



VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 13

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Why We Celebrate It.

(By J. M. in Catholic Mirror.)

From the earliest period of the world's history to the present time, it has been the established custom among nations to do honor to individuals who have rendered important services, and to celebrate with becoming dignity and solemnity the events and epochs that mark their progress and triumphant achievements in the march of civilization. This immemorial custom is eminently in keeping with the best interests of our nature, and is sanctioned by the instincts of God, which exhorts us to "praise men of renown," etc. Hence we are called upon frequently to celebrate the victories of our military heroes and recall the distinguished services which render them famous to all eyes. It is by this means that we preserve the memory of great events and perpetuate the best interests of our race. It is in this spirit and for this purpose that we are called upon to do honor to the Pontiff, Leo XIII., who rules the Church with such rare wisdom, exalted virtue, and consummate ability. His stainless character, great learning, broad and liberal policy, and the many important services rendered by him to the Church and the world during his pontificate, are so many and so noble, that he has become the greatest man of this or any preceding age. This commanding place of merit has been assigned to him by liberal-minded non-Catholics of all classes and persuasions, so that Catholics may readily accept it as a righteous verdict which will not be disputed by any honest man. The name of Leo XIII. will go down in history freighted with the rich fruits of a long and glorious career in the service of God, and embossed with the renown which surrounds a record of the most brilliant deeds. The bold and fearless champion of truth and justice; the defender of the weak and oppressed; the restorer of peace between nations; the careful guardian of the rights and patrimony of the Church; committed to his keeping, and the jealous protector of faith and morality, his name will be revered and adored to the remotest time. Possessed of those many virtues and varied qualities which fitting that he should reach to him, and occupy the conspicuous place which he holds in the hearts of all classes and denominations. But, as Catholics, proud of the splendid deeds of our illustrious Father, and still more so of the grand faith which he interprets and proclaims with infallible authority to the nations, we are called upon to recognize the significance and give to it a wider and deeper meaning. For us it assumes the form of a religious ceremony of thanksgiving to the Almighty for having given us a Pontiff so richly endowed with the gifts of grace and nature to worthily succeed to the throne of His Church. In this aspect that we His Church, and the conduct of our Holy Father with special interest and pleasure; and well may we find cause for rejoicing in contemplating the happy results of his labors, which have been arduous and incessant. Indeed, manifold have been his duties that he should be so long in his labors. But thanks to a kind Providence he still maintains health of body and vigor of intellect which give promise of being spared yet many years to achieve other victories and execute new plans for the greater glory of God and the welfare and happiness of men; and for every act of Leo XIII. we find new and fresh reasons to promote these beneficent ends.

HOOTED AND CHEERED.

How Joe Chamberlain was Treated on His Way to the Steamer—The Precautions for His Safety—His Views on Home Rule.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Chamberlain started from Birmingham to-day, on his way to America to take part in the fisheries negotiations. Before leaving the city he addressed the crowd which had gathered to see him off. He said he hoped the relations between England and America would continue to be cordial. He also said that these might be the last words he would ever address to his hearers, and advised them to stick firmly to the Union and maintain the inheritance bequeathed them by their forefathers. The greatest enemies of the country, he declared, were those who would do anything to weaken or impair the integrity of the Empire. An official denial has been made of the rumor which has been in circulation here that President Cleveland had requested Lord Salisbury to cancel the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to represent England in the fisheries negotiations. It is announced that Mr. Chamberlain is assured of a cordial reception by the American authorities, despite the attack made upon him. Upon the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool the station was cleared and the public was not admitted. The station was strongly guarded by police. A number of detectives followed Mr. Chamberlain from the station to the dock, where he took the tender for the steamer Etruria, it being expected that an attack would be made upon him in the streets. He was cheered and hooted as he passed along. Mr. Chamberlain, before embarking on the Etruria, declined an invitation to a luncheon extended to him by Dissident Liberals, explaining that want of time compelled him to do so. In replying to the invitation he expressed himself as gratified at receiving proofs of continued confidence and sympathy. LONDON, Oct. 30.—Mr. Chamberlain was interviewed on board the Etruria at Queens-town, to-day. He said he had thoroughly enjoyed his trip from Liverpool, though the weather had been equally and cold. On his arrival in New York he intends to go direct to Washington, not to Ottawa first, as Canadian papers have stated. He laughed heartily on hearing the rumor that the Irish Attorney-General would accompany him, and said the Canadian press ought to have known that the Attorney-General's work was cut out for him in Ireland. He attached no importance to the strictures which certain Canadian and American papers had thought fit to pass upon him. He said:—"I shall enter upon my duties unaffected in the slightest degree by any outside hostile criticism. I do not intend to return to England directly my labors are finished. Not having been in America before I am awfully anxious to see the country. It is also my purpose to visit Canada. It is, therefore, unlikely that I shall return until shortly before the assembling of Parliament." On being questioned regarding Home Rule, he said he had ceased to be a politician for a couple of months. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that those who were sanguine in soon seeing a parliament in Dublin would have to wait much longer than they expected. "I will go a step further," he continued, "and say that I do not think there is a great and generous scheme of local government was granted to Ireland the feeling which is represented as being so intense, especially in the south, in favor of a separate parliament, would gradually die away. Previous to the passing of the disestablishment bill religious feeling between the Protestants and Catholics was very high, but now it has almost disappeared. I firmly believe that it is not beyond the reach of statesmanship to make Ireland peaceable and contented with a full measure of local government."

O'BRIEN IN PRISON.

A Farceful Trial and Committal—Tremendous Popular Excitement—People and Police in Conflict in the Court House.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived at Cork this morning on route to Middleton, where his appeal against the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him by the Mitchellstown court for using seditious language at a League meeting was to be heard, and was given an enthusiastic reception. He was accompanied by Messrs. Dillon and Harrington. On his way to Middleton O'Brien alighted from the train at Queenstown Junction, where he was greeted by an immense crowd of League members with bands and banners. Some of the crowd were mounted on all displayed in their hats the green cards of membership of the League. The cavalcade lined the roadside for beyond the depot. O'Brien drove to Carrigrohilly, where there was another imposing demonstration in his honor. An address was presented to him, and in his reply Mr. O'Brien said he was now before such a striking evidence of the unconquerable spirit of this inspiring spectacle would compensate him for that wretched three months he should have to spend in prison and for his life-long labor for the Irish cause. He asked the people to show a spirit of discipline and refrain from their purpose to march to Middleton. Reaching Middleton there was a further demonstration. The police, however, interfered and suppressed it. As soon as O'Brien entered the court the case for the Crown was opened by Mr. Carson. O'Brien interrupted him, and, addressing the Recorder, volunteered to make a statement which, he said, would shorten the proceedings of the court. He was not represented by counsel, he said, and asked permission to explain why he was not. Mr. Carson objected, and the Recorder said he preferred to hear Mr. Carson's evidence on the Crown's case. Mr. Carson had finished Mr. O'Brien was asked to reply. He referred to a statement made by the Recorder showing that he was a partizan of coercion, and said he would be a hypocrite if he pretended that he had the smallest hope of obtaining an unprejudicial trial. He, therefore, declined to adduce arguments in support of his appeal, knowing that the case was already decided. The Recorder then said as Mr. O'Brien declined to proceed he would at once give his decision. There was no doubt that the language upon which Mr. O'Brien was convicted was an incitement to resist the authorities. He regretted to have to confirm the sentence, but the law was clear and he had no alternative. When the Recorder announced that there was a most exciting scene in the building in order to speak to his friends. The inspector of police refused to let him go. O'Brien insisted on his right and had a struggle with the police when they arrested him. The room was immediately in an uproar, and the people clustered about O'Brien to prevent the law officers from arresting him. Harrington contended that the police had no right to arrest O'Brien. A terrible struggle took place in the court room and in the passage leading to the street between O'Brien and his friends on the one side and the police on the other. Ladies screamed and fainted and the confusion was general. The people in the street outside the court clamored for the rescue of O'Brien and his assistance to the police, but finding that the assistance was returned to the solicitor's table and shouted for justice, declaring that O'Brien could not be legally arrested as no warrant had been signed. The Recorder stated with Harrington and said O'Brien should go. Mr. Stokes, the magistrate, thereupon shouted, "Do not let him go. I will be responsible for the consequences." Harrington then exclaimed at the top of his voice, "See how justice is done. The judge's authority is defied." There were cries of "Let him out," and a fierce struggle ensued between the people and the police guarding O'Brien. Meanwhile the magistrate had signed a warrant for the arrest of O'Brien and he was removed to the rear of the Court House in custody. The sentence of Mr. Mandeville, chairman of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, of Mitchellstown, was also confirmed, and O'Brien and Mandeville, guarded by a strong force of police, were placed in a car. The crowd cheered them as they emerged from the Court House. The police cleared the streets and prevented any attempt at rescue. Priests assisted to keep the people in order. The prisoners were taken to the Cork jail.

COERCING IRELAND.

THE SPIRIT IN WHICH EVICTIONS ARE STILL BEING CARRIED OUT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—The evictions continue on Lord Massera's estates, County Meath, with the usual formula of a lock and defence. An incident occurred yesterday which well illustrates the temper with which the authorities still proceed. At one of the houses defended the people outside cheered, when Captain Keogh, who was in command, was heard to say, "If there is any further demonstration of this kind I will clear the place immediately." At the instant the feelings of an old woman on the roadside found vent in grabbing up a handful of mud, which she flung at Matthews, a bailiff, who was making defiant demonstrations to the crowd, but mistaking her intended aim she struck instead Lieutenant Longfield, who calmly wiped the mud off his cloak. Captain Keogh did not take the matter so calmly. Lifting his stick he addressed the people before him in an excited manner:—"I warn you this morning I would stand no trifling. If there is any interference I will put an end to it at once. A stone has been thrown." "It wasn't a stone, it was mud," said the old woman, showing her beamed hands. The two policemen immediately arrested her and one pulled out a note book and took down her name, but Captain Keogh continued his speech, growing more excited as he went on:—"I intend to have no more of this. If the crowd does not disperse at once I will have the police cleared, and to avoid delay I will read the Riot Act now." While he ruminated in his pockets for a copy of the act a gentleman said: "Surely you do not mean to read the Riot Act because an old woman, whom you have in custody, has thrown a handful of mud." Captain Keogh replied:—"I will take no orders from you. I do not recognize you as having any authority here." The Captain, having by this time found his copy of the Riot Act, read it with great pomp, holding it up as he did so. When he came to "God save the Queen" a voice shouted, "God save Ireland!" on which the people cheered loudly. Another voice cried, "Hurrah for the plan!" and a cheer was raised again. "Disperse, now, every one of you. Every man who remains here after this is a felon in the eyes of the law," said the Captain, as he walked off pompously, but the people laughed heartily at the ill-tempered demonstration he was making. The house of Paul Tiernan, Bloomfield, was next visited. A double cordon of police was drawn across the gateway. The door was barricaded with bushes tied together with a chain. An entrance was effected through a window, and Patrick Tiernan, son of the tenant, was the only person inside. He offered no resistance, and the eviction was completed. Patrick Moore, a sub-tenant, and his wife and five little children were then thrown out on the roadside. Lady Ann Blunt is just now the heroine of the hour. Being the granddaughter of Lord Byron, the child of his daughter Ada, Lady Lovelace, she naturally would excite attention, but under the circumstances much more. I heard an old woman say:—"Bless her. Sure she's only doing for old Ireland what her granddaddy tried to do for the Greeks fighting the nasty Turks; and isn't Balfour worse than a sultan?"

BRITISH AMERICANS.

THE NATURALIZATION MOVEMENT CAUSING A STIR IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The first public meeting of the British American Association of the State of New York for promoting the naturalization of British subjects, was held this evening at Union Square. There was a large attendance and a good deal of enthusiasm. Among the principles of the association, as laid by the president, Mr. Wm. Hartman, is the following:—"This association maintains first, last and always its adherence to the principles of the constitution of the United States and a determination to know no other test among those who seek citizenship than a loyal acceptance of these principles and an honest renunciation and disavowal from foreign politics and alien allegiance." The association emphatically declared its abiding faith in the public schools as the chief element in the perpetuation of the republic, and declared its hostility to all measures, men or influence antagonistic to the common school system. The membership fee was fixed at one dollar per year, which includes the cost of providing naturalization papers. In the course of the president's address he stated the number of English residents in New York city and Brooklyn naturalized to be over 50,000, while the number of French Canadian male adults in New York State was over 90,000. The movement excites a good deal of attention among British and Canadian residents here.

DISASTER AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—On March 20th, last, the iron bark Derry Castle, belonging to Limerick, Ireland, left Gelling for Malmouth, with wheat. No trace of her could be found, at any port, and she was reported as missing. On September 27, eight survivors of the Derry Castle's crew reached Melbourne on the steamer Awarua. They stated that the missing bark had been cast away on Enderby Island, one of the Auckland group, eight days after commencing the homeward voyage. The captain, both mates and twelve seamen were drowned in trying to reach the reef. Seven of the crew, and the only passenger, James McPhee, endured for five months a series of privations and adventures which seldom occur in real life.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

COMPLETE WRECK OF THE PROPELLER AT B-N-N WITHOUT SURVIVORS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—The steamship Superior, arriving here last night, brought the first news of the total wreck of a large passenger propeller off Manitowish, Wis. That the wreck is that of the propeller Vernon of the Michigan line, is established beyond a doubt. She was due here yesterday, and from the description of fragments seen by the crew of the Superior, her owners here consider her identity fully established. They had on board a crew of twenty-two men and several passengers, the exact number not being known, and it is supposed all hands perished. Capt. Moran, of the Superior, saw three or four rafts with men clinging to them, and also a small boat containing a woman and three men. Although he made an effort to rescue them, the high sea prevented the rendering of any assistance. Superior being herself disabled at once, the crew's best efforts. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the first signs of the wreck, in the shape of floating cargo and furniture, were seen. At an hour later the rafts were sighted. In some of the occupants were almost gone, while others signalled the Superior. P. J. Egan, of Klein & Bule, who chartered the Vernon to replace the Champion, burned early in the season, received the first information from a reporter. After hearing the account, as reported by Capt. Moran, he felt sure that the vessel was the Vernon. He did not know what passengers were on board, and of the crew could give only the following names: Cpt. George Thompson, of Manitowish, Wis.; master Collins, who formerly sailed on the schooner Golden West, first mate; Capt. Ed. Quinn, who sailed the large Leland last year; second mate; F. W. Burt, eldest son of the late owners of the vessel; clerk; Charles A. Moran, first engineer; W. Hall, second engineer; Martin Bean and a brother, steward and porter respectively. The Vernon was owned by A. Booth, of Chicago, valued at \$75,000, insured for \$7,000. She was a year old and ran between Chicago and Milwaukee and picked up freight at the ports where she touched, carrying it at the risk of the owners, Captain Williams, of the schooner Joseph Paige, arrived last night at five o'clock, and reported having seen wreckage about six miles east of Two Rivers points, evidently of a passenger vessel. One of the crew saw a body, and a piece of pilot-house with a man on it was next seen. The sea was running so high that it was impossible for the Paige to get near enough to the wreck to pick him up.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS EPISCOPACY.

The thirtieth anniversary of the elevation of Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, to the episcopacy was celebrated with due solemnity at the Basilica, yesterday. The Archbishop, assisted by the different Catholic institutions of the city, and the ceremony, which lasted two hours, was an impressive one. Among the clergy present were Rev. Fathers Foyard, Superior of Ottawa College; Gendreau, Nolan, Conroy, Harrow, Hall; Gauthier, and Thomas, St. Jean Baptiste Parish; Fruchomme, St. Anne's; Gauthier, Brillon, Champane, Lavin, McClellan, Foley, Belanger, Francaeur, Pilon, Barry, Beauchamp, Dowall, Mallory and McGovern.—Ottawa Citizen, Oct. 27.

FROM QUEBEC.

(Special from our own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—At the swearing in of the Lieutenant-Governor on Saturday, there was a great deal of favoritism, or rather snobbishness, shown by the officials charged with the issuing of invitations and the providing of seats. The Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Francois Langlois, M.P., and several prominent members of the Parliament, who it seems, are not favorites of the Lieutenant-Governor, were not invited, while his friends were met and waited in with his dancing master steps to the best seats. The wives of the several judges were poked up in the gallery, while other women, who only entertain and have Black Rod to their houses, found the easily comfortable chairs on the floor of the House. There is a great hubbub over the arrangement, and Mr. Black Rod will find ere long that there is a long rod in pickle for his conduct. The Lieutenant-Governor and the cabinet are in no way to blame for this official action. The Lieutenant-Governor, in taking the oath, announced himself "as one of the judges for the Superior Court," thus showing that after all time is a pro-Governor he goes back again on the Bench if Sir John is in power, but then it is possible "Old To-Morrow" and his gang will not be, and Angers is, therefore, counting his chickens before they are hatched. One report says that Tasse, of La Minerve, is to be the leader of the Opposition, vice Taillon, wisely going on the Bench; and again, it is said that Chapleau's imitator, Mr. Corneille, is to be the best of the Tories here; but that best is very poor indeed, when a tussle with such a giant as Mercier. Messrs. Desjardins and Flynn are kicking at such a leadership, and indeed they are right, as they have better claims for the position. The Legislative Councilors are also growing as seeing all the plums slipping from them, because Sir John insists that Mercier shall not have a majority in their chamber. Poor Mr. Starnes did not get the Lieutenant-Governor's patronage for that reason, and Mr. Champane is passed over for the judgeship of Terrebonne for the same thing. Hon. Jonathan Christian, at one time Solicitor-General for Ireland, died on Sunday, aged 78 years.

IRISH NOTES.

ANOTHER NATIONALIST ARRESTED—THE IRISH LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN—THE POLICE OBTWITTED BY WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—L. P. Hayden, Nationalist member for South Leitrim, was arrested at Mullingar to-day for a breach of the Crimes Act. He was cheered by the people while on his way to the station. LONDON, Oct. 29.—The seventh annual conference of the Irish League of Great Britain was held in Cardiff to-day. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P. for the Scotland division of Liverpool, presiding. Messrs. Biggar, Nolan and Foley, M.P.s, were present. Mr. O'Connor, in an address to the conference, said that the past year was the most important since their establishment. Their practical duty now was to insure the registration of every Irishman in the country who was entitled to vote. The speaker said he cordially accepted the principle that one man should only have one vote. It was gratifying he said, to find that in the face of the growing bitterness against the snobbishness of the blacks on the Irish leaders, they came off nobly, and the more bitter the attacks the deeper were the cordiality and enthusiasm of the British public. The annual resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted. DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—At Katurk to-day Mr. O'Brien eluded the police and addressed an immense crowd of people, some of whom were mounted. He said this was probably his last day of liberty for some time, and he was proud to spend it there. He ridiculed Mr. Balfour's idea of repressing the agitation by confining the Irish members of the House of Commons. "These members," he said, "are the outposts of an army of twenty millions of the Irish race. If this is a conspiracy, it is a conspiracy with every element to make a national and great cause that is unconquerable." DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Five hundred farmers on the Marquis of Waterford's estate at Carrick-on-Suir have adopted the "plan of campaign." A meeting was held at Woodford to-day to discuss the action of the police. A similar meeting was held at Mitchellstown, neither was interfered with.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The League convention at Cardiff to-day adopted a resolution condemning the sentence passed on Mr. O'Brien and the treatment to which he had been subjected. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Cardiff to-day, wished Mr. O'Brien Godspeed, and said that the Liberals would soon thwart the coercion not forced upon the Irish people.

ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Charles Dilke's first series of articles in the Fortnightly Review on the British army reserves, the alarmist views that Great Britain is unprepared to cope with a European power. Sir Charles argues that the expenditure of three million pounds for new rifles, and two and a half millions in fortifying military and commercial stations is an absolute necessity, without counting the advisability of improving the organization and equipment. He further believes that an expenditure of from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 in fortifying positions around London would distinctly pay.

THE LATE MR. FROVSKOCHER.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. M. Frovskocher, the well-known French journalist, took place on Monday from his residence, Guibault street, to Notre-Dame Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Abbe Desmazures, P.P. The Laus Dei Corps was made by the Rev. Curé Sentens, P.P. There was a very large concourse of deceased's friends present, among whom could be seen nearly three hundred citizens of all classes of our community. The pall-bearers were the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, M.P., Secretary of State; Fancher de St. Maurice, M.P.E.; H. Parent, C.E., Hon. Judge A. Ombet, C. A. Dausereau, and J. L. Archambault, Q.C. The chief mourners were deceased's son and his two brothers-in-law, Messrs. De la Grave. The interment took place at Cote des Neiges.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

A terrific gale raged in the south of England on Saturday night. Many buildings were unroofed, and there were numerous shipping casualties in the channel. A boat with a party of twelve persons, which left Weymouth for a night's trawling, was capsized and ten of the party were drowned.