



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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AGENTS.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, Woodstock, and Mr. James Coleman, Ottawa, are our duly authorized travelling agents in Ontario.

Mr. Felix Finn, Ormstown, is our duly authorized agent in his vicinity.

CITY AGENTS.

Messrs. Battle Bros. and Shell, News Agents, Beury st., W. P. McNally and Michael Murphy.

REMOVAL.

The Offices of the TRUE WITNESS have been REMOVED to 662 1/2 CRAIG, two doors East of St. Peter Street.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

From nearly every country in the world, we read of preparation being made for the Pope's Jubilee. Europe, Asia, Africa and America will be liberally represented at the Vatican in a few weeks.

"It is not expected," it says, "that we can equal in numbers the representatives of Catholic countries like France and Spain; still it should be remembered that this is an exceptional occasion, and that the Holy Father in His Allocution declared that 'the crowds of all nations who flock to Rome are manifest tokens of the anxiety and solicitude which agitate the hearts of the Faithful, and that this anxiety ought to go on increasing until full and real liberty be restored to the pastor of the Universal Church.'"

REVIVAL OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The host of the "Roman Question" is troubling the world again. A few years ago the anti-Catholic world declared the Roman Question settled for ever, and Cavour's programme of a "free church in a free State" was pronounced to be an accomplished fact.

"The recent revival of the Roman question," telegraphed the Vienna correspondent of the Daily News, "has caused General Ignatieff to pay much attention to the Italian Ambassador. It has caused many other persons to 'pay attention' also. In the midst of the complications caused by the questions now being raised in the East, it must be a strange thing to those outside the Church to see, not only the whole Protestant Press of this country, but also journals like the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, the Opinions, Nazionale and Liberta, of Italy, and the Politica, of Spain, devoting column after column of their valuable space to a question which was solved in 1870, and which has only been revived by one speech 'of an old man who calls himself a prisoner.'"

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

Mr. Stanley has written another letter to the Daily Telegraph of London. It is interesting and characteristic of the man who was ordered to "find Livingstone," and found him. A contemporary tells us that with Mr. Stanley's letter are:—

"Two letters from one of his companions, Frank Pocock, the latest one being dated from Ujiji, August 23, 1876. Small-pox of a malignant type was raging there at that date, and Mr. Stanley had himself been attacked by severe fever, and was evidently unable, under these depressing circumstances, to write a full account of all he had done, or to do justice to the eventful scenes through which he had passed. The interest of his letter centres in the announcement that he has obtained reliable information about a new lake to the southwest of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the southwest of the Albert Nyanza discovered by Sir Samuel Baker; and that out of this new lake flows a large river called by the natives the Kagera of Buvova, which supplies the Victoria Nyanza. This new river is to be known in future as the Alexandra Nile; and the lake he calls the Alexandra Nyanza. Most of our readers are aware that the Egyptian Nile is composed of the waters of two principal rivers—the Blue Nile, which rises in Abyssinia, and the White Nile, which flows immediately out of the Albert Nyanza, which is again supplied mainly by the Victoria Nile, flowing out of the Nyanza of the same name. What supplied the Victoria Nyanza was, up to the present, a mystery; Captains Speke and Grant crossed the river Kagera, but did not ascend the 'Mount of Observation,' which is due south of King Eumank's capital, and almost due west of the newly named Alexandra Lake. The

latter he could not see, and his personal discoveries end with that of the lower Alexandra Nile. Mr. Stanley has now the choice before him of attempting to solve this problem, or of ascertaining the course of the Luabala, which was his original intention. Both courses, as he says, are equally enticing; both present splendid openings for geographical research."

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Catholics of Ireland have time after time expressed their unanimity in favour of Denominational Education, but the Protestant majority in the British House of Commons has refused to listen to them. Ireland is upon one side, England upon the other. Our latest exchanges tell us of an important meeting that has been held in Belfast, where, as a contemporary says:—

"The Catholics lay and clerical, have spoken their mind in clear and emphatic terms upon the questions of university and intermediate education in Ireland. At a meeting on Friday week, under the presidency of their venerated bishop, resolutions were adopted declaring their objection to 'any system of education not founded on religion,' expressing a wish to extend to persons of every other denomination what they demanded for themselves, and approving unreservedly of Mr. Butt's measure for erecting a Catholic college in the University of Dublin. It cannot be pretended that the demonstration was, in the language frequently employed by the Ultramarine press, a mere pious affair; for although, as we have intimated, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian was surrounded by a large number of his clergy, the majority of the speakers were laymen, and, of course, the overwhelming majority of the audience were also laymen. We may add here that every day fresh pronouncements in favour of Mr. Butt's Bill are reported from various parts of the country."

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN NORWAY.

Like the rest of the world the people of Norway are experiencing the impetus which is visible in the Catholic Church all over the world. We learn from the Catholic Times that:—

"Until recently the Church had no hold in Norway. Now there are thirteen priests, working many missions with great labour and self-sacrifice. Another is about to be ordained, and three are in course of training at the Propaganda. Recognizing the importance of the work, His Holiness has appointed Monsignor Bernard apostolic prefect. Some Sisters of St. Joseph's, have opened a girls' school in Christians, and are also so active in ministering to the sick that—as a French paper puts it—their zeal supplies the absence of a hospital. A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, is now open in Bergen, and another, to be named the Sacred Heart, is in course of erection at Drontheim. Congregations—thanks to Providence—are forthcoming from the ranks of heresy. The services and exhortations are listened to by Protestants, and wonderful is the result. In 1875, Monsignor Bernard received 20 converts, and in 1876 he received 25. On the feast of the Epiphany he confirmed 17 adults, of whom 14 were seceders from Protestantism. Amongst the latter was the French Consul-General and all his family. At present an effort is being made by the young branch of the Church to enlist British assistance. The native resources are utterly inadequate. Two small chapels remain half finished, and much energy is paralysed for want of funds. Sterility, inclement climate, and poverty combine to impede the self-denying missionaries."

THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL.

The Butt Testimonial progresses favourably in Ireland. The people are faithfully recognizing the sacrifices made by Mr. Butt in their behalf. He might have been Chief Justice—he prefers to be Isaac Butt, the Tribune of the people. We learn from the Dublin Freeman that:—

"From every part of the Country promises of support to the Butt Testimonial movement come in, and there can be no doubt of its ultimate success. The Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Waterford, Limerick, Killaloe, and Cloyne have made arrangements for a simultaneous collection in their respective dioceses. The example of these illustrious prelates will, we are confident, be followed by many other members of the Episcopacy, and thus the good cause will be given a most signal impetus. In all the dioceses mentioned the most vigorous efforts are being made to secure success for the collection, and, without being invidious, we may say that the exertions of Cloyne deserve special recognition, as the people of that patriotic diocese have within the last few years subscribed no less than £60,000 towards the erection of the magnificent Cathedral now in process of construction at Queenstown. In a word, the country has taken up the Testimonial in real earnest; and it only remains now to add organization to zeal and to strike while the iron is warm. The failure of the Butt Testimonial would have been nothing less than a national catastrophe, as it would unquestionably have been regarded as a rough but effective test of the interest taken by the people of Ireland in Home Rule. The taunt of the Pall Mall well represented English feeling in the famous query, 'How much do you sympathize?' We now believe that Ireland will no longer hesitate in doing that most obvious act of justice—to wit, endeavouring in some way to compensate the man who in her service and for her sake has abandoned a splendid and lucrative career."

TWEED'S TALE.

Is Tweed's confession reliable? That is a question that many men are asked, and which no one can satisfactorily answer. Meanwhile, we take from a contemporary a short resume of the doings of the "Boss":—

"The gist of the story is that the Tweed Ring got control of the city by the payment of \$200,000 to State Senator Winslow, the understanding being that this money was to be divided between eight influential Republican members of the Senate and four members of the House. Sweeney, Hall, Conolly, Woodward, Garvey, Jurgensoll, Davidson-Watson, and a majority of the Board of Supervisors are said to be implicated in the division of Spoils. Mr. Hastings, editor of the Commercial Advertiser, is credited by Mr. Tweed with having received one check of \$20,000 and other checks for smaller amounts, besides having achieved the disreputable diplomatic feat of cementing the alliance between Jay Gould and Tweed by which Tammany and Erie, wheel within wheel, revolved to their mutual advantage. He furthermore intimates that all the paintings and book cases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the city, that Hugh Smith, a particular friend of Sweeney, attended to Judge Cardozo in securing decisions for the Ring; that the Navarro claim against the city for water-meters, amounting to \$1,000,000, is a fraud; that Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, and George H. Purser, of New York, received money."

YOU'RE A LIAR.

The notorious Dr. Kenecaly, the persistent libeller of priests and nuns, received a castigation at the hands of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, in the Imperial Parliament of late. His star was never in the ascendant, but it, or whatever of it could be seen, has set for ever. The Ulster Examiner describes the scene thus:—

"The House of Commons was the scene of some lively excitement on Wednesday, the result of which was that the notorious member for Stoke, Dr. Kenecaly, was obliged to submit to a personal humiliation, which it is seldom a member has to endure. The chief business before the House was the discussion on the second reading of the Newspapers' Registration Bill, in which the newspaper proprietors in the House took an active part. Among others were Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Dr. Kenecaly. The latter, imagining that in his speech Mr. Sullivan made use of indirect reference to him, politely told the hon. member for Louth that he was a 'liar.' This Mr. Sullivan brought under the notice of the Speaker, and the result was that, by a resolution of the House, the incorrigible member for Stoke was called upon to withdraw the offensive expression. This, after some slight show of unwillingness, he at last did in a most abject manner."

THE HOME RULE CONFEDERATION.

Salford is only divided from Manchester by a narrow stream called the Irwell. For all commercial purposes Salford and Manchester are the one city, but for Parliamentary purposes they are divided into two boroughs. Last year the Irish in Manchester induced—we were going to say forced—the candidates for Parliament to accept the Home Rule pledge. Now there is a vacancy in Salford, and we learn from a contemporary that:—

"The Irish residents in the English borough of Salford are likely to score another Home Rule victory. We learn by telegraph that at a meeting, recently, the Home Rulers, who number some 1,500 electors, resolved to support the liberal candidate, Mr. Kay, Q. C., who pledged himself to vote for Mr. Butt's resolution, and also for the release of the political prisoners. The Conservatives have always succeeded here, but the advantage on that side was so slight at the last election that, with the Irishmen showing activity, their favourite has every chance of succeeding."

ST. PATRICK A PROTESTANT.

St. Patrick a Protestant! So says a genius named Stanley in the Minneapolis Citizen. We may soon expect to hear someone say that St. Patrick was never in Ireland, just as it is still blindly contended that St. Peter was never in Rome:—

"St. Patrick was a great and good evangelist—a Moody without a Sankey—in his day; and how he realizes the reward! This marvelous explorer of history neglects to tell us which of the thousand and one shades of Protestantism St. Patrick preferred, and also how he became so conversant with St. Patrick's private opinions. Another discovery that he has made, and which he communicates very confidently, must be of general interest. He says that 'History records that there was no more reptiles, etc., in Ireland, before St. Patrick than afterwards.' As Mr. Stanley is doubtless an authority on the subject of snakes, we will not question his position, but we will venture to say, that history is not in the habit of making any such comparative statements. We would advise the Citizen explorer to bring the calcium blaze of his historical erudition to bear on Gregory I, or Leo X. next. He may ascertain that these illustrious pontiffs were Methodists in good standing. Oh! Stanley! There are worlds yet undiscovered in your line of research."

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COERCION ACTS AND CRIME IN IRELAND.

Mr. Fay, the patriotic M. P. for Cavan, has been doing good work in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Fay is the only Catholic M. P. for Ulster—the Catholics seldom squeeze in where the Protestants are in a majority. But Mr. Fay shows again, what everyone knew—that there is less crime in Ireland than there is relatively in Great Britain, and at last we find a leading English journal, the Tablet, admit it. Here is what it says:—

"If we now turn from extraordinary to aggregate crime, we find a decrease of convictions from 2,561 in 1865 to 2,500 in 1875, or from one criminal conviction to every 2,142 in 1865 to one to every 2,123 of the population in 1875. Since 1866 there were six years in which no criminal was executed, viz., 1867, 1868, 1869, 1872, 1874 and 1877; in four years the executions were three; while in two years they were only two each. If we examine the number of convicts we find there were 1,728 in custody on 1st January, 1864, and 407 others received that year; while on the 1st January, 1875, there were only 1,135 in custody and 238 received that year. Omitting cases of drunkenness, even the convictions for petty offences that are dealt with summarily before magistrates have decreased steadily from 43,186 in 1853 to 18,729 in 1875. While if we turn to the assizes just closed, we find no capital conviction amongst a population of 5,309,000; and with one or two trifling exceptions the judges complimented the grand juries in every county on the total absence of serious crime on the calendars. Serious crime is much greater in England than in Ireland. Thus, in 1875, there were 33 sentenced to death in England, and only 3 in Ireland, although the population of England is a little more than four times that of Ireland, and so of many other years. There were 11,888 convicts in prison in England and Wales during the year ended the 31st March, 1876, against only 1,702 in Ireland."

"We have set forth this outline that the grounds may be clearly understood upon which Irishmen rest their claim to have the Government remove the country from under the operation of a Coercion Act, which may have been justified—nay, demanded—in 1870, but happily the justification for a continuance of its application no longer, as we have proved, exists. It would be a wise and generous step on the part of the Irish Government, and one that would be sure to produce salutary results, to restore the country to the full benefits of personal and Constitutional freedom, placing Irishmen on the same political and social level with their fellow citizens of England and Scotland."

WHAT ORANGEISM DOES.

A correspondent writing to the Ulster Examiner, from Glenavey, gives a description of one of those freaks of Orangeism which too often illustrate the meaning of their order. If the "pious memory" of the "immortal William" can inspire no better feeling than hate—in the breasts of the Orangemen of Ireland, then the "pious memory" is a sorry sentiment indeed. Fortunately the day is coming when Orange rowdies will be treated to the scourge of Catholic contempt for the Catholics of what was once Orange Ulster; and far more numerous than the Protestants, and far more numerous than the Orange fraternity, before whom they once had to stand aside. For years the Catholics have preached peace and good will, they prayed that "Orange and Green would carry the day"; they did all that men could do to make Orangemen feel that the Catholics of Ireland wanted to be left alone. We know if we were in Ulster, we would be inclined to give the Orangemen—measure for measure—full to the brim:—

"On Easter Monday a pre-organized and pre-organized and pre-mediated Orange attack was perpetrated on St. Joseph's Church and Parochial House, together with the adjacent dwelling-houses, and a more cowardly, brutal, and unprovoked onslaught it has never been the lot of your correspondent to witness. It was thought that the days were gone past when such things could be perpetrated with impunity, but after witnessing the proceedings of Monday words fall short of expressing the reality. The old man who was so brutally maltreated remains under surgical treatment, and, so far the doctor has not pronounced him out of danger."

"Not content with wrecking the church and dwelling houses adjacent, the miscreants invaded the graveyard—the sacred precincts of the hallowed dead—and smashed a beautiful white marble cross which was erected lately over a monumental stone, to the memory of their father, by the Messrs. Morgan, of Belfast. While wrecking the parochial house, the repeated cry of the rowdies was—'Trail him out' (meaning Father Pye), which cry, uttered amidst the yelling of the 'pets,' the rushing of stones, the smashing of glass, &c., &c., was surely enough to strike terror into the defenceless women and children who reside around the chapel."

"Altogether there are five dwelling-houses rendered almost uninhabitable, and the church is left in a truly disgraceful state."

An inquiry was instituted by the county inspector and a stipendiary magistrate. A few Catholic gentlemen while passing through the village about seven p.m. were fired at, as many as eight shots having been heard. Catholic children cannot be sent on an errand to the village without being waylaid by the young-roughs."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S EPISCOPATE—THE REFORM CANDIDATE—THE SCOTCH WILL NOT SUPPORT AN IRISH CATHOLIC—PARLIAMENTARY NOTES—MR. RYAN OF MARQUETTE TO BE REWARD—THE WEATHER—THE FASHIONS, &c.

A meeting of the prominent Catholics of the city was held here on Sunday night, in the St. Vincent de Paul Rooms, for the purpose of making final preparations to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Episcopate of His Holiness the Pope. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel occupied the chair. It was decided, after an intelligent discussion, that Grand Service will be held in the Cathedral at two o'clock, in St. Patrick's Church at three, in St. Joseph's at four, and in St. Ann's at five o'clock, at which a Te Deum will be sung. There will be visiting of the Churches as in Holy Week, and the members of the different Catholic Societies, and the faithful generally, will wear white badges, bearing the likeness of the Holy Father.

An opposition is being organized against the return of Mr. Currier for this city, but the Reformers find it difficult to select a candidate who will have a chance of success. On Friday night, Mr. J. I. P. O'Hanley was nominated by Alderman Starrs at a caucus meeting, seconded by Mr. Richard Nagle, but other gentlemen present offered a lively opposition, amongst them Mayor Waller, Dr. Sweetland, and Mr. Henderson. Dr. Sweetland spoke out plainly, and said he, for his part, would be only too happy to support Mr. O'Hanley, only that he was morally certain the Scotch Reformers would not vote for a Catholic, and the result would be, if he were nominated, that the seat would be lost to the party. Mr. Henderson, at another meeting held on Saturday night, said the same, in substance adding that Scotch Presbyterians would vote against a Catholic candidate in Ottawa for the Dominion House. Mr. O'Hanley, who is by far the ablest man in the ranks, spoke his mind on the question, and pointed to the Catholic counties of Pontiac and Ottawa, which returned to the Dominion Parliament five Protestants and one Catholic, and still, said the speaker, we are coolly informed that the Scotch Presbyterians cannot bring themselves to vote for an Irish Catholic. There will be a last caucus meeting to-night (Monday) at which it will be finally decided on who is to be the candidate, if, indeed, there be any Reform candidate at all.

The weather here is something unprecedented in loveliness, even the oldest inhabitant hangs his head for shame, and is obliged to confess he can remember nothing like it in the history of Ottawa. The favorable weather, and the certainty of a great war, are causing the hearts of business men to rejoice exceedingly, as it is hoped money will thereby circulate. At present it is very difficult to borrow a dollar. Flour has risen \$1.50 a barrel. I have never seen the ladies of Ottawa so gaily dressed, the colors they wear are almost as diversified as their beauty, but light grey dresses and blue veils are beginning to prevail.

Bitter debates continue to be the order of the day in Parliament. Dr. Tupper delivered one of his famous four hours speeches in the House on Saturday evening, on the Pacific Railroad policy of the Government, which he strongly condemned. The debate on that subject will be continued for a few nights. Mr. McKenzie answered, and seemed to have the worst of the argument.

The Catholics of Ottawa are beginning to realize their position keenly, and comprehend that if they may expect justice from any party in power it will be necessary for them to have able representatives to explain their wants, and that those representatives vote one way when their interests are concerned. It is about time other constituencies would also awake to the same necessity for a better representation, especially where they can help themselves, as it is too often the case that those they elect on a certain platform, when they get into the House, stick closely to their party, and vote with it through thick and thin, utterly ignoring the promises they made, or their moral obligations to their constituents.

It is expected Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday next, but there is nothing certain about it, as a good deal of business is yet to be done.

Mr. C. J. Shell, of Montreal, is in town on business.

The Provincial Land Surveyors, who have been in the city all winter, have departed for British Columbia and other places where their duties call them. Most of them were great swells, and will be missed by the Indians.

Mr. Ryan of Marquette, so it is rumored, will shortly receive a Government appointment in Winnipeg.

Mr. Baskerville, the well known grocer of this city, is elected President of St. Patrick's Society. Mr. O'Donohue resigned. There is talk of a branch of the Home Rule League being formed here.