

THE MODERN ANANIAS.

From the San Francisco Monitor.

Since Ananias Henry betook himself to parts unknown to recuperate his shattered vocabulary, the A. P. A. has been at a loss to find a preacher infamous enough to take his place. Poor Pegg proved such a dismal failure that after a solitary appearance he retreated to his native obscurity. Dr. Dille, however, was more of a success. Last Sunday he gave evidence of powers of mendacity and misrepresentation sufficient to make him a partner of Henry. Were it not for his sex he would be well worthy of the name of Sapphira. His mastery of all the artifices of slander and deceit must be confessed after this latest tirade, and we have no doubt that the A.P.A. will find him a most able and willing tool in its campaign of prejudice, insincerity and filth.

"Romanism and the Republic" was the title of the so called lecture. It consisted of a rehash of the old calumnies about the decadence of Catholic countries and the wonderful progress exhibited by those which are inhabited by Protestants. This subject has been already picked to tatters, but the preachers continue to wave the rags as vigorously as in days gone by politicians of a certain school swirled the bloody shirt. It is a subject which would take pages upon pages to discuss and settle, and therefore can be decided as little in a sermon as in a quib. However, to show the utter insincerity of Dr. Dille, we will take up a few of his statements. Facts and figures are stubborn things to deal with, and though they make dull reading, it is necessary at times to touch on them to make plain the truth.

We may, however, remark in passing that, like every bully, Dr. Dille shows a disinclination to tackle one of his own size. He knows well, as everyone else does, that the overwhelming majority of the natives of Central and Southern America are of pure Indian blood. In this country the Protestants exterminated the Indians; in Spanish America Catholics Christianized them. The same people who are here copped up in filthy reservations, south of the Rio Grande, rule the land their fathers owned. These Indians have for three centuries been under the influence of Christianity, and Dr. Dille chivalrously compares them with us who have had the blessings of civilization for twelve centuries. If the Doctor wishes to find a proper parallel for the Spanish American republics, let him look to England under William the Conqueror and his successors, or to France and Germany under the sons of Charlemagne. He is greatly disturbed at the revolutions which take place in those nations, but let him compare them with the bloody conspiracies and brutal wars by which our own ancestors struggled into civilization. If it is a mark of higher policy to exterminate the people to whom you are sent to preach the gospel, then Protestantism has proved its claims to this distinction by its course in Hawaii, by its course in the United States, by its course in Canada. But others believe that the disciples of the Master, Who came not to destroy but to save, should have different ends. The Catholic missionaries in Spanish America saved the Indians and Christianized and set them forward on the march towards civilization. On that road they are now struggling onwards, with many a setback it is true and many a fall, but still onwards. Fine and manly and fair it is for us, whose ancestors had to tread the same weary way of revolution and anarchy and tyranny, to look back from our lofty preeminence and scoff at those children of the eleventh hour. Fair it is for us to blame that Church for their

faults, which has been the means of saving them from total annihilation. The gibbering ghosts of the slaughtered tribes who welcomed the first English settlers to these United States, the wretched remnant of a robbed and plundered people, fading before the pestilent progress of the preacher's gospel, must forget their native stoicism for a moment and laugh out loud as they hear Dr. Dille's discourse on the civilization of the Indian and the beneficent influence of the gospel of Bible, Buckshot and Beer.

Moreover, in dealing with the countries of Europe the Rev. Dr. pursues the same tactics of the bully, comparing little countries with great and lands of immense natural resources with lands where nature has dealt her favors with a more niggard hand. He takes big Germany and little Italy and puts them side by side. He takes England with her exhaustless coal fields and sets her against Spain, which is almost destitute of that necessity for manufactures. How was it in his comparisons that he left out France, the eldest daughter of the Church, a not unworthy competitor of Germany or of England? If he wanted to compare small countries why did he not take Belgium and Holland and tell us why the Protestantism of the Dutch did not save them from the decline which he attributes to the Catholicism of Spain? But of course Dr. Dille was not put on the platform to instruct the ignorant or to tell the truth, but to fan the flames of prejudice by the breath of slander and deceit.

Poor Ireland could not escape the Doctor's attention. In addition to all her grievances this is the heaviest that her name is in Dr. Dille's mouth. "He made comparison," says the reporter, "between Roman Catholic and Protestant countries to show that in point of enlightenment, civilization and morality the latter are in advance of the former. He said that the northern part of Ireland was in advance of the southern part, simply because the north is governed from the banks of the Thames and the south from the banks of the Tiber; the north from the court of St. James; the south from the Vatican." This is a pretty bold statement, and must have seemed to Dr. Dille a staggerer for the Papists. Ireland is a small country and her people are practically homogeneous. The resources of the north and south are to all intents and purposes identical, yet here we have Ulster surpassing the other provinces in "enlightenment, civilization and morality," and to what other cause can the superiority be attributed, if not to the glorious reformation which delivered that happy province from "Popery, Brass Money and Wooden Shoes?"

But is it a fact that Ulster is so much ahead of the rest of Ireland? The Doctor seems to take it for granted, but census returns and Government reports and percentages are hard things to knock one's head against. Let us take up the three points of "enlightenment, civilization and morality," and see how the British census of 1890 bears out his contention. To begin with "enlightenment." Of course everybody knows that "enlightenment" is the peculiar prerogative of the members of the Orange Lodges. No one who has ever seen the heavy faced followers of the pious William on one of their July jamborees could doubt this truism. Ulster certainly must lead in the matter of education, and very likely the census returns have been manipulated by "Rome's Hand" if they tell a different tale. However here are the figures. Out of every 100 persons the number of those who read and write is in:

Leinster	74.6
Munster	61.7
Ulster	70.7
Connaught	

These are the figures for 1890 and they give "enlightened" Ulster the superiority over poor, mountainous Connaught. The two Catholic provinces of Leinster and Munster lead Protestant Ulster in this test of education furnished by the three "R's."

As to civilization, we have several means of judging the relative positions of the North and South. The countries of the United Kingdom manage to struggle along under that odious tax which so many of our politicians are denouncing to-day—the income tax. The returns from the collectors give, as nothing else can, an idea of the wealth of the four provinces of Ireland. According to the returns for 1890-91, we find that duty was charged in

Leinster on	\$1,255,120 00
Ulster	722,910 00
Munster	656,125 00
Connaught	151,575 00

So that instead of Ulster leading in wealth it makes a bad second to popish Leinster, while Munster, the stronghold of the Celtic clans, gives it a close run for even that position.

Moreover, when we consider the per capita distribution of this wealth, the "civilization" of the prosperous Irish province gets a further set back. The following table is deserving of Dr. Dille's closest attention, and we would advise him to paste it in his hat for future reference:

For each inhabitant	
Leinster returns	\$52.43
Munster	31.62
Ulster	30.60
Connaught	17.82

Again, instead of leading all the other provinces by virtue of its Protestantism, Ulster goes down to the third place to keep company with the benighted papistry of Connaught.

Last, however, Dr. Dille's experience with the Orangemen should lead him to believe that they are capable of lying about their incomes to dodge the collector, we will take another means of ascertaining the relative "civilization" of the great divisions of Ireland. The census tables divide the agricultural holdings into three classes. The method of division depends upon valuation for purposes of taxation. Those which are rated between \$500 and \$1,000 form one class, those between \$1,000 and \$1,500 a second, and those over \$1,500 a third. Let us now see the number of these holdings in the four provinces and we can form a good idea of the condition at least of the farming population.

	HOLDINGS RATED		
	over \$500 under \$1,000	over \$1,000 under \$1,500	over \$1,500
Leinster	49,311	21,382	33,313
Munster	20,254	15,540	22,068
Ulster	44,241	12,523	16,363
Connaught	12,001	4,925	11,427

Ulster again takes the third place. The same result is obtained if we compare the holdings by acres instead of by valuation. The following table is also worthy of a place in Dr. Dille's hat:

	HOLDINGS OF			
	acres 50 to 100	acres 100 to 200	acres 200 to 500	acres over 500
Munster	22,281	9,254	2,822	331
Ulster	14,114	3,677	1,030	260

Of course Ulster has the glorious satisfaction of beating Connaught, so we need not give the figures for that province, but the strange thing is that while we are sick and tired of hearing about the prosperous Presbyterians of the North, we never hear of their vastly more numerous but equally prosperous Catholic countrymen of the South.

The position of Ulster is made still more plain if we consider how the holdings rated over \$100 are divided among the counties. There are 32 counties in Ireland and of these 9 belong to Ulster. Taking now the ratings of over \$100 we find that for every 1,000 persons

Dublin has	64	Cork	50
Meath	63	Tipperary	50
Kilkenny	59	Wexford	49
Wicklow	56	Kildare	48
Westmeath	54	Limerick	46
Carlow	51	Queen's	45
Down	44		

Down is the first Ulster county which appears on the list and we find it only in the thirteenth place. Antrim the next highest of the Protestant counties is sixteenth, Fermanagh is seventeenth, while Derry, about which we heard so much from Ananias Henry, disputes the twenty third place with Clare.

Another test of civilization is the character of the dwellings of the people. The census has divided the house accommodation of Ireland into four classes. The first class is of course much the same all the world over, but what the fourth class is only those who have seen the hovels in which Irish landlordism houses its serfs can imagine. The following table shows the percentage of house accommodation for the four provinces:

	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class
Leinster	7.4	34.0	37.7	4.6
Munster	8.1	34.2	39.1	4.6
Ulster	8.1	41.4	43.4	2.2
Connaught	3.1	41.4	53.4	2.7

One would imagine that the prosperous Protestants of the North would have at least decent house accommodation, but the table shows that their tastes run to those dwellings which are but one remove from the hog pens. The Catholics of Leinster and of Munster are vastly better housed than their "civilized" brethren of the "black" North.

Finally, to take up the question of morality, the difference here is so stupendous that it will hardly be believed. The percentage of illegitimacy in Ireland is the lowest in the world. Scandinavia stands the highest in this immoral record. Of 2,714 children born in one year in Stockholm, 1,137 were illegitimate. In Ireland the percentage varies from 1.3 to 6.2. The 1.3 comes from Catholic Connaught, while the 6.2 belongs to Protestant and moral Ulster. These little facts we commend to Dr. Dille's attention the next time he institutes a comparison between Catholic and Protestant countries. However, they may not be very suitable for his purpose, because they have the disadvantage of being true.

Death of Judge Holt.

Another historic character has passed away. General Joseph Holt, a distinguished jurist and orator, died at his residence, No. 239 New Jersey avenue, Washington, D.C., on Aug. 1st. His death was indirectly due to a fall he sustained while descending the stairs at his home some days ago. Until this accident befell him he was in excellent health for a man of eighty-seven years.

Judge Holt is widely remembered for his part as Judge Advocate of the court-martial which tried Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators accused of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the execution of the sentences. President Andrew Johnson, through others, charged that Judge Holt had, on laying before him for his action the proceedings of the military commission, suppressed and withheld from him a petition for clemency in the case of Mrs. Surratt, signed by five members of the Commission, and that he had signed her death-warrant in ignorance of the existence of such a petition. Judge Holt is thus another of the participants in the judicial murder of Mrs. Surratt, who has died a violent death.

Mme. Casimir Perier has contributed 10,000fr. to the national subscription started by the women of France to found a philanthropic establishment in memory of President Carnot, and for which funds are being rapidly received.

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