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TO SAVE THE PROPAGANDA

Mgr. Capel's Protest Against the Spoliation of the Property—Not Owned in Italy, but by 200,000,000 of the Faithful in Other Lands.

New York, April 18.

The parlors of the Xavier Union in West Twenty-seventh street were crowded last evening with men prominent in the professions and in business.

Mgr. Capel began by expressing his delight at being invited to take part in a movement initiated by the Catholic laity. "These are times," he went on, "in which the ecclesiastical stands much in need of the spontaneous action of the frank, honest support of the laity, and it is no small pleasure to find you gentlemen assembled to express and take means to support your ideas of the just rights of the Church to which you belong."

The new step is to insist on the protecting of other rights in Propaganda property which, though not so transparent as those of the American College, are none the less real in your minds.

The Catholic Church is a mighty empire having the whole earth in things spiritual under her jurisdiction. She is limited to no nation. Men of every tribe and tongue—monarchs and republicans, democrats and liberals—live under her tent.

One such congregation devotes itself to rites, a second to discipline, a third to the religious orders, a fourth to the sacraments and the like.

The local habitation is in the well known palace designed by Bernini and carried out by Pope Urban VIII. Every visitor to Rome knows this pile in the Piazza di Spagna.

The Propaganda, called into existence 360 years ago by Gregory XV., has at this moment jurisdiction or the practical management of all that part of the Church which is to be found in missionary countries.

How different is the case of the United States. No bishop is appointed; no jurisdiction is exercised among Catholics, except through Propaganda. It is the final court of appeal in all matters of ecclesiastical government; to it do the future priests of America, educated in Rome, turn for their ecclesiastical instruction.

The Italian Government, ruling a population of some twenty-eight millions, who have contributed but little to Propaganda, and unmindful of the international character of the congregation, now steps in to convert into Italian bonds the property which in the main, is purchased by the money of the two hundred millions of Catholics in every part of the world.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE LANDLORDS.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO THE RESCUE.

The Marquis of Lorne; His Provincial Home Rule—National Victories at the Elections—The Franchise Bill—Put-up Conspiracies and Coerced Dynamite Plots.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, April 5, 1884.

The announcement that Henry George is to lecture in Dublin before embarking on New York, has given more satisfaction to numerous admirers in Ireland than pleasure to the adherents of the landlord interest.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

OTTAWA, April 19.

At 3 o'clock to-day His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the House of Parliament and the members of the Commons having been summoned to the Bar of the Senate, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the second session of the 5th Parliament of Canada with the following

Speech from the Throne:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The assiduity and zeal shown by you in the performance of your important duties have my best thanks and I desire to convey them to you.

I congratulate you on the adjustment of the matters of difference between the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia by the legislation of this session.

The several measures for the encouragement of agriculture and for the encouragement of government, are well adapted for the purpose, and the amendments of the laws relating to the Dominion lands will give additional facilities and advantages to settlers in the North West Territories.

The adjustment of the annual subsidies to the several provinces, while adding to their resources, will place their pecuniary relations with the Dominion on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

The several important measures which occupied your attention, and will now become law, must all tend to the benefit and improvement of the country, and the numerous private bills with industrial objects submitted to me indicate the existence of a healthy spirit of enterprise among our people.

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

In bidding you now farewell until next session I trust that when we next meet I may be able to congratulate you on the continuing prosperity of our country.

WAS IT MURDER?

THE SKELETON FOUND IN BEECH—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY—A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

DETROIT, April 19.—There are said to be well-founded suspicions that the skeleton of a man found near Woodville, Essex County, Ont., several weeks ago, was that of one Deacon, who disappeared mysteriously last summer.

There was a bullet hole in the skull, but no weapon was discovered by which such a fracture could have been made.

Circumstances connected with Deacon's disappearance, which have come to light recently, show that a feud existed between him and another man growing out of a dispute over a woman, and it is hinted this man may have had something to do with putting Deacon out of the way. The authorities have taken up the case, and officers are working up evidence against the suspected party.

DUEL WITH SWORDS.

PAGE, April 19.—A duel with swords was fought to-day at the Bois de Boulogne between Joseph Carey, a Fenian, and Captain Souly, an Irish American, soldiers of the Union Army in the late war and in the Mexican war.

Souly was suspected of being an informer, and out of charges incident thereto the duel arose. Souly was wounded in the neck. The combatants were afterwards reconciled.

THE RESULT WOULD BE THAT, IF TROUBLE ARISE UNDER A LOCAL REGIME, THE PRESIDENTY WILL CAST OUT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND SHILLELAGH OR SHOOT THEIR OWN FRIENDS!

Such is the political wisdom of the man who has recently ruled over a country like Canada, from whence he could have brought ideas of statesmanship had he had but the capacity to learn from men of superior worth and judgment in public affairs.

The results from the Poor Law Board Elections, during the past fortnight, have been very favorable on the whole, to the National cause. In a few localities the Anti-Nationalists succeeded in wresting seats from the popular party, owing partly to deficient organization on the side of the National League, but chiefly due to the duplicitate and proxy voting powers which the law confers upon landlords and owners of property.

The programme of work which is mapped out for the

Easter Parliamentary recess

In Ireland includes numerous demonstrations in all parts of the country. Mr. Parnell is to be presented with the freedom of the borough of Drogheda, and the interesting occasion is to be availed of for a public meeting and banquet, at which several members of the party are to attend.

Confidence in the strength of an Irish movement is an absolutely essential feeling to create in the minds of our farming classes, if their loyal co-operation in the national struggle is to be won.

George is the Recognized Prophet.

A man holding such opinions, and possessing conspicuous ability for their propagation, is not a welcome visitor to the landlords of Ireland at the present moment.

The Duke of Argyll, writing in the current issue of the Nineteenth Century, exhausts the vocabulary of abuse in an attack upon "the Prophet of San Francisco."

Mr. George is an illustration of this, as striking as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky or the frauds of the Tammany Ring.

While the Duke is assailing with his clamor at George, the Marquis of Lorne, ex-Governor-General of Canada, is attempting to pose, in the Contemporary Review, as a literary legislator for Ireland.

The Duke who extracts tens of thousands of pounds from the labour of his ill-housed and ill-fed land serfs, or the fearless reformer who demands that those who alone create this wealth should possess what they, not the Duke, produce.

THE FRANCHISE BILL

should be supported or opposed by the Irish vote on Monday next. These rumors may be entirely groundless, as there cannot be any valid reason assigned why a measure which proposes to add 400,000 additional electors to Ireland's present quota should be opposed by Irish representatives.

Mr. Parnell has already spoken strongly in favor of the bill, while everybody in Ireland who takes part in or sympathizes with the present constitutional movement for land reform and self-government, recognizes how invaluable would be the addition of near a half a million more votes to the popular interest.

The Duke who extracts tens of thousands of pounds from the labour of his ill-housed and ill-fed land serfs, or the fearless reformer who demands that those who alone create this wealth should possess what they, not the Duke, produce.

Assuming that the franchise bill will not be extended in time for the next general election, and granting that Mr. Parnell will have a party seventy strong after that event; this number will still leave an anti-nationalist representation of thirty-three, which, subtracted from seventy, will only leave him a voting power of thirty-seven in the House of Commons.

On the other hand: Supporting the franchise to be extended, and six members to be taken from Ireland's present one hundred and three, it is universally admitted that eighty national members would be elected, leaving only seventeen members of an oppositional complexion, which, when deducted from the popular force of eighty would leave the Irish leader a voting power of sixty-three, as against thirty-seven, or a clear gain of twenty-six votes.

From whatever national point of view the question of voting for the Franchise Bill is looked at, there can be no two opinions as to the duty of the Irish members on Monday next. Four hundred thousand Irishmen demand the right of voting against

THE ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL CAUSE, AND IF SUCH A DEMAND IS NOT CONSIDERED PARAMOUNT TO THE PALTRY CONSIDERATIONS OF INSIGNIFICANT MEMBERS OF THE IRISH PARTY, A MOST CENSURABLE DERELICTION OF DUTY WILL HAVE BEEN COMMITTED.

The numerous arrests reported in this morning's papers as having taken place in Sligo, indicate that the government is pursuing with relentless purpose the latest tracks of conspiracy.

Many respectable tradesmen are included in this last capture, and it is most difficult to believe that intelligent business men would enter any conspiracy for the miserable purpose of killing conspicuous individuals. Such, however, is the charge preferred against these people, and as in all the previous cases of a like nature, the inevitable informer is already in the field, ready to consign his alleged confederates to the tender mercies of a convict prison.

A Tory paper in this city has just been defeated in the fabrication of an infamous canard, but unfortunately the concocted story about "another invincible plot" had been put into circulation before an authoritative denial was obtained from the police officials; and doubtless the whole American press has accepted the sensational account as bona fide news.

The motive for the perpetration of which was to arouse English prejudice against the inclusion of Ireland in the franchise bill now before Parliament.

It is by means as disreputable as this that the West British party attempts the impossible task of staying the progressive march of the National movement.

DYNAMITE CONDEMNED.

What the Dynamiters are going to do, and what they won't do.

LONDON, April 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Times has been interviewing Patrick Casey of the Montreal Universal, Jas. Stephens, Jas. O'Leary, Father Hogan and other prominent Irishmen. Casey strongly favors the dynamite policy.

He declares it will probably be extended to blowing up the Atlantic passenger steamers and afterwards merchantmen. James Stephens condemns the principles and practices of the dynamiters, and advocates armistice revolution.

The continuance of the dynamite policy he thinks means the certain death of the revolutionary agitation during the present generation, and perhaps forever. It may, besides, lead to repulsion of Irishmen from England.

O'Leary disapproves of the dynamite policy on the ground that it is not expedient. He favors open rebellion and war between England and Russia.

London, April 21.—Father Hogan declares that the action of the dynamiters is morally a crime, politically a blunder, and socially a disaster. If the Irish get fair play, in a few years there will be one of the most prosperous countries in Europe.

The Paris police have decided to expel two Austrian Socialists recently arrested. English detectives are returning from France, having failed to link any of the Irish-American suspects with the dynamite plots.

The French authorities deny that they intend to expel the suspects. The French Government will not interfere if the British embassy at Paris holds aloof. No trace has been found of the reported private dynamite factories in the North of France.

The United Ireland, of Dublin, of which William O'Brien, member of parliament, is editor in chief, protests against the habit of associating the dynamiters with the National cause. It says: "The Irish National League of America counts 500 men for every dynamiter that the United States contains."

It is an organization that works through the force of public opinion for the redemption of Ireland. Yet the English newspapers never bestow the smallest attention upon its demonstrations.

Alexander Sullivan is surely as considerable a personage as F. J. Sheridan, or the Boston Pilot or the Republic, or the Irish Nation is as respectable an organ of opinion as the United Irishman and yet the English policy is to ignore Irish-American opinion until it speaks in dynamite.

James Stephens is discussing with prominent Irishmen the formation of a new Irish party, which shall embrace the societies now existing which disapprove of Parnell's theories as well as those which oppose the use of dynamite, the object being to secure united action. A conference will shortly be held here to decide upon the platform and future operations of the new party.

MURDERED BY THIEVES.

NEW YORK, April 19.—James Hieble, aged 50, a Yankee, who for a dozen years has been a patient in the city lunatic asylum, was murdered while herding cows on Ward's Island to-day by thieves who had lured from a boat to steal some bones and bed-ticking spread on the grass to bleach.

He was shot apparently without any provocation, as he was an inoffensive man and not interfering with the thieves. They shot him from behind through the head. The murder was witnessed by two little girls, who gave the alarm. John Bolley, a lad of 16, and Thos. Brown, young laborer, were arrested.

CARDINAL SIMEONI'S CIRCULAR.

The following is a literal translation of the circular of Cardinal Simeoni which was issued on account of the Italian Court of Cassation for the conversion of the property of the Roman Catholic Propaganda into rentes:

Rome, March 20, 1884.

Circular of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, to all Catholic Bishops as follows:—

Owing to the festival of St. Joseph, the patron of the universal Church, which occurred yesterday, we take occasion to publish the following most important document, to which we call the special attention of the Episcopate:

Most REVEREND SIR: The decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation, given on the 20th of January, by which the property of the Propaganda was converted into rentes, is already well known to your Lordship.

According to this decree the property of the Congregation of the Propaganda was included in the category of local ecclesiastical congregations, and consequently included in the law of 1873 which permitted the Italian Government to convert the patrimony of the local congregations to its own use.

The injustice of the act must be apparent to your Lordship, as you know full well that the character and nature of this congregation of the propagation of the faith is not local but international, and the source of the capital which constitutes its patrimony is not from Italy alone, but comes from all the world over.

Since the time of Gregory X.V. of holy memory, who founded this congregation, it has always been the glory of the Holy See and also of Italy. During two centuries and a half of its existence, notwithstanding the many struggles of the Church with foreign powers, this congregation was always sacred in the eyes of all European powers, for they saw that its object was purely and simply to spread the light of the Gospel and to propagate the faith over the entire world.

To help the work of this congregation the European Powers insured it full liberty in the exercise of its divine ministry, and often gave pecuniary aid for its good work. Inspired by the same good motive, the faithful of all nations voluntarily contributed to increase its patrimony.

For this reason we cannot but be grieved that the conversion of this property (as if it belonged to one particular community or congregation), is unjust, because it does away with a revenue which was exclusively intended and set aside for the Roman Pontiff to be used by him for the conversion of the nations to the light of faith and civilization.

If this law is enforced the danger at once arises, either the total or partial destruction of this good work, arising from the unforeseen future state of Italy, or from the whimsicalities of existing rulers, or from the depredations incident to the payment of the rentes, and, worst of all, taking away from the Propaganda the free disposition of the capital and revenues, which free disposal is absolutely necessary for the good work. Considering the object and nature of the Propaganda, and the many and urgent calls for help by the many missions depending on it for support, our Holy Father, now most afflicted by this new and fierce attempt to take away one of the most inalienable rights of his apostolate, and foreseeing the sad consequences arising from the conversion of the actual patrimony of the Propaganda, which already is alienated in a great measure (his *pendente*) by the Italian Government, feels it his duty to provide better ways and means to insure the future welfare of this most deserving institution.

Therefore our Holy Father commands, in order to guarantee this security, that I should declare (which I do by this circular) that henceforth the administrative headquarters of the Propaganda (with regard to all donations, bequests and offerings which come from the piety of the faithful) be transferred outside of Italy. For the greater convenience of the faithful it has been determined to establish in various parts of the world certain centres or banks where their donations and offerings will be safe and converted to the use intended by the donors, thus leaving the congregation free to dispose of the same for the use of its missions. These centres are named in the note attached to this present circular, and we wish your Lordship to publish the names of these centres to the faithful under your charge. I shall reserve to myself the duty of communicating in future further instructions when necessary. In the meantime the sacred congregation has full confidence that this new sorrow sustained by our Mother Church, far from weakening the piety of the Catholic world, will rather serve as a most powerful stimulus to make the children of the Church more generous and more willing to meet the wants of the missions which day by day are growing greater and more pressing.

Given at the Propaganda the 15th day of March, 1884.

JOHN CARDINAL SIMEONI, Prefect.

N.B.—If the centres are inconvenient to some of the faithful let them consult their own Bishop, who will forward offerings to the nearest centre.

AMERICAN "CENTRES."

The following centres have been designated on the American Continent: New York—The Cardinal Archbishop. San Francisco, Quebec and Toronto—The respective Archbishops.

Bio Janeiro—The Papal Nuncio. Buenos Ayres—The Delegate Apostolic. Quito—The Delegate Apostolic.

The laity will understand that all the places mentioned are to be regarded as the financial branches of the Propaganda as set forth in the terms of the circular.