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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1879.

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Faith.

In shadows and in dust, a traveller wandered, lonely and poor along a thorny road...

Short Fashion Notes.

The fashionable mask is the Lulu. Coiffures tend to compactness, and are worn lower in the back.

Free Masons.

The following statistics of the number of lodges of Free Masons which existed at the end of last year will be read with interest.

The Value of Church Property in New York State.

We do not vouch for these figures, but they are interesting at all events. The total value of churches and the various kinds of church property in New York State is estimated at \$18,000,000.

Scotland Gone Mad.

Scotland has for the moment gone mad, says the London Spectator of January 11.

Another Released Fenian.

John Brady, another Fenian convict, arrived in this city yesterday from Liverpool, on board the steamship "Eria."

The British and Irish Peerage.

The whole body of the British and Irish peerage comprises at the present moment 580 members: 5 royal dukes, 28 dukes, 33 marquises, 205 earls, 57 viscounts, and 252 barons.

The Distress in England.

The number of persons now being relieved in Manchester and Salford is about 77,000—19,000 by the Board of Guardians, 10,000 by various independent organizations, and the remainder by the Central Relief Committee and their branches.

Coffee.

Out of nineteen samples of coffee from New York and Brooklyn groceries sent recently to Dr. H. A. Mott, Jr., for analysis, seven were found to contain chicory pure and simple, or chicory and cereals.

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THE HALIGONIANS.

The HALIGONIANS—as the people of Halifax are called—are talking of erecting a memorial arch in honour of the landing of the Princess Louise, the first Princess of the Blood Royal who ever came to Canada.

After All, they are Men.

From the National Quarterly Review. Were Gibbon still alive, his caustic criticism would find ample food in the fact that nearly all the great States of Europe are either partly or wholly ruled, at the present moment, by men of alien blood.

If This Happened in Ireland.

In court at Canterbury, England, the other day, an action for debt was brought where the plaintiff's counsel was so satisfied with the defendant's lawyer's statement of the case that he declined to address the jury, and the judge said it was so plain that he need not sum up.

The Reno Inquiry.

When the military commission now in session at Chicago investigating the conduct of Major Reno at the fight on the little Big Horn shall have finished its inquiry, Reno will be acquitted. In the first place Major Reno is a particular pet of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and in the second place it will be shown that the most sensible thing he could do was to keep out of the fight in which Custer and his command were massacred.

How Jesuits Are Made.

The St. Stanislaus Seminary, or novitiate, near Florissant, Mo., is a remarkable institution in many respects, and its daily routine of life is capable of furnishing food for much astonishment to those who are unacquainted with the modes of life of the Jesuit Fathers.

Death of General Tom Thumb.

The Liverpool Post states that the famous dwarf, General Tom Thumb, died on Thursday, the 16th ult., at his native place, Bergum, in the Province of West Friesland, in Holland, whither he had only retired, after realizing a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself in the chief countries of Europe and America.

Trafficking in Dead Bodies.

The Budget to-day.—Evidence has come to light tending to show that a traffic in dead bodies has also been going on in connection with the pauper burying ground at the House of Industry. The body of an old man having been discovered at Amsterdam a short time ago, an investigation disclosed the fact that Drs. Cullen and Ives had obtained it from the pauper burial ground of Rensselaer County in a legitimate way.

Cardinal Cullen's Will.

The will of his Eminence the late Cardinal Cullen bears date 18th November, 1876, and is remarkable for the brevity of its contents. The document indeed may be said to contain two sentences only—one revoking all previous executed wills, the other devising and bequeathing "all the property of every kind, real, freehold, and personal," of which his Eminence should die, seized, possessed, or entitled "unto the Very Rev. Edward Canon McCabe, of Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, Roman Catholic priest (now Archbishop of Dublin); Very Rev. Mgr. William Meagher, of Bathmine, in the county of Dublin, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns absolutely; and then appointing the three distinguished clergymen named to be executors of the will.

CANADA.

What They Think of Canada in England.

A paper upon this subject, entitled "Canada: its Progress and Developments," was read before the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth. The Duke of Manchester, chairman of the Council, presided. Letters were read by Mr. F. Young, the secretary, from the Hon. Secy. on behalf of the Queen, and Sir Dighton Probyn, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, acknowledging the address of condolence forwarded by the Institute on the occasion of the death of the Princess Alice. A letter was also read from Lord Dufferin, excusing his attendance on the ground that he was in Dublin to receive the degree of LL. D. of Trinity College. The paper described in an interesting manner the natural features and the climate of Canada, and presented facts which the writer considered were almost sufficient to pluck from the Dominion the character of intense frigidity that it is generally understood to bear.

The English Catholics.

Most of the English cathedrals still bear marks of ill-fusage in "the troubles." Almost the only one which did not suffer at the hands of Cromwell's army, was York Minster. The famous Fairfax was in command there, and would not hear of the desecration of the pride of his native county, deeply to the chagrin of those who had vowed its destruction.

Independent Journalism in England.

The press is now worked by the government as mechanically and as obediently as the wires are by a telegraph clerk, and when any individual journalist resents the process his ill-conditioned audacity produces quite a sensation. Still those who—whether they happen to be readers or writers of newspapers—like to know that journalism is not altogether an organized mental homage, and that there are newspaper correspondents whose statements are not echoes of the mandate or anticipations of the wish of a dominant political clique, will consider it matter for satisfaction that to some quarters this arrangement does not apply.

The Princess Louise.

The Princess Louise, according to the Ottawa letter of the New York World, has intimated to the Secretary of State that this is not an appropriate time for costly entertainments. He was deplored the shabbiness of the furnishings of Rideau Hall, and proposing to carpet it anew before the meeting of the House, when the Princess said that not a dollar of public money should be spent on the Hall so long as the present hard times continue; and that she would see that Rideau Hall set a good example in that respect. The Princess looks after her household duties with the vigilance of a New England matron, and much of her spare time is devoted to charitable work.

A Rural Journal on a Rural Battalion.

The Richmond, Guardian, is reply to an article we wrote some time since, on Volunteer Militia reform, says:—We concur in the main with the views of our contemporary; but his proposal to abolish the county battalions we do not agree with. We think there should be a limit to the number of rural companies as the majority of them are merely ornamental and a source of useless expense. It is well known that practically no soldier on drill days, and ceased to be a company at all a week afterwards; so that for all practical purposes of service they are well nigh useless. We think the Military Districts might be sub-divided and one company only be authorized for each sub-division, with District instead of County battalions.

The North West Indians.

The alarm created some time ago by reports of coming disturbances among the Indians of the Canadian North-West, to some extent subsided on the publication of a long letter from Col. McLeod, the Chief of the Mounted Police Force, and now accounts come from Battleford which are even more reassuring. The "Big Bear," who threatened to bring in 10,000 of a following to interview Lieut. Governor Laird, is now represented to be in a more placable mood, and it is thought he will be persuaded to remain at home—any rate we are told that the people of Battleford can give a long furlough to fear and troublesome dreams. It seems, after all, that the Indian scare never amounted to very much, and that, at any rate with wise and prudent management, anything approaching a serious outbreak may be prevented. The observance of the most absolute good faith on the part of the Canadian authorities will, we are persuaded, always avert mischief, and it will be their fault if we ever have an Indian war upon our hands, unless, indeed, new elements of disturbance from the other side of the border line are introduced to mar the good relations now existing.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Minister of Agriculture has moved with some promptitude in the matter of the cattle disease. He has written the following to the American Bureau of Agriculture:—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 31, 1879. Sir,—Professor MacKachran, who had the honor to have an interview with you while recently in Washington, has reported to me the prevalence of the cattle disease called pleuro-pneumonia in several parts of the United States, at the same time that a cable message from the agent of this department in Liverpool informed me of the slaughtering of their debarcation at that port of a cargo of cattle afflicted with the same disease brought in the United States. In view of the very serious consequences both for the farming interests of the United States and Canada, and of the present and future of the cattle trade with Great Britain, I have thought it my duty to inform you that, although such a step is entered into with a great deal of reluctance on our part, the Dominion Government is about to take measures to prevent the introduction of this fearful disease in Canada, and I beg to be permitted to request from you the kindness of informing me of any measure adopted by your government for the stamping out of the said disease. The interests of the two countries being almost identical in the matter, and both countries having been exempted from the slaughtering clause of the English "Contagious Disease (Animals) Act of 1878," you will see at once the advisability of the two governments being made aware of each other's action in so important a matter. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture.

Winter in California.

The present is the severest winter they have had in California for a long time, and it has increased the mortality, chiefly among persons of middle and advanced age, fully twenty per cent. At the same time, when their weather is compared with Eastern winters, it becomes difficult to understand why they should find it so trying. For about two months, with occasional rain, they have had a white frost every morning, but as soon as the sun was fairly up, that has disappeared. A beautiful sky was overhead, there was only just wind enough to give motion to the atmosphere, and when the sun was up doors and windows could be left wide open, to let in sunlight, air, and the odor of flowers. At night, however, grate fires were pleasant, and extra blankets serviceable. The increase in mortality is attributed to the lack of precaution of old residents, who are not accustomed to find heavy clothing necessary.

Robbing the Catholic Indian Mission.

There is something startling in the manner in which the sons of Catholic Indians who desire none but Catholic missionaries have been turned over by the wholesale to the exclusive charge of Protestant sects. According to the present policy, for instance, the 3,000 Yakima Indians, 600 Chehalis, 14,000 Blackfeet, 5,000 Mission, and 10,625 Milk River, all of which tribes are either wholly or mainly Catholic, have been wrested from Catholic missionaries by the Government and handed over bodily to the Methodists. In Washington Territory three tribes, one at least of which has a majority of Catholics, have been given to the Congregationalists; and in Indian Territory three other tribes, numbering 4,000 souls, wholly Catholic, have been wrested from the Quakers. The Jesuits have secured through Government connivance over 10,000 Catholic Indians in New Mexico, and the American Mission Association 2,000 in Wisconsin, while in Minnesota 1,000 have been taken by the Episcopalians, and in Arizona, 4,000 by the United Methodist Church. These are only 50 samples of the impartial workings of the Indian policy inaugurated under President Grant, by means of which the rapacity of the civil agents, the murderous course of the military, and the unscrupulous assumptions of the sectarians, leave little hope for the souls or bodies of the aborigines.

COMMERCE IN THE ARCTIC.

A New Field for American Trade—What May be Done From the Pacific Ports.

(By Cable to the New York Herald.) The following letter, from M. Sibirskioff, is forwarded for publication:—To the Editor of the Herald:—The success of Professor Nonenskiold's passage from the mouth of the Lena River to East Cape induces me to call your attention to a proposition which, if not new, has not received all the consideration it deserves. The experience of American whalers in the Western Arctic Ocean proves that navigation remains open in the waters north of Behring Straits until late in the season, whalers frequently returning through the straits in October. Why would it not be practicable for steamers laden with American merchandise to reach the mouth of the Lena River from San Francisco and discharge their cargoes at a point from whence they could be transported by other steamers to Yakutsk, an important point of distribution for northern Russia?

THE BETTER VOYAGE.

The steamers could return to San Francisco the same season, as I am convinced that navigation is practicable long enough to make the voyage and return through the Straits before the closing in of the ice. Besides, the transportation of grain from San Francisco there are many articles, such as sugar, which command sufficiently high prices at Yakutsk to secure profit, irrespective of return cargoes of fish, fat, mammoth ivory, &c., which could be obtained. Yours, sincerely, E. SIBIRSKIOFF.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Glencairn Men.

(Ottawa Correspondent N. Y. World.) A good story is told of the marquis and two Glencairn Highlanders who called on him the other day. Ever since the massacre of Glencoe, in which the Campbells did the bloody work of the Crown, the clan Macdonald has been in bad odor with the clan Macdonald and other sects; indeed, it is a proverb that the Macdonalds and Campbells "cannot eat out of the same same halibut." The Glencairn men, Macdonalds to the backbone, were in Ottawa on business, and after much debate resolved to pay their respects to the Marquis of Lorne as the Governor-General, not as the son of the Gallant Mar. On their way to the Hall they talked the matter over again, and one of them suggested that perhaps the Marquis, being a Campbell, would refuse to receive a Macdonald, in which case their position would be humiliating. At the gate they met the Marquis, with Major de Winton, and taking them for servants the Highlanders asked if the Marquis would care to meet "two Macdonalds," or if it would be etiquette for "two Macdonalds" to call on the Marquis. His Excellency replied that the Marquis bore no malice to the Macdonalds and that Sir John Macdonald being the first Minister it was clear the Macdonalds had forgiven the Campbells. "Forgiven the Campbells!" cried one of the visitors, "forgotten Glencoe! Sir John is paid for that, mon; he has eight thousand dollars a year for it; but the devil take me 'gin we forgie or forget!" and with this the choleric Gael turned their faces towards Ottawa. The Marquis, however, disclosed himself, and after a hearty handshaking the feud was temporarily healed. The visitors were turned over to the Argylshire pipers, who is a prominent member of the household, and by him treated so handsomely that on their departure they frankly acquitted the Marquis of all responsibility for the massacre.