St. Mary's Church, Mass., and every member present of the large congregation knew that their loved a revered pastor was passing away. All felt that a great calamity had befallen them, and unreservedly manifested their poignant sorrow. The body will be brought from the presbytery to the church on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, and remain there until ten o'clock Wednesday morning, when the funeral ceremonies will take place.

Father Stafford, who was a most distinguished ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church, was born in or about the year 1834, in the township of Drummond, Lanark county, about eight miles from Perth, where his father, a Westford man, was a successful farmer. He was educated at Perth High School, then at Chesham College, near St. Therese, where he spent six years, finally taking his theological course at Regiopolis College, of which he became rector, to which function he added the duties of Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics. This position he vacated because of his health, which had become impaired by his sedentary employment. While he was taking his theological course at Regiopolis College, Kingston, he was appointed to attend the Catholic convicts at Kingston Penitentiary, and it was while engaged in this work that he became profoundly impressed with the intimate relationship between crimes of all dyes and drunkenness. His connection with Regiopolis College continued for four years, at the end of which period he was appointed to the mission at Wolfe Island. It was at this period of his lifetime that the deceased commenced to take an active part in the Temperance movement, and the cause of the higher education of the masses. Mainly through his active instrumentality a district that was previously notorious for inebriety became entirely changed, and men whose conduct was considered hopeless through addiction to drinking, became models of sobriety and correct living. He established tem-

THE IRISH LEAGUE

THE NEW OFFICERS UNDER CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

HEALY, BRENNAN, HARRINGTON, BIGGAR AND WEBB.

Redpath's Weekly gives the following brief sketches of the new officers of the Irish National League, Messrs. Healy, Brennan and Harrington, Honorary Secretaries, and Messrs. Biggar and Webb, Treasurers.

The new appointments indicate that the union of the party is a real and not a fictitious one—that not more than two or three of the representative men are what in America we call sometimes kickers and sometimes soreheads.

MR. HEALY is either the acute and practical member of Parliament, or his brother, who, although not yet known outside of Ireland, is a man of equal ability—a hard student, and a man of clear intellect and common sense.

MR. BRENNAN is the old Secretary of the Land League—the best orator in Ireland, and instinctively a radical of the radicals—a man who is thoroughly in harmony with the best democratic spirit of the age. It is pleasant to see that he was not led astray by the nationalization will-o'-the-wisp that still seems an angel's torch to the earnest and impulsive Davitt.

MR. HARRINGTON is the editor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, published at Tralee—a man as instinctively a Conservative as Mr. Brennan is naturally a Radical—a man pure in life and noble in character—a practical Catholic who believes that he can best show his devotion to his faith by fighting within the boundary lines of bloodless agitation for the rights of his oppressed fellow-men without distinction of faith—a modest, unassuming, able, well educated, and level-headed journalist, who—because he was everything I have described—was of course imprisoned as a suspect for nearly a year by Gladstone's and John Bright's government. I remember my first interview with him about 18 months ago, in the "Kingdom of Kerry" when, after a long talk, he said he could not be so radical as I was; although I advocated then no more radical ideas than all Ireland advocates now. I predicted that he would soon be unseated—he was not but he would be outside of Kerry then and I have no doubt that he will yet make his mark in modern Irish politics.

These three men are the very best types of the patriots and the popular agitation.

MR. BIGGAR, the new treasurer, is a millwright—and as Jean Paul Richter is called in Germany the only Jean, so will Biggar be known in Irish history as the Only Jean. He is a descendant I wrote of him and his methods in a letter about the great Irish debate in the House of Commons, September 1, 1880.

Except John Roe of Belfast, Biggar is the most thoroughly unique and original character I have ever met in Ireland. He is an ironical in bachelors. A hunchback and small in stature, he has no physical advantages to attract or win an audience; and he never makes the slightest advances either by his manner or by his speech to conciliate the parliament. He delights to anchor himself tight in the narrowest channel of debate and to obstruct any further progress. Groans and trivial chatter, and gesticulations of indignation, interruptions and intonation, have no more influence on him than bullets have influence on an ironclad. I heard of a priest the other day who used the homely illustration, that the grace of God sheds off you like water from a duck's back. Just so does English indignation wash itself off Mr. Biggar. No Irish appeals delight him so much as could not be so radical as I was; the father of the obstruction policy that first taught the English politicians that the period had come to an end during which they could do as they pleased for generations—irrevocably put no more heed to Irish demands than if Ireland were a persistent paper without a single claim to consideration and vote down Irish measures by a "brute force," which did not even condescend to argue or explain its conduct.

RESULTS OF BIGGAR'S PARLIAMENTARY POLICY.

For the first time in Parliamentary annals, Ireland began to treat England as England has always treated Ireland—pay to regard her interests or her convenience. If all the Irish members—of 50 of them—were as much in earnest as Mr. Biggar or Mr. Parnell—if even thirty could be relied on all the time—Ireland would soon secure every just demand, not from English justice, but English necessity. The trouble with more than half of the Liberals and Home Rulers is that they are dress-parade patriots, and while they talk fiercely against English oppression in Ireland, they cater to English society in London, or they are ambitious and manœuvring for fat offices. Ireland is ruled by bayonets and bribery—bayonets in the hands of coastguards and bribery seated on the bench as the reward for political slavery. No Englishman believes that the Irish representatives are in earnest when they denounce English oppression in public and yet eat English dinners in private. Parnell and Biggar, I am told, were the first Irish leaders who refused all social advances from Englishmen.

The letter from which I quote was written in Dublin, Sept. 1, 1880; and it only needs to be added that Mr. Biggar has done earnestly and persistently ever since what I catalogued him for doing at that time.

Concluded on Fifth Page.