



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1877.

NO. 26.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Our latest exchanges tell us that the reports about the Pope's health were exaggerated. The Roman correspondent of the Catholic Times says:—

"It is extraordinary how much interest the world takes in the health of the Pope. Some of the Italian journals recently gave publicity to paragraphs representing his Holiness as in a serious condition. In truth, he was at the time suffering from a cold—for the reports had a substratum of truth—but he is now perfectly recovered."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The separation agitation is becoming combative in Victoria. The following special despatch to the Globe of Toronto, speaks of "boys and Indians" as being the malcontents:—

"VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 4.—Mr. D. W. Higgins, editor of the Colonist, was hung and burned in effigy in this city last night by a mob composed mostly of Indians and boys. The cause of the demonstration was the refusal of the Colonist to advocate separation from Canada. The affair was of no importance. The newspaper against which the demonstration was made holds it up to scorn and ridicule, and respectable people of all parties condemn it. There is no excitement here, but all are looking forward anxiously to Earl Carnarvon's reply, which is on the way from London."

FOREIGN PRIESTS AT GENEVA.

Foreign priests cannot say mass at Geneva. The "model Republic" is running a race with Italy and Germany in the cause of persecution. The Tablet says:—

"The regulation has been in force since the 3rd of June, expired on the last day of the year, but on the 1st of January a fresh decree was promulgated renewing the prohibition for the whole of the current year. The first article of this revived edict of the Council of State proclaims that "no Catholic priest foreign to Switzerland, residing outside the Genevese territory shall be permitted to celebrate public worship, preach, or teach within the Canton, without having obtained license from the Council of State." Those priests who are authorized by the ecclesiastical authorities recognised by the State—that is, by the schismatics—to officiate occasionally or temporarily are of course excepted from the operation of a decree.

IS MR. GLADSTONE A HOME RULER?

Mr. Gladstone recently said that:— "He thought as a general rule the British people felt that it was difficult enough to understand their own affairs, at least of their own people, and that was a principle upon which he had always been very much disposed to act. He had always held, and even contended in Parliament, that this nation and government were already overweighed, that we had undertaken more responsibilities than we could properly discharge, and consequently he always regretted any measures, from what ever quarter they came, that tended to increase our responsibilities."

This is precisely what the Home Rulers say. Are the Liberals about to bid for the Irish national vote, if so it is a serious step for them, and a dangerous one for Ireland. It is a step which will cause all earnest men to keep vigilant watch over the conduct of the weak-hearted of the party.

THE POPE.

Some Italian pilgrims have been visiting the Pope. They were the second pilgrimage of the association of the Catholic youth of Italy. The pilgrims greeted the Holy Father with cries of "Long live Pius IX!" "Long live the Sovereign Pontiff!" The Pope made a speech which the *Italia* interpolated a clause in which the Pope was made to say:—

"If the Catholics in Italy chose to take part in elections and go to the urns, they might go, but on condition of their protesting loudly and openly in the face of all men that they meant to maintain loyalty to the laws of God and the Church." All who were present at the delivery of the Pope's speech, says the Roman correspondent of the *Tablet*, "are well aware that his Holiness made no mention of the elections, and uttered no words of the kind attributed to him erroneously by the *Italia*. To the statements of that newspaper a formal denial, upon the best authority, has been given by the *Osservatore Romano* and by the *Voce della Verità*."

MR. CARLYLE.

We are no admirers of Mr. Carlyle. His modest suggestion when writing of our people that they should be "squashed by God, squashed," does not recommend him to our tender feelings. Sometimes however we can agree even with this advocate of torture. In a letter which he recently wrote to a friend he said:—

"A good sort of man is this Darwin, and well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it's a sad, a terrible thing to see nigh, a whole generation of men and women, professing to be cultivated, looking around in a public fashion, and finding no God in the universe. And this is what we have got

to. All things from frog spaw; the gospel of dirt the order of the day. The older I grow—and now I stand upon the brink of eternity—the more comes back to me the sentence in the catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes. 'What is the chief end of man? To glorify God, and enjoy Him forever.' No gospel of dirt, teaching that men descended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside."

CANADIAN MEAT IN ENGLAND.

The importation of Canadian meat into England is continuing to attract a good deal of attention. It is all very well if this latest enterprise of ours is not treated in the same way as the Irish exporters of cattle were, when the English butchers petitioned Parliament to prohibit Irish stock being brought into the English Market—aye, and succeeded too. The *Nation* says:—

"There is consternation in the meat market. On Saturday last, in Liverpool, fresh American beef was sold at prices varying from 5jd to 8jd per lb. Meat of a similar kind is being landed in England at the rate of 600,000 lbs. a week; and depots for the sale of this food are immediately to be established in all the chief towns. In due time the Americans will invade Ireland as well, and of course Dublin will be one of the first places to which they will offer the great boon now afforded to London and Liverpool; in reference to which many will say, the sooner the better. Another announcement which will hardly please stockowners is, that cattle plague has just been introduced into England from Germany."

BISHOP MERMILLOD.

Four years ago on the 9th of Jan. Mgr. Mermilod—who was appointed Bishop of Geneva by the Holy See—was expelled from Switzerland by order of the Federal Council:—

"On that day," says the *Univers*, "the *Courrier de Geneve*, heads its issue with the following words in black borders:—

"FOURTH YEAR OF THE EXILE OF MONSIEUR MERMILLOD, OUR BISHOP, CITIZEN OF GENEVA.—No canton may expel any of its citizens from its territory. Every citizen of Switzerland has a right to settle on any spot of the Swiss territory" (Clauses 44 and 45 of the Federal Constitution)."

"The suffering prelate continues to administer his diocese the same as if he had never been exiled. In doing so he returns good for evil. The present sham constitution of the Catholic Church in the canton is due to the participation of Protestants in the election of renegade priests. Mgr. Mermilod has called on his diocesan not to take any part in the elections to the Protestant Grand Council. If the Protestants of the canton will but follow the example, the Church is likely soon to recover its rights."

REPUBLICANISM IN ROME.

Republicanism is advancing in Rome. Garibaldi and Mazzini did not labour all their lives to establish an Italian Monarch. Their work is only half done, and when another revolution is attempted, honest men may come to their own. A contemporary tells us that on the 9th inst., a "Republican Club" is to be generally opened in Rome with great pomp:—

"Many members of Parliament have already joined it. Each candidate for admittance must give proofs of his "faith in purely Republican principles." At Perugia on the last day of the year 1876, there was a significant display of the Republican feeling of certain of the inhabitants. The military band played pieces of music in various quarters of the town to welcome the new year, and the bandsmen were invited to refreshments in a cafe. There were repeated cries of "Viva Garibaldi!" and one person cried out *Viva il Re*. To this succeeded counter cries of "Viva la Repubblica," and there was a general tumult. The rioters excused their conduct on the plea of the provocation offered to them by the cry of "Long live the King!"

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Our English exchanges anticipate another great famine in India. This time it is Madras and a strip of the Bombay Presidency that are threatened with the visitation. The *London Tablet* says:—

"As early as last July a drought of twelve months duration had caused some crops to fail. Since then no rain has fallen over vast districts, and neither the south-west nor the north-east monsoon has brought any rain to Madras. The area of the scarcity in Bombay is estimated at 81,000 square miles, and at 80,000 in Madras, and the number of persons already employed upon relief works in the former Presidency is stated by correspondents at 287,000, and in the latter at upwards of a million. And according to a telegram from Calcutta of Wednesday's date, a subsequent despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State estimates the cost to the State on account of relief works and other remedial measures at six and a half millions sterling for the two Presidencies. The only comfort in this dismal business is that each time the visitation comes our power of checking its disastrous effects is increased, as the immense amount of labour employed for the relief of the population is expended on the creation of roads for the transport of grain and canals and tanks for the irrigative of the country."

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—the Duke of Marlborough—has been installed in office. He made his official entry into Dublin—the people were silent—the weather was unpropitious—a few satellites of the Government were obsequious—and all was over. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* however well says that:—

"The great blunder in the government of Ireland is mistaking a part for the whole, a clique for a race, a party for a people. When the Viceroy has made the acquaintance of the judges and chief officers of the Queen, of the Commander of the Forces, and a knot of the more prominent military men, of the rising men of his own party at the Bar, of the pith of the Chief Secretary's correspondence with magistrates and provincial potentates, when he knows this, and has got off by heart, the names of the counties which belong to the four provinces, he is persuaded by all around that he understands Ireland. Most of us are inclined to believe that we succeed ever so little in anything admittedly difficult. And when a Lord Lieutenant has succeeded in pleasing any considerable number of persons in Ireland, he is apt to begin to believe that he has solved the problem which has puzzled the whole race of Saxons since 1172."

LATEST FROM THE EAST.

The Powers of Europe are still playing hide-and-seek with the Eastern question. England, Germany and Austria have winked at the defiant attitude of the Porte. Russia is attempting to make an alliance—this time—with Austria, while Montenegro refuses the terms offered by the Porte, unless there is an accession of territory. Servia is reported to be favourable to peace if she obtains the position she held before the war. Roumania and Russia are fraternizing, and a telegram from London, dated the 5th inst., says that:—

"The treaty between Roumania and Russia is on the point of coming into operation. The Russian army received orders on Saturday to be prepared to cross the Pruth if the Porte concentrates troops on the Dalmatian frontier."

England is waiting and watching—vexed with Turkey, but not prepared to encourage her resolution. It is a game of diamond cut diamond, and so far, the Turkish workmen have had the best of the play.

SERVE THEM RIGHT.

Some time since there was an election in Kilkenny. There were three candidates contesting for the honour of representing the city of the Confederation in the Imperial Parliament. Of these two were Irishmen and Home Rulers—while one was an Englishman and a Whig. The Englishman was rich and the Irishmen were not. The Englishman promised that if he was elected he would build a factory in Kilkenny, and Ireland and her cause was abandoned—and Kilkenny packed a majority for the factory. Time went on and no factory was built. A longer time and no factory still. And we pray that Kilkenny may never have a factory, if it can only be purchased at the sacrifice of the old cause. Our contemporaries, however, say that the factory man now possesses a "tan-yard":—

"What next, quotha! Why, the next is that we feel obliged to correct the correspondent and disabuse certain Kilkenny simpletons of another delusion. It is all a mistake about the "tan-yard"—as it was about the "factory"—a mistake which Mr. Whitworth made owing to a "clerical error." What the manufacturing member is looking for is something different. Out of compliment to his supporters, he wants to buy them a *grace-yard*—a hint that they are corrupt enough to be buffed away out of sight."

"CHIEF JUSTICE BUTT."

Mr. Butt, it is rumoured, has been "approached" upon the subject of the "Chief Justiceship" of Ireland. It has been offered him through a friend of the Government—of course in an unofficial way, but yet with sufficient authority to prove that it was more than a flash in the pan. The story first saw the light through the *Mayfair*, and although not authenticated, is yet more than likely to be true. It is only attempting the old game of purchasing the leaders in order to demoralize the people. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, used to say that no fortress was impregnable which a mule could travel to, when laden with gold:—

"We have reason to believe that early in the tedious business the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant made advances in a remarkable direction. It would not be accurate to say that the Irish Chief Justiceship was officially offered to Mr. Butt. It is, however, the fact that Sir Michael Hicks Beach

took definite steps to ascertain how far Mr. Butt might be inclined to listen to proposals which, accepted, might raise him to the Bench. A mutual friend was made the medium of diplomatic *pour-parlers*, and the Chief Secretary's hint that Mr. Butt's acceptance of the office would be highly gratifying to the Government was met by the hon. and learned member's courteous declaration, that no place in the gift of the Government could induce him to abandon the untitled position he held as Parliamentary leader of the Irish National party.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

Four-fifths of the Irish M.P.'s voted for Sunday Closing of public houses in Ireland. Home Rulers, Conservatives, Liberals, all were in favour of the bill. But an English majority threw it out. The votes of Englishmen swamped the almost unanimous votes of Irishmen, upon an Irish question. But it has been so all through the chapter, and will continue to be so until "we have our own again." The *Nation* tells us:—

"Amongst the most recently declared votes on the Sunday-closing question are those of Dundalk, Clonmel, and Queenstown. They are all in favour of Professor Smyth's bill. An affirmative vote has also been given within the last week or two by several public bodies such as the Boards of Guardians. At a meeting of the Limerick Guardians on Wednesday the proposed reform gave rise to a curious scene. Lord Emly, who presided, read statistics from the petty sessions districts, showing that the convictions for drunkenness were more numerous in the Sunday-closing districts than in those where no Sunday-closing rule existed. This, we further read, seemed to astonish the Board, which nevertheless adopted the Sunday-closing petition by 12 votes to 5! We have not seen a detailed report of Lord Emly's wonderful figures, but we fancy that the verdict passed upon his lordship's statement by those who heard it—that it was astonishing rather than convincing—will be upheld by the general public."

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Bismarck has sown the wind and he is reaping the whirlwind. At one time the national Liberal party, to which he belongs was all powerful in Prussia. Now, however, things are changed. An English contemporary says that the power of Bismarck has been declining, that:—

"The Chancellor inaugurated a policy the most disastrous it was possible for a statesman to conceive, if his object was the welfare of the people. He assailed the only religious body having any independence, because he wished to bring all the guides of the conscience under a dull as rigid as that of the barack-square. He wished to be the pontiff of Germany, and all who disputed his right were placed under the rod of persecution. It was perfectly natural, in a country rather speculative than religious—at least outside the Catholic ranks—that the contempt for Church pretensions so openly manifested should produce growing harvests of Socialism. The elections not yet terminated have raised up an ominous shadow of coming evil which may possibly exercise some effect on the Bismarckian policy. The Socialists are winning their way steadily, if slowly, and their recent successes are actually alarming. The man of 'blood and iron' knows they love him little, and would to-morrow throw him and his master to the ground if they wielded a majority. It may be said that after all they are a small circle in the absolute, but he must be blind indeed who fails to see in their progressive increase hitherto a portent full of danger in the future."

BRavo SLIGO! BRavo WATERFORD!

Home Rule is victorious again. Sligo and Waterford have gone for the Cause. King-Harman and Delahunty have been triumphant—returned. King-Harman was unopposed—as he deserved to be. He was the first man in Ireland to contest an election on Home Rule principles, and he has done more for the movement than one half of the gentry who profess to Home Rule, but who do little or nothing to gain it. A contemporary tells us that:—

"The Sligo election resulted, as had been generally anticipated, in the unopposed return of Captain King-Harman, and the event has been hailed with great satisfaction not only in Sligo but in all parts of Roscommon and Longford, with which the new member is connected by family and property ties. Both on his canvas and after the sheriff's declaration, Captain King-Harman gave abundant cause by his speeches for the popular rejoicings. Sligo is to be congratulated on the manner in which it has used the opportunity thrown in its way by the death of Sir R. Gore Booth.

"The nomination in Waterford took place on Saturday, when an event occurred which, to outsiders, must have seemed somewhat inexplicable. Mr. Lehmann was nominated in the combined Whig Tory Interest, but Mr. Esmonde, who had been chosen as the popular candidate at the county meeting in Dungarvan, retired in favour of Mr. Delahunty. He has pledged himself to Home Rule, Denominational Education, Fixity of Tenure, Amnesty, and other popular measures, and, besides, promises distinctly to work with the Home Rule party."

He was returned as was announced last week by 1200 of a majority.

WIFE SELLING IN ENGLAND.

It is not long since a Judge of Assize, on the Northern Circuit in England, astonished at the revelations heard in Court, exclaimed "Good God is this a Christian land." The following paragraphs, illustrative of the state of civilization among certain classes in England, are calculated to make one wonder at the condition of people who live in this 19th century.

"Civilization," says the *Catholic Times*, "marches onward in England. Every day brings new developments. One of the latest is the sale of wives. A few weeks ago a woman was sold in Runcom by her husband for a mere trifle. Wigan and Bolton have witnessed similar scenes. Bury owned a woman who was sold in the market-place, whether her husband had brought her with her neck in a rope. He fancied there was some law which required that form to make the transaction legal. In Prescott a fellow who became the purchaser of the spouse of a friend actually tried to get an advertisement into the local paper, formally announcing the fact. His idea was that the publication would place the validity of the contract beyond cavil. At Belford Leigh, last Sunday evening, a freeman gave away his wife, child, and furniture, to a friend, and the woman accepted the change as complacently as if she were some slave to be disposed of at pleasure. A respectable daily paper, in reporting the occurrence described it as 'an amusing affair.' At Crowle, a little village in the east, a pork butcher vendid his partner to a beer-seller, and she cheerfully migrated from the block to the tap, the man who had married her getting £40, and resigning his claim by regular conveyance. The Bible societies ransack the whole world for fields of labour: their agents love Spain, and Rome, and Austria; and Ireland, and wherever else the old faith has a stronghold; but they quietly ignore the ignorance and abasement at their door. Better, they think, to convert an English pagan from his degradation. All the hundreds of thousands wasted fruitlessly abroad, to make sensational stories for the annual stamping, would be little enough for the wants of the home missions. But nobody cares to contribute to these, and the average Protestant minister does not consider he has any obligations except to his congregation. This is one of the results of three centuries of the Reformation."

PROSPERITY! PROSPERITY!! PROSPERITY!!!

A new Viceroy goes to Ireland. He comes in contact with a few surroundings of the Castle, and he thinks he knows the country by intuition. He attends a meeting. He is "crammed" about the progress of Ireland and he talks prosperity. Read what the *Irishman* says:—

"In 1857, there were 559,646 acres of land producing wheat—the quantity steadily increased until in 1876 last year there were only 113,597 acres of land producing wheat!"

"Taking the totals of all the cereal crops, we find that, in 1857, there were, in round numbers, two and three-quarter million acres under cereal crops—while, in 1876, there were only one and three-quarter million acres!"

"IS THAT WHAT ENGLAND'S FRIENDS MEAN BY IRISH PROSPERITY?"

"In 1859, there were, in round numbers, 1,200,000 acres of land producing Potatoes—in 1876, there were only 800,000!"

"Flax, which in the thirteen years from 1859 to 1871 ranged in acreage from 150,000 to over 300,000 acres, last year exhibited only some 130,000 acres! Out of nigh 1,500 scutch-mills, 250 have gone to ruin!"

"In 1875 Ireland produced 3,043,039 quarters less of cereal grains than in 1855, and 3,303,910 tons less of green crops!"

"IS THAT WHAT ENGLAND'S FRIENDS MEAN BY IRISH PROSPERITY?"

"In 1857 there were 79,368 sheep sold at Ballinasloe and 1,350 unsold—making a total of 80,718."

"In 1876 there were 57,003 sheep sold there, and 2,806 unsold—making a total of 59,809!"

"Thus there has been a decrease of over 20,000 sheep!!"

"Take the horned cattle:—

"In 1857, there were brought to the fair 20,788 horned cattle. Of these 18,894 were sold—only 1,894 remained unsold."

"Last year, in 1876 there were brought to the same fair only 19,525. Of these merely 11,458 were sold—more than eight thousand remaining unsold!"

"AND THAT IS WHAT ENGLAND'S FRIENDS CALL PROSPERITY—for Ireland!"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

As we go to press we clip a few of the latest telegrams from the evening papers:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The Russian colony in this city is packing up, preparing to leave shortly, anticipating war.

TURKISH CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.—The Porte has issued a circular to the Powers, maintaining the integrity of the whole Turkish Empire, and denying the right of the Powers to interfere in its internal affairs.

FIGHT BETWEEN INDIANS AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS.—New York, Feb. 6.—The *Herald's* special gives particulars of a fight between General Miles' command of 300 men and 1,000 of Crazy Horse's band on January 8.

A BIG OFFER.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says Konner affirms the statement that Wells made an offer to him to count in Tilden for \$200,000, which he declined to consider.

BEQUESTS TO THE CHURCH.—The will of Henry Moyts of New York bequeaths \$10,000 to build a Catholic Church at Marth's Vineyard; \$10,000 to the Church of St. Agnes of New York, on condition that the testator's name be inscribed for ever on one of its windows.