

The True Witness

EST IN CÆLO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1884.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

Establishment of the Ancient See of Carthage—The Situation in Paris—Hull Attending the Persecutors—A Mock Ordination.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* writes:—

A very lengthy Apostolic Letter of extreme interest has been published during the week. In this valuable document the Holy Father traces at length the history of the Church of Carthage from its earliest days down to the present time, when Cardinal Lavergne, Archbishop of Algiers, administered the Vicariate Apostolic of Tunis. The great works achieved by the Cardinal, assisted by Capuchin Fathers, are dwelt upon fully, and then, towards the conclusion of the Letter, his Holiness says that, after careful consideration, having weighed all matters concerning the step he has taken, and with the opinion of the Sacred Congregation charged with the propagation of the Christian name, for the happiness of all Christian society, and above all for the salvation and honor of the Africans. We re-establish, by the authority of these letters, the Archbishopric of Carthage. He then names the limits of the same of this See, which "with their temples, cathedra, pious establishments, and with all their Catholic inhabitants of both sexes, pass from the power of the Vicar-Apostolic of Tunis, under that of the Archbishop of Carthage, and obey him for the future."

The Allocation pronounced by His Holiness on Monday has been discussed by the Italian press. The *Riforma*, most hostile to the Holy See, says: "Leo XIII. comprehends that Africa is called upon to play a great part in the future of Europe. And in this policy of the Vatican is much more prudent than that of the Consulate."

The words of the Pope show what arms the Vatican still wields, and how greatly those are deceived who believe that the temporal power having fallen, all is finished for Italy, and that she had nothing more to fear from her eternal enemy. Further on the same journal remarks: "We shall be persuaded that Italy has to combat with the Vatican, not only at Rome, but throughout the whole world." These words of the *Riforma* depict the situation to the life, and are rigorously true. "In installing herself in Rome," says the *Moniteur de Rome*, "official Italy entered into the most perilous of conflicts," for "the Papacy disposes of a moral influence which embraces the whole world."

THE CHOLERA—REPENTANCE AND DEFIANCE.

The spectacle of a city not given up to desolation because of a passing epidemic, its consoling and full of encouragement. But when lightness of heart is commingled with blphemous defiance and obstinate irreligion, we have what is called the reverse of the medal. The clergy of Paris and the Sisters of Charity belonging to all nursing orders are, perhaps, the only witnesses of the inner working of the cholera. Death-bed repentances have happily been frequent. But the utter absence of resignation under suffering, and the unmeasured horror of death shown by some of the patients, is a proof that a dozen years of official atheism has done much harm to the French race and given little hope of the coming generation. In the hospitals the priest has nearly in all cases been sent for, and only human respect has prevented the reception of the Last Sacrament by the others. The Municipal Council has behaved with heathenish brutality to the Little Sisters of the Poor in the Avenue de Breteuil, two of whom have fallen victims to the terrible scourge. The Catholics of Paris, inspired by the Nunzio and the Archbishop, are endeavoring to help the community. Both Cardinal Guibert and Monsignor de Rendie have been indefatigable in their visits to the Paris hospitals, in one or two instances giving the Sacrament of Confirmation to patients who had not received it. Although the fall in the temperature has considerably lessened the number of cases, there is every chance of a revival in the spring, for the Paris drainage is incalculably bad, and recent epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria show that this is one of the chief causes of its last visitation. The municipal council and the prefect of the Seine are too much engaged in unseemly wrangling over their respective prerogatives, or in persecuting helpless nuns or Brothers of the Christian Schools to find time to discuss such trifling questions as the health of Paris, the providing of suitable fire-engines, or the protection of theatres from loss of life in case of fire or any other alarm. Half of the members of this municipal body are utterly incompetent, as their election has been due chiefly to electoral trickery. When it is stated that one of these functionaries is the author of a novel now being published in the *Lanterne*, in which a colleague in the hero, and in which every abuse is poured upon him, it may easily be imagined how much respect there is in the outer world for the Council in whose hands the destinies of Paris are confided. But it is another monument of the criminal obstinacy of French Catholics, for they have all been elected by a misguided mob, who, however, showed enough energy to do at its place before the voting urn on the day of election. Sins of omission are not likely to be the only offences of the Paris Municipal Council. In the day of revolution they will undoubtedly throw in their lot with the makers of barricades. By that time the municipal council will have been well drilled, and a forest of what that drilling means may be found in the advice of a member of the Municipal Council to the Japs, viz., to endeavor to be good shots, so as to bring to the ground as many Prussians and priests as possible. With cholera in the air, and dire distress as the chief feature of the coming winter, the schoolboy army may follow the latter part of the town councilman's advice sooner than they expect.

A PROSECUTOR PROSECUTED.

MM. Jules Cazot, the President of the Court of Cassation, the highest judicial dignity in France, has been forced to resign in consequence of a financial scandal, which will

OUR WARRIORS BRAVE.

CANADIAN MILITIA AND REGULAR ARMIES

An American Officer Tells a "Post" Reporter What He Thinks of Them.

Col. Van Zandt, an officer of the U. S. army, is visiting Canada, and was met by a reporter of this paper on Friday last, and some conversation ensued.

"I understand, Colonel, that you have made yourself acquainted with the military organization of the Dominion?"

"Yes," said he, "and have made three visits to the Dominion, where I have many friends, especially in military circles, and I have, with a professional eye, taken a lively interest in Canadian military affairs. I have seen the Imperial troops at Halifax, the new schools and permanent companies and the militia. In physique the Canadian troops are superior to the regulars as far as infantry is concerned. The standard is too low in the British army, and the result of engaging weak boys is felt when a demand is made on the army. Theorists may say what they please, but it is only the tried soldier that can be depended on in the field for campaigning purposes."

A MOCK ORDINATION.

Dr. Jenner, the Ritualist ex-Bishop of Dunedin, has been perused by M. Lysion to go through the ceremony of ordination at the little Gallican chapel in the Rue d'Aras. Just as the service was about commencing a gentleman rose and said:—"I beg to protest, as a Catholic, against this farce. Monsieur Jenner must surely be aware that he is committing a horrible sacrilege." At this point the ex-Pere Hyacinthe ordered the beadle to turn the inter-rupter out of the building, and looked indignantly at the ex-Curialist. The latter, who was in one of the front benches, no resistance was offered, and after the expulsion the ex-Curialist angrily said that the incident had been got up by the Catholic press. The function would have been grotesque had it not been blasphemous and sacrilegious. It is stated now that poor Dr. Jenner is about to consecrate M. Lysion to the Primacy of the Gallican Church. Bishop Reinkens and the Jesuit Bishop of Utrecht have both refused to raise the unfortunate Lysion to the Episcopal dignity, and he is now obliged to fall back on the unattached Anglican Prelate from Dunedin.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

The Pope's Congratulations—A Review of the Work.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The closing secret session of the Plenary Council was held today. The principal business was the completion of a pastoral letter which will be read in all the Catholic churches of the United States two weeks hence. A despatch from Rome says the Pope to-day gave a private audience to the pro-nuncio of the North American college. His Holiness spoke in affectionate terms of the work performed by the American hierarchy at the Plenary Council at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—The Plenary Council closed its session to-day. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Michael Corrigan, of New York. Bishop Spaulding of Peoria, preached a sermon devoted chiefly to a review of the work of the Council. Even to casual observers, he said, the Catholic Church must present marks which stamp her with the impress of God's hand. During the past four weeks there have been gathered together men of many tongues and lands with varied lines of thought, sentiment and manner, and when they met in council all differences were merged in the unity of faith and all that was looked to was the enactment of just and wise laws. The council met at the call of the Vicar of Christ. The questions discussed by the council had a direct bearing on the social, moral, religious and intellectual welfare of the people and of the country at large. It was through this Church in Europe that woman was raised up and childhood cured for. In this country where womanhood is honored, d childhood watched over and the poor aided, the prelates of the Church have come together in a spirit of universal charity and world-wide benevolence to frame decrees which shall inspire greater reverence for and lead to the spread of truth as it is in Christ Jesus. First as well as people, they believe, should be raised up to the highest ideal, and have sought to direct the steps of the priesthood, that in it may be seen the sweetness, meekness and gentleness of Christ. They have begun by advancing more advanced studies, and have laid the foundations of what will yet be a great American Catholic college. They have treated education in general of a system which will combine in it the rights of religion and of government. They have dealt with questions affecting the family which is the basis of the Church. They want to inspire a holier reverence for the sacrament of marriage. Marriage must be a perpetual union, with no cause for divorce but death. They have pleaded for the cause of sobriety and temperance. They stand on the side of good laws and customs, and wish to make the world so that man may be truly free and grow in moral purity and intellectual worth. They have tried to stimulate the Catholic press and Catholic literature, and have laid down laws for the guidance of societies which co-operate with the Church. The deliberations have been conducted with dignity, and full thought has been spoken with order, rebellion and schism, have gathered together many forces and tongues, and while bustling defects have preserved virtues, and throughout all the Church has shown that her forces are indistinguishable, and bring in from death, and beauty and harmony from chaos.

THE STATUE OF SIR GEO. CARTIER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Precisely at 11 o'clock to-day the statue of Sir George Cartier was placed on its pedestal in Parliament square. Although no notice was given of the fact there was a large attendance of French Canadians and others, who were intimately connected with the deceased statesman. The statue was covered up as soon as those present got a view of it. Sir Hector Langevin was present

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

OWEN SOUND, Dec. 5.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, Cook Teets, convicted of murdering his wife by administering poison to her a year ago last October in the township of Artemesia, was hanged. He declared he was innocent of the charge. While the hangman was adjusting the noose the prisoner shuddered and gave himself a slight turn to the left, which was followed by a nervous trembling for a few moments, during the delivery of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jewell. The condemned man was almost instantaneously assured into eternity. The jury returned a verdict of death by hanging, in compliance with the sentence of the court.

RECIPROCITY AGITATION.

Meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce—A business-like discussion—The Government urged to open negotiations with the United States.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 4.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Chamber of Commerce for years was held here this afternoon. It was a special meeting called to discuss the subject of reciprocity in accordance with the resolution of the St. John board of trade. Mr. W. G. Silver, the chairman, introduced the proceedings by reading a resolution from St. John and placing the subject before the meeting as one not only of local interest but of immense importance to the whole province. The matter, he said, covered the interests of every class of the community, from the laborer on the wharf to the highest class of trade.

Mr. Roche, jr., made the first speech. He said all would agree that reciprocity when in force was of great benefit to us, while United States merchants found no objections to its having retarded their business. He thought, without doubt, that all agreed on reciprocity being a good thing, and the only point on which a difference of opinion might arise was how it should be brought up for action—whether by petition or memorial to the government to urge it, or whether time should be allowed to have the merchants of the United States see more particularly the benefit they would derive from it, and so let them take the initiative by bringing it before their congress. All agreed that the money on which they were now living and working was earned and made during the period of reciprocity. He knew of no time when the vessel-owning interests were so lucrative as then, and he knew a number of people around shore who had made their money then and had since just held their own. These now complained that their vessels were idle for lack of some bulky materials to carry to the United States. The question might arise, what would be the objection to reciprocity? He did not think we should ask the United States merchants to take what we sent them and pay cash for it, or that we should pay cash for imports. He did not think there had been any compensative increase in trade with the upper provinces during the past ten or fifteen years, and he did not think it had been benefited by consideration. He considered that this was the time for commencing experiments, the state of trade was slow, and in efforts to increase it experiments could more opportunely be tried than perhaps at other times, and so new starts would be made. He thought this subject of reciprocity should be entirely removed from political matters, and that all should have the object in view of the greatest benefit to the country and the promotion of its best interests. There was no more favorable time to take action in this matter than when political parties in the United States were in transition, and influence might be more readily brought to bear on them. He thought it was a most favorable juncture to petition the Dominion government to propose a reciprocity treaty on fair terms, and he thought the United States were not disposed to look otherwise than at a fair and partial manner upon the Maritime provinces. The chairman spoke also of it being a favourable opportunity of action on our part in reference to the resolution favouring reciprocity recently passed at the meeting of Boston merchants. He thought it of the greatest importance that closer relations should be established between Nova Scotia and Boston, particularly in the stimulation of our fish business.

Mr. Roche calculated his sentiments in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce unite with the board of trade in St. John in requesting the Dominion government to take prompt and effective steps to re-arrange a reciprocity treaty with the United States on fair terms, and to secure advantageous trade relations with the Spanish and British West Indian Islands.

Hon. A. G. Jones thought it was well to be careful how we proceeded with this matter. The mass might be injured by our being too strong in our expressions. No person believed in reciprocity more than he, but he thought the exercise of caution might be the wisest course. He fancied that no one in the Dominion objected to a reciprocity treaty with the United States on fair terms. It was a matter of the greatest interest to our merchants; in fact, it was a life and death matter almost for our

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ITS SERVICES TO CIVILIZATION.

Glories of the Past and Hopes for the Future.

There was a very moderate attendance Tuesday night week in Northheimer's Hall to listen to the promised lecture by the Hon. T. W. Anglin on "The Services Rendered to Civilization by the Irish Race." The Rev. Father Lomeran occupied the chair, and there were on the platform Hon. H. Mauder, M. P. P., Messrs. J. J. Curran, M. P. P., G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., J. McShane, M. P. P., E. Murphy, D. Barry, M. Donovan, P. J. Cloran, J. J. Smith, 1st Vice-President Y. L. & B. Society, and the representatives of several other societies.

The Rev. Father Lomeran expressed regret at the small attendance, but said that quality would make up for quantity. (Cheers.) While he had nothing to say against general amusements, he thought at the same time that intellectual entertainments should take the precedence. He had pleasure in introducing Mr. Anglin, who was well known in Montreal, the eastern provinces and Toronto. Fame, he might say, had taken 1-1/2 of his name. He was an Irishman too and he was proud of him. His work for the Church and zeal for his race were alike praiseworthy and noble.

Mr. Anglin said that he regretted that the audience was not larger, because he had been led to hope that he would be able by his lecture to aid the rev. chairman in the church work he was engaged in in the East End. Acknowledging the compliment paid him by the chairman, he said if he did not know his sincerity he would think he was guilty of bribery. (Laughter.)

The Irish people of America on both sides of the line did not occupy the position they were entitled to. But he thought the fault was largely their own. If they led in intelligence, in the professions, in trade, or as mechanics, or took more prominent parts in the various walks of life, no such misconceptions as now prevailed could exist as to the Irish people. They could also correct this by making history and tradition better known and by becoming better scholars. The views taken by people as to the Irish are generally most erroneous. The stage Irishman, for example, might be cited, with his grotesque costume and disinclination to work and industry, never taking his pipe out of his mouth except to put whiskey in it, was as unlike an Irishman as he could well be. Yet this caricature was accepted by a great many as the really typical Irishman. Again, in the press, when they were told of distress in the West of Ireland or elsewhere, you would be sure to hear of the "want of thirties" on the part of the Irish. No doubt the stage Irishman was before the eye of the critic, and he supposed the Irish were acting like the one he had seen on the stage. Sometimes, perhaps, thought the stage Irishman too good. He was too merry and good-natured. It was said by some, for under the surface of the Irishman there were traces of knowledge and intellect. This ignorance had existed from the time that Henry II. invaded Ireland since Giraldus Cambrensis published his lying account of what he saw in Ireland. There had been nothing but a series of gross caricatures and attempts made to make the Irish appear as the English thought fit they should. When it was found by some people that they had a good and honest Irish neighbor, this class of critics would say: "Here is an exceptional case. The savage has been reclaimed in this case, but the evil was latent." He thought that it was the duty of each to individually do some service in the direction of correcting this delusion. Yet the Irish had rendered some service to the world. At the same time they were told to-day that they were incapable of carrying out Home Rule. There was an eminent writer who said of them in graceful language, but which was still offensive, that they could not have a parliament, and if they did they would only fight among themselves, and an English army would have to be sent to ret them right again. Now it happened that the Irish were the first who really exercised the right of self-government. There were Celts in the West of Europe living on the tribal system. Of these the most perfect were the Irish. They had the best literature, music and arts, and were the best organized, the most civilized, and had the best government of all the Celtic peoples. This was 1,500 years ago before any but the Irish had a system of government. They alone resisted the Romans, and so long ago, as he had said, they were able to govern themselves and were also independent in the presence of Rome. They had also what we would call a parliament at Tara. Some time ago while preparing a lecture for delivery at the request of Archbishop Lynch, he searched the history of parliamentary institutions, and he found that the system which England was fond of claiming as peculiarly her own originated in Ireland at Tara. They had their journals, which were read at the opening of the session. They made and amended the laws. St. Patrick when coming from the Pope first sought the Parliament at Tara and propounded the mysteries of the faith, which were listened to and the whole nation became Christian. St. Patrick doubtless introduced much civilization of the East into the country which was accepted by the people and mingled with them and helped them in their great work. They had colleges or universities as we should term them; the whole country was saturated with a love of

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

His arrival in New York yesterday afternoon—What he did while in England—Imperial federation—Reciprocity and insolvency legislation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Sir John A. Macdonald arrived this afternoon from Liverpool on the steamship Oregon, in excellent health and spirits. Shortly after landing he was interviewed as to the objects of his visit to England, and in reply to a question about imperial federation, said he had attended a meeting of an association having this object in view, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and presided over by the Right Hon. William E. Forster. "The object of the association," he said, "is to raise the attention of the people to this subject. It will collect information on the subject, and will submit this to Canada." Sir John said there was a proposition on foot to have a colonial council, somewhat on the plan of the India Council.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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Sir John also stated that a deputation waited upon him in London with respect to the equitable distribution of insolvent estates in Canada. He told them that there was a great division of opinion on the subject in Canada. He was inclined to think that if the chambers of commerce in England would communicate with similar bodies in Canada and get joint action, it might have the effect of inducing the Canadian parliament to pass such a bill.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald leave tomorrow evening for Canada.

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The Rev. Father Lomeran expressed regret at the small attendance, but said that quality would make up for quantity. (Cheers.) While he had nothing to say against general amusements, he thought at the same time that intellectual entertainments should take the precedence. He had pleasure in introducing Mr. Anglin, who was well known in Montreal, the eastern provinces and Toronto. Fame, he might say, had taken 1-1/2 of his name. He was an Irishman too and he was proud of him. His work for the Church and zeal for his race were alike praiseworthy and noble.

Mr. Anglin said that he regretted that the audience was not larger, because he had been led to hope that he would be able by his lecture to aid the rev. chairman in the church work he was engaged in in the East End. Acknowledging the compliment paid him by the chairman, he said if he did not know his sincerity he would think he was guilty of bribery. (Laughter.)

The Irish people of America on both sides of the line did not occupy the position they were entitled to. But he thought the fault was largely their own. If they led in intelligence, in the professions, in trade, or as mechanics, or took more prominent parts in the various walks of life, no such misconceptions as now prevailed could exist as to the Irish people. They could also correct this by making history and tradition better known and by becoming better scholars. The views taken by people as to the Irish are generally most erroneous. The stage Irishman, for example, might be cited, with his grotesque costume and disinclination to work and industry, never taking his pipe out of his mouth except to put whiskey in it, was as unlike an Irishman as he could well be. Yet this caricature was accepted by a great many as the really typical Irishman. Again, in the press, when they were told of distress in the West of Ireland or elsewhere, you would be sure to hear of the "want of thirties" on the part of the Irish. No doubt the stage Irishman was before the eye of the critic, and he supposed the Irish were acting like the one he had seen on the stage. Sometimes, perhaps, thought the stage Irishman too good. He was too merry and good-natured. It was said by some, for under the surface of the Irishman there were traces of knowledge and intellect. This ignorance had existed from the time that Henry II. invaded Ireland since Giraldus Cambrensis published his lying account of what he saw in Ireland. There had been nothing but a series of gross caricatures and attempts made to make the Irish appear as the English thought fit they should. When it was found by some people that they had a good and honest Irish neighbor, this class of critics would say: "Here is an exceptional case. The savage has been reclaimed in this case, but the evil was latent." He thought that it was the duty of each to individually do some service in the direction of correcting this delusion. Yet the Irish had rendered some service to the world. At the same time they were told to-day that they were incapable of carrying out Home Rule. There was an eminent writer who said of them in graceful language, but which was still offensive, that they could not have a parliament, and if they did they would only fight among themselves, and an English army would have to be sent to ret them right again. Now it happened that the Irish were the first who really exercised the right of self-government. There were Celts in the West of Europe living on the tribal system. Of these the most perfect were the Irish. They had the best literature, music and arts, and were the best organized, the most civilized, and had the best government of all the Celtic peoples. This was 1,500 years ago before any but the Irish had a system of government. They alone resisted the Romans, and so long ago, as he had said, they were able to govern themselves and were also independent in the presence of Rome. They had also what we would call a parliament at Tara. Some time ago while preparing a lecture for delivery at the request of Archbishop Lynch, he searched the history of parliamentary institutions, and he found that the system which England was fond of claiming as peculiarly her own originated in Ireland at Tara. They had their journals, which were read at the opening of the session. They made and amended the laws. St. Patrick when coming from the Pope first sought the Parliament at Tara and propounded the mysteries of the faith, which were listened to and the whole nation became Christian. St. Patrick doubtless introduced much civilization of the East into the country which was accepted by the people and mingled with them and helped them in their great work. They had colleges or universities as we should term them; the whole country was saturated with a love of

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

His arrival in New York yesterday afternoon—What he did while in England—Imperial federation—Reciprocity and insolvency legislation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Sir John A. Macdonald arrived this afternoon from Liverpool on the steamship Oregon, in excellent health and spirits. Shortly after landing he was interviewed as to the objects of his visit to England, and in reply to a question about imperial federation, said he had attended a meeting of an association having this object in view, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and presided over by the Right Hon. William E. Forster. "The object of the association," he said, "is to raise the attention of the people to this subject. It will collect information on the subject, and will submit this to Canada." Sir John said there was a proposition on foot to have a colonial council, somewhat on the plan of the India Council.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Respecting the Canadian Pacific railway, he said that it would be completed from sea to sea by the autumn of 1885, and would be in operation in the spring of 1886. It would endeavor to attract as much Asiatic trade as possible.

RECIPROCITY.

As regards a reciprocity treaty with the United States, Sir John said that Canada had made several overtures and had met with no response. While Canada would much like to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1854, she must wait patiently until the United States is ready to meet her.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

Sir John also stated that a deputation waited upon him in London with respect to the equitable distribution of insolvent estates in Canada. He told them that there was a great division of opinion on the subject in Canada. He was inclined to think that if the chambers of commerce in England would communicate with similar bodies in Canada and get joint action, it might have the effect of inducing the Canadian parliament to pass such a bill.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald leave tomorrow evening for Canada.