

# The Catholic Weekly Review.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

*Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris, Cæsari; et quæ sunt Dei, Deo.*—Matt 22: 21.

Vol. V.

Toronto, Saturday Dec. 19, 1891.

No 45

## LATEST CABLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—The Minister of War has summoned all the chiefs of the general staff to attend a council, which will be held for the purpose of making a new disposition of the Russian forces.

The Czar has authorized the holding of a congress on Prehistoric Anthropology in Moscow, in 1892.

The Quaker delegates who recently came to Russia to inquire into the distress in the famine districts complain that their investigation is hampered by obstacles raised to prevent their access to the provincial authorities. The Government officials decline to give the delegates letters recommending the provincial authorities to assist them, on the ground that the delegates might come to harm amid the disorders in the distressed districts. At the first sitting of the Central Relief Committee \$125,000 was paid in by the Czar, that being the amount he usually devotes to state balls.

There is good reason to believe Baron Hirsch's immigration scheme will shortly pass the Council of Ministers. It provides for a central committee on the immigration of Jews here and 50 sub-committees in the provinces.

Archduke Sigismund died to-day in Vienna from influenza.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Among the steerage passengers arriving in this city to-day in the steamship *Dania* were two families of colored people from Liberia. They consist of Moore and Warne Davis, brothers, and their families, numbering 11 persons. The children wore scarcely any clothing, while that on the women was tattered and scant. Until May, 1890, the brothers were well-to-do farmers in Gainesville, Ga. Hearing of the excellent prospects in Liberia, they set out and travelled to Monroeville, Liberia. Their rosy expectations were not realized. Their money dwindled and their families almost starved. There was no work to be done, and the much lauded farming opportunities they found to be a myth. Things became so bad that Warne wrote to his friends, who assisted the brothers to return to this country. The party left to-day for their old homes.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The ecclesiastical controversy caused a great disturbance in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Hubbard introduced a motion condemning the hostile attitude of the clergy, and demanding that steps be taken for the separation of Church and State.

M. Fallieres, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, in replying to the motion, commented at length upon the conduct of the Archbishops of Aix and Bordeaux.

In response to an interruption, M. Floquet, the President of the Chamber, said that Pope Pius IX. had given his authority to Freemasonry and was himself a Freemason.

M. de Cassagnac and M. Baudry d'Asson instantly jumped up and called M. Floquet a liar.

A tremendous uproar ensued, lasting fully ten minutes. The members of the Right, shouting at the top of their voices, hurled various opprobrious epithets at the members of the Left, who responded with equal vigor. Cries of "Infamous," "Abominable" and the like were freely exchanged.

Bishop Freppel stated that M. Floquet's charge was a calumny and a slander.

Comte de Mun cried that M. Floquet's words were insulting and false.

Throughout the uproarious scene M. Floquet remained perfectly calm. When the clamor had subsided he simply remarked that the chair was powerless to deal with fits of madness.

M. Fallieres, resuming his speech, said that the Government was opposed to the separation of Church and State. The Ministry, he continued, would shortly introduce a bill dealing with associations, which would apply equally to religious and secular communities. He added, however, that this bill must not be regarded as a prelude to the separation of Church and State.

COLOGNE, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the African Society here to-day Canon Kesperes read extracts from the diaries of African missionaries which told of revolting cruelty in connection with slave hunting in the neighborhood of Lake Tanganyika. One of the statements read as follows:—"The notorious slave hunter, Makatubo, brought back with him 20,000 people of every age and sex as the result of his last expedition to Kareme. These wretched people were chained in batches of a score. They were like living skeletons. While the caravan was traversing the Kuande country, where there was a famine, the marching slaves were obliged through hunger to dig up and eat roots which animals refused to eat. Hundreds of them died of hunger, fever or dysentery. A large number of women and children, whose want of strength impeded the rapid march of the column, were drowned. Laggards through illness were killed with cudgels at the rate of from ten to fifty daily. At night they were sheltered in roofless huts, while the goats which were being taken along were kept in covered stables. Every morning bodies of those who had died during the night were dragged out and thrown to the hyenas which followed the camp. Many of the poor creatures were covered with burns and sores resulting from the punishment inflicted upon them." Similar accounts were given of cruelties practised by other slave hunters. The missionaries ransom the slaves, and place those that are sick in a hospital whenever possible.

DENVER, Dec. 16.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company has conceded all the striking telegraph operators' demands. The following order addressed to Superintendent Goble, of the Atlantic and Pacific, was issued by President Manvell, of the Santa Fe, at noon to-day:

"Sign and accept the schedule presented by the operators and despatchers, namely, operators \$80 per month, 12 hours and extra; despatchers \$150 for eight hours work, and chief despatchers \$175 per month and no trick work.

(Signed)

ALLEN MANVELL.

TRIN. Dec. 15.—A desperate attempt was made yesterday to assassinate an ecclesiastic at Navara. The Canon Marchetti was hearing confession in the cathedral when a man in priestly garb approached the box, and falling down on his knees waited his turn to enter. Although no one knew him, and the Father confessor could not recognize in him a priest of his acquaintance, the air of devotion he assumed gave him the appearance of a penitent seeking to confess. As soon as his turn came he rose quickly and passed into the confessional box. A moment after the few attendants in the cathedral were startled to hear loud words, followed by a violent struggle within the dark box and cries for help. Before the people could reach the spot the supposed penitent rushed out of the confessional and disappeared from the church. Moans were heard from the confessional compartment, and Canon Marchetti was found insensible on the floor. He was bleeding from gashes in the face and neck, and had fainted. The Canon was removed to the centre of the church, where he could get air, the flow of blood was checked, and he soon began to revive. As soon as he had recovered his senses, he told of the fearful scene through which he had passed. He said the man, whom he supposed to be a brother priest, approached the confessional without arousing a suspicion in his mind. No sooner had he entered the box than he uttered some wild words, the purport of which the Canon did not understand. Then he dashed to fragments the grating between them with a blow of his fist, and, drawing a razor, madly slashed at him and cut all the portions of his body which he could reach. The Rev. Father called for assistance, fell to the floor to escape the murderous blows, and became unconscious. He says he does not know who his assailant was, and cannot imagine the motives of the man for the attempt on his life. The assassin seems to have made good his escape after leaving the church, and no clue has yet been found.