

The Crime and Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH

On the Confiscation of the Propaganda Property.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
By the Grace of God and
Favor of the Holy See,
Archbishop of Toronto.

To the Reverend Clergy, Religious Communities, and Beloved people of our diocese, health and benediction in our Lord:

With much grief we publish the subjoined letter from His Eminence, the Prefect of the Propaganda of Rome, in which he justly complains of the attempted spoliation by the Italian Government of the property of the world-renowned Propaganda. This property belongs to no respect to the Government, and to touch it is the act of a robber. It is the accumulation of donations given from time to time for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, by Popes, Cardinals, Princes, Bishops and other pious persons. By these funds missions in foreign countries have been established and maintained. In its colleges students are educated from various and distant nations, speaking over thirty languages. Bibles, books of religions instruction, &c., are printed in that establishment. Delegates, missionaries and vicars apostolic are supported in their various poor missions from its funds. Erection of Episcopal sees, revision of councils, issuing of bulls and dispensations, encyclical letters and the maintenance of official ecclesiastical correspondence attended with much expense, which would fall heavily on missionary countries, are all borne by the Propaganda of Rome. In fact they could not be borne otherwise. The Catholics of the British Empire extended throughout the world in Asia, Africa, America and Australia, besides the Islands, have the strongest interest, and claim that the property of the Propaganda should remain intact and at the disposal of its own officers. The prelates of this Dominion have considered it an imperative duty to address a respectful petition to Her Majesty the Queen, praying her to direct her Government to remonstrate with the Italian Government against the iniquitous and sacrilegious robbery of the sacred funds of the Propaganda, some of which were subscribed by her own subjects. This projected spoliation thus crippling the religious action of our Holy Father throughout the world, is another proof of the absolute necessity of the restoration of the patrimony of St. Peter to its lawful owner. It puts the ultimatum to the Italian Government, in suppressing the convents, colleges, monasteries and houses of religious orders established by their own industry, and the donations for many centuries of religious people. By such acts the Italian Government has justly earned for itself the title of the Barrabas of Europe; but this Barrabas shall meet the fate that other sacrilegious robbers of the patrimony of Peter and of the church met in the (past) ages.

As another example of the thieving propensities of this so-called Government that succeeded the legitimate government of the Pope, we may mention that amongst other confiscations, they put their hands on \$3,000, the property of the Working Boys' Home in Rome, analogous to our Newboys' Home. This heinous robbery sets a noble example to the poor struggling waifs of the eternal city.

It is well known that members of this unjust and sacrilegious Government, as they die off individually, exhibit signs of reproach. Death must come upon us all, and after death judgment and God will render to every man according to the works done in the flesh, whether as an individual or member of a government or corporation. It is one of the great deceptions of the present day, as it was of the past, to suppose that a triumphant government has a right to do as it pleases with public and private property. Feudalism, enriching of self and friends by confiscations or unjust contracts, are robberies and must be accounted for at the tribunal of God by the individuals that partook of them. It will not do to say I did this or that as a ruler, prime minister, contractor, comptroller or politician; for each must personally answer for his individual acts. Public men will merge into the private individual at the tribunal of God. It has been said, I hope with extravagant exaggeration, that honesty in governments and politicians is an eccentricity. Thou shalt not steal the property of another or of the public is a strict commandment, and whilst this act is forgiven in God's name in the tribunal of penance, yet the obligation of restitution remains, in its force as long as the penitent lives. Impossibility of restitution alone excuses the unjust taker or restorer of another's property. The Italian Government is notoriously unstable, and another so-called government may take its place and repudiate all the acts of the former government so that the Holy See has good reason to make every effort to resist the unjust invaders of its property and rights.

We have reason to be flattered that Toronto has been named amongst other illustrious Sees, as a centre to receive donations and to transact other business for the propagation of the Faith, pending this contest. We feel much pleasure to announce that already one charitable gentleman of this city has subscribed \$500 towards its funds. The Holy Providence of God, no doubt, will inspire the good and the just to step in for the grass and the blessings forfeited by the wicked and unjust who earn for themselves eternal death. God is merciful; but also just, and will eventually put His enemies to flight. We must pray, however, that His merciful Providence may hasten the time when God permits so many evils in this world to give an opportunity to the good to merit the more, and

to the wicked a proof that man is a free agent to do good or evil, to earn rewards or punishments.
But to return to Rome, called the Eternal City, on account of its many triumphs over its unjust invaders and spoliators. All those have gone to their account, and the Pope remains in Rome. The present unjust invaders will also all pass away like their predecessors. God help these unfortunate men—puppets of the Evil One. Rome today would be but a collection of huts amongst magnificent ruins, peopled by its small and half-starved population, diseased from the malaria campaign, were it not that the Pope, throughout many centuries, in honor of the place of martyrdom and burial of Peter and Paul and innumerable others, have rebuilt and preserved it and now, indeed, the present Pontiff, in the name of the Espany, may quote the sacred text, "I have brought up children, and they have despised me;" but God will laugh at them in return.
We will conclude by recommending our people to pray most earnestly to God for the triumph of His religion and His Church, especially on Wednesday in their visit to the Most Blessed Sacrament. Wednesday has been assigned by the authorities at Rome for prayer before the Blessed Sacrament for North America and Portugal, Sunday for England, Ireland, Poland and Norway; Monday for Austria, Hungary, Germany, and Greece; Tuesday for Italy; Thursday for France and South America; Friday for Switzerland and Catholic Missions; Saturday for Spain, Belgium and Holland. God, we are sure, will hear the prayers of many millions of fervent Catholics for the protection of our Holy Father the Pope, and the spread of the true religion of Christ throughout the whole world.
This, with the subjoined letter of His Eminence the Cardinal will be read in the Churches of the diocese and chapels of religious communities on the first Sunday after its reception.

JOHN JOSEPH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

REV. O. J. O'HAGARTY, Sec.
Given at St. Michael's on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25th, 1884.

OUR POPULATION.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Increase of the Native-born and Decline of the Foreign Element.

[Prepared expressly for THE TRADE WITNESS.]
The study of statistics is to the statesman, what well and periodically balanced books are to the merchant—it enables him to know how he stands, and as Burns says, "from many a blunder frees him and his nation." Goldwin Smith, in his terse way, says emphatically: "The day of the immigrant is over in Canada, and that of the native-born has begun." Mr. Goldwin Smith based his remarks on observation only; but in order to set matters right, it is the intention of this article simply to adduce facts, in order that the public may see for itself the gradual change that is coming over our population. In the following table the number of the native and foreign born is given at a glance. The calculations are made by birthplace, not by origin, taking the grounds that person born in this country is to all intents and purposes a Canadian. The census goes into uselessly elaborate tables showing the "ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE," and these figures are taken and erroneously set down to swell the foreign population. In addition, it would be almost impossible in a mixed community like this, where marriages between the natives of the British Isles have been so many, to give with any approximate accuracy the origin of the people, especially after more than a century of British occupation since the conquest, when many English persons can trace for three generations their ancestors born on Canadian soil who have intermarried with immigrants. The rule in the foregoing calculation is, as before stated, that a person born in Canada is a Canadian. The following shows the proportion of those born here to those born abroad—

NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.

	Dom. Born.	Foreign.	Total.
P. E. I.	99,389	9,922	109,311
Nova Scotia.	412,589	27,983	440,572
N. Brunswick.	286,524	34,711	321,235
Quebec.	1,282,225	77,302	1,359,527
Ontario.	1,493,509	429,719	1,923,228
Manitoba.	48,992	16,982	65,974
B. Columbia.	34,967	4,903	39,870
Territories.	53,886	2,580	56,466
Total.	3,712,049	608,861	4,320,910

From the foregoing it will be seen that the foreign born population is less than one-seventh of the entire population. Of the foreign population, numbering 608,861, about 470,000 were born in Great Britain or Ireland, consequently "old country people," they are called, are nearly only one-fifth part of the entire population of the Dominion. The following is the distribution of them:

BORN IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
P. E. I.	1,728	2,915	3,425
Nova Scotia.	4,813	5,800	10,851
N. Brunswick.	4,174	16,355	4,168
Quebec.	12,909	27,379	10,237
Ontario.	139,031	190,094	82,173
Manitoba.	3,457	1,336	2,888
B. Columbia.	3,294	1,285	1,204
Territories.	98	62	138
Total.	169,504	195,526	116,021

Grand total 470,000 born in British Isles. Most of these, especially in the older provinces, are elderly people, and in a few years at most their numbers will have most materially diminished, as immigration has declined in the last two decades and those who arrive settle in the North West, where they should be sent in *bona*, as the older Provinces have at present as much population as they can conveniently take care of. In fact it is the general impression that immigration should not be encouraged except to the North West.

PARNELL AND HIS PARTY.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

More than a score of our readers have asked by word of mouth and by mail, whether there can be any truth in the statement—wished a few days since—that Mr. Parnell wanted to retire from the National League, and that the Parliamentary Party was getting tired of him; but that the great obstacle to the Irish leader's withdrawal was his acceptance of the forty thousand pounds recently presented to him.

Yes, that is a great—indeed, an insurmountable—obstacle; but not in the sense in which it was called. That sum, although a very small sum, compared to the mere money value of the services that Mr. Parnell has already rendered to the Irish people, was a large contribution, coming as it came, from a nation impoverished by bad harvest, rack-rents and excessive taxation; and it was rendered the more significant from the fact that it was absolutely spontaneous—as not, in the slightest degree, the result either of the organized activity of political societies, or of a lay or clerical stimulus—enthusiasm. It came right out of the hearts of the common people; and it proved both to the secret and open enemies of Mr. Parnell that he is first in the hearts of his countrymen, without a rival or a peer.

Mr. Parnell could not withdraw from the leadership of the Irish movement to-day, without practically surrendering the Irish people to the leadership of the fiercest scoundrels of the physical force party. He could not transfer his authority as the leader of a bloodless policy. His resignation would be interpreted (and rightly interpreted), as a declaration that he could no longer control the more violent elements of Irish political life; that the revolutionary party had forced him—out of self-respect—to abandon a movement he could not govern, in any grave crisis, excepting as the "constitutional" set of a conspiracy that he regards, as hopelessly impracticable at this time.

Mr. Parnell has had no easy task. His position is not one to be envied. Cool, sensitive, proud, self-sacrificing, Mr. Parnell has been constantly worried, and sometimes humiliated, by zealous cranks and by jealous rivals;—by the timid suspicious of conservatism and by the headlong impetuosity of radicalism. He who, from a worldly point of view, had nothing to gain by becoming the champion of the Irish National cause—a landed proprietor, of strong intellect, educated, of ancient lineage, and of a fair reputation, with a great career open to him, under the British Government, if he had chosen to act the wiser, O'Hagan, or Dunraven—this noble gentleman has been the target, for years, of the envy and the malice of bogglings, who have neither the talent nor the education to have made themselves heard of, if Ireland had had no grievances, beyond the little droles of their shops, or breweries, or "publics," or holdings. But the uprising of the Irish people, under Mr. Parnell's leadership, carried many men out of the ditches and put them on pedestals—drifted them out of mud cabins into the vestibule of the National Pantheon. The change turned their weak heads. When these Bottoms found themselves translated they wanted to play every part in the Irish National drama.

But these pestiferous demagogues were stenciled for a time by the verdict of the Irish people, as shown in the "Parnell Testimonial Fund." It taught them that the people recognised Mr. Parnell as the man who is fit to guide them. But they gnash their teeth in private yet; and they would try to overthrow Mr. Parnell, if they dared to attempt it. But, as was said of old, "they fear the people."

But while Mr. Parnell's public path is beset with thorns and infested with wasps; while it is true that by a different and not dishonorable career, honors and fame and wealth were within his easy and unenvied grasp; yet it is also true that to a man of his order ambition to which the scold striving that is satisfied with such rewards seems ignoble, and its recompense as dross,—to the soldier of humanity who believes (however he may phrase it) in that century-wreathed truth—"No Cross, No Crown!"—to the lover of his kin, to whom the blessing of a beggar is a nobler decoration than the garb of a knight, and the prayer of the poor than the homage of a senate,—to such a man the position held to-day by the Irish leader is the most distinguished post in Christendom. What higher place can any good man ask? What higher reward? Is there any nobler concert in Nature than the curses of tyrants and the smiles of their serfs,—the snarlings of jealousy and the mummings of an envy that is as powerless as the gnashings of hate, when they are mingled in a national symphony with the music of the quickened heart-beats of a long-depairing race,—with the whistled benedictions of the suffering and the oppressed, as they welcome the man sent of God to break their yokes, and to deliver them from their ancient taskmasters? It is by such a chorus that Parnell's fame is sung.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, May 3.—There seems to be a great deal of mystery attaching to the condition of the Emperor of Germany. First it was announced that he was ill, then again he had completely recovered, but that the illness of the Emperor Augusta prevented him from paying his usual spring visit to Weisbaden. Yesterday it was expected that the Emperor would inspect the foot guards on their annual review at Potsdam, but he failed to attend, notwithstanding that the latest announcement was to the effect that his and the Emperor's health were excellent. The fact that he did not inspect the guards causes much comment, as it is the general belief that had his health been such as it is claimed in the recent announcement in the *Gazette* he would have been present. It is the first time in years that he has failed to conduct the review. It is vaguely hinted to-day by members of his household that the reason of his not conducting the review was that his sleep on Thursday night was somewhat troubled by abdominal pains, and that he refrained from being present at Potsdam at the request of his physicians.

DAVITT AND PARNELL.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Davitt has abandoned politics and will go to Australia and make it his home.
DUBLIN, May 5.—For some time it has been known that Parnell and Davitt were at variance on different matters, but especially regarding the manner of conducting the coming election campaign, and a somewhat angry discussion took place a few weeks since between Davitt and Mr. Harrington, M. P., the latter being understood to represent Parnell's views, and insisting that the parliamentary party should have the selection of the candidates in the several constituencies, while Davitt urged the utmost freedom in the choice of the standard-bearers of the nationalists. It was also understood that there was a wide divergence in the views of the two chiefs on the land question, Davitt taking the more socialist side of the argument, declaring also that the present land act is utterly useless and had failed to secure the objects in view when it was framed. The reason now generally assigned for the change of residence is that the dispute between Davitt and Parnell has resulted in the success of the parliamentary chief.

THE MISSING STATE OF FLORIDA.

Some Passengers Known to be Safe—Two Empty Life-Boats Fished up at Sea—What a Sailing-Ship Signaled—Dynamite said to have been on Board—The Passenger List—Hopes for the Vessel.

New York, May 3.—An Associated Press despatch from London says:—"The City of Rome makes the following statements in regard to the signals of the sailing vessel which she spoke April 23: The first signal was 'shipwrecked crew.' Then followed two other signals, the first of which was supposed to be 'State,' and is presumed to refer to the State of Florida."

Another London despatch says:—"The captain of the Devon reports that she poked up the two life boats of the State of Florida on Sunday evening in lat 47.25 long 34.19. He says he feels certain the occupants were taken off by a passing vessel."

THE NEW YORK AGENTS.
Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin, of the firm of Austin, Baldwin & Co., the agents of the wrecked vessel, said this afternoon:—"We have no further news than that contained in the press despatches. From those reports I think there is very little doubt that the State of Florida is lost. She carried on eighty-five passengers, of whom thirty-five were cabin, the State of Florida was built in 1857 at Glasgow. She was 371 feet long, 38.6 feet breadth of beam and 28.8 feet depth of hold. She registered 3,155 tons, and was built with watertight compartments and all modern appliances for safety. She was in command of Captain J. W. Sadding, who was making his first trip in her. He formerly commanded the State of Indiana. The State of Florida carried a full general cargo, but I have no idea of the value of it or whether or not it was insured for the full value. I can form no idea on the meagre information we have of the cause of the mishap. I think it more than probable that the sailing vessel spoken by the City of Rome has all the passengers, for the International code of signals has no distinguishing sign to indicate the rescue of passengers; crew and passengers are spoken of collectively. I do not think it at all singular that the City of Rome failed to report this news earlier, for they probably reported to the company's office on the other side as soon as they arrived, and the intelligence was held back until further news was received." During the afternoon many people who had friends or relatives on the State of Florida called at the office in search of information, but were compelled to be content with the news furnished there.

THE PASSENGER LIST.
The following is a list of cabin passengers on board the State of Florida: Mr. Daniel Connor, Mrs. Lizale Connor, Mrs. Jane Ingram and infant, Mr. Joseph Bennett, Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hill, Mr. David Strothers, Mr. Henry Wood, Mrs. E. Wood, Miss Lillian W. Wood, Mr. E. Wood, Miss May Shakelton, of Wellington, Ohio; Mr. Walter King and Mr. James G. Graham, of Canada; Mr. James Orliskbank Braddock, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Andrew Tarus, Mr. Abraham Williamson, Mr. Thomas Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Mrs. Anna Taylor, Miss Amy Taylor and Miss Ada Taylor, of Chicago; Mr. George Edgington, Mr. A. Bethune, of Toronto; Mr. Fennell, of Listowel, Ontario, Can.; Mrs. Elizabeth Colbach and infant, of Philadelphia; Mr. B. Vandersly and Mr. J. J. Baker, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. P. Ward, of Cleveland.

THE STERAGE.
The list of the storage passengers is as follows:—Ole G. Aakre, Edward Burston, Jonathan Benson, Alice Bowie, Wm. D. Brown, Mrs. W. D. Brown and infant, Mary Burns, Francis Canlan, L. Chackots, Mrs. A. Dik, Wm. Dik, Hugh Donnelly, Joseph Foreman, William Glibbert, James Grant, Josiah Hale, W. Hale, Bernard Hendrickson, John Hughes, James Hutchinson, Sammel Laverty, B. Johnson, Martin Jones, Lizzie Leonard, Fanny McAlphey, Susan McDermott, John Moore, Hugh Morgan, Edmund O'Donnell, James Pattison, Charles Peterson, Martin Peterson, Ellen Rogers, Peter Roming, Mrs. Jane Scott, E. J. Seglem, Martha Shannon, Mary Shannon, Edward Stewart, Mrs. Ellen Stewart, Miss Ellen Stewart, John Stevart, Robert Stewart, Robert Stewart, jr., William Stewart, Elizabeth Tumilly, Kate Tumilly, F. Watson, Benjamin Wedlake.

THE TORONTO PASSENGERS.
Toronto, May 3.—Mr. A. Bethune, one of the passengers of the ill-fated State of Florida, was a son of Dr. Bethune, Bay Street, Geo. Edgington, another passenger, was an intimate friend of Bethune, both being engaged in the orange plantation business in Florida. They were on the way to visit Edgington's father, who is a wealthy merchant in Glasgow, Scotland. Bryson, a partner of Miller, the burglar, who was sentenced in Hamilton the other day, was also known to be on board the steamer. It is rumored that Mr. Mathews, late city editor of the Globe, had taken passage in her, but this lacks confirmation.

LONDON, Ont., May 5.—Mr. T. G. Fennell, barrister, of Listowel, reported to be one of the passengers on board the State of Florida, is in town all right. Wm. Fennell, of Listowel, was booked for the State of Florida, but changed his mind and sailed by the State of Indiana. Intelligence of his safe arrival in Ireland has been received here.

INVINCIBLES ON TRIAL.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Fitzgerald and two other fugitives were arranged to-day and charged with being invincibles and with the murder of landlors and others. Thos. Moran, a friend of Fitzgerald, testified that when he joined the Invincibles he was sworn on a knife, and pledged himself to secrecy; so implicit obedience to his leaders, to act when called on, by team and to deal death to all tyrants.

O'KELLY'S ARREST.

LONDON, May 2.—Replying to Mr. Henry Labouchere in the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Edmund Russell, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the Egyptian government had acted within its powers in preventing Mr. James O'Kelly, the *Daily News* correspondent, from reaching the Mahdi's camp. The *United Ireland* of Dublin, said that the true cause of the detention of Mr. O'Kelly, of the *London Daily News*, at Dongola, is that he aroused the hostility of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Egyptian Under Secretary of the Interior, by articles which he contributed to the *Sophore Egyptian*.

Mr. Parnell is both a patriot and a scholar. He will not resign.
In assuming the leadership of the Irish movement, Mr. Parnell had so to act, that there should be no suspicion of his honesty in advocating the adoption of a bloodless policy; for, otherwise, the whole power of the Irish Churches, Catholic and Protestant, would have been arrayed against him; and, on the other hand, he had to act that the revolutionary element, that yielded only a reluctant acquiescence to a trial of the "New Departure" of Devoy and Davitt, should not throw their influence against the spread of the Land League in the localities they dominated.

Mr. Parnell has stood this and every other test of leadership. No statesman in Europe has made fewer mistakes or has been more prompt and skilled in withdrawing from positions he could not hold; in standing—trusting by both parties—between Church and State organizations which did not have confidence in him when he entered on his career. He has not won this confidence by either false or feeble compromises with the prejudices of any party. He has had to defy dictation from representatives of both powers. At Cork, for example, he was once told that, if three thousand dollars of the Land League money was not given to a certain revolutionary organization, he would be shot before he left the city. Mr. Parnell sent word to shoot: for "I would rather be shot than hanged any day," he said, with the stately scorn of an independent gentleman for an upstart dictator.

Every attempt that has been made to depose Mr. Parnell, has been made by men his inferior in intellect, in capacity, in honesty, and in popularity—because he has refused to become a mere recording clerk to fox-covers of unreason and breeding-pens of treachery; or because he has won an influence with the people that they envy but are not intellectually great enough to earn, nor morally worthy to receive.
Mr. Parnell could not resign the leadership of his party without being guilty of the greatest offences that a soldier, whether of war or peace, can commit—of deserting in the face of the enemy. His only course, if his maligners became too aggressive, was to act as an English Cabinet Minister acts,—to appeal to the people. This course Mr. Parnell took, at Drogheda, the other day,—with what result let the cable correspondent of the *Sun* report!

Ireland has been inundated with speeches by Mr. Parnell and his ever-active lieutenants. Parnell's speech at Drogheda was the most momentous he has delivered for many months. It is his first declaration against the nationalisation of the land of Ireland, and the pronouncement was in language of emphasis and lucidity. This speech places Mr. Parnell in an extremely awkward position. He has continued to preach nationalisation and to ostentatiously array himself by the side of Henry George, while continuing an active member of the Executive of the National League, which favors present proprietary. He has likewise, while professing unquestioning loyalty to Parnell and respect for his party, adopted toward him, both in public and still more in private, a policy of carping criticism; and nearly all of his recent proposals have had for their secret object to thwart Parnell's plans. All the national organs treat Parnell's declaration on the nationalisation question as decisive; and Davitt stands, practically, alone."