



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

AOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

NO. 30.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS' SOCIETY.

LECTURE.

M. W. KIRWAN,

Editor of the True Witness.

Will answer the Rev. Mr. BRAY'S Lecture on the "ROMISH" CHURCH,

in the MECHANICS' HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th MARCH, 1877.

Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission—25 cts; Reserved Seats, 50 cts.

P. RIGNEY, Sec.

IRISH SOCIETIES IN MONTREAL.

On Monday evening the St. Patrick's Society held their monthly, and the St. Patrick's National their Annual Meeting in Montreal.

At the former society the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call from his labors here below the soul of John O'Mahony to receive its reward in Heaven,

"And, whereas, we have learned with regret of the death of the true and trusted Nationalist, the patient and indefatigable, the zealous and uncompromising patriot, the learned and accomplished scholar,

"Be it resolved,—That humbly bowing to the will of the Almighty, who does all things for the best, nevertheless we cannot shut out from our minds that in his death Ireland has lost a faithful son,

the cause of human freedom one of its most sterling and steadfast adherents, and our own ancient language one of its most gifted and firm supporters."

To be published in the True Witness, Irish Canadian, Irish World, Irish American.

St. Patrick's National Association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

M. C. Mullarky, President; O. McGarvey, Vice-President; Wm. O'Brien, 2nd Vice-President; John McEntyre, Treasurer; P. C. Warren, Recording Secretary; M. Guerin, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph Cloran, Grand Marshal; P. T. Patton and J. J. Milloy Assistant Marshals.

Committee—F. Brennan, E. Tansey, John Costello, J. A. Rafter, Jas. McCready, A. Brogan, P. Wright, F. McKenna, T. H. Cox, P. J. Coyle and B. McNally. The financial statement showed a balance in hand.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

We hear from England that the Cattle plague is making havoc with the stock in some of the counties. It has become so serious that a contemporary tells us that:—

"The Lord Lieutenant has, by an Order in Council, forbidden the importation of cattle from the countries in question into Ireland."

"Countries in question" foreign countries and England are meant.

NEW RAILROAD COMBINATION.

There is likely to be an opposition through railway route from the United States to California. The news is important for us, and it may form the subject for serious consideration at Ottawa:—

"New York, March 3.—Sydney Dillon, Oliver Ames, and Jay Gould were to-day elected directors of the Chicago and North Western and the Rock Island Companies, thus making a practical consolidation. It is announced that the powerful combination will complete the Canada Southern, and thus make a through line to California. Its interests are directly opposed to those of the Lake Shore and New York Central."

PRESIDENT HAYES.

Mr. Hayes was inaugurated President of the United States on the 5th inst. The inauguration was a brilliant spectacle. After being escorted to the senate chamber the new President delivered his inaugural address, at the end of which he was escorted by Grant and Wheeler to the Executive Mansion. At night there was a:—

"A torchlight procession in honor of the inauguration of President Hayes which was a great success fully 5,000 men being in line. President Hayes received a large number of friends at the Executive Mansion this evening. A grand reception was given to him at Willard's Hotel to-night, under the auspices of the Columbus Cadets. There was a dense crowd in attendance."

THE POPE'S GENEROSITY.

That terrible Pope—clutching at Peter's pence—and holding up the scrapings of the poor, is not likely to die a rich man after all. With the revenue of a Prince, yet it is feared that he will die a pauper. Too bad—too bad, for the world outside the "Romish" church. A contemporary tells us that:—

"Recently the Duchess of Galliera made a present to his Holiness of 1,000,000 francs. As soon as received, he made a list of charities to which he apportioned the whole sum, setting beside the name of each the amount bestowed. When the list was

finished, he cast up the sums granted, expecting to find exactly a million francs. But he proved himself not infallible in arithmetic. The generous Pontiff had made a miscalculation, and had given away 60,000 francs above the amount intended. 'So much the worse, or rather so much the better,' said he; 'that which is given is given; were I to take off any part from the portion of any of the charities on my list, I would feel as if I had robbed it.'

TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African troubles are not yet settled. Mr. Froude went out to form the different states into a Confederacy, but he failed. The Kaffers are at war with the Dutch Republic in the Transvaal, and have almost obtained the mastery. The Dutch look to the British; the Kaffers ask for a fair field between themselves and the Dutch, and express no hostility to the British. They call for "non intervention." Latest reports say that:—

"In view of the serious danger which threatens the South African Colonies, in consequence of the impending invasion of the Transvaal Republic by the Zulu King, who, it is said, can bring 40,000 men into the field, a despatch has been sent from the Colonial Office, empowering the Colonies to proceed to the formation of a confederation more or less on the Canadian model."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern Question is still unsettled. The Powers are unwilling to allow Russia to throw her troops across the Pruth, while Russia is biding her time. The statesmen evidently expect that Turkey will fall in her projected reforms and then Europe must look on, or even help the Muscovite to settle the question at once, although it may not be for all:—

"BERLIN, March 3.—A special despatch says that the reply of the Powers to the Russian circular will be presented next week. It will acknowledge the meritorious zeal of Russia on behalf of the Christians, and will propose granting time to the Porte for the execution of reforms.

"LONDON, March 3.—All reports from Constantinople represent the condition of the empire as very desperate. A correspondent who is very pro-Turkish writes:—'Only disarmament can avert Turkey's ruin. The warring debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his fits of melancholy and terror, know no limits. His Ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him.'

BISMARCK AND HANOVER.

The elements of revolution are heaping up around the Prussian throne. A tax after tax is piled upon the people, discontent becomes more general. When Hanover was governed by Electors the taxes were few, now that she is part of an Empire the taxes are many. A contemporary says:—

"When the Imperial mania seized upon the house of Hohenzollern, the little kingdom on the coast was gobbled up with many other small states, which, in the days of Gustavus, of Tilly, and of Wallenstein, could turn the scales of war which way they pleased. George of Hanover was uncrowned in '66, and he has been robbed ever since. His property of three millions was seized by divers tricks, devices, and false promises, the ex-King has been cheated by the amiable and honourable Prince Bismarck, George is lawful heir to the crown of Saxony, but his claim he must resign before the Chancellor will give him the interest of his money. The unfortunate King knows the true value of Bismarck's bargains, and he wisely hesitates to make any more compacts with the man who has so often broken his solemn engagements. Hanover is discontented and rebellious, owing to the ill-usage dealt out to its late ruler, under whose dominion living was cheap because taxes were light."

AMERICAN MEAT IN EUROPE.

The importation of American meat is still causing much discussion in England and in Ireland. The Cork Herald says:—

"American beef, it is eagerly reported, is being sent over in large quantities; the beef is very good, as good as the best Scotch beef; the very Queen has eaten the new beef, and has approved it. The Canadians can rear a great deal of meat, and sell it in England at 6½d a pound and the Western Americans, when once aware of a market, can grow any quantity. The import of American meat into London already reaches a thousand tons a week, yet there is no sign of its arrival, the butchers absorbing it all, and selling it as they would Scotch, English, or Irish meat, without remark, explanation, or defence. The Americans, as far as we can learn, are not sending meat here at a reduction of more than a halfpenny upon the wholesale price, and the farmers will be able, if the Continental export declines, by more attention to economy, to meet that reduction without the ruin which they are always fearing, and which somehow never comes. They will not be ruined, any more than the butchers will, by the substitution of beef from Canada or Michigan for beef from Holstein and Holland, and no extent of the supply at their own prices can make any difference to them, except in one way, which is rather annoying than actually ruinous. There is no danger of any over-supply of meat, no fear that the American will undersell the British farmer in normal years, and no hope whatever that the butchers will go in droves to the Bankruptcy Court."

AN EXILED JESUIT FATHER.

The Berlin Germania gives the following letter of an exiled German Jesuit Father:—

"Our Province of the Order has been dispersed like ashes thrown to the winds. For the present we renounced all missionary labor in the German Empire, but we exchanged for it a much greater, I dare say unlimited field of action in other countries. About 150 of our Fathers are assisting in other provinces. In North America members of our Province are employed throughout the land; in Boston as well as in California, in Washington and in Oregon. In the latter State, several of them are Indian missionaries, sharing the hardships of these poor tribes in their mountain fastnesses. One of ours is in Mexico. Four are in South America, namely in Brazil, in the Argentine Republic, and in Southern Chili, perhaps the most distant region ever visited by a German. In Africa we are employed as missionaries along the Algerian coast from Alsace. A few of us are in Syria, and about one hundred Fathers are in the British East Indies, where the Catholics of the entire presidency of Bombay are under our charge, and where some of us are also appointed as military chaplains. Our Fathers have a large college in Bombay, which has been chartered as a university and is attended by more than six hundred students, mostly pagans.

THE O'MAHONY FUNERAL.

The reports furnished in the Irish American press of the O'Mahony funeral differ from those we at first received. It is said that there were 200,000 persons in line, and that the demonstration was an immense success. From the Irish American we learn that:—

"The remains of Col. John O'Mahony were received this evening at the Kingsbridge railway terminus by the funeral committee, who placed the casket on a hearse, which was afterward escorted through the principal streets by a torchlight procession in which 10,000 persons took part.

"On the railway between Cork and Dublin people flocked to the stations to witness the passage of the train bearing the remains, and there were large assemblages at Charleville and Limerick Junction.

"On the arrival of the train at Kingsbridge terminus, it was found that the crowd completely blocked the road to the station. The procession, with several bands of music playing dirges, did not begin to move till about 8 o'clock, and marched slowly along the quays. One account says there were 250,000 spectators.

"The remains were taken to the Mechanics' Institute, in the theatre of which they will lie in state until Sunday. The crowd tried to force their way into the theatre with the corpse, and nearly half an hour was occupied in conveying the casket from the hearse to the entrance, and those who bore it in were obliged to lift it over the heads of the people. In spite of the efforts of the committee thousands forced their way into the building after the remains had been deposited in the theatre.

"Shortly after 9 o'clock the crowd began to disperse, but the desire to enter the building was such that it was not judged safe to open the doors to permit those inside to go home until 11 o'clock."

HOME RULE IN ENGLAND.

There are now two vacancies for seats in the Imperial Parliament in England—one at Halifax and the other at Newcastle-under-Lyne. In both those towns the Home Rulers hold the balance of power and we learn that they are making vigorous efforts to make the question of Home Rule for Ireland one of the plank on which the contest is to be fought out. One of the candidates for the representation of Halifax has already been playing with the Home Rule question and the United Irishman assures him that the day of:—

"Bamboozlement" have gone and the Irish electors in England are neither to be hoodwinked by clap-trap, nor caught by chaff. They want to see some of the fine sentiments so jealously preserved for the foreign market, applied at home, and they invite you to take a leaf out of the book you have been reading to them, and learn a little better the lesson there taught by America both to England and Spain."

From Newcastle-under-Lyne we learn through the London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman that:—

"It is no small indication of the influence of the Home Rule organization on English elections that on Monday a deputation, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., waited on Mr. Butt, requesting him to write a letter approving of the Liberal candidate for Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. J. S. Wright. Mr. Butt required the most explicit pledge from Mr. Wright in favour of Home Rule before entertaining the proposal. The Irish voters hold the election in their hands."

PROGRESS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

London has now a Catholic University; there is another in Dublin, and we may soon expect to hear of one in the United States. There are six Catholic Universities in France, Well Catholic Education is spreading there in Canada with unabated zeal. A contemporary tells us that:—

"The Catholic University, at Kensington, London, is now in successful operation. This great institution is not a mere college for boys, but admits no student under eighteen years old, and was established under the auspices of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church of England,

under the rectorship of the distinguished Rt. Rev. Monsignor Capel, D.D., whom Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) attempted to illustrate as one of the characters in his 'Lothair.'

The ablest scholars and scientists of Great Britain will occupy positions as professors and tutors, among whom is the great author and naturalist, St. George Mitart;—Rector—Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, D.D.; Pro Vice Rector—Rev. W. C. Robinson, Fellow of New College, Oxon. Amongst the subjects taught are Christian Doctrine, Scripture and Ecclesiastical History, Philosophy, Classics, Hebrew and the Septuagint, the Science of Language, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, English Literature, History, Political Economy, Geology, Civil Engineering and Natural Philosophy, French, German, Indian Law and Jurisprudence, International Law and the Code Napoleon.

"When will we have our National Catholic University in the United States? This most important question has been ably discussed in an able article in the American Catholic Quarterly Review, by the Right Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, Delaware, in which he urged the necessity of establishing such an institution, which would not compete with our present Catholic colleges, but, on the contrary, would depend upon them for patronage, and its system of studies would commence where that of the majority of the present colleges terminated."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Columbian difficulty is said to be settled and Lord Carnarvon will probably carry away the honor of having contributed to its success. We learn by telegram that the Carnarvon dispatches have been accepted and that at a mass meeting of influential citizens, the policy of "delay" was agreed to. The telegrams from Victoria B. C., March 4th, says:—

"At a mass meeting held in this city last night, and attended by the most influential persons in the country, it was resolved unanimously to accept the policy of delay recommended by Lord Carnarvon.

"The Colonist claims the result as a victory for the moderates, and congratulates the people on their good sense.

"A resolution requesting the Premier and Speaker to resign was lost without a single vote in its favour."

BANQUET TO MR. BUTT, M.P.

On the evening of the day on which the Home Rule Meeting was held in the Rotunda, a banquet was given to Mr. Butt. The first toast was the "Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland," the second, "Home Rule," and the third "Isaac Butt." The great man's reply was called "the best speech he ever made." His speech fills a page of the Nation and is a magnificent effort. Modest yet powerful, he commenced it saying he was leader of the Home Rule party by choice of the people, not by individual wish:—

"If," said he, "I could recall you to the evening when a few individuals met in the back room of a hotel in Dublin, and contrast it with the glorious Conference of 1873, with the Waterford election (cheers), with our assembly here this evening, with our Conference on yesterday (cheers)—would I use the language of exaggeration if I said that the interval that separates the meeting in the Bilton hotel from this meeting here this evening is far wider than the interval that separates such an assemblage as this from the triumphant success of a movement born without loud proclamation and growing with a silent strength. He concluded by saying; if Irishmen—if the people are true and loyal to the cause—if they act temperately and cautiously, but at the same time firmly and determinedly, avoiding all foolish talk—if priest and people unite (hear, hear) as they did in Waterford—if Ireland rises with one gigantic effort at the next election, and sends us a majority—an almost unanimous national declaration—of ninety members—I say, as I said often, that even before the centenary of 1782 returns, we will see at least the anniversary of that great occasion her Majesty opening the parliament of Irish members in College-green—the parliament as it will then, indeed, be of the "Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland," and her Majesty will for the first time she will reign in the hearts and affection of her people."

THE ADDRESS OF THE IRISH NATION TO THE UNITED STATES—ANOTHER REJECTION.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Times writes, under date, Jan. 30:—"Some time ago the House referred to the Foreign Committee an inquiry as to what should be done in the case of the address from the Irish nation, which Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., has thus far been unable to present to the United States Government. Mr. Power has been before the Committee, who listened to a full statement of his case. They nevertheless decided that the only way in which the address could be received was through the accredited representative of Her Majesty's Government. This determination of the Committee has incensed the Fenians, especially in New York, who declare it to be equivalent to a rejection of the address, and threaten to hold an 'indignation meeting.' They are particularly angry with Mr. Howitt, M.C., from New York city, and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is a member of the Foreign Committee. As Mr. Howitt is at present engaged in more important matters, and will not have to risk an election to the House for two years to come, he is probably not utterly demoralized by the hostile attitude of the portion of the Irish nation domiciled in New York."

"CUBA LIBRE"

Such is and has been the watchword of those who have combatted with the Spanish authority in the Queen Island of the Caribbean Sea. It now appears that Martinez Campos, having failed to subjugate Cuba in his boasted hundred days, is preparing to return home, and hence the star of "Cuba Libre," one would suppose, is again in the ascendant, Campos arrived in Cuba with men, money, and prestige. He will return beaten, moneyless and bankrupt in reputation. In the field he has been whipped, and all his military operations have signally failed. The Spaniards resident in the island who have so long hoped, as it were against hope, for a change of the national fortune, have become thoroughly disheartened and speak of realizing all they possess and seeking some more congenial clime.—Herald.

THE LAND JOBBERS IN IRELAND.

In his Lenten pastoral, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, speaking of the land jobbers in Ireland, says:—

There is a general source of complaint prevailing at present among the poor against a class they call "Land Jobbers," who trade on the purchase of land, not for their own use, but to retail it at exorbitant profits to the tillers of the soil. Such a practice has often called forth the severest reprehension of the Church. We read in Ecclesiasticus—"He that offereth sacrifice of the goods of the poor is as one that sacrificeth the son in the presence of his father. The bread of the needy is the life of the poor. He that taketh away the bread gotten by sweat is like him that killeth his neighbor." But it is quite unnecessary to refer to the Old Testament on the subject when St. James telle the rich, hard-hearted man: "Your riches are perished and your garments are moth eaten; your gold and silver is rusted; you have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last day. Behold the lives of the labourers, who have reaped your fields, of which you have defrauded them, cry out, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

MEXICO.

The land of perennial revolution is just now enjoying a state of things which fully entitles it to be considered a section of Hades. It only needs a few Returning Boards, and an Arbitration Commission to complete the deep damnation of this political inferno.

Any one who is unfortunate enough to own permanent property in that distracted country is obliged to give an unqualified adhesion to any adventurer who gets the reins of Government into his hands, otherwise confiscation and banishment are the result. At present Diaz is in the ascendant and would probably govern Mexico as well as any of the legion of claimants for power if indeed to govern the country were a possibility, but incipient revolutions are cropping out in various directions, and it would be difficult to predict how long it would be before Senor Diaz may be constrained to take a foreign tour for the good of his health or to preserve his continuity. A distinguished company of his rivals and predecessors are now enjoying a vacation in the United States. It must be quite refreshing for these gentlemen if they have sufficient command of the language to read the dispatches from our capital, it will seem so home-like to them, so like the land they left for its good. Advocates of the superiority of a republican form of government will require considerable ingenuity to derive countenance for their theory from the present showing.

PILGRIMAGES TO ROME THIS YEAR.

We have had many and urgent inquiries, as to whether the United States was not to be represented in the pilgrimages made to Rome on occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the episcopal appointment of our Holy Father Pope Plus IX. We have had no reply to give.

If occasion requires, we have conclusive reasons to offer for why we confined our action, months ago, and when there was possible time, to offering all the aid in our power to promote a United States pilgrimage, started and managed by any responsible parties.

The time, possible, for any such distinctive Pilgrimage from the United States is passed. It is, now, too late.

The Canadian Pilgrimage, of Irish and English-speaking Catholics, will leave the port of New York on April 21st.

On our first American Pilgrimage, that gave so much joy to our Holy Father—and had so many difficulties to contend with before starting—a number of Canadians went with our Pilgrims. The invitation is freely extended, and may well be accepted, for freely-minded, and speaking English, to join the Canadian Pilgrimage.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

LATEST FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

"UNCLE TOM" TO VISIT QUEEN VICTORIA.—The Queen has commanded Josiah Henson, the original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace.

THE CABLE AMALGAMATION PROJECT.—The Master of the Rolls has decided favorably on the application for a mandamus to compel the directors of the Direct United States Cable Company to count the votes for the appointment of a committee of shareholders to confer with the directors on the subject of amalgamation, which was disallowed by the chairman of the meeting of shareholders held some time ago.

BRITISH PRESS ON THE PRESIDENCY.—The Times, discussing the Hayes election, says:—"Mr. Hayes has not, unfortunately, the moral weight necessary to ballast a Republican administration, situated as this must be.

The Daily News considers the success of the filibustering section of the Democrats would have caused a Republican reaction ruinous to the future prospects of the Democrats. It thinks the South will be better off in some respects than it would have been under Mr. Tilden, as Southerners will now equally control their own local affairs without having the same temptations to abuse power as they would have had in the case of a complete Democratic success.