



VOL. XL., NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890.

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She is Devoting Her Energies to the Amelioration of the Condition of the Laboring Classes.

Recent events in the history of the Catholic Church prove that she is still true to her God-given mission of civilization, of peace-maker, and of bulwark against tyranny and oppression.

In more modern times the Church has exercised her influence in a manner no less important, if apparently less striking.

The wisdom and prudence of Cardinal Gibbons in upholding the Knights of Labor and preventing their condemnation at Rome has been recognized by the world, and has proved, if proof were wanting, that the sympathies of the Church are with the tyrrant rather than with those who seek to grow rich on the product of his sweat and blood.

Cardinal Lavigerie's efforts in redeeming a large part of Africa from the curse of slavery, with all its attendant horrors, are likely to eventuate in a crusade that may be as fruitful in beneficial results as were the crusades of old.

In Russia, France, Belgium and Germany also in the friction between capital and labor, and thus securing social peace and prosperity for the masses.

The Catholic Church alone has the power to deal with these questions. She alone is the inflexible guide in matters of right and wrong. She alone has been commissioned to lead the nations in the path of moral and social rectitude.

EVERY CHURCH CATHOLIC.

Progress of Religion in South America. In Spanish America, as in Spain, religious ceremonies cannot differ materially from those of other Catholic countries.

In the Spanish American States as in Spain every church is a Catholic church, and all except a few foreigners are Catholics, for even the Lutherans, the Masons and others claim to be Catholics.

Every church is free from debt and all impositions; there are no pews in the church, and consequently no pew rents; there is never a collection for any purpose except on Holy Thursday, when a few ladies are appointed to sit in the vestibule and receive the contributions of the faithful as they enter.

the most remote parts has at least one which reminds the people of the Angels and sends them to Mass on Sunday and holy days of obligation.

On all feasts throughout the year, as there is no State support, the expense is met by the appointment of patrons of the feast. In this way the expenses are defrayed by those who can best afford it, and wealthy and prominent people consider it an honor to be selected as patron, and thus in a special manner be permitted to show their zeal for the particular occasion.

Two pleas customs are common among the Spanish American people—love for the mother of God and profound reverence for her Divine Son.

Profound veneration for the Nino Jesus among the descendants of the aborigines has come down as a tradition from the earliest Jesuit missions.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Rev. Father Fox, from Lochiel, visited Montreal, during the past week.

The Pope has given his approval to the appointment of Father O'Doherty as Bishop of Kerry.

John Brisbane Walker, editor and proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, is a Catholic.

A Paris telegram reports the murder of two French missionaries near Berbera, in Eastern Africa.

It is probable that Bishop Beaumont, of Lincoln, Neb., will join Bishop O'Connor in Mobile for a month.

The Dominicans will have entire charge of the theological faculty in the new University of Fribourg, Switzerland.

The Italian chamber of deputies by a vote of 191 to 98 passed a bill depriving the clergy of the right of election.

Mrs. Magrie G. Gannon (Sister M. Alice), Washington, D. C., was recently received into the Hospitium at Bammitburg, Md.

Rev. E. A. Tracy, pastor St. Paul's, Burlington, N. J., has declared war against cheap dancing schools and halls in his parish.

At a recent victory of the Catholic Centre in Reichstag, all Catholic students of theology in Germany are now exempt from military service.

The parish of St. Vincent de Paul, Mt Vernon, O., the Rev. L. W. Mulhane rector had not a single mixed marriage during the year 1889.

Father Shaw, who has been some time in the novitiate of the Redemptorists, has been received into the St. Louis diocese and appointed to Bonne Terre.

A lady of Von Melke's family took the veil on Monday week in the Augustinian convent at the village of the Marais. The old Marshal was present at the ceremony.

Twenty Catholic churches in the Russian province of Kiev, have been closed by order of the governor of the province. No reason was given for the act.

Rev. Mother Doperal of France, is on a tour of visitation in this country of the Madames of the Order of the Sacred Heart, of which she has been appointed vicar.

The New York Democrat puts the population of New York city at 1,650,000, divided as follows: Catholics, 923,000; Protestants, 670,000; and Hebrews, 95,000.

Mr. Marquis, the newly appointed colonization agent for the Lake St. John district, has taken up his quarters at the Chambord station on the Lake St. John railway.

The Rev. Frederick Z. Rooker, Vice-Rector of the American College, was the first of six to receive the doctor's cap at the late distribution of degrees at the Urban College, Rome.

As compared with last year's totals there is an increase in the number of priests of 345; of churches, 67; of parochial schools, 410; of pupils attending those schools, 57,944.

The Sisters of Mercy, of Davenport Iowa, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the late foundation of the Mercy Hospital by the formal opening of the new addition to that building.

St. Benedict's Church for colored Catholics, at Columbus, Georgia, was dedicated on a recent Sunday by Bishop Becker. The church has just been completed at a cost of \$10,000.

The Very Rev. Thomas Connelly, Catholic vicar-general of St. John, N. B., has been created a monsignor by the Pope. He is the first priest in that diocese to receive the distinction.

The eighth of February has been fixed as the date for the great Italian pilgrimage to the Vatican to assemble at Rome. Every city in Italy will be represented by a numerous delegation.

The Catholic papers of Vienna express their regret at the Emperor William's refusal to allow Canon Dastbach to wear the decoration Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice conferred upon him by the Holy Father.

Miss Pringle, the matron of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, was received into the Church recently. This is the third case during the past year of the matron of a London hospital becoming a Catholic.

At a mission closed a few days since in Memphis, Tenn., given by the Jesuit Fathers, Conghlan, Hill and Schlecter, there were 3,500 communicants, and twenty-one conversions to our holy religion.

Father Joseph de Bonniot, of the Society of Jesus, one of the editors of the *Revue Religieuse*, and a well-known writer on philosophical and scientific subjects, died recently in Paris, aged fifty years.

It is pleasing news to all who foster a tender devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus that His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., has given expression to his eagerness for the canonization of the Blessed Margaret Mary.

The annual report of the financial affairs of St. Patrick's Church, Norwich, Conn., is highly creditable to the Rev. F. E. Shaban and his congregation. The church debt has been reduced by \$10,000. It is now \$38,000.

The Austrian Emperor, ten princes of the blood, and nineteen bishops attended Cardinal Ganglbauer's funeral at Vienna. His Eminence died penniless. His great yearly income was given to the poor as he received it.

The Jesuits have established a mission station for the Kafirs near King Williamstown, South Africa. They have 250 native converts under the missions, for whom Father Keenig, S. J., intends building a church.

Archbishop Corrigan has requested the priests in the Archdiocese of New York to abstain from introducing the electric light into their churches, on account of the manifold dangers, as exemplified by the Lynn and Boston fires.

The death is announced of Sir Paul William Moleworth, Bart., at the age of sixty-eight. He was a minister in the Church of England, but subsequently joined the Catholic Church, in whose faith he remained until his demise.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., interviewed on the subject of his reported coming in vestiture with a cardinal's hat and appointment as papal delegate to the United States, said that the story was absolutely without foundation.

The Pope celebrated Christmas in Rome by causing to be distributed 30,000 francs in charities to poor families, widows, and orphans of former servants of a deceased pope, and a further sum of 14,000 francs was given by his Holiness for distribution in the parishes of Rome by priests and nuns.

The new education law already adopted by the Lower House has passed the Dutch Senate. It gives satisfactory guarantees for religious education, and establishes free admission to the public schools in the case of children of really poor parents.

Bishop Janssen, of Belleville, Ill., accompanied by the Rev. F. Lohman, of Aviston, Ill., has gone to Europe. He intends to pay a visit to his aged mother, and to be present at the consecration of Bishop-elect Dingelstedt, at Munster, Germany.

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The Very Rev. Nicholas Cantwell Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, has been promoted by Pope Leo XIII. to the rank of a Monsignor of the first class. Henceforth he is to be addressed as Rt. Rev. Mr. Cantwell was ordained priest in 1841. The *Catholic Standard*, of Philadelphia, informs us that he was first sent to Pottsville, which was then a mere village, and his field of labor extended almost from Reading to Williamsport. In the Spring of 1844 he was transferred as curate to St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia, and about a year afterwards he succeeded the late Father Dunn as rector of that parish, which position he still occupies. About five years ago he was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese and ex-officio, one of the Archbishop's Consultors. Father Cantwell's long and successful career in the priesthood, therefore, are almost of extensive duration, and with the history of the Diocese of Philadelphia, since it visibly began to surmount the difficulties of its previous period and to make substantial progress.

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The Catholic schools in Belgium, at the examinations just held throughout the country which were conducted by government officials, both at the public schools and the semi-public schools, (both which latter are kept up by State funds) all do nothing.

All the Austrian newspapers, including the anti-liberal press and the Jewish journals, have published articles in praise of Cardinal Ganglbauer, the late Archbishop of Vienna, and speak of his death as a great loss to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The deaf mutes of France celebrated recently the centenary of the Abbe de l'Epée, the inventor of the deaf and dumb alphabet, who died on December 22, 1789. They have presented a petition to the French Parliament asking for his remains placed in the Pantheon.

The Passion-play at Oberammergau will be performed this year. The first performance took place on Whitsunday. A new and larger stage has been erected, and the decorations have been arranged to cover about ten thousand spectators, half of whom will be sheltered by a glass roof.

Archbishop Gros, of Oregon, has ordered a *Yudum* throughout his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in order to ward off the scourge of "La Grippe," or influenza. His Grace requests the people to stop cursing, drunkenness and other sins, for by sin hath death entered into this world.

A few years ago a Catholic young lady of high talents made application for a position in a public school in London. A member of the school board, Mr. Wilson, declared he would rather give the place to a Hottentot than to a Catholic. Will we call this justice and generosity?

The Very Rev. Prior Glynn continues actively engaged in the effort to hasten on the erection of the National Church of St. Peter's in Rome. Some handsome subscriptions have recently been received by him, and a speedy undertaking of the work of erection is looked forward to.

Hifman's Catholic Directory for 1890 gives the following statistics of bishops, priests, churches, chapels and stations in England and Wales: Bishops, 16; Priests, 2,444; churches, chapels and stations, 1,312. There are in Scotland 4 bishops, 347 priests, and 329 churches, chapels and stations.

The Italian Parliament has passed the law which places the property of all charitable confraternities in Italy under the administration of Government officials and the local authorities. Under this law the Government will annex the property of 8,437 confraternities, having a capital value of 11,951,000 lire, or about £2,458,000 sterling.

The number of cloisters and monks in Spain has increased with a startling rapidity in late years. Spain now has 23,230 nuns, and 25,000 monks in 1,330 cloisters and 179 orders. In Barcelona alone there are 163 cloisters for women. In the last fourteen years the number of monks in Spain has been sextupled and the number of nuns has been doubled.

In a late number of the *Catholic World* the Rev. Father Alfred Young, of New York, writes on the subject of "Our Striving for the religious intention, and more leniency for the perversity toward Catholics of those outside the Catholic fold. He says well in conclusion: Bitterness should give way to charity and none of us is permitted by the law of Christ to render evil for evil."

The Very Rev. E. Sorin, Superior General of the Fathers of the Holy Cross, whose principal institutions is at Notre Dame, Indiana, has received as a gift from the Pope a large missal. It is a richly ornamented felle, elegantly bound with solid silver corners and clasps, and was a Jubilee gift to the Holy Father from the Faculty of the University of Prague. Father Sorin is also the possessor of a chalice, a gift from Pope Pius IX.

The Right Rev. Dr. Reville, Co-adjutor-Bishop of Sandhurst, has, through the kindness of the Most Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Ferns, been enabled to procure for Yarramonga the services of a community of Sisters of Mercy from his native town of Wexford. They are to accompany his Lordship to Sandhurst in the "Australia," which is advertised to sail from London on the 14th February. Dr. Reville will, in the meantime, proceed to Rome to present the Missal to the Holy Father with the Pope's Pence offering for the year from the diocese of Sandhurst.

Among the names of persons likely to be nominated as Cardinals at a proximate consistory are those of Mr. Jacchini, Archbishop of Tyre, and Secretary of the Con-

gregation of the Propaganda Fide; of the Most Rev. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin; of Mr. Kerwin, Archbishop of Baltimore. These are but rumors at present, but the names of the first two are mentioned with such persistency as to induce belief in the statement. The ex-General of the Franciscan Order, Father Bernardino, of Portuguese, is also mentioned as a probable Cardinal.

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PORTUGAL NEW MINISTRY

Senhor Pimental, a Friend of England, Takes the Place of Gomez.

LONDON, January 14.—The King has accepted the resignation of Senor Gomez and has charged Senhor Pimental to construct a cabinet. There is a movement for the formation of a patriotic league to put into operation an international boycott against English commerce. Crowds of students in the streets near the Cortes are shouting "Viva Portugal!" "Viva Pinto." At Oporto a public meeting has been called to protest against submission to England's demands.

At 11 p.m. the streets were thronged with processions bearing the national flag. These visited and cheered every legation in the city except the English. Special demonstrations of good will were made at the Spanish, French and Austrian embassies. The papers generally give the highest praise to the support rendered by France, Spain and Austria.

Senhor Gomez, at a session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, made a full statement of the recent negotiations with England. He expressed regret that he had been unable to consult the Cortes in consequence of the rapid and sudden development of events. He declared he had always sought to maintain an agreeable understanding with England and hoped the divergent views of the two countries might yet be reconciled. He had done all that lay in his power to maintain the dignity of Portugal without compromising its interests. Senhor Gomez has personally expressed to the British Minister his regret at the result offered to him. The government officially assured the minister that the escutcheon, would be replaced, all damage repaired, and all persons concerned in the outrage punished.

THE NEW CABINET.

Pimental is president of the new ministry, minister of the interior and of inferior matters of war. Senor Logroniz is minister of justice. Senor Branco, minister of finance; Senor Arraio, minister of marine; Senor Ribeiro, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Aronco, minister of works. Senhor Pimental has had an interview with the King.

Gen. Vasco Guedes, governor of the Indies, has been appointed minister of war, and will come home at once.

The *Dia* says that Senhor Pimental belongs to a party one of whose traditions is that it always agrees with England in colonial enterprises. He may succeed for this reason in a case where Gomez failed because he was regarded as a systematic enemy of Great Britain and an auxiliary of Germany. Many shops were closed yesterday in consequence of the agitation in the streets. The patriotic demonstrations were in favor of Pimental. The rioting students yesterday endeavored to force an entrance into the Chamber of Deputies but only a delegation was admitted for the purpose of presenting to the president a patriotic resolution. When this was presented the students were excluded and the gates barricaded.

PORTUGAL EXPLAINS TO THE POWERS.

The Government sent a circular note to the powers to-day relative to the dispute with England. It alleges England did not wait for the reply of Senhor Gomez, of January 10, to the note of Lord Salisbury, but submitted her ultimatum on mere reports that Senor Pinto had disobeyed telegraphic orders sent by the Portuguese Government in compliance with the wishes of Salisbury. Pinto, the note says, quitted Naysaland and Sines district three weeks ago, some time prior to the sending of the orders, and is now sick at Mozambique. The note further says that Gomez never alluded to arbitration during the negotiations, but suggested throughout the holding of an international conference to settle the difficulty.

The mail from Mozambique confirms the report that the country along the course of the Zambezi is tranquil. Lieutenant Oordon passed through the whole Sanhall district, subjecting the rules to the authority of Portugal. They were rejoiced at the Portuguese assurance that Portugal would prevent other tribes from raiding their country. The expedition suffered a great deal and endured much privation. All hands lived for forty-five days on putrid buffalo meat. No knives were used and not a chat was fired. Sultan Moacanga is expected at Quillimane to ratify his vassalage to the King of Portugal. Gangambaman is preparing for war with Binguan, but the Portuguese officials at Inhambane hope to avert the conflict.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE.

The demonstrations of students continue to keep the city unequal. To-day they yelled the statues of the old Portuguese navigators

around the Camoens monument as a sign of national mourning. The crowd looked on with sympathy, and shouted "Down with England!" "Down with the pirates!"

Oporto, January 14.—Nobly crowds wandered through the streets last night observing for the independence and integrity of Portugal and shouting "Down with England!" A crowd attacked and stoned the British consulate. The authorities have placed a guard at the consulate.

MADRID, January 14.—Nearly all the Madrid papers sympathize with Portugal and declare the conduct of England unjustifiable.

PARIS, January 14.—Several papers here discuss England's demands upon Portugal and condemn her menacing attitude in support of them.

PORTUGAL'S NEW PREMIER TELLS THE CORTES WHY ENGLAND IS IN THE TORT.

LONDON, January 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senhor Pimental said:—"The Government has taken office in a grave emergency. Portugal has rights on her side but England has might. The Government will uphold the rights of the nation, but will protect its interests as far as possible, and its dignity absolutely. It will maintain the best possible relations with other powers."

He then announced the ministerial programme, including various reforms, and said: "The ministers will not demand the support of the majority, as they are aware it cannot be given."

Senhor Dantas, the late minister of justice, said: "I am only in without confidence in the political honor of the ministry, but will ally all my efforts to the settlement of all problems involving the honor and dignity of the country."

The Queen Dowager has implored the King of Italy to use his influence with England to secure the modification of demands that imperil the Portuguese throne.

There was a tremendous agitation here to-day because the papers announced the arrival of the British fleet in the Tagus and the departure of the British minister to Oporto. Nothing of the kind is known at the British Legation. Students from Coimbra to-day paraded with the Lisbon students and presented an address to Senhor Pimental. The excitement is now dying out.

CONSIDER IT AN HONOR NO LONGER.

The Duke of Eloylls, captain of the *Kuiper*, has sent to the British Legation the Oporto medal received by him while on duty in the British army.

Some newspaper asserts that owing to the celebration of the part of Portugal's colonial empire by the army, perhaps perhaps, will be held before the military and civil officials in Oporto and be persuaded to withdraw from their posts.

A moving memorial and others bearing an English flag at Coimbra yesterday.

At Oporto it is proposed to start a fund to purchase an ironclad.

At one o'clock this morning the police arrested seventy persons who were parading the streets and shouting "Down with England."

BERLIN, January 15.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* is informed that Lord Salisbury has not only demanded from Portugal satisfaction and reparation for the outrage against English authority in Africa, but has also insisted upon some guarantee against a repetition of such a high handed proceeding as those of Porto which, it is now believed, were deliberately planned between the Portuguese home government and the authorities at Quillimane.

HAS SALISBURY BEEN INDISCREET?

LONDON, January 15.—It is reported that several European statesmen friendly to England have expressed to Lord Salisbury their fears that his action in the Portuguese dispute will afford a pretext for republican activity in Spain and Portugal that will endanger the monarchies there.

ENGLISH PRESTIGE LOST.

LONDON, January 16.—A French captain named Trivier says that while aboard the British steamer *Lady Nyassa* on the Shire river the Portuguese compelled the crew to haul down the British flag and hoist the Portuguese colors. Trivier declares that the English have lost all prestige through their perfidious policy. The natives ascribe the gentleness of the English to weakness and think Portugal is the stronger nation.

LONDON, January 16.—Several leading English commercial houses here and at Oporto are preparing a protest against the English ultimatum. They regard the despatch of British men-of-war to Portuguese waters as harmful to their business.

It is stated that the King and Queen cordially applauded the action of the Duke of Palmella in returning the Crimean medal which he received while serving in the British army. The Duke was an intimate friend of the late King.

PIMENTAL'S DECLARATION IN THE CHAMBER.

Prime Minister Pimental was absent from the Chamber of Deputies to-day, owing to a severe attack of influenza. The Minister of Justice delivered a declaration on the dispute with England. His remarks were similar to those made yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies by Senor Pimental, who declared that the Government would protect its interests, as far as possible, and maintain its dignity absolutely. A recommitting debate followed, but all agreed in denouncing the British ultimatum. Several colonial governors, including the governor of Mozambique, have resigned.

Twenty Royal marines have been arrested for making a demonstration against England. It is understood that a British squadron will visit the Tagus shortly. Portuguese marines contemplate boycotting England and refusing to receive English money.

LONDON, January 18.—The Portuguese correspondence was published yesterday in a Blue Book. The *News*, commenting upon the despatches, says they confirm the opinion

that Lord Salisbury had spoli of a very strong case by unfair marshaling. His dispatches insult Senor Gomez by implying a disbelief in Gomez's word. It is doubtful whether any further negotiations will be possible between the Governments for a long time.

The *Times*, commenting on the Blue Book, says:—"No complete vindication of the Marquis of Salisbury's measures could be desired."

The *Chronicle* believes Salisbury is strictly within the legal right, and that the moral right is also on England's side.

A BRITISH FLEET IN THE TAGUS.

LONDON, January 17.—It is stated that a British squadron has been seen entering the Tagus and has exchanged