

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

The Time Witness

AND

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THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

HIS OPINION OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Apostolic Delegate, Bishop Conroy, speaking at the Cathedral, Omaha, Nebraska, on the 3d inst., in the presence of Bishop O'Connor, and a great number of the clergy and laity, said:—

"The foul spirit of Revolution is now abroad in the modern world, setting class against class, and stirring up between labor and capital, between the rich and the poor, between the masses and the civil authority, dissensions, which, in their mad outbursts, will shake modern civilization to its centre, and endanger the very existence of society. No organization but that of the Church has shown itself possessed of strength sufficient to meet these mighty influences of disunion, and to repel from itself their destructive force. She alone panders not to the passions of the rich or of the poor, she alone condemns unjust acts whether they be committed by the holders of capital or by laborers' organizations. She alone rebukes the excesses of rules, and teaches subjects to obey for conscience sake. She will not allow her children to belong to those secret societies which usurp to themselves over their wretched adepts the dread functions of supreme power; and it is well for the world to-day, and it will be well for the world in the near future that her hold upon the consciences of two hundred millions of men, instead of being weakened, grows stronger in this period of social crisis."

FATHER CURCI'S RECONCILIATION.

A HEARTFELT LETTER FROM THE EMINENT JESUIT.

In view of the eagerness with which the secular press sought to show hostility between the Holy See and the distinguished Jesuit Father Curci on the subject of the Temporal Power, the following letter, accompanying his reconciliation, presented to Pope Leo on the 29th ult., will be read with gratification by Catholics:—

"HOLY FATHER,—The priest Charles Mary Curci having become aware that his recent writings and acts have caused scandal to some, as has been remarked to him by pious and learned personages, and desirous of avoiding even the shadow of suspicion on his part, comes to throw himself at the feet of your Holiness, to declare that he adheres fully, and without any reservation of heart or feeling, to all the teachings and all the prescriptions of the Catholic Church, and in particular to all that the Sovereign Pontiffs, and quite recently your Holiness, in the Encyclical letter 'Inscrutabili,' etc., teach as to the temporal power of the Holy See. He deprecates any annoyances which his acts or writings may have caused to your Holiness or your predecessor, as he has always entertained the sincerest sentiments of filial homage and most docile obedience to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, to whom he submits his judgment as the sole and legitimate judge competent to decide on what conduces to the real usefulness and veritable benefit of the Church and the welfare of souls. He makes this declaration as a sincere Catholic, as he always has been and still remains; and while withdrawing all that your Holiness deems worthy of censure, he places himself entirely in your hands, ready to follow everywhere and always your infallible directions.

(Signed,) CHARLES MARY CURCI, Priest."

THE FISHERY AWARD.

In a message laid before the Senate yesterday, the President calls the attention of Congress to the fact that as the Treaty of Washington provided that any award made on account of the fisheries should be paid within twelve months, therefore an appropriation must be made at this session in order to enable the government to meet this condition, as the award was made in November last. The President further says:—"I respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress the record of the transactions as presented upon the papers, and recommend an appropriation of the necessary sum, with such discretion to the Executive government in regard to its payment as in the wisdom of Congress the public interests may seem to require." This appears to be recommending it very feebly for the clause about discretion has the air of a hint that if Congress chooses to object to the payment there are two or three points which afford ground for such a course. These points are supplied in the opinion given by the Secretary of State; and are—first, the want of unanimity; next, the argument that the award as made by the commissioners is not restricted to the point submitted to them by the treaty. The Secretary says we believe right in his judgment that the country will not care to avoid the award on the first point, unless England agrees with us that unanimity was necessary. Our own opinion is that the country will care equally little about subterfuge. The award is made on terms to which we consented, and is against us; and any fair view of what is honest and honorable requires that we should pay, and pay without making wry faces.

THE WAR CLOUD

MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

While we are negotiating, and ready to go on negotiating for a friendly settlement of our differences, we are not relaxing our preparations for the support of our contention, if necessary, by force. The first expedition of Indian troops started from Bombay on Monday last in a flotilla of numerous vessels, with an escort. The second division will follow as soon as possible, and other regiments are stated to be in readiness to embark if necessary. The prospect of service in Europe has excited the strongest enthusiasm, not only in the ranks of the native army, but among the classes from which the recruits are drawn. When volunteers were called for from a Madras regiment, the 15th Native Infantry, the whole regiment came forward, "earnestly begging to be sent," and the hundred men who were selected marched off with the greatest alacrity although the regiment had only just arrived from three years foreign service in Burma, and many of the men had not yet seen their families since their return. The 15th Madras has sent to the Commander-in-Chief a petition for foreign service signed by young men in the regiment, and the Colonel of the 9th is said to have had the choice of a thousand men to fill up the few vacancies in his ranks. "On every side," writes the Calcutta correspondent to the Times, "similar accounts are received in all cases of regiments ordered for service, those chosen being regarded by the rest of the army with feelings of generous envy." The Begum of Bhopal has offered her whole force for the service of the Empire and it seems to be certain that we can get any amount of recruits from the warlike Sikhs, Pathans, and Muslims of the Punjab that we may wish to have. Canadian regiments also are offering and there seems to be little doubt that from other colonies as well material would be forthcoming should it unfortunately be required. As regards our naval strength less extensive measures are necessary, as the superiority of this country in that respect are overwhelming and unquestioned, but it is asserted, we cannot say with what truth, that arrangements have already been made for taking up a hundred large mercantile steamers capable of being armed and commissioned as cruisers, in order to put a stop to any attempt which may be made to harass British commerce by vessels of the Alabama type.

THE VATICAN.

IRISH DEPUTATION TO POPE LEO XIII.

The 2nd instant was an Irish day at the Vatican. On that date his Holiness the Pope gave audience to a deputation from Ireland headed by his Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, and consisting of no less than two hundred persons. An address of a very appropriate character was read on the occasion by his Eminence; and, of course, a gracious reply was returned. Leo the Thirteenth was especially complimentary in referring to the constancy with which the Irish have adhered to the faith: "There was, he is reported to have said, no parallel on record in the story of the nations for the fortitude of the Irish in maintaining the faith in spite of the sufferings and tribulations endured from one generation to another." The offerings in money presented to the Holy Father at this audience amounted to the respectable sum of 28,000 francs, of which sum £500 was sent by the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Bishop of Kildare, and £300 by the clergy and laity of that spirited diocese.

ENGLAND.

THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS EXPECTING WAR.

The English newspapers are preparing for the eventuality of war, and should hostilities break out an unprecedented number of correspondents will accompany the land forces. It will not be easy for English newspapers to secure representatives with the Russian army, but some of the London journals will endeavour to effect that purpose through the medium of French or German newspapers. With regard to the fleet, the Government have declined to admit any newspaper representatives on board any of the ships of war. The ground alleged is that there is no accommodation, but the authorities seem to think that naval operations require to be conducted

BULGARIA.

THE RISING OF THE MUSSULMAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—The facts about the Mr. Suleiman rising in Bulgaria, as far as I have been able to ascertain them are as follows:—When General Skobelev marched from Zeezanik, General Gourko was marching upon Philippopolis. There was an immense number of refugees from all parts of Bulgaria, who fled before the advance of the Russians, occupied in the plains about Haskoi on the road between Philippopolis and Adrianople, with cattle, household goods, and provisions loaded on carts. There were two or three tabors of Turkish infantry there, and, as the whole male force of irregular cavalry was completely taken by surprise by General Skobelev's rapid advance, and did not have time to move on as intended by Suleiman Pasha who ordered the whole Musgulan population to retire before the Russian advance. When Skobelev's advance guard came up a skirmish ensued with the Turkish infantry and cavalry, in which the Russians lost 150 men killed and wounded. During this fight the whole population fled, abandoning their carts, cattle, household goods everything. The great mass of the population threw themselves into the mountains south of Haskoi, where they found friends in the Musgulan population which predominates here. In addition to these there were about a hundred thousand refugees overtaken by Strukoff between Adrianople and Tebataldja, who turned them back and ordered them to return to their homes. Afraid of being attacked by the Bulgarians a great many of these likewise took this direction. There are more over, several hundred soldiers who fled into the mountains at the battle of Stanimaka, when Suleiman's army was broken into pieces by General Gourko against the wall of the Rhodope mountains. Now the Russian ethnological map shows seven districts south of the Sandjak of Philippopolis in which the Musgulan population predominates in the proportion of sixty to a hundred per cent. These districts have never yet been penetrated by the Russian troops. Russian authority is not yet extended here. The districts are mountainous, without roads, far south of the Russian line of march. The population, having recovered from their fear of the Russians, began looking about for something to do. The only means left them of gaining a livelihood is plunder. The more daring spirits among them, to the number perhaps of ten or fifteen thousand, formed into bands and are scouring the country south of Maritza, between Philippopolis and Adrianople. They have had two or three skirmishes with the Cossacks.

MR. PARNELL, M. P.

Some consternation was created in the House of Commons by the appearance, on Monday, of a strange gentleman, who demanded admittance—who, in fact, claimed it by the simple process of walking straight in. There seemed something familiar about his figure and his walk, but his face was wholly unknown to the watchful attendants, and he was on the point of being expelled when a too-familiar voice explained all: "It was Mr. Parnell, who appears to have occupied the Easter recess in carefully shaving himself from chin to crown. The metamorphosis is singularly effective; and if he had been content to remain silent he might have sat in the House a week without being recognized.—*Messenger.*"

IRELAND.

LORD LEITRIM'S TENANTRY AND THE POLICE TAX.

On Monday eight respectable farmers from the neighbourhood of Glen Fannet visited Milford and waited on Captain Dopping at the Estates Office, their object being to claim exemption from the police tax on the grounds that no tenant in the neighbourhood they represented ever had any dispute with the late Earl of Leitrim, and that his murder was condemned by them in the strongest possible manner. The agent expressed profound sympathy for them under the circumstances, but regretted being unable to give them any encouragement or hope that their case would be favourably considered, as no doubt some innocent men would as a matter of course, suffer with the guilty. In the afternoon Captain Dopping, accompanied by Mr. Fanning, Assistant Inspector-General, and Mr. Carr, County Inspector, visited Crawford, one mile on the Manorvaghan side of the scene of the murder, and viewed a house there, which, it is understood, has been taken as a barrack, and will be occupied by a party of police in a few days. A dray laden with barrack furniture, and drawn by two horses, arrived from Letterkenny on the same day for the new stations at Crawford and Ballyhernan.—*Derry Journal of 3rd May.*



REV. FRANCIS MAHONY.—(FATHER PROUT.)

SEE THIRD PAGE.

THE BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR ON MR. BIGGAR, M. P.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Ulster Examiner* by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor:—

Sir,—Referring to a letter from some anonymous correspondent in yesterday's *Examiner*, I beg to say that my name has been unwarrantably and most untruthfully introduced into the context. Mr. Biggar was likely in no way to be blamed for not being the aggregate meeting. He had signed the requisition to the Lord Mayor, can better advance the question in the House of Commons, and was perhaps not invited. Nor do I feel that he showed any disrespect for me in unholding his own views and those of his constituents on the liquor question. But certainly he owes the M. P. not to me, but to his own honest and straightforward views, and was accepted a candidate for county Cavan before I was at all aware of it. At any rate, nothing could be in worse taste, or more mischievous, than the spiteful and untrue insinuation of the "*Catholic*" who knows so little of what he had written about.—I remain yours very truly.

J. P. DORRIAN.

Belfast, May 1, 1878.

THREATENING LETTERS.

A CORK LANDLORD RECEIVES SEVERAL THREATENING LETTERS.

Within the last fortnight The O'Donovan, the owner of a large estate in the vicinity of Skibbereen, in Cork County, has received several threatening letters purporting to be written in the interests of the tenantry. The relations between The O'Donovan and those who hold under him have all been of the most cordial character, and the writing of these letters has caused a widespread feeling of indignation amongst those with whom that gentleman is associated as a landlord. On Wednesday a meeting of the tenantry was held at Skibbereen, at which about eighty persons were present, and they were presided over by Philip Sullivan, the oldest tenant. Resolutions were passed expressing their abhorrence at the outrage committed upon their landlord, and resolving to bring the culprit to justice. They declared that their relations were now, as ever, of the most friendly character, and nothing whatever had occurred to justify such a proceeding. At the meeting £100 was subscribed, which will be offered as a reward for the detection and conviction of the sender of the letter.

STRANGE SHOOTING CASE IN CORK.

The Cork correspondent of the *Freeman*, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—

Considerable excitement was created in the city to day by the intelligence that last night, shortly after midnight, a man named Andrews was shot by a policeman at the western entrance to the city. There are most conflicting accounts of the affair. The following is the statement of the policeman:—On Saturday night Constable Geran and Sub-Constable Roche, between twelve and one o'clock, heard the cries of a woman in the direction of the Baths. They went to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, and a woman complained that four or five young men had attempted to ill-use her, and that hearing the approach of footsteps they had run away. The female, whose name is Honora Stack, was under the influence of drink, and the two policemen said they would take her to the Great George's-street station to make inquiries about her. They were coming in the direction of the city when they met three men, one of whom (the deceased) jolted against the constable. At this time the constables alleged there was a number of other men at the opposite side under the shade of the trees. They passed on, the woman walking before them, and as they were passing a lamp, the deceased struck Constable Geran with a stick on the head, and knocked him on his knees. Two more men rushed out, and between them and the police a struggle took place. During the struggle the rifle of Sub-Constable Roche was seized, and a bullet, supposed for his possession. Some stones were at the same time thrown, but ultimately the police succeeded in arresting one of the party, a young man named Kennedy. Apprehensive that further violence would be used, an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoner, the constable, who did not carry a rifle himself, directed the sub-constable to load his gun. A corporation policeman, named Martin, who is in charge of the dyke, and who, with other men were watching the trees on the dyke that night against depredations for May houghs, were attracted by the disturbance, and came to the spot. The constable directed Martin to take the female prisoner to the Great George's station. The deceased is alleged to have been approaching this rifle with his hand behind his back. Martin proceeded to remonstrate with him, but he was filled with a hatchet. Geran caught Martin, and found him apparently lifeless. The deceased rushed away, and the police called upon him to surrender, and if not that they would strike the deceased in the throat, and cutting the windpipe and gullet. The constables found the man was dead. The strangest part of the whole matter is that the dyke watchman, Martin, states he was not at the scene of the shooting, but that he was knocked down in the muddy dyke after the shooting.