



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877.

NO. 27.

THE PILGRIMAGE

The address which is to be presented to the Pope, was read at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday. It expresses the fervent attachment of the Irish of Montreal for the Holy Father, and the fidelity of the Irish race to the doctrines of His Church. We rejoice to know that the subscriptions which are to be presented to the Pope, are coming in satisfactorily, and Montreal alone will, it is expected, send over £1000. Every Irish Catholic in the city should avail himself of the privilege of placing his mite in the offering.

THE MAYORALTY.

It is an understood custom that the mayors of Montreal shall be alternately an Irish Catholic, a French Catholic, and a Protestant. This has been the unwritten law which has guided municipal elections for years past. But a new departure was attempted this year. By virtue of the unwritten understanding next year a French Canadian would be mayor. Two of them Hon. J. L. Beaudry and Alderman David have been for some time canvassing their friends. But this year a third party stepped forward, in the person of Mr. Stephens. He is a Protestant, and his friends thought that they might succeed in wriggling him into office, if the Messrs. Beaudry and David had not come to terms. Better counsels, however, prevailed and Mr. Stephens withdrew from the contest. As he made the *amende* we shall refrain from comment.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament has been opened, and the speech from the throne has, as usual, been delivered. The failure of the Conference which was recently held in Constantinople, is deplored: the assumption of the Imperial title in India is referred to; the famine in India is admitted to be as serious as that of 1873; the prosperity and progress of the colonial empire echoed; the troubles in South Africa mentioned and Ireland is graciously alluded to thus: "You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the county courts of that country."

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

"John Chinaman" as the Chinese are loquaciously called by Europeans, has at last sent an Embassy to the Court of Queen Victoria! One of our contemporaries thinks the innovation an important epoch in Chinese history, and perhaps it is. A London paper says that:—"It is not only that commercial and political relations between the two empires may be smoothed and widely extended, although this will no doubt be one of the results most to be desired. Already the Chinese are well represented in all parts of Australia, which seems destined to play, in respect of the surplus population of South-eastern and Eastern Asia, the same part as America fulfils in relation to Europe."

COERCION IN IRELAND.

British statesmen say that coercion is good for Ireland. When there is no crime in Ireland, it is "because of the coercion laws." But it is a pity that Lancashire wife-beaters, or clog "purrers," as they term the kicking fraternity of the North of England, cannot be improved by a little coercion as well as the people of Ireland have been. We read that:—"At the quarter sessions which are just now being held throughout Ireland the criminal calendar presented to the various presiding barristers are almost all of a very light character indeed. At Macroom, on Monday, a pair of white gloves were handed to Mr. Ferguson, who, in accepting the gift, remarked that it was the third time within two years that he had received this gratifying token of the peace and good order prevalent in the district. Bad times truly for the Coercionists!"

A "CHINIQUEY" IN GERMANY.

The Pope when he hears of an apostate priest, says *cercate la donna* ("look for the lady"). It appears that a live "dignitary" of the Church in Germany has succeeded, and gone over to "Old Catholicism." The craze is dying out in Europe and one "convert" is hailed with joy by the tottering fraternity. The name of this apostate is Bauer and the *Germania* informs us that:—"Sure enough there is 'a lady' in the question

and that Bauer has abandoned his mother Church and joined a conventicle in the hope of being able to follow the example of Luther in his new sphere of life. In this he will probably be mistaken, for the German Old Catholic 'bishop' is opposed to this innovation, and if Herr Bauer wants to marry he will have to give up the cure of Old Catholic souls at Mannheim and betake himself to Switzerland where he will find a more facile 'bishop,' who is 'a marrying man' like himself. So, if the sectarians gain by the transaction, the Church is surely no loser by it, and that is a consolation."

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

According to the Scotch Catholic Directory for 1877 the Church is making rapid progress in Scotland. It appears that there are already says the *London Universe*:—

"258 priests, 252 churches, 124 congregational schools, and 22 convents. Of these the western district, which contains by far the largest Catholic population, has 146 priests, 122 churches, 49 schools, and 8 convents. The number of priests ordained during the year 1876 was 14 and of these 9 were appointed to missions in the western, 3 in the eastern, and 2 in the northern district. It may be permitted to us to say here, that the immense increase in Catholicity within so very short a time is due in some measure to the zeal and liberality, which have distinguished Scotch converts to the Church; and, without mentioning names, we would point to such examples as the beautiful institutions of Lanark."

THE CONFERENCE FAILURE.

The failure of the Conference has been a success for Turkey. The sick man is now more robust than ever, and whatever may be the outcome of the defiant attitude he takes, we must accord him some praise for the courage he displays. The *Dublin Nation* thinks that:—

"The unspeakable Turk has triumphed over the combined powers of Europe. After three weeks constant negotiation, in which the representatives of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and England were arrayed on one side, and those of the Ottoman Empire on the other, the Eastern question remains still, apparently as far as ever from a solution. The plenipotentiaries have, therefore, pronounced their mission ended, and have by this time all left the Turkish capital for their respective destinations."

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ITALY.

The Roman Correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* gives a deplorable account of the financial embarrassment under which many of the principal towns in Italy are labouring. He says that:—

"The financial condition of the Italian municipalities is not such as to inspire pleasant reflections. Florence groans under debt, and knows not what to do in order to support the burden. The Royal Cabinet is credited with an intention to wipe off a couple of millions of francs, in consideration of the injury wrought to Florentine interests by the transfer of the capital. Naples is in as bad a plight; so is Turin; and so are all the cities. The poor tax-payers are in *extremis* even in Rome. The extravagance that reigned, and still reigns, wherever public money is dealt with, is gradually yielding the expected fruit. Truly, the Italians are paying a handsome price for their revolution."

RITUALISM.

Mr. Tooth, the Ritualist, has been arrested and confined to prison. Ritualism is a dangerous half-way house. Like that coffin of Mo. hammed that so often furnishes illustrations for comparison, Ritualism is mid-way between the truth of heaven and the errors of earth. A contemporary says:—

"The Rev. Mr. Tooth, the London Ritualist, was arrested at last on Tuesday for his contempt of the prohibition laid on him by the ex-judge of the Divorce Court, and is now in the debtor's portion of Horsemonger Jail. Those, however, who thought that his imprisonment would cure him of his heterodox views are no nearer the realisation of their expectations. He declares that he will remain in prison for his lifetime rather than submit to the authority of a civil tribunal in a matter of conscience and Church discipline. At the same time, unlike the case of Catholic priests immured in German dungeons at the present day, everything possible seems to have been done to render his forced retirement as little irksome as may be. His cell has been comfortably furnished; and he will be permitted to see his friends, to supply his own meals, and have books and papers at discretion."

MORE OF THE WATERFORD ELECTION.

Mr. O'Keefe, a renegade Home Rule M.P., supported that importation named "Lehmann" in Waterford, against Delahanty the successful Nationalist. This action of O'Keefe's has enraged his constituents at Dungarvan and already they are calling on him to resign. Dungarvan should scour him out—we always knew he was one of the treacherous ones. But there are others as well as O'Keefe who profess Home Rule and who neither desire it nor work for

it, and there is no hope for the Home Rule Cause until every one of them are 'destroyed like vermin.' A report from Dungarvan says that posters with "Down with Lehmann the German Jew" were extensively placarded, and when O'Keefe's conduct became known, the support he gave the "German Jew":—

"Will not be forgotten to Mr. O'Keefe at the next election. Even as it was, the people of the town got word of what he had done and immediately an effigy of Mr. O'Keefe was made, and was then borne on the shoulders of men through the principal streets, the cornet player accompanying them amid great hissing for O'Keefe. Further on in the evening the effigy was thrown down opposite the polling booths and then beaten with sticks in a most violent manner."

FRANCE—NEW UNIVERSITY.

Lille, the capital of Flanders has recently been the scene of an encouraging testimony of the progress of Catholic Universities in France. It was only a few weeks since one was opened at Toulouse, in the southernmost corner of France, and now we find another in the extreme north, has been inaugurated. The ceremony, says a contemporary:—

"Was presided over by their Eminences the Cardinals Archbishops of Cambrai, and of Malines, and as many as five bishops attended, besides Mgr. de Lydda, the grand chancellor. It is the sixth Catholic university of France, the others being erected at Paris, Poitiers, Lyons, Angers and Toulouse. The faculty of medicine has been fairly started whilst the theological faculty is as yet but in its embryo, a chair for canon law having been liberally endowed by one of the founders—Count Douguer des Tserolofs. As yet, however, Lille is the only one of the six that has been recognized by the Holy See and has received a canonical institution. Henceforth Catholic universities will be able successfully to enter the lists with any one of the secular colleges, superintended by the Government."

THE HOME RULE CONFEDERATION.

There are in Great Britain 110 Branches of the Home Rule organization. These form the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, which is, perhaps, the most powerful Irish National organization in the world. The organ of this body is the *United Irishman* of Liverpool, and we notice that the officials in London are determined to push on the good cause in Great Britain with redoubled energy. Our contemporary tells us that:—

"The Executive of the Confederation body declares that it is necessary that from the first day of the meeting of Parliament to the last, the battle of Ireland should be fought with unflinching perseverance and on every occasion, no matter at what inconvenience to imperial interests; and a manifesto just published announces that it has in preparation a statement in support of a vigorous policy in the House of Commons, to be laid before Mr. Butt and his colleagues."

Most heartily do we wish that the leaders of the Confederation may inspire some of the half-hearted Home Rule M. P.'s with some of that fiery vigour which the good men and true in Great Britain have so often manifested in presence of the foe.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Germany is watching France with suspicious eyes. Germany knows that France can, by simply keeping up a huge standing army, ruin the Fatherland. Germany cannot support 500,000 men—France can. Germany wants war—France wants peace, for 20 years of peace to France, will place her in her old position, in relation to her neighbours across the Rhine. Meanwhile Bismarck wants war. Like Oliver Twist, he thirsts for "more more." We read that:—

"France is at this moment reorganizing her army and trying to fortify her Eastern frontier, which, since the cession of Metz, has lain open to any incursions Prussia might feel inclined to make all of a sudden. But Bismarck does not mean to let her complete her labours of defence in peace; or at any rate his organs are instructed to do all that in them lies to keep open the sore and not to allow the wound to heal. France is no lamb, though Prussia has many wolfish features; still in the present instance the old fable of the lamb that troubled the innocent wolf's waters seems to be re-enacted. What Prussia now complains of is that France is importing too much corn from Hungary. Perhaps the people have a better appetite now than they had when the Prussians were preying on them, and it seems strange that the increased consumption of bread-stuffs should form a *casus belli*."

GARIBALDI.

It is rumoured that Garibaldi is dying. If so we may expect that the fanatics of Montreal will put on sack cloth and ashes. Garibaldi, when he goes, will only be remembered as the

enemy of the Pope. That is the herald of his distinction, and the record of his fame, to all the bigots of the earth. The *Catholic Advocate* says that Garibaldi is:—

"On his last legs. The fact that made Garibaldi a figure in our time, was simply the fact that he was a kind of Sergeant Dates in Italian politics. Garibaldi was a secret-society archpriest in Italy. Langiewicz, the leader of the last Polish revolt when Garibaldi offered him his sword to aid him, insolently rejected the arm of this poltroon. The Papal Zouaves, when he was left alone to deal with at Mentana, shot him in the back of the heel, the only portion of his body they saw, as he was running away. The French gave him the command of the troops in the Vosges during the last efforts of the war with Germany, and a court martial convicted the old candle-maker of cowardice. Was there ever such a close to a career. And then his life in private was as idiotic as his career in public. Since he entered on his courses in Italy he has taken unto himself a third wife. Better for us to say nothing about those ladies; but Italy is Saturnine with laughs at the uxorious old hermit of Caprea."

SULLIVAN AND IRVING—BELFAST AND TRINITY.

The two great Shakespearean tragedians, Irving and Sullivan, have each their admirers, and opinions vary about their respective merits. Some time since the students of Trinity College crowned Irving, who is an Englishman, as the greatest interpreter of Shakespeare, and we now hear that the students of the Queen's College, Belfast, have placed the laurel on Mr. Sullivan's brow. A contemporary reminds us that:—

"If the capital of Ulster be the Athens of Ireland, the snub to Trinity is manifest. On last Saturday night the learned youths of Belfast presented Mr. Sullivan with an address, and honoured him with a torchlight procession. When the great tragedian had concluded *Richard the Third*, Mr. M'Mordie, M. A., standing on the stage in the midst of a select party of students, read the address, which acknowledged Mr. Sullivan's scholarly interpretation of the immortal plays, into which, by vivid and powerful delineation, he breathed a new and healthy life. 'Nothing (said the address) that we may say can add to the splendour of your triumphs as the greatest of living interpreters of the works of Shakespeare.' This declaration hits hard at the judgment of Trinity. But the following is still harder:—'Those triumphs have been recognised and decreed by the united voices of the people of three worlds—the voices of Trinity count, it seems, for nothing. Bary Sullivan's reply was happy. 'When (said he) to popular applause there is added the calm and thoughtful encomium of the cultivated student, then, indeed, is the recipient actor doubly blest.' On his arrival in Cork on Monday, Mr. Sullivan received another ovation."

We hope we are not bigoted nor prejudiced, but we always rejoice when the Irishman carries away the palm.

MAJOR O'GORMAN, M.P.

The most popular man in the British House of Commons is Major O'Gorman the Nationalist member for Waterford. He is too the heaviest man in that assembly, as he turns the scale on thirty-two stone, just 448 lbs. He is a polished gentleman, a general favourite with prince and peasant, and fiercely Irish the while. When anything is said against Ireland in the House of Commons the growl of Major O'Gorman startles even the somnolent out of their slumbers. There are many stories told of "the Major," and the last our exchanges bring us is a characteristic letter which he wrote to the Marquis of Harrington in reply to a "whip" from the "Liberal" leader:—

"Major O'Gorman presents his compliments to the Marquis of Harrington, and begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the 18th instant informing Major O'Gorman that the address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will be moved in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 8th February, and trusting that Major O'Gorman may find it convenient to be in his place on that day."

"Major O'Gorman is much obliged for the above intelligence, but hopes that he may venture to suggest that the leader of the party to which Major O'Gorman belongs should be the sole channel through which such notice should reach him. Major O'Gorman acknowledges in the House of Commons no leadership excepting Mr. Butt's, and if the noble Marquis's letter implies or imagines a certain degree of subordination on Major O'Gorman's part to the leader of the Whigs, he considers it just as well to advise the noble Marquis to abstain in future from trespassing on the undoubted rights and privileges attaching themselves to the unanimously elected chief of the Irish Home Rule Party."

"Springfield, Waterford, Jan. 20."
"Bravo, O'Gorman! Just like you—Irish to the core."

CATHOLIC ELECTION VICTORIES IN ENGLAND.

Our Catholic fellow-countrymen are strong enough in some towns in England and Scotland, to return their own men to the Council

Chamber. This has happened in many of the large towns, and our latest exchanges inform us that Newcastle-on-Tyne always to the front, has again distinguished itself. We notice by the names which appear in the report that this latest success has had the prominent Home Rulers engaged in the work. A contemporary says that:—

"The election to the school board has just taken place at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Catholic voters spared no pains to return two members, and their efforts have met with success. To speak more correctly, we should say that the Catholics have achieved, and have given a great impetus to their cause in the North. For not only have they succeeded in carrying their two candidates, but they have actually placed them both at the head of the poll. This triumph is entirely due to the wonderful organisation that existed among them, and the spirit of unanimity with which they worked. We can say with truth that the vigour displayed by the Catholics on that day was a subject of surprise to every one. In fact never has there been such a grand demonstration in favour of Catholicism in the town of Newcastle. Numbers of men sacrificed their day's work, in order to help in the general cause. About 40 conveyances were pressed into the service, at the expense of private individuals. The excitement was kept up during the whole time of polling; and at its close, the general opinion in the town was that the Catholics would be at the head of the poll. The *vox populi* in this instance proved itself the *vox Dei*. The election took place on Wednesday, the 17th, but the result was not made known until the night of the 18th, at about half-past eight, when the mayor published the names of the successful candidates in the Town Hall. The first two were the Catholics—the Very Rev. Canon Drysdale first with 15,143 votes; and Mr. McAnulty second, with 14,272. A brass band was in waiting outside; and as soon as the result was made known, they struck up some Irish airs, and marched off, at the head of a large crowd, to the rooms of the Irish Literary Institute, where a most enthusiastic meeting was held. Both candidates delivered addresses, in which they thanked the electors for their support."

ROME.

The *Tablet* says that the Pope has been unwell but not seriously, but that he has been suffering some pain from a local affection, but his indisposition has not been sufficient to cause the daily audiences to be suspended:—

"THE BILL ON 'CLERICAL ABUSES' IN ITALY.—The outrageous Bill on 'Clerical Abuses' passed the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday by 150 votes against 100, in spite of the warm and indignant protests of many of the more moderate members. We may, therefore, unless the Senate should prove that it has a stricter sense of justice, soon look for proceedings which will subject the clergy in Italy in a persecution analogous to that under which they suffer in Prussia. And yet in his speech on this very Bill, the Minister of Public Worship had the courage to declare that 'the law on the Papal guarantees was a solemn and unassailable pledge given to the Catholic world of spiritual power,' adding that 'the stability of this law ought to be regarded by Italy as a question of loyalty and honour towards Europe.' He was 'determined,' he said, 'to respect that law, and would not allow the political friends of the Ministry to entertain any illusions.' More professions; but we have seen by what performances such professions are followed up."

"AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.—Monsignor Michael Corrigan, Bishop of Newark has arrived in Rome, and is staying at the North American College. Monsignor William MacCloesky, Bishop of Louisville, and Monsignor Peter Baltos, Bishop of Atlanta, are expected to arrive in Rome shortly. It is rumored that Monsignor John Williams, Archbishop of Boston, will shortly come to Rome. An American pilgrim, headed by Cardinal MacCloesky, is expected to arrive in Rome some time during the first half of the month of May next."

"BISHOP MACINTYRE.—Mgr. Peter MacIntyre Bishop of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, is staying in Rome, and will leave about the 10th of February next."

"NEW CARDINALS.—The Pope says the *Unita Cattolica*, has resolved upon adding to the Sacred College of Cardinals four Italian, two Austrian, two French, and two Spanish prelates."

LATEST NEWS.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.—A pastoral letter from Bishop O'Hara was read in all the Catholic churches of Scranton Diocese, Pa., Sunday last, directing the clergy to deny the sacraments to all members of the Order.

A special despatch from Alexandria announces that the Egyptian troops have been again defeated at Massawa.

A despatch from Calcutta reports an explosion of gunpowder at Achemabad, by which 50 persons were killed, and 1,000 wounded.

A despatch from Lord Lytton to the India Office in London states that the condition of affairs in the famine districts is practically unchanged.

The nomination of candidates to represent Kamouraska in the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Pelletier, took place on Monday last.

A fresh insurrection has broken out in two districts in Bosnia. Montenegro has not accepted the terms proposed by the Porte. The Turks are concentrating all their efforts for the final contest, day by day sending forward soldiers to the Danubian frontier.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The objections taken against the decision in the Florida case have been overruled, and the State definitely assigned to Hayes and Wheeler. The succeeding States alphabetically were passed till Louisiana, a decision on which, objections having been made to the return, was referred to the Commission.