



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholics of France have been holding their annual congress in Paris for the last few days.

RESIGNATION OF A BISHOP.—The Bishop of Northampton has resigned his See, with the permission of the Pope, in consequence of ill-health.

An agreement has been come to between the Vatican and the German Government on some points with reference to the bishops against whom the law has been put in motion.

A fire having destroyed the sole Church Antoniana, province of Reggio, the Holy Father sent the sum of 300 francs, and a letter of sympathy, for which the people are very grateful.

DON CARLOS AT THE VATICAN.—The Pope gave private audiences to Don Carlos and his wife on Saturday evening. The son and heir, Don Jaime, and the two daughters of the pretender to the throne of Spain, were confirmed the following day by the Pope himself.

The death of the Very Rev. Patrick O'Meally, P.P., is announced. He was one of the curates in Birt or fifty years ago at the time of the Crotty schism; he was subsequently parish priest of Scariff, of Shinrone, in which latter parish he was the successor of the Rev. J. O'Meara, P.P.

THE BISHOP OF ARDACH.—The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop Designate of Ardagh, left Ireland on Monday morning for Rome, where it is most probable he will receive consecration before the close of the present month. His Lordship is not likely to return to Ireland till about the middle of May.

A despatch from Rome was received in New York on Friday, announcing that the Pope had appointed the Very Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon Vicar-General of Providence, R. I., Bishop of Hartford, Conn., and Rev. John Vertin, of Naganaw, Mich., to be Bishop of Marquette. The Rev. Father McMahon was born in New Brunswick in 1835. He passed his rhetoric year in Montreal.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.—The Universe says that the celebrated statesman, Lord Ripon, formerly a Protestant and a Freemason, now a fervent Catholic, has purchased the sanctuary and cloister of St. Damain, near the town of Assisi, in order to preserve those monuments for the piety of the faithful and the admiration of artists. He is about to establish an orphanage there.

The Catholic Review is pleased to note that the convention of Bishops and laymen which has recently been held in Chicago, agreed on the more important points necessary to affect a working organization. They have, as a preliminary, formed a corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000. After the completion of the legal formalities, another meeting will be held next month, when an address explanatory of the great work undertaken will be published.

PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.—Several persons who, under the influence of the Protestant propaganda in Spain, have denied the faith and left the Church, have lately returned. The other day, in the Church of the Holy Angel Guardian, at Barcelona, ten persons solemnly abjured Protestantism in the presence of a numerous congregation. Similar scenes have been witnessed at Alcoy, Ferrol, and other Spanish towns where Protestant agents have opened chapels.

THE SOCIÉTÉ DES MISSIONS ÉTRANGÈRES DE PARIS has published statistical tables, showing the progress and position of their missions in the East during the years 1877 and 1878. The total number of Catholics among populations of some 134,000,000 infidels were in the former year 713,172, and in the latter 720,351. In 1877 there were in charge of these missions twenty-five Bishops, 507 missionary and 338 native priests; and in 1878 the numbers were, Bishops twenty-four, missionary priests, 542, and native priests, 327.

CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSIONS.—Mgr. Lavigne Archbishop of Algiers, writes to the Missions Catholiques as follows: "A courier of Zanzibar, who arrived in Algiers on March 21, has brought news of our missionaries. The latest is dated September, 1878, and was sent by P. Livinbah. He was at that time in good health, as well as his confederates, at the Lake Victoria Mission. He was in the country of King Mirambo, and going towards Uganda, the Kingdom of Mtessa, who is already half a Christian, if we may believe Stanley."

WHAT IRELAND'S APOSTLE DID.—St. Patrick's labors in Ireland extended over a period of sixty years, and in that time he founded over seven hundred churches, consecrated over three hundred bishops, ordained three thousand priests, besides the millions whom he brought into the fold of the true faith. It was when this great work was accomplished that St. Patrick ascended Mount Cruchan, that he might contemplate, bless and crown his labors by obtaining from the Almighty special privileges for his spiritual children.

MGR. DUPANLOUP.—M. Chapu is the French sculptor chosen to execute the monument to the memory of Mgr. Dupanloup in the Cathedral at Orleans. Proposals of the holy Bishop, we find the following personal reminiscences of him in a recent number of the Figaro. The writer says that when walking with him home one day he was so absorbed in the "which was without shape and without color—that he called for a cab. Relating this incident afterwards to a lady, who was also a friend of the Bishop's, she capped it with a reminiscence of her own. "Yes, should have seen his knee-breeches!" she exclaimed. "A few years ago I went to visit my son at his seminary, and I found the cook, whom I knew very well, sitting outside the door patching an old pair of knee-breeches. 'For what poor man are you working?' I asked in good faith. 'Ah, you are right, madam, to say poor. I am working for monseigneur.'" Liverpool Times.

IRISH NEWS.

The University question has once more come to the front in Ireland.

THE PRIESTS AND THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—The controversy between the priests and the Christian Brothers is unsettled, and public feeling is very much stirred about it.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. O'MAILLY.—Another of the patriarchs of the Irish priesthood has just passed away. Rev. P. O'Mailly, P. P., V.G. of the diocese of Killaloe closed a long and an honored career in the 71st year of his age at his parochial house in Nenagh, of which he was the revered parish priest.

DEATH OF MR. P. MADDEN, BALLINASLOE.—I regret to announce the death to-day of Mr. Patrick Madden, merchant, in Ballinasloe, after a long and tedious illness. He was a thorough Nationalist of advanced views, and a member of the Home Rule League, and was treasurer of the Ballinasloe Tenants' Association.—Correspondent of Freeman.

SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.—There was printed in the Freeman's Journal recently a very significant manifestation of opinion in favor of earlier hours for public houses on Saturday night. It was an address from Parliamentary voters of the city and county of Dublin, asking their Parliamentary representatives to support a bill for shortening the hours for the Saturday sale of drink.

ANOTHER DUBLIN WHISKEY FALLOUT.—It was generally stated on Saturday in commercial circles that there had been another huge failure in the whiskey trade. We have learned that the rumor was not without foundation. The house that has come down is a long established one, and transacted a very large trade. No positive information regarding the liabilities has reached us.—Freeman.

IRISH CLUB IN LONDON.—An attempt is now being made to form a specially Irish Club in London. Its title is to be the "Royal Irish Club." It is to be of non-political character, and is founded to meet the requirements of a first-class Irish Club in London, for the exclusive use of noblemen, members of Parliament, naval and military men, Irish landowners and gentlemen resident in and visiting London.

THE CLIFDEN DISTURBANCES.—After a prolonged and somewhat turbulent investigation before the magistratus of Clifden, the charges of the Protestant schoolmaster McNice against the Rev. Messrs. Rhatigan and Flanning were declared to be unfounded, but several of the humbler parishioners have been sent for trial for riot and disturbances. There was great joy for the liberation of the priests, but the popular indignation throughout Connemara is very intense at the condemnation of the other prisoners, only three of whom (out of twenty) have been allowed out on bail.

HOME RULE.—The Home Rule League held its monthly meeting, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That our confidence is unshaken in the capacity of the Irish people and their elected representatives to obtain for our country the self-governing powers claimed in the programme of the Home Rule League, and that, in order to effect this most desirable result as speedily as possible, energetic and well-sustained action on the part of all friends of the cause is required; and that we hereby respectfully call upon our fellow-countrymen of all classes to aid our national movement by giving practical help to this League, and to other Home Rule organizations, and by adopting such measures as will insure the return to Parliament of thoroughly earnest and able advocates of our cause at the approaching general election." "That inasmuch as the constitutional powers of the Irish people are unfairly fettered by the restricted nature of the Irish franchise, and the legal difficulties placed in the way of its acquisition, we hold it to be the duty of all patriotic Irishmen to labor to obtain for our people equal franchises with those enjoyed by the people of England, and we respectfully call on the Irish Parliamentary representatives, and all friends of justice to Ireland, to make every exertion within their power to obtain from Parliament the full measure of our rights in this important matter."

How Catholics Have Been Treated in Prince Edward's Island.

The Catholic population of this province has we think, some grounds for self-gratulation, and also some claims to the respect of their fellow-citizens. For the last three years they have been a proscribed race—mere taxable commodities in the country—without the slightest claim on its resources. Driven by a tyrannical majority from every office which they previously held, they submitted patiently to their fate, awaiting the retribution which time would certainly bring. No agitation of theirs brought about the change. The heterogeneous combination that persecuted them dissolved of itself.

A new order of things succeeded with the almost unanimous assent of the constituents. As Premier, a Catholic was entrusted with the reins of power, and religious equality became once more a recognized principle in our form of government.

Had a strong reaction ensued no one would have wondered. Had the Catholic voters exercised themselves to the utmost, and elected, wherever they could, only Catholic representatives, no one could have blamed them. But in the day of triumph they were generous, and liberal, where they might have been without fault, selfish and unyielding. The first and second districts of King's County are Catholic constituencies, which no Protestant need try to represent unless he can procure the Catholic vote. A Protestant, in each of these districts, has been chosen as a representative. We would not have thought of calling attention to this fact, were it not a complete refutation of the charge usually adduced against Catholics of being bigoted and sectarianly selfish. We do not think that any one can point to a Protestant constituency which has trusted its interests to a Catholic representative. The Catholics, after all, can return good for evil, and they have set some examples of moderation which might profitably be copied by men who plume themselves upon being "Liberals."—Charlottetown Herald.

SCOTCH NEWS.

DUNDEE.—In this town the Rev. R. Clapperton, and the Rev. James McGinness were returned at the head of the poll. The Board numbers 15 members, and there were 23 candidates.

DUMFRIES.—In this burgh, the Rev. Francis McKerral was returned by 528 votes, as against 1627 for the first, and 610 for the last of 9 members. He stood eighth on the poll. Four candidates were unsuccessful.

DUNPACR (PARISH).—For the School Board of this parish, the Rev. William O'Neill has been returned as one of five members, without a poll. Father O'Neill is the parish priest of the mining burgh of Denny.

GLASGOW.—His Grace the Archbishop has consented "with great pleasure" to become patron of the Union Athletic Club, and (in a letter to the secretary not only congratulates the Catholic body on its formation, but offers to subscribe towards its funds.

TRAQUAIR (PARISH).—Dr. John Cunningham was returned as one of the members of the School Board of this parish, which includes the township of Maxwelltown (part in reality of Dumfries). The return was by arrangement, and not by election.

CARLEAVROCK (PARISH).—For the School Board of this parish, which forms part of the estates of Lord Herries, Mr. W. Maxwell, factor of the Terregles Estate, has been restored. This gentleman, it is to be explained, was returned for Terregles, and not Captain Maxwell himself.

ROW (PARISH).—In this parish, which includes the watering place of Helensburgh, on the Clyde, the Rev. Louis McIntyre has been returned by 837 votes, against 1854 for the successful candidate highest, and 805 for the one lowest on the poll. Father McIntyre is fifth on the successful list of seven members—five candidates being unsuccessful.

A Scotch parson in his prayer said, "Lord bless the Grand Council, the Parliament, and grant that they may hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes, sir, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But friends," said the parson, "I don't mean a that fellow does, but pray they may all hang together in concord and accord." "No matter what cord," replied the other, "so 'tis but a strong one."

The Glasgow Catholic Choral Society have now made arrangements to celebrate, towards the end of this month, the Moore Centenary by a musical festival, to consist entirely of selections from the poet's famous "Irish Melodies." It need scarcely be said that with such materials as those afforded by the Society, which has already received a due amount of praise in the Examiner, Mr. James M'Ardule, the honorary conductor, will be certain to secure an effective rendering of the delightful lyrics which may be selected from "his sweet wreath of song."

THE CELTIC CHAIR IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—Professor Blackie reports the close of the subscription for the endowment of the Celtic chair, the sum being £11,937 5s. It has been agreed, on the suggestion of his committee, to postpone the appointment of a professor for twelve months, in order that the capital fund may be increased. The title of the chair is to be "The Chair of Celtic Languages, History, Literature and Antiquities," and the professor holding it is to be bound to teach the Gaelic language practically, as long as it is a recognized medium of religious instruction in the Highlands.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, in the case of Mull against the City of Glasgow Bank, has confirmed the ruling of the Scotch Court of Sessions that trustees holding shares as such in an unlimited company are liable to the full extent of their individual property. The decision is grounded on the precedent established twenty years ago in the case of the Western Bank, and proceeds on the narrowest technical reasoning. It condemns all who are unfortunate enough to have consented to act as trustees for any estate of which shares of the Glasgow Bank formed part to utter ruin. No man of sense and substance will henceforward expose himself to the risk of losses such as these; and, therefore, persons desiring to establish trusts—say under a marriage settlement, or for the protection of daughters—will either have to appoint mere men of straw as the trustees, or forego the desire.

Effects of the Failure of the Glasgow Bank.

Five hundred and sixteen bankrupts have been awarded sequestration in Scotland since the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank in October last. The list is headed by builders, 45 of whom have been obliged to suspend operations; strangely enough farmers come next in order, their total being 44; and grocers and spirit dealers are nearly on a par, there being 26 of the former and 24 of the latter; 20 persons who style themselves merchants rank fifth; 16 contractors sixth; while coal merchants, commission agents, and tin-smiths and plumbers each contribute 10 representatives. Then there are 9 unfortunate bakers, an equal number of "gentlemen," and amongst the "eights" stand writers, accountants, grain and flour merchants, timber merchants, and joiners.

Of these 616 bankrupts 196 carried on business in Glasgow, 72 in Edinburgh, 39 in the County of Lanark out with the city, 30 in Dundee, 15 in Inverness-shire, 14 in Renfrewshire (not including Paisley and Greenock), 13 in Leith, 12 in Greenock, 11 in Ayrshire, 11 in Banff, 10 in Fife-shire, 9 in Ross-shire, 9 in Aberdeenshire, and 9 in Wigtonshire; 7 in each of the counties of Dumfries and Forfar, 5 in each of the counties of Argyll, Stirling, and Dumbarton; 5 in each of the counties of Elgin and Clackmannan, 4 in Paisley, 3 in Perthshire, and 3 in Mid-Lothian, 2 in Naír, 2 in Buteshire and 2 in Linlithgowshire, and

London.

Facts about the City of London are always interesting, and we find a few in the Cornhill Magazine. London is spread over about 7,000 square miles. There is one death there every six minutes, and one birth every four. The growth of the population is at the rate of 75,000 a year, or 205 each day. The total length of streets in London is about 7,000 miles; there are built every year about 9,000 new houses, by which the length of the streets is increased by twenty-eight miles. In the jails there is an average of 75,000 prisoners. The foreign-born residents of London number about 100,000; but thirty-seven per cent of the whole population were born out of the city.

A Wonderful Society.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, through its multitudinous branches, does incomparable service in the cause of charity to the needy and afflicted. It is, however, a society that does "good by stealth, and blushes to find its fame," and it is only when the Central of the Society in France publishes its annual reports that the world is made to know how much of glory and of merit the society has been achieving. A fundamental rule of the society is that its works of charity shall not be proclaimed aloud, and its members are content with the consciousness that they are co-operating in a holy enterprise, and are fulfilling the Divine principle to "love thy neighbor." It is not alone in the money and relief that it dispenses that the society accomplishes its noble purposes. It does it even still more effectively in the kindly spirit that animates its members, and that sends them as messengers of comfort, and of sympathy into households stricken with sickness or made desolate with affliction. The material relief afforded by the society is very considerable, and takes various shapes, according as the needs of families seem to require it. We learn from the latest report of the Central Council that during the year the receipts of the society, through the various local conferences throughout the world which furnished reports to the Council, amounted to 8,250,000 francs, and that the expenditure in relief amounted to 7,153,000. The receipts were thus made up: France contributed in its conferences 2,730,000 francs; the United States, 1,530,000; Belgium, 766,000; Holland, 615,000; the British Isles, 591,000, of which the largest portion was, we may be sure, contributed and disbursed in Ireland; and all other countries, 2,395,000 francs. These figures do not, however, represent the full amount collected and expended by the society, inasmuch as the report states that several Councils had omitted to forward their annual reports in time for embodiment in the report of the Central Council. But, even as it is, the statement is a splendid testimony to the zeal, activity, generosity and charity of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—Boston Pilot.

The Errors of Socialism.

The projects of the Socialists are based on the dogmas that man is born free and good, when he is, in fact, born helpless, and good or bad, as he works out his destiny; and the responsibility for vice and crime is on Society, when, in truth, it is in the individual; that nature meets men at the outset with gratuitous bounty, which some appropriate to the exclusion of others, when, in fact, nature holds back everything and surrenders only to force and labor; that man is born endowed with "natural rights," when, in truth, nothing can be affirmed universally of the state of man by nature save that he is born to struggle for his own preservation, with nothing but the family to help him, and nothing but the liberty, or the security of using his own energies for his own welfare, as a fair claim upon his fellow-men; that work is pleasant, or under some circumstances, might be so, when, in truth, work is irksome; that man universally may be made, by some conventional agreement or sentimental impulse, to work for others to enjoy the product, or to save in order to give away; that they may be led universally to lay aside talents, health, and other advantages; that we can increase consumption and lessen production, yet have more; that all have an equal right to the product of some; that talents are the result of chance which intelligence ought to correct, when, in truth, talents are the reward from generation to generation, of industry, temperance, and prudence; that the passions need no control, and that self-denial is a vice. This is the Socialistic creed, and from it follows that a man has a "natural right" to whatever he needs; that his wishes are the measure of his claims on his fellow men; that, if he is in distress, somebody is bound to get him out; that somebody ought to decide what work everybody should do, regardless of aptitude; to distribute the products equally regardless of merit, and to determine consumption regardless of taste or preference. As the "some one" must be a pure despot, or, in fact, a god, all Socialistic schemes annihilate liberty.—Liberator.

Miscellaneous.

—"Macaulay," Lord Carlisle writes, "said that not only was the admiration for scenery a new feeling, but it was entirely unknown to the ancients, and all sense of beauty was merely conventional. He owned up, however, to having shed tears at the beauty of the Lakes of Killarney."

—"The Missouri Legislature was about to pass a marriage license law, among the provisions of which was one that clergymen must be recorded in the County Clerk's office "as of good moral character" before they could lawfully perform a matrimonial ceremony. The St. Louis Ministers' Association voted a request that the quoted words be omitted, on the ground that they implied the presence of an immoral class among the clergy.

Of two revolutionary printing offices just discovered at St. Petersburg, one was detected in an imperial cartridge manufactory, and the other in an imperial custom house station. And what can be more significant than the following statement: "No furnished apartments can henceforth be had at St. Petersburg, unless maps showing the situation of the rooms and the doors of entrance have been previously handed to the police." This measure is intended to facilitate arrests.

MACMAHON'S CHARITIES.—Now that Marshal de MacMahon has retired into private life, it has become known that he and the Duchess of Magenta nobly did their duty in the direction of Christian charity. The 300,000 francs voted for the entertainment of the stranger princes during the Exhibition simply went to the poor of Paris; and Madame MacMahon distributed, on her part, no less than 8,000 francs per month to the various charitable objects. In her generous charity she has engaged to support twenty-five orphan girls for the next fourteen years.

—"There is in the island of Cyprus a journal called the *Cyprus* that is conducted in a queer way. It is in charge of two editors, one an Englishman and one a Greek. The English editor does not understand the Greek language, though the Greek understands the English. They have opposite political opinions. The Englishman writes articles favorable to the English policy, and the Greek editor puts them into Greek, but, at the same time, he prints his own articles attacking the new English masters of the ancient Greek island.

—"The programme of the Russian expedition to central Asia, which is proposed for the approaching summer, has been just issued from the office of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch. The mission of the party will be to collect information as to the resources available for the construction of a railway; to ascertain the swiftness, depth, and fall of the Amu, and obtain information respecting the country and the towns and ruins on its banks; to survey the dry courses of the river in the oasis of Khiva and of the Turcoman steppes, and to examine the bars and rapids of the Uzbek and the ruins and traces of irrigation canals along its banks; and, finally, to make barometrical, thermometrical, and astronomical observations, and zoological, mineralogical, and botanical collections.

—"A Baltimore man recently wrote to Herbert Spencer for an explanation of the paradoxical customs of the Japanese, citing examples as follows: "A piece of cord in Japan is twisted from left to right in the process of manufacture. A plane is drawn toward the person using it. The teeth of a saw are so 'set' that it is the upward pull which cuts. Their books commence at what we would call the end, turning the leaves from left to right, while the lines run up and down the page, instead of across, and the pages are numbered at the foot. The face of their clock moves and the hands are stationary. They say 'It is 4 o'clock,' meaning that it lacks four hours of being noon, while with us it is always so much past the starting point." Mr. Spencer replied that the question involves a "wider range than at first sight appears," but declined to express his views, on the plea of lack of time.

—"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

A Hard Swelled Stomach in a child is generally the result of the presence of worms in the system. Nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBINATION or Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be cured. 38-2.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Many people suffer terribly by Cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN HOUSEHOLE PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief, Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack: go and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous wretch.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION.—DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.