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THE POPE'S DELEGATE.

(From the Catholic Review.)

DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MOST REV. GEORGE CONROY, BISHOP OF ARDAGH AND CLONMACNOISE GREAT LIFE CLOSED AT AN EARLY AGE.

With profound sorrow we have to announce to-day the news of the death of his Excellency Mgr. George Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise and Delegate of the Holy Sec. As special telegrams to *The Catholic Review* have already made known, his Excellency was

struck down some weeks with a severe attack of pncumonia-a fatal disease, which seldom spares its victims. He passed the crisis of the disease, and, as was telegraphed to us last week, he was recovering. On Sunday last, as we learn from three telegrams, he died from

disease of the heart. How noble a life and what a brilliant career, so full of promise of usefulness to the our readers can appreciate, for it was our privilege to keep them supplied with full information of his work in the Dominion of sketched the outline of his life. We reprint them :---

[From the Catholic Review of July, 7, 1877.]

"'You are going, my son, as I went, to America while a young man,' said the Father of all the faithful not many months since to the gifted and youthful bishop whom he was taking from the Church of Ireland to represent the fulness of his authority in the largest, if not the most powerful, country of this western world. It is impossible not to recognize in this prophetic comparison, made by Pius IX. himself, remarkable evidence of the profound favor in which the Church holds Bishop Conroy, successor of the sainted bishops and abbots of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise-Clon-macnoise, the cloister of the wooded banks of the Shannon, which the Charlemagne of Alcuin loved so well and prized so highly. But it is not by such words alone, brimful as they are of paternal affection, that the Holy Father has indicated his opinion and approval of the remarkable career of Bishop Conroy in the past, and the expectation of even increased services in the future, which has been based upon that distinguished past. Calling him to the mitre directly by his own initiahim to the mitre directly by his own initia-tive, finding him returning three talents gained for three intrusted to him, he has given him many opportunities of winning five and of being placed over many and responsible things, not the least of these opportunities things, not the least of these opportunities being his mission to the Canadian Church, in which, as the representative of the Sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy Sec, he takes precedence of the oldest Bishops even of the most ancient Sees of New France. The Catholic Church being one fold, and in its affection knowing no bounds of territory, Americans of the same faith and the spiritual obedience as their Canadian and their Itish brethren may share in their just pride that the rulers of the Church are of such an eminent order of intellect and of vitue as the Apostolic Delegate, and that Catholic education, and the various Plus IX, has such men at his command. As Pius IX. has such men at his command. As this eminent prelate has within the past week favored this State and ecclesiastical province by stepping aside from his appointed work to visit one of our principal colleges -Our Lady of the Angels, at Niagara Fallswe may take the opportunity of noticing the labors of his life, so that our own young. men may find in it the stimulus of a great example, seeing once more an illustration of the old truth that the democracy of the all classes of the spiritual life. It was Church is nobly crowned by an aristocracy which is in truth a government by the best, the best intellect and the highest virtue that she can develop. The humblest soldier of France sleeps with a marshal's baton in his knapsack. The humblest soldier of the Church has open to him her highest opportunity of service, which after all is what her brightest purple signifies; and this every one of her sons may aspire to if they seek to crown themselves with what Bishop Conroy at Niagara, last week, so beautifully termed "the triple aureola of priestly power, holiness of life and learning." As St. Augus-tine said to himself when he put his hand to the plough, never to turn back : "These could do this, and why not you." For our young men we can re-echo: These could deserve the favor and the employment of the Holy See, why not you ? The mitre and present delegation of Bishop Conroy are but new stations along the road of a life which, as yet not far advanced, has been marked yearly since boyhood by severe tests which uniformly resulted in qualifying him for new labors and fresh successes. Like the Roman orator and consul, he might point to the fact that he had won each honor in its year. Not merely this, but also that in his college course he had won every honor open to him, so that, except Cardinal Cullen himself, he was the most distinguished student the Propaganda ever had. Of a consular house, or, more accurately, of a Levitical race which had given priests to Ireland and archbishops to Armagh, he won, before he was sixteen, the favor of Cardinal Cullen, then recently appointed Archbishop of Armagh, and fresh from the expctience of a college president and from the traditions of his own friend and teacher J.K.L. the great Bishop Doyle of Kildare and Leighlin, which made him keen in discovering the nascent talent of young ecclesiastics. After a severe concursus through which he passed with great honor, the Archbishop changed the prize which he had won from an Irish college to the Propaganda, where he himself had been trained. In the years which passed over young Conroy in Rome his college distinctions fell thick upon him, and at the conclusion of his course, the Archbishop who had first discovered in him the

transferred from the See of St. Patrick and St. Malachy to the nearly as ancient st. blanchy to the hearly as ancient and in modern times more important see of St. Laurence O'Toole, with the functions and dignity of a Delegate Apostolic, immediately secured his services as a professor and director in the great missionary college of All Hallows, Dublin. What America owes to that college and what it owed to Dr. Conroy in the nine years of his connection with it from 1857 to 1866, will be known only when the world can estimate what benefits to it a holy and a trained priesthood bring. The Irish Cardinal, at least, estcemed his services so highly that he sought them for the benefit of his own priests. During Dr. Conroy's stay in All Hallows the Archbishop's friendship and appreciation of him so steadily increased that the Cardinal was almost a daily visitor to him, when in Dublin, as we have heard from an All Hallows student now on the American mission, no small part of whose own training was that he in turn career, so full of promise of usefulness to the Universal Church, has been thus cut short, our readers can appreciate, for it was our dinal and professor were made more intimate by Dr. Conroy's appointment as professor of theology in the diocesan seminary of the Holy Canada, as Delegate of the Holy Sec. It is but a year ago, on his first visit to the State of New York, at Niagara, that we briefly a great churchman and statesman is almost a great churchman and statesman is almost sketched the outline of his life. We reprint boundless. It is not ten days ago since we these notes now, feeling too deeply moved by heard from the first president of Clonliffe, now the unexpected shock to add anything to the Bishop of St. John's, N.F., Most Rev. Dr. Power, how Dr. Conroy won the hearts of all the young students who, by what is the most

merit, so remarkably manifest, having been

singular suffrage of merit that a Catholic college can supply, almost unanimously selected him as the director of their vocations and spiritual life. Thus it was that qualified by the highest col-legiate training and success, by experience in guiding ecclesiastics, by knowledge of affairs acquired in a position of great difficulty under a churchman and a statesman whose abilities recall Consalvi and Ximenes, and still further fitted to those qualities of soul which even the young students are so keen to recognize and so quick to refuse to see if unreal, in every one set before

them as an example, Dr. Conroy was chosen by the fully informed Pope, of his own motion, to succeed in a difficult time, to the crosiers of St. Mel and St. Kieran. Perhaps as we are Catholic journalists it may be permitted to us to dwell on the fact that not the least of the public services which Dr. Conroy, as secretary and professor, ren-dered in his time to the Irish Church,

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 14, 1878.

Holy See might send to a great Church like that of Canada, investing him with plenary jurisdiction to deal with all matters pertaining to the well-being of the Catholic religion, an authority which gives him in each diocese and province of the country to which he is sent ordinary jurisdiction and precedence of every local prelate, metropolitan or suffragan, rrespective of the title or dignity with which they may be invested. Of such a prelate it is easy to believe the information which we have from Rome, that, on his return from this delegation, the very highest rank which is in the gift of the Holy Sec will be conferred on him, so that he may perform new services for his mother Church, and add new lustre to the

we have intinated that we dwelt on his career to stimulate our young scholars, by showing them the services which one, who was once such as they are now, has wrought for Church and fatherland. If imitating his efforts and struggles, let them also imitate his motives. When they are older they will know that his honors never would have supplied the motive or sustained the struggle for the Church which they represent. Those of them who saw him at Niagara last week need not be told that if it were not that some of the noblest bishops of the land yielded him their homage, they would hardly suspect at once the eminence of their visitor. Those who think that the easiest way to win happiness here and reward hereafter is through the pallium and the crosier, will do well to reflect that three times the Pope's Delegate to Canada has avoided the archiepiscopal rank-twice in his native Ardagh

in New York and Brooklyn, he delayed for some weeks; and here, as well as in the Eastern States and in Maryland, he renewed with warmth many old friendships and won innumerable admirers. The demonstration in his honor by the students of All Hallows will still be fresh in our reader's minds. We know that it gave him special joy, and was the reward of many years of toil in behalf of his students. The private character of his visit prevented him coming prominently before the public, but in Catholic circles he made, universally, a profound and singularly pleasant impression. In Baltimore he took part in the ceremonial of the investiture of Archbishop Gibbons with the pallium, and a few days after, invited to preach before the American bishops, assembled at the opening of the new Sulpician seminary in that city, he delivered, although only at an hour's notice, a discourse which even to the present hour is ringing in the ears of those who heard it. It was only last week that one of the oldest of our American bishops regretted that the address had not been reported. The Delegate travelled overland to California, and his journey was marked everywhere with honors, and on two or three public occasions he made addresses which have been reproduced in almost every quarter of the globe.

mission was accomplished, he took a brief va-

cation and journeyed to these States. Here,

In May he participated in the translation of the relics of the first Bishop of Quebec, and assisted at the Provincial Synod of Quebec. His later journeyings have been so recently recorded in these columns that we need

OUR PARIS LETTER. XVIII. (FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS, J July 26, 1878. The United States make a very creditable

lisplay of the products of photographic art. There are ten exhibits of photographs and accessories of such uniform excellence that it is hard to choose between them. James Landy, hard to choose between them. James Landy, of Cincinnati, shows very fine potraits, amongst which one representing President Hayes is as the close of the lecture, in responding to the grand a Spacing of photography, as I have good a specimen of photography as I have ever seen. The remarkable feature of Mr. Landy's exhibit is a series of large photographs illustrating Shakespeare's seven ages of man. The artistic grouping is only equaled by the wonderful execution. was, he thought, open to much doubt if the The first of the series, the baby "muling and puking in his nurse's arms," is a masterpiece of lifelike expression. Besides 1 good show of photographs, Sarony of New York exhibits some beautiful specimens of charcoal drawings. Gutekunst, of Philadel-phia, also shows some very fine char-ucquired. It was requisite that not only the coal and fusian portraits. Joshua Smith, of Chicago, makes a specialty of photographing children, and the remarkable portraits of babies of all sizes, ages and descriptions, who "have come all the way from Chicago," is a sufficient proof that this artist has been thoroughly successful in a difficult branch of pho-

tography. J. Gurney, of New York, shows some excellent specimens of his permanent souvenir colored photographs. The colors are fixed, and do not fade either from

time or exposure to the air. The Centennial Photograph Company exhibit some very large and excellent photographs of Philadelphiaand of the Centennial Exhibition. In short, whether in portraiture, composed sub-jects, or landscape, the American photographers have, I think, shown themselves, as a rule, far ahead of their European competitors. The American photographs, are far superior to the general run of European portraits in pose and expression, a point which depends entirely on the artistic skill of the operator.

The Shah of Persia, who has just left Paris, recently went to Fontaine blean, and his little bill has been published in the papers. It amounted to only 14,200 fr., but, aftersome expostulation in Persian, it was reduced to 11,000 fr., or \$2,000. In this bill the item "Flowers" figures at \$300, twenty fowls at \$40, a cigar at \$1, four bedrooms at \$45, two

boxes of cigarettes at \$10, twelve peaches at \$25, a melon at \$11, and three carriages at \$160. No wonder night last, 7th instant, by a mob to lynck boxes of cigarettes at \$10, twelve the Shah made a clean bolt of it. him for alleged outrage upon the person of a The coolest place in Paris just now six-year old girl, was brought here this evenis in the Catacombs. These subterna-nean galleries, which extend under a great part of the city, have upwards body by 100 No. 3 shot and in the wrist by **x** of sixty entrances in different sub- pistol ball. His condition is such that it is urbs. The principal staircase which problematical whether he will live or die. He was much exhausted when he reached here, and talked with great pain.

done.

measures if necessary, that in our law-abiding city such conduct as theirs cannot be allowed to go unpunished. And the lesson cannot be inparted too soon, if we would escape the discord which has worked so much

trouble in at least two other cities of the

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

Dominion .--- Hamilton Spectator. MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at a large meeting held in Buxton, to listen to a lecture vote of thanks accorded him, remarked that the lecture treated on one of the greatest evils of the day. It was an evil that had not been contined to the present time, but had been handed down from a very remote period. It evil had ever been so rife as it was at the pre-sent time, or if it had ever been so prevalent among all classes of society. The results of extravagance were so manifest, and led to such required. It was requisite that not only the cause but the cure should be pointed out,

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The report of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which was appointed to visit Berlin and urge upon the Plenipotentiaries the importance of declaring that the slave trade is considered as piracy, and that their respective Governments would not recognize the legal status of slavery in their relations with the States in which that institution may still exist, has just been issued. The Committee found ready access to the reresentatives of France, Russia, Germany and Italy; but they complain that Lord Beacons-field and Salisbury confined themselves to an official acknowledgment of the memorial. Nothing was achieved by the deputation so far as practical results are concerned. The foreign Plenipotentiaries admitted all the arguments against the continuance of slavery, but were of opinion that it properly belonged to Eng-land to take the lead in dealing with this question. As England was not prepared with a proposal, there was nothing more to be

ESCAPE FROM THE LYNCHERS.

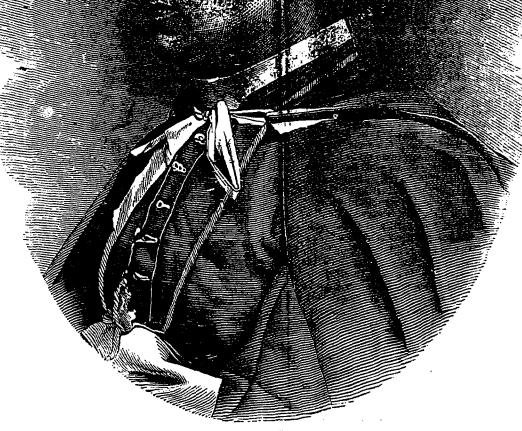
A NEGRO MAN, HUNG UP BY A MOB, LOOSENS THE ROPE AND GETS OFF-GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

OF THE AFFAIR DY THE VICTIM.

tholic writers, who, by their devotion to history, science, eloquence and theology might be worthy o' the genius and learning of the Irish Church. The chief ruler of an Irish see being a leader in that Israel which has kept the faith so well and diffused it so widely, has a position of prominence in the Church far exceeding that of the prelates of other dioceses of even greater extent and wealth, for the Irish Church is in the forefront of the battle for versal has to fight against Protestant heresy, infidel secularism and red revolution. And she is not behind in the struggle which that Church is also making in her moments of hardly-won truce, for the higher education of the laity. the discipline of the clergy, the permanent foundation of her great institutions and the diffusion everywhere and among to a See among the hierarchy of that land of saints and of the learned that Bishop Conroy was called. Has he rested on his laurels? Has he merely been the gentle pastor of "the loveliest village of the plain," situated at his door if not actually within his rule? Thecolumns of The Catholic Review, which necessarily can record only the ecumenical work of the bishop of so distant a See as Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, can answer, and during the last six years has answered that question by its abundant record of the great

year it was his masterly exposition of the rights of the Holy Sec; in another it was his defence, in the name of the bishops of Ireland and of Christianity itself, of the very bases of the Christian belief against the coarse and as Dr. Couroy showed, the neither very skillul nor very novel as-saults of the sceptics of Britain, assembled in the capital of Ulster,—a defense which has been since read in every language of civilization. In a later year it was his services at the great Council of Ireland and his address to her people in the name of her archbishops and bishops, which, as we quoted in The Catholic Riview some months ago from the Official Acts of that Council, was received with the unrestrained applause of the Fathers in whose name it was put forth, and which, as our own readers know, was read with joy and profit by the Catholics of every corner of the Englishspeaking world. Then again, the other day, it was Bishop Conroy who made one of the most masterly claims for free Catholic education which has been put forth by a country whose claims on that subject already wanted nothing that either justice, or reason, or sur-passing eloquence could supply. All this was done without neglecting the obligations he had contracted to the see which he had espoused, within whose bounds he has sustained discipline and fostered education. Under him St. Mel's College has progressed towards a fame which may yet equal that of Clonmacnoise, and communities of religious again make blooming with their virtues a diocese which was at one time a garden of cenobites.

Such a prelate, surely, was one whom the



ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, TORONTO

Same and the same

work of Bishop George Conroy. In one | and once when Pio Nono sent him, 'as he | not remind our readers of his almost went himself to America, when a young New man.'

We may briefly add now that the colossal work which was entrusted to Mgr. Conroy was performed with singular success. Tt brought him into all parts of the Dominion and into communication with all classes. From the highest ranks in the State and Church, to the humblest walks of life, the Irish Bishop and Papal Delegate won not to Rome and raised to the Cardinalate. Of alone the respect due to his rank and talents, but still more, the affection which is only bestowed on high virtues and a genial and magnetic nature The most difficult questions of ecclesiastical affairs were submitted to his decision, and that decision not alone brought peace to Canada but won the high approval and ratification of Rome, in whose name he spoke. "Canada Pacificata" wrote an illustrious Canadian ecclesiastic to the editor of The Catholic Review, "may now be the legend of the Delegate's escutcheon," and still another glory was his, to have founded a new university in the name of his august master. Not alone was the delegate a man of affairs and of high politics in the settlement of tangled questions. but in the hardly less difficult duty of displaying the honors and privileges of the rank which he represented he showed that they were wisely entrusted to him. Scholars of his order are often more potent in the closet than on the rostrum, but the Delegate, no matter what the public occasion or how short the notice, was ready to sustain with eloquence and grace the honor of his position. When, last January, the first stage of his | of the standing orders.

triumphal progress from Quebec through Newfoundland. Brunswick to

honors and pop-There the same ularity awaited him. Of the more extended mission which Mgr. Conroy was to undertake, at the conclusion of his work in Canada, it is not now necessary to speak, but it was a matter of open secret that after two or three years devoted to it, he was probably to be recalled his last moments our telegrams say nothing. He was accompanied by Father Ryan, S.J., of St. John's College, Fordham, who had been his pupil in Ireland, and was acting as his secretary. Sharing the profound grief with which all Catholics will hear of his death, we cannot record it without a personal sorrow, yet it is some satisfaction to know that, as he was to die at this side of the western ocean, far away from Aran and Clonmacnoise, he died nearest to the land of his birth, and consoled by the presence of friends, as well as of the venerable Bishop of St. John's, with whom he had labored in his early manhood for the priesthood of Ireland. May he rest in peace !

Sir George Owens, at the meeting of the Dublin Town Council recently asked leave to propose "That the thanks of the Council be given to Lord Beaconsfield for his successful exertions in the Berlin Congress to maintain the peace of Europe and the honour and in-terests of Great Britain and Ireland." The proposition, however, was received very coldly, one member saying it would not be at all right to compliment "the man," and the Council refused to allow the necessary suspension

descends to them is in the Rue de la Tombe-Isoire. Armed with can-dles and pasteboards of authority led in with human bones, arranged

from the Prefect of the police, we were admitted to these gloomy depths. The galleries and the different compartments are completely with great cure [and intermingled with rows of skulls. The catacombs were formerly quarries, worked as far back as the Roman period, yielding a soft kind of limestone, which hardens on the exposure to the air. During the several revolutions and reigns of terror in France, immense numbers of bodies and bones have been brought here from various quarters, and thrown in confused masses into these cavities; but in 1810 a regular system was organized for the more seemly disposition of their resting place. New pillars have since been erected to support the roof, excavations made to admit more air, and channels dug to carry off the water. Paris has more than three times as many inhabitants underground than overhead, still they come, and the number is continually increasing. This reminds me of my recent visit to Cologne, where, in the ancient

church of St. Ursula, are displayed, in about the same manner of grouping as are the swords and bayonets in the Tower of London the bones of some 11,000 virgins, who, on a return from a pilgrimage to Rome, were mercilessly slain by the hordes of Attila.

THE HAMILTON "SPECTATOR" ON THE ORANGE RIOTS.

In an editorial of the 7th the Spectator says "Judging by the unfortunate occurrences of last night, on account of the Emerald Society's celebration, there is reason to fear that the disgraceful party troubles which have won for Montreal such an unenviable notoriety may be repeated here. Hamilton has, for a long time, been able to boast of the tolerant spirit animating all classes of her citizens-a spirit so widespread that anything like a collision between people of different creeds was considered well nigh impossible. The conduct of the rabble which gathered on King street last night, however, and the outrageous proceedings they indulged in subsequently, were such as to reflect very little credit on the community. The affair is the more to be regretted because there was really no excuse for it. Those of our Roman Catholic citizens who chose to celebrate the anniversary of O'Connell's birthday had a perfect right to do so, and, so far as we have been able to learn, they did nothing to arouse the ire of any party; hence the proceedings of the opposing faction are all the more worthy of condemnation. To be sure, it was composed almost entirely of young men and Ir to boys, but they were all old enough to know a mob better, and they should be taught, by severe cent.

STORY OF THE ESCAPE.

He, however, gave the following graphic

put me up behind a man and rode rapidly away. When we came to a tree one said :-"Here's a good place; let's hang him here," but the others said, "It's too bushy here; let's go further on." So they rode on until the man who had me said :--

"Here, fellows, let's hang this damn nigger. I don't want him to ride behind me all night ; I'm getting tired of him."

So they stopped at a hickory tree, one of them climbed it, threw a rope over a limb and placed the noose around my neck. The man in the tree then fetched it a jerk and choked mighty bad. The moon was down, and 'twas very dark. Between fifty and sixty men were around me. I got my right hand out of the rope to which my left hand was tied behind me, and slipped it easy like up to the rope on my neck and worked it unbeknown to them until I got it around my cars and off my neck. Then the man in the tree says :- "What you standing away off dar for, you damn fool? Come close I" and the man kicked his horse and made him get close to the tree, and the man in the tree threw the end of the rope down and said, "Ketch hold dar." They ketched the rope and I looked around to see where to jump. So when the man rode of to let me swing I fetched a big lunge and lit right among the horses. The man up the tree says :---

"The damn nigger is gone, look out dar." I got down among the horses and they were afraid they would shoot one another, and at last I saw an opening and darted through. One man says, "Here he goes," and then they began to shoot, and that blinded me. They shot in my face and all around me; never heard the like. While they were shooting I ran against an old stump and fell just as a heap of them shot. At last one man shot me in the hand and just before I got to the fence another man shot me in the side. He galloped up close to me and fired. I fell and he says "I'se get him;" but that made me jump again, and then I come to a rail fence and I saw dar was a rock fence by it and I jumped over that, and I got mighty weak and didn't go but a few steps before I fell in the clover patch, lay still and heard them hunting and shooting all around, but they didn't find me. I lay dar until ten o'clock yesterday morning, and I got so had off for some water I walked and crawled through some beech woods and got to a black man's house; told him not to tell where I was, but he got scared and said if I died there the white folks would get after him .- New York Times.

The army worm has made its appearance on the outskirts of Yreka, Siskiyou county. It turns out that two men lately hanged by a mob in Gallatian, Tenn., were entirely inno-