THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, APRIL 15, 1891,

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

A NOTABLE GATHERING AT THE VATICAN.

Prior Glynn Presents a Large Assembly of Irishmen and Women to His Hollness.-The New Irlsh Church.

mian Order; the Very Rev. Dr. Magrath, Cloudide College, Dublin; Mr. Connellan, Count Cassell, Count Good, of Broklyn; Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., and Mrs. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, of Sydney; Mr. and Mrs. Foley, of Dublin; Mr. and Father Gleeson, Connecticut. The Holy Tasher gave a very cookial reception to tinian Order; the Very Rev. Dr. Ma-Father gave a very cordial reception to Prior tilynn, the first to be presented, and then to the other members of the deputation. His Holiness delivered a discourse of some length, referring to the a suitable church, dedicated to St. Patrick, erected in the Eternal City, the cenrick, erected in the enternal City, the cen-tre where the saint received his commis-sion from Pope Celestine. The Holy Father warmly commended the efforts already made for this object, and expressed his gratification that the Archbishop of Dublin had come to take part in the ceremonics of St. Patrick's Day. His Holiness gave utterance to the hope that the completion of the Church of St. Parick would not be retarded in consequence of the present circumstances of Ireland, and ad led that he felt sure the and of Prior Glynn would be well supperied by the Irish people and their pre-lates in every land. His Holiness spoke repeatedly and in the most kindly terms to each member of the deputation. Before the close of the audience his Holiness, after some private conversation with the Archbi-hop of Dublin, fixed the afternoon of the ensuing day for a private audience with that prefute.

The style adopted in building the new CHURCH OF ST. PATRICK

is that generally known as the Italo-Gothic, and belongs to the latter part for theforteenth century considered as the period of the renaissance of art. The form of the church will be that of a basilies with three mayes. The payement will be occurated from the ground level. and the access to the front door will be by sters. The facade will be inhald with sides be ornamented with mosaics and statues. There will be three entrances, central niche will stand the statue of the conspicuous position where it would be Apostle of ireland, in proportion larger seen to full advantage, than the other statues. On the right of Following is the address:

placed a pliaster, also of granite. The area occupied by the Church and by the sacristy measures altogether 21,740 square feet. It is hoped that the Church will be finished for the occasion of His Holmes's episcopal jubilee. The inau-gural veresiony commenced with the celebration of Mass in the temporary church, into which the sacristy has at ashop Walsh, who came expressly to lili-health and for other reasons. Rome for the purpose.

The Remedy.

The Catholic Mirror, recognizes the true cause of the indifference of Catholies in supporting their religious press.

"The fact is that Catholics, as a body,

Catholic journal, but the majority fail to appreciate their individual concern in the furtherance thereof. That has to be brought home to them by practical illustration, and the ciergy, it seems to us, are the only agency throught which they can be reached in this way. to appreciate their individual concern

they can be reached in this way.

"It is scarcely worth while to inveigh against the general indifference to those who form the exception; it is futile to chide the remissover the heads of those who know their duty and do it.

"The clergy have a special interest in on the Feast of St. Joseph, his Grace ture and the catholic press. They have the Archbishop of Dublin presented to the power to contribute to this in several the Holy Father a representative Irish ways, and the future of both depends in gathering including the Very Rev. Prior Glynn, O.S.A., the Very Rev. William Walsh, Assistant General of the August the enterprise that Catholic publishers

"It is not necessary here to expatiate on the value of a worthy Cathonic journal as an adjunct to the office of the priesthood, as the present illustrious eremonies of the previous Tuesday, and climical of both continents have spoken declaring that he had long desired to see in no uncortain towns. Pontiff and the greatest lights in the in no uncertain tones upon this head, but is it not worth while to express express our judgment as to the potency of priestly influence in extending and enlarging the power of the Catholic press by bringing it practically to the thoughtful attention of the people."

REV. FATHER DRUMMOND.

Presented with tils Portrait by the Catholic Young Men's Society.

A large deputation of the officers and members of the Catholic Young Men's Society waited upon the Rev. Lewis Drummond, S. J., jast Friday evening, 10th inst., and presented him with an address and a handsome crayon portrait of himself. A cordial reception was tendered the delogation upon their arrival at St. Mary's college soubly presided over by Father Drummond. An appropriate address was read by Mr. J. J. Ryan, president. Upon rising the reverend father expressed himself as highly deased with the sentiments express d in existing in their ranks regarding the the address. He drew the attention of the deputation to the fact that the portrait was, in his estimation, a faithful execution, but, it anything, somewhat dattering. He paid a passing compliment to the ready wit and quick response of the society. He congratulated the association on the sound principle of religion and literature which is advocated marbles of various colours, and will, be- and offered his spontaneous services when needed to promote its cause. He dweit with emphasis on the great advancoresponding to the three naves, and tages enjoyed by it in the excedent dir-these entrances will be decorated with ect on given to it for over a decade of plasters, spiral columns, mosaics, and years by the Rey, James Calinghan, S.S., basiches, Over each lateral door will of St. Patrick's, one of the Montreal's House, a circular window, and over these most carnest and most energetic patrons windows will be a series of niches, in of Catholic youth. As a mark of his waich will stand the statues of the more high appreciation of the gitt of the socierelebrated saints of the Irish nation, ty he stated that it would not be confused wrought out of Greek marble. In the to obscurity, but would be placed in a

central usche will stand the statue of the Aposte of ireland, in proportion larger that the other statues. On the right of St. Bridget of St. Larence of O'Toole, of St. Bridget of St. Larence of O'Toole, of St. Larence of St. Columba, of Columba, of St. Columba, of St. Columba, of St. Columba, of Columba, of St. Colu

April 10, 1891. Respectant.
On behalf of the deputation.
J. J. RYAN, Pres.
JAS. NEBBS, Sec.

To Resign,

LONDON, April 9.-The Chronicle says the Marquis of Lansdowne has intimated to the Government his desire to resign Present been turned, by his Grace Arch- the viceroyship of India on account of

An Old Story.

TORONTO, April 9.—Yesterday afternoon was taken up mainly with a discussion of the liquor license question. It was raised by Dr. Willoughby on a motion for a return giving certain desired information, but the discussion was carneed to be educated in this manner. It ried on over the whole question. The is requisite that they should be instructed and oft-ventilated charge was reed in usefulness and necessity of providing themselves with a reliable and powerful press. Most of them comprehend in a vague sort of way the mission of a long and off-ventilated energy was reliable and powerful press. Most of them comprehend in a vague sort of way the mission of a long and off-ventilated energy was reliable and re-denied that the license iterated and re-denied that the license is used for party purposes by the Government of the day. Some member carpressed a preference for the old method

of allowing municipal councils to deal

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

In the Imperial Parliament.—The Reas sembling of the Members.

London, April 9.-In the House of Commons this evening, in committee on the Irish Land bill, Henry Fowler, Liberal, moved that the salaries of the land commissioners be placed in the estimates and thereby be controlled by Parliament,

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, contended that the land commission ought, like the judges, to be paid out of the consolidated fund and not be subject to the control of majorities swayed by party influences. If the commission he said, became the slaves of Government, it would be impossible to command the respect of all classes in Ire-

Mr. Healy held that the proposal was a vital one. The Government had rigged a commission out of Tory neminees and attaches of the House of Lords the per-manent landlords' barracks. The only chance the tenants had rested in the control of the commission by Parijament.

T. V. Russell (Unionist) declared that the Government's attitude would be resented in Ulster. Mr. Morley said the proposal of the

Government was a mischievous blow at the soundest principle of the constitution and Parliament. Fowler's motion was rejected, 180 to 142.

The House presented an air of liveli-ness during the evening. There was a goodly muster of members and the galleries were well filled. All the Irish leaders except Parnell were in their places when the House was called to order, an unusal scene lately on the Irish benches, Mr. Gladstone occupied his accustomed seat, Mr. Balfour was apparently happy in the thought of the House having at last reached the Irish Land bill. The Irish members looked rather s demn, being affected by their knowledge of the difference of opinion measure, Parnell and his followers, favoring the rapid pa sage of the bill. During the proceedings Timothy Healy assailed Messis, Nolan and Thomas W. Russel for supporting the Government against a quibbling amendment offered by Heavy. The speaker finally ended the matter by calling Heavy to order for friends. Parnell arrived at a late hour, the sun, or the site within its walls. To He met Maurice Healy on entering the

P. E. I. Local Elections.

HALIFAN, April 9 .- The elections for the vacancies in the Prince Edward Ishand Legislature, caused by the resignations of M ssrs. McLean, Ferguson, Blake, the intest sexts for the Dominio Commons, took place to-day and resulted in a clean sweep for the O position. For Royal, and was spent with a lavislmess the seat in the first district of Prince. formerly held by John Yeo, an Opposition member, was returned by acclaimtion. In Charlottetown, where Speake: Biake resigned. Dr. Jenkins, ex-M.P., was elected as an Independent. For Augustus, the seat formerly held by Hon. Donald Ferguson, has been capture ed by Camminsky. Opposition, and in the first district of King's Mr. Robertson, Opposition, is elected to the seat formery held by John McLean, M.P. This inexpected result defeats the Government, as its majority was only two.

Troops in Ireland.

LONDON, April 9.—The residents of Enniskillen, Ireland, are very anxious without regard to politics or Home Rule to have the British troops now stationed there to remain. The troops spend a great deal of money among the trades-men, and both men and officers are rather popular in the neighborhood, and they not unfrequently form attachments that survive removal from Enniskillen. Gen. Lord Wolseley proposes to remove the troops, in accordance with his policy of concentrating the military force in Ireland in a few central garrisons. The Enniskilleners have applied to Secretary of War Stanhope to permit the soidlers to remain, and that official has promised to take the matter under consideration.

Want to Get Out.

WINNIFEG, April 9.-It is stated here that the Northern Pacific has made an offer to sell out the whole Manitola system to the C.P.R. The Hudson Bay railway have also offered the Government to build the line for a bonus of a million and a half, payable on the com-pletion of the road. It is stated this may be accepted and the Government go to the country immediately after prorogation, or in June, at the latest.

Archbishop Croke's Viows.

Loxnos, April 10.—Archbishop Croke in a letter denying that he ever offered to mediate between Smith-Barry and his tenants in Tipperary, urges the resumption of unity of action on behalf of the evicted tenants. He holds that a keen agitation is to be conducted legally and constitutionally, and that there must be no secret settlement with landlords as individuals or landlord syndicates.

Irish Famine Fund.

The Trensurer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of two dollars from Mr. A. John-son in add of the Irish Famine fund.

PORT ROYAL.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A BAD CITY.

A Swift Punishment for What Was Known as the Wickedest City on Earth-Swept Away in

an Instant.

When the Spamards were driven from Jamaica they left benind them a number of slaves, who sought shelter in the mountains and defied the authorities. The bandits were nearly exterminated soon after the English occupation, but the remnant later grew to be powerful and greatly troubled the colony. They are known as the Marcons, and the story of their desperate struggles for freedom, of the privileges wrung from the whites, and of their assistance in suppressing the rising of the blacks in 1865, reads like a romance. Six hundred of these troublesome marauders were transported to Nova Scotia. The descendants of the separate people, and still enjoy the pri-vileges granted to their ancestors. Pir-ates and their bloodthirsty deeds have furnished so often the plot and theme for the dime novelist that one hesitates to write about them in sober earnest But they were no myths in Jamaica, and no account of Jamaica's past, however brief, can omit a reference to the part hey played in its history, especially as the most dreadful calamity that ever visited the islands is connected with them. The Jamaican pirates generally sought to throw over their marauding and pillaging expeditions the sanction of LEGAL AUTHORITY

by obtaining letters of marque, but they were, nevertheless, pirates, pure and simple. One chief after another scoured the Spanish main, capturing vessels usually Spanish, on the high seas, and when the ocean did not offer enough to satisfy his cupidity and love of adventure, attacked cities and towns, laying waste with fire and sword, and committing horrible barbarities and cruelties. Nothing was sacred to these human devils, and yet they were tolerated for many years by the Jamaican authorities. The island profited by their expeditions, and the last half of the seventeenth con-

tury witnessed a prosperity as great as it was wicked and demoralizing. Pore Royal was the capital of the pirrate empire, and the Marooners filled it with wealth and debauchery. There they maintained in semi-barbaric state their great establishments. They lived like men who, with the wealth of princes, profixity and Nolan for using unparias mentary language. This little passage aid not know when they might die, and toreshadowed many passages of a similar mature in the future and evidently asterded nuclei pleasure to Fa four and his of the populace of that little city under the part of the populace of that little city under the sum or the die within its walls. To it came the reckless, the desperate, the men most skilled in villainy. With them they brought the spoils of richly laden Spanish galleons bound home with silver and gold, the ransoms of cities and whole provinces, and fleets of merchant ves-sels freighted with rich stuff from all

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

All this, and more, was poured into Port and extravagance that is possible only with treasure bought at so slight a cost as that of human life. Nothing seemed lacking to make it the wickedest place on earth; yet the vengeance of the Lord apparently passed it by. But it was only for a season. One day the earth opened and in two minutes the city, its palaces and its hovels lay at the bottom of the sea. Thousands of the inhabitants perished with their illgotten gains, and the unburied dead fleating in the harbor or heaped upon the land under a tropical sun, bred a horrible plague of pestilence and carried off thousands of those who scaped the earthquake. To-day the waters of the bay hide from sight the ancient city. Was ever retributive justice more terrible or complete? Romantic and exciting as were the lives of all these buccaneers, that of Henry Morgan, the greatest of the freebooters, was the most o. From a white slave in the Barbadoes, where he had been sold into servitude, he became, first, the most during and successful of the pirates, and later a knight, and as Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, the ruler of that island. At the sacking of Panama he obtained 175 mule loads of treasure. The Governor who gave him his commission was recalled for that act, but Morgan was knighted, and as Sir Henry, turned his back upon his former companions and made a most popular Governor of the colony.

"Foreign Correspondents."

NEW YORK, April 9.—The World this moraing prints the following cablegrum from its London correspondent: Mr Parnell has not returned from Ireland, but he personally denied the report of his alleged marriage to Miss O'Shea to me when it was first started. His private secretary, Mr. Campbell, says that the report is just as true now as it was then, so far as he knows. Your correspondent has seen five members of Mr. Parnell's party who all deny the story. Nothing of the kind has been printed or even intimated here. Such reports are easily invented for America.

Parnell and Gladstone.

LONDON, April 9 .- In connection with the charge made by Mr. Parnell at the meeting in Phonix Park, Dublin, recently, that Mr. Gladstone had received American dynamiters at his residence at Hawarden, the St. James Gazette publishes a story to the effet that Mr. Atkinson, of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. O'Reilly The resolutions are signed by all the visited England in 1889 an emissaries of members of the council. The council Alexander Sullivan and representatives adjourned subject to the call of the presiof the Irish-American extremist party,

and that while in England upon this oc casion the gentlemen named visited Mr. Gladstone. The St. James's Gazette adds that as Dr. O'Reilly's name was one of the most notorious names in connection with the dynamiters, Mr. Gladstone could not have received him or Mr. Atkinson without knowing their true character.

A Strange Story.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour visited the islands of Innisken, Clare, Innisken, and Innisboffin on Wednesday. They entered many cabins, conversing with and giving money to the occupants and adding many to the Castle Relief list. The Clure boatmen presented a remarkable address, referring to the diversion by unscrupulous politicians of the funds sent from America for the assistance of the poverty stricken people of Ireland, and warmly thanking Mr. Balfour for the fund which he and the Earl of Zetland were instrumental in raising and the distribution of which was the means of averting starvation in the impoverished districts. All the islanders ancient Marcons are even to this day a ran to the beach to meet the visitors when they arrived at Innisboffin. Bonfires were blazing and flags flying, and the fishmen literally carried the boat to the land. When the visitors landed the women of the place pressed around to grasp the hands of the ladies and called heaven's choicest ble sings on them. Lady Zetland was deeply affected by all sine saw. The party resolved to march across the island, and the start was made with a guard of honor composed of a doz en of stalwart fishermen in the vau, and the whole population following as a rear guard. Yesterday the party visited Lenane, Letterfrack, Kylemore and Deradda. Everywhere the people were respectful and often much enthusiasm was manifested.

The Manipur Difficulty.

SIMIA, April 9.-Advices have been received here of a brilliant success for the British forces near Manipur. The Manipuris made a fierce attack upon the slender force of Ghoorkhas commanded by Lieut. Grant, which recently captured Fort Thabat, driving out an overwhelming force of Manipuris at the point of the bayonet after playing sad havoe in their ranks by well directed rifle fire. The Manipuris' attack was stubborn and determinedly made, and they pushed forward in spite of the destructive fire with which they were received. The enemy fought gallantly for every foot of the ground, the attack lasting three hours, buring which some superb righting wa witnessed on both sides. Finally, the Manipuris were repulsed, the usurping Rajah and two prominent chiels, all of whom had displayed remarkable brave ry in leading the tribesmen to the attack, being killed during the onslaught. The loss of the tribesmen, in addition to the killing of their leaders, was very heavy.

Capt. Presgrave Las arrived at For Thabat with much needed reinforce This, combined with Lieut ments. Grant's victory has so disheartened the Manipuris that they announce they are ready and willing to recognize the proper ty of the British officials directly the

British troops re-enter Manipur.
Additional bodies of troops are on their way to Manipur, where the massacre of shoorkins and the subsequent fate of Chief Commissioner Quinton and his party will be thoroughly investigated.

The Optum Trade.

LONDON, April 11.-In the House to night the unnual motion against allow ing the opium traffic in India was made by Mr. Pense. The motion was carried by 160 to 130. The Government was thus defeated, and the members of the Opposition greeted the result with loud cheers.

British Trade.

LONDON, April 9 .- The returns of the Board of Trade show that during March imports decreased eight hundred and ninety thousand bounds, and exports in creased one million six hundred thousand pounds compared with the corresponding month last year.

The Labor Commission.

London, April 10. -The personnel of the new labor commission confirms the belief that the Government do not intend to permit hazardous questions as to the relations of labor and capital to be considered. Capital has fourteen representatives and labor thirteen. Whatever work is done will apply to immediate remedial legislation of a practical character.

Well Mount, Doubtless.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10.—The council of the Irish National League of America adjourned this afternoon after adopting the following resolutions:-

andopting the following resolutions:—

Whereas, the executive committee of the Irish National League of America is without advices from the Irish National League at Dublin, and a question is presented requiring an interchange of views with Charles Stewart Parnell, pretident, and Timothy Harrington, secretary, of the last-named organization; therefore be it

Resolved, that first, the president and secretary be instructed to correspond with Messrs. Parnell and Harrington in reference to the matter aforesaid, and especially the letter of John Dillon, received by our president and laid before this committee; second, that the president be authorized to suggest the good offices of this organization as arbitrator with a view to the restoration of harmony and the reconcitement of all differences in Iroland, and to this end, that the president at once put humself in communication with the proper parties in Iroland; third, that we recommend a national convention in America, to be held not later than September, 1891, at Baitmore, and the president is hereby instructed to request the presence of Mr. Parnell, president of the Irish National League, and of the Irish members of Parliament at such convention.

The resolutions are signed by . Il the members of the council. The council

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE CHURCH NOT A DYNASTIC ALLY.

The Relation of the Catholic Faith to the Nations of the Earth-A New Declaration of the Position.

Rome, April 7.—Cardinal Lavigerie's toast at Algiers and the events which rapidly followed that striking utterance restill much discussed in church circles. Everything clearly indicates the decided drift of the Catholic church towards democracy. But those who have enjoyed the confidence of Pope Leo XIII. know he has always considered it of prime importance for the church to free itself from identification with the old dynastic parties. Such identification, he has believed, was the great mistake of the church in the Latin countries. The clergy, instead of being national, has only been officially representative of the dynastic party, and the church has, therefore, suffered with that party as the victim of popular passions and hatreds. Especially in France the Pope has long been desirous of bringing the church into harmony with the popular party. But it was necessary to move slowly so as to wound royalist and aristocratic susceptibilities as little as possible. Preparations for the new evolution were carefully made, and when the decisive hour came Cardinal Lavigerie boldly struck the new note. Leo XIII., like all men of force, desires to rule directly. He studies everything for himself. All the most important subjects he reserves for personal consideration and decision. He is now making careful and systematic study of the educational question in the United States, for whose democratic institutions he has great admiration. In all countries the Pope has favorite correspondents upon whose advice he places special reliance and who are charged with carrying out

HIS PERSONAL POLICY.

In England it is Cardinal Manning, in Belgium Cardinal Goossens, in the United States Cardinal Gibbons, in the East Carlinal Strossmeyer, in Austria Cardinal Schonborn, in France Cardinal Lavigerie. This body of chosen men might be called the general staff of the Pope, by means of whom he obtains information and acts. When, in October last, Cardinal Lavigeric arrived in Rome Leo XIII. charged him personally with the important religious and political mission of bringing the church in France in harmony with the Republic. There has been much discussion as to whether the Cardinal's toast at Algiers received its impulse from the prophetic brain of the Pope or sprung unprompted from the ardent soul of Lavigeric himself. But it is learned from absolutely trustworthy sources that the Pope had previously not only expressed strong desire that the movement should be inaugurated, but had definitely instructed the Primate of Africa to give to France the thrilling cry. Lavigeric's speech brought a storm of letters to the latican. All France grew excited. The bishops clamored for advice, the old par-tics protested, and timid people knew iot what to think. the toast was suggested and approved by the Vatican the form it took was not entirely satisfactory. The Primate of Africa went somewhat beyond bounds. He attacked the old parties and taunted them with having been in alliance with Boulangism. Said M. Plon with regard to this point: "No cardinal has lived in alliance with

THE OLD PARTIES.

He knows neither their prejudices nor their conditions. Instead of attacking them he ought to coax them." But this igorous language had its good side. It made all France understand unmistakably that the church intended to break with the past. There was no more equivocal meaning. Leo XIII, said with regard to this: "The cardinal has done right. It was necessary to strike a blow in order to get out of this condition of hesitancy and confusion." The letter of Cardinal Rampolla to the Bishop of Tours repeated in a gentler form the advice given in Algiers. The African cardinal had enoten as a commander. The dinal had spoken as a commander. The Roman cardinal spoke as a diplomatist. The Royalists praised the letter. Everyone read in it what he liked to find. A witty cardinal said: "Cardinal Ram-polia's letter is like the speech of the Apostles at Pentecost. Everyone thought he heard his own language." But the blow had struck home. Protests, to be sure, continued to come from France. Monsignor Freppel made a last but use-less attack. The Pope overpowered him with civilities, but renewed his order to cease all opposition and to join the new movement. In furtherance of this cause Leo XIII. composed the letter of Cardinal Richard on the social

DUTY OF CATHOLICS.

The support of the whole espisoopal oody shows that the work has been successful. The evolution has received its inal consecration. It will come to pass n spite of the opposition and passion of parties. The Pope sees that the future belongs to em cracy. He is convinced that the United States will furnish the form for the conclusions of European society as well as ecclesinatic questions. He believes in the irresistible position of the ideas of the new world. In his character as pontiff he dare not do so, nor can he make of this conviction an absolute doctrine which he could force upon others, but Cardinal Lavigerie's develor ment on the future triumphs of republication is certainly the echo of close conversa-tions with which Leo XIII, has honored. him. The observations which reached, the Vatican from the courts are a moon that the prophetic voice has been head and that statesmen are warned.