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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884.

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DRIVING LEVITES INTO BARRACKS.

the French Republic Enforces Military Service upon Clerics-Mgr. Freppel's Eloquent Protest Against the Outrage in the French Senate.

PARIS, June 11 .- The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes :-

Not only has divorce been virtually reestablished in France, but the long threatened attack upon priestly vocations has been made. The Bishop of Angers, who is a life member of The Bisnop of Angers, who is a me member of the French Senate, was never probably more eloquent than in his defence of the immunity of deries from a profession which is essentially unsaccrdotal. His amendment was as little as could be asked. Monseigneur Freppel mited his cases of exemption to the students designated by their Bishops. Supposing that a seminarist left college and emered the ranks of the laity, the prelate would, of course, make him share the common lot. And even after twenty-six years of age the exemption would be invalid if the candidate for the priesthood had not received the Sub-Diacon-The bishop began by showing the essential differences between the priest and the oldier. There was of course nothing un-worthy of a seminarist in a soldier's life, but the two careers almost nullified one another. The priest was forced by his studies, training and ordination into looking at things in a peaceful way. The young soldier was asked to make an especial study of the surest and most energetic ways of taking human life. The Catholic Church had always taken this view, and her Councils had gone so far as to suspend any cleric taking up arms. But Monseigneur Freppel was too practical to lay much stress on the Concilian action of the Church before an assembly in which the secret societies have so many members. He appealed to the Convention of 1793, which distinctly excepted eleries from military service as incompatible with their vocations, and that, too, at a moment of grave emergency and of European coalition. To make deries soldiers was to go back to the feeded days of warlike bishops and lay abbots. The bishop then referred to the great moral danger of three years of barrack life for sensitive consciences. While learning to be soldiers the seminarists would actually be destroying, or at least gravely risking that kind of virtue and piety which goes to make a good priest. French barracks now-active have been made as heathenish as possible by the abolition of military chaplains, and by the systematic opposition to any show of religion

back a dying message to loving parents THE SEMINARY AND NOT THE BARRACKS

on the part of the soldiers. God's priests

would always be ready to follow the soldier

mto the thick of the light to look after his

wounds, to whisper words of religious con-

solation into his ear, and perhaps to bring

would be the best preparation for this branch of self-desial, and the destruction of the ideal of the priesthood would be the eventual destruction of that of the Christian soldier as seen at Patay, where Legitimists and Pontifical Zouaves fought with bravery. Mgr. Freppel here made a touching allusion to a visit which he had made to Cologne in 1868. There he had seen the German Catholic sol diers saying the Angelus when the bell tolled, and he had trembled for France. To say as M. Lockroy had that it was necessary for students for the priesthood to have passed through the world was an absurdity. It was not necessary to live among thickes to make a good magistrate, and experience proved that innocence was the best protection for the young priest standing at God's altar and sitting in the Confessional. It was indeed necessary for him to know every depth of sin, but by no means necessary for him to have seen the world, and still less to have "sown his wild oats." There had been extraordinary vocations like that of St. Augustine and many others. But it was evident that the way of penance was not the orlinary path of the priest. The fact was that the enforcing of military service upon cleries was a blow aimed at the increase of vocations. It was intended to be the annihilation of the priesthood. Here there was a creat deal of interruption from the Extreme Left. But the Bishop quoted modern Republican papers like the Siecle to prove his words. He then showed that in Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Germany there was no military service for seminarists. The Concordat in France was also in spirit opposed to clerical culistment. When the law of conscription was first enacted, Portalis was requested by Napoleon I to inform Cardinal Caprara that Pins VII.

MCR. PREPPEL'S PERORATION.

The peroration of the Bishop of Angers will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear it. Leaving aside thequestion of the Seminarists, Mgr. Freppel spoke as follows:—"On every side we hear the call to arms. Barracks must be filled, and armies must be made innumerable. Well, gentlemen, when I look into the consciences of the people of Europe, when I ask what are their aspirations, I find that whatever political

glorious initiation ought to come from France, and it would be immediately followed by the governments of the world. But if, alas, the day of disarmament is still far away, let there be, at least, one man exempt by his character and duties from deeds of blood and warfare. Such an exception can only prove to the world that France is still the mother of civilization, and that she wishes her priests to be men of peace, and to be the "apostles of universal brotherhood." Although there was a great deal of applause at the end of the Bishop's speech, his amendment was lost by 386 votes against 91—another proof that the millions of French Catholies have no constitutional way of making their voices heard because, perhaps, their discouragement leads them to keep away from the voting urns on the day of elections.

LONDON GOSSIP.

RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, PERSONAL AND SO-CIAL.

LONDON, June 20 .- The Duke of Norfolk is building a convent for the Poor Clares near Arundel. An admirable site has been selected, about three-quarters of a mile from the town, and building operations are already being rapidly pushed forward.

A eurious discovery has been made, while excavating near Coventry, of a lead coffin of the fourteenth century period. It is supposed that the ground must have been the site of an old church of the Franciscans.

The profits of the Standard last year exceeded £100,000. This is a handsome income, but it is far less than the revenue annually derived from the Daily Telegraph, which verges on a quarter of a million.

There is a lady well known in society who desires to emulate the example of the Empress Josephine. The latter, it will be remembered, used to have her boudoir impregnated with the perfume of her favorite flower, the violet. The lady in London, whose pretty rose gardens are a popular resort of her many friends, has the fallen rose petals utilized for the purpose of sweeping out her special apartments, instead of tea leaves.

Another new journal, to be called the Inide, printed in English, German and French, is projected, and a paper devoted to engagements and weddings, cutitled Orange Blossoms is on the eards. The undertakers will, I presume, be running an organ directly and calling it the Mate.

There is a general impression that the Eurpress Eugenic is poor. I can say with certainty that she is rich. Beadles possessing large sums, well invested in this country, and the whole of the Prince Enperial's fortune, Her Majesty owns immense tracts of pine forests in the Landes from which she derives a very substantial income. Then, she spends nothing.

Inasmuch as he owns Blenheim, and bears the name of Churchill, people are apt to regard the Duke of Marlborough as the only direct representative of the great captain of the last century; but Lord Spencer stands in precisely a similar relationship to him, and inherited much more of his money; while his personal chattels are to a large extent owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, who has, among other interesting relies, the sword that Marlborough wore at Blenheim.

Everybody is familiar with the picture of a lady en deshabitle, which is exhibited on the hoardings, but the public is not aware that the lady represented at her toilet is the wife of a very well known member of Parliament. The M.P., jealous of his wife's charms, some time ago threatened the offending advertisers with an action at law unless they withdrew the portraits. After a great deal of correspondence the too sensitive honor of the lady's husband has been satisfied by the production of a new edition of the portrait, in which the likeness has been improved away altogether and the suppression of all the early copies.

OBITUARY.

Richard Arnold, for the past twenty-six years agent of the Grand Trunk, died in To-

ronto on June 17th, of heart disease. Dr. Jean Etienne Landry, of Quebec, dicd on June 17th. The deceased has been practising since 1840, and was considered one of the most able surgeons and learned professors

of Laval University. Rev. Dr. Simpson, senior hishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United

inced have no apprehensions on the matter of exclesiastical vocations, and that care would be taken to allow every bishop full liberty to select candidates for the presthood and to doceased was the second mayor elected after of flight. When the stroops approached their ordain them. Guelph was incorporated as a town thirty years ago, and was afterwards elected to many mablic offices. He emigrated from England to America in 1831, and was a volunteer durthe rebeliion of 1837.

John Gustavus Droyson, the historian, is end, aged 78. Dr. Droyson was at one time member of the German Parliament for Frankfort and secretary of the constitutional com-mittee. His principal works were a "History of Alexander the Great," a "History of Hellenism," and a history of Danish and

MEXICO'S WOMAN BANDIT.

Shot Dead After an Extraordinary Career of

QUERETARO, June 18.-La Caramboda, the woman brigand, long a terror to travellers in this region, is dead at last, with a bullet in her heart. Her operations extended over a number of years, and were of the most daring description. For a long time the authorities found it very difficult to trace or even to explain the crimes which she committed, for no one suspected that a woman was the guilty person. No two of her robberies were conimitted in the same manner. Sometimes she was a passenger and at other times she was with the bandits, and took part in the shooting if any was to be done. A woman of some personal charms when appropriately dressed, she was a fiend when about her business of murder and pillage, whom very few cared to encounter. Her male assistants were many and devoted.

One of her schemes, it has been learned, was to hide her time in some town until she found one or two men of means who were going by the diligence to some distant point, and then to take passage with them. It is suspected that on more than one occasion she took the driver into her confidence, but when this could not be done, she readily deceived him or quieted him with a bullet.

A perfect mistress of the art of dissimulation and possessing a soft and insinuating manner, she had no difficulty in working herself into the good graces of travellers who did not look for a Mexican bandit under her attractive guise. In this way she easily discovered who had money and valuables and who had not. If she found a man who appeared to be of some consequence, but who did not have much money, she betrayed himinto the hands of hereonfederates. who held him for a ransom. If her victim proved to be well supplied with eash, he usually met a violent death within twentyfour hours.

Leaving a town before daybreak in company with two travellers whom she had worked for robbery, she would coyly accept the customary innocent attentions at their hands, and perhaps indulge in a little conversation with them. An hour later, when well on their journey, watching her opportunity, you would draw two revolvers, and, before they could detect her movement, lodge a bullet the back of each of them. The driver, busy with his team, and periags paid not to be tele attentive to what was going on behind him, would not disturb her. With her loovy secure, she would take her own time about leaving the stage, always waiting until a point convenient to the fastness of some of her confederates was reached.

It was known that the highways were infested by robbers, and it was not thought strange that an occasional murder was perpetrated, butthe similarity betweenseveral cases soon attracted attention, and various experiments led to the discovery that a woman, operating first on one road and then on no manother, was at the bottom of them. The tion. plansible stories told by the drivers served to mystify the officers more than anything else. They always asserted that highwaymen had done the work, and if inquiry was made at one end of the route for the woman who started, it was always said that she arrived at her destination unmolested. The absence of telegraphs and of any regular means of communication made it possible to keep up this deseption for a long time.

When the woman found that she was suspeeted, she abandoned this plan of operations, and, remaining with the robber band to which she was attached, devoted the greater part of her time to the abduction of wealthy agriculturists. Her plan in these cases was very much the same as in her stage robbery enterprises. First winning the confidence of her intended victim and getting him involved in some intrigue, she would betray him at the proper time into the hands of her associates, who would spirit him away and presently open negotiations for his return. While these were in progress she would be busy setting her net for a fresh victim a hundred miles

La Caramboda's latest exploit was unsuccessful. She was hovering about the San Juanico hacienda with the intention of securing the abduction o' Don Civelo Vasquez, or one of his sons, when a fellow, who had long served in her train, deserted, and communicated her secret to the authorities. They made elaborate preparations to capture her entire party, but, failing in this, they made sure of her, and soon had her in irons. Hear-States, died in Philadelphia on June 18th, aged over 70. He preached the opening sermon at the great Methodist conference in London.

States, died in Philadelphia on June 18th, aged ing of her fate, her followers determined on a rescue. They pursued the officersmon at the great Methodist conference in at Connindad, opened fire at once. The troops prisoner after the fight they found her dead, presumably from a bullet fired by her own friends. The chains were removed from her limbs, and she was buried by the roadside. One of her captors describes her as a beautiful woman not more than 3C years old, with clear complexion and long and abundant hair, but with a wicked eye and a cruellooking mouth when in repose.

EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE TO

expenses by the government. It shall con- herents only in the city and County of tinue the right of financial inspection after the evacuation of the country by the English, to insure the complete and regular collection of the revenue. England undertakes during her occupation to propound schemes to the Porte and the Powers for the neutralization of Egypt, like Belgium, and for the neutralization of the Suez Canal. The French Minister replied that France accepted the proposal and testified to England's modcration and friendly spirit."

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said the neutralization of Egypt would de deferred until England withdrew from the country. He stated that the province of the conference of the powers would be to decide in regard to Egyptian finances, but no decision which it might form would be of any force until parliament gave its assent. In the House of Lords Earl Granville explained the conference scheme. Lord Salisbury said the statement of the foreign secretary contained much that was perilous to British interests, and was full of menace for the future peace of tie world.
Sir Stafford Northcote expressed opposi-

tion to the statement that the issue of Lord Granville's circular convening the Egyptian conference is with a view of influencing parliament during the discussion of the motion of censure. Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the statement as ludierous. He stated the assurances from the government. that it will accept the provisions of the Granville circular, if such assurances exist, will possibly be repudiated within twenty-four hours, and are absolutely valueless. M. Labouchere urged the house to support the government; Churchill's policy, he said, was

tending to war with France.

The Standard says it is likely the opposition will postpone a vote on the metion for consure notil the conference has terminated. Intense discontent prevails among the group of independent Liberals in regard to Gladstone's statement concerning Egyptian anairs. Private mercians of the malcontents were held to night. A coalition of Conservatives, Parnellites, and a section of the Liberals is probable. The fortes express themselves as a paper is published. The fact that a few hunconfident that the Government will be de-

recognized the fact, and was the first to produce the fact that it is no not think it will be recognized the fact, and was the first to produce a wall included. In the mention I am awail toose the neutralization of Egypt. France in a firm the retirem in the court retiremtly but with the best denice possible to retire the quest off new money present I propose to remain tion with the Glodstone relinet. It is necessarily to have the European e.e. tion. Gladstone's government | sary that harmony be negligible to evecu!

THE WESTMEATH MURDER CONSIDERCY ... ARRESTED ON SUSPICION -- A NEW IN-FERNAL MACRINE -THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK AND PARNELL.

Deblin, June 20. -- Earl Spencer, replying to an address presented by deputations from the Presbyterians of Ormiston, said Ireland has passed through a turbulent period but there were good grounds for hoping that better times were near at hand. The terrorists' power for evil had been curtailed and the tyranny they had exercised had passed away. Order was restored and Irishmen could now devote themselves to peaceful pursuits, without fear of outrage.

Earl Spencer met with a chilling reception while on the way to Dublin, especially at Portadown. He yesterday conferred the honor of knighthood on Mayor Taylor of Belfast. Michael Davitt, the nationalist agitater, writes a letter to the United Ireland criticising

the Irish Migrating Company, of which Mr. Parnell is one of the members.

Earl Spencer, Lord–Lieutenant of Ireland, in response to an address of the Orangemen of

Belfast, said that no government could divest itself of the duty of deciding what measures were necessary to preserve order.

The mayor of Cork has tendered his resignation because Delaney, the defeated candidate for the position, has instituted legal proceedings

against him.
Wm. O'Brien has declined a number of private offers to pay the fine of £500 imposed on him for contempt of court. He says he is determined to continue to expose the manner in which the government of Ireland is conducted by Earl Spencer and Mr. Gladstone.

DUBLIN, June 21.—The second trial of the Westmenth murder conspiracy case to-day resulted in the sentence of five of the prisoners to seven years and the sixth to one year. The prisoners all strongly protested their inno-

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Patrick Joyce, a native of Galway, was arrested here to-day on the steamer Illinois. A brass tube, two feet long and four inches in diameter, was found in his baggage. The ends of the tube are well secured, and he refused to open

LONDON, June 23.—The tube found in the buggage of Patrick Joyce arrested on the steamer Illinois at Queenstown yesterda ik beheved to be an infernal machine of a agvel

London, June 21.—The Irish Nationalists

are still agitating the question of providing a fund to pay a regular salary to the Nationalist members of Parliament. It is proposed to levy a tax on all Nationalist voters. The English Conservatives are contributing large sums for the payment of expenses attending contested Parliamentary elections in Irish

OBRIEN'S POSITION ONE OF DEFIANCE

IGNORING THE ORDERS OF THE DUBLIN COURT AND SNEERING AT ITSTHREATS.

LONDON, June 21. - William O'Brien, M.P., the editor of United Ireland, is as deliant as ever. He is at present in London attending to his Parliamentary duties, and he sneers at the judicial threats of pains and penalties issued against him from Dublin for continu-ing to attack Crown Solicito, Bolton, pending the trial of the latter's libel suits against him. Mr. O'Brien was seen to-day by your correspondent in the lobby of the House of Commons, and, being asked to define his position regarding these prosecutions, he said:

"My position is simply one of defiance I have ignored, and shall continue to ignore, the orders of the Dublin court, because I have good reason to believe that the Judges of that court are leagued with the Covernment officials to ruin me and my newspaper. My solo reliance now is upon the force of public opinion, which will show that I have simply been doing my duty toward the people in exposing the vices and rascalities of a ring of high public officials. As for George Bolton, his character is notorious and a stench in the mostrils of all decent people in Public. The strait to which he is reduced is shown by his laying the venue of his criminal prescention against me in Belfast instead of in Publin, If any crime has been com-mitted in the colours of United Lecture, the commission of it was in Dublin, where the died copies of the paper is sold in Belfast feated by a small majority.

Pages, June 23.—In the Chamber of the large treated my tried in that city. The puties to day M. Ferry said that since 1883 fact is that Mr. Polton knows that he had no France he been quire imetive so far as assentioned that I would be promptly visitors to the semi-entennial need have

Eggs a was concerned, incommen as she are are received by any jury that could be brought straint to take part in the trivish expedition. Therefore he wants to it is now to think of reciving the set to ap in Belfast, when he releasuper the It is too it to now to think of reviving the set the stein Belfast, where he appended selected of co-dominion. Egypt is mather. Co-surgers, with which that sky awards, to From the new English. Her take is a matter of the bash of the year of the received in the second of the former of the first dense in his accurate against European of the former of the first dense in his accurate against European of the former of the first dense in his accurate against European of the first dense in his accurate will be proposed of the first dense in the f

widow whom he married,

Mr. Trevelyan replied that the charges in United Irelated were made without proof and that Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Bolton were taking action towards clearing their characters. The government was without evidence where

on to institute criminal proceedings.

Mr. Healy strongly condemned the course of the government. All the people of Ireland, he said, believed that the government is sereming these men.

Messrs, Parnell, Harrington and McCarthy urged that an inquiry be made, while Mr. Fawcett defended Mr. Cornwall. The motion was rejected by 62 to 21.

ARCHUSHOP MCCABE AND FREE

MASONRY.
DUBLIN, June 23.—Archbishop McCabe has written a letter in reference to the election of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. He is unable to understand how Catholics could in honor and conscience vote for Winstanley, who is a Home Ruler and Freemsson. As Freemsson he is a member of a society which aims to overthrow religion and to the Freemasonry revolutions of the last century were traceable. No one can plend non-participation as long as he remains a Mason.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF AN ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

ADEN, June 23.—An Italian man-of-war recently visited Seryla, a sea-port on the Straits of Babelmannich subject to Egypt, and threatened to bombard the place and sancted your sta a large sum from the Governor. Confidence was restored by the arrival of a British gun-

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

SPANISH OFFICIALS FRIGHTENED AT BLAINE'S PROGRAMME.

Castillo will send to New York immediately one of the five commissioners sent here from Fathers, whose novitiate is situated on the Lower Lachine Road, near the head of the Lower Lachine Road, the theory of the Lower Lachine Road, the Lower Lachine Road, the theory of the Lower Lachine Road, the theory of the Lower Lachine Road, the Lower Lachine Road, the Lower Lachine Road, the the Lower Lachine Road, the theory of the Lower Lachine Road, the Lower Lachine Madrid. He is prompted to do this by the Some state of the state of the

TORONTO'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

THE PREPARATIONS NEARLY COMPLETE-AN IMMENSE CROWD EXPECTED-THE GREATEST CELEBRATION EVER HELD IN CANADA -- THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

(From our own Reporter.)

Toronto, June 23rd.

The preparations for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the "Queen City" are fast approaching completion and are on the grandest scale ever attempted in Canada. The general committee has its headquarters at No. 9 Toronto street, and the spacious offices which are superintended by the energetic secretary, Mr. R. B. Hamilton, present a busy scene, the large staff of officials being overwhelmed with business. The various subcommittees, which have in charge the several features of the celebration, have been actively at work, and their reports are highy satisfactory. The decoration committee has shown great energy and assiduous attention to details, and as a result the city will present a gala aspect during the week.

There will be a grand display of tireworks sich night. The following sub-committee has charge of the arrangements: ~Vicar-General Rooney, Messrs. King, McIntyre, Geddes, Cowan, Bailey, Wagner, Hardy, Rush, Arthur, and Hornibrook.

Arches will be creeted in various parts of the city. The principal one, however, will be on King street, a short distance west of Youge.

The programme has already been published in Titi: Post. There is a special teacure, in cheding a grand parade for each day, beginning with the civic demonstration on Monday, 39th inst.

The various railway lines will carry excursion parties at very low rates, and it is expected that the hotel and lodging-house accomplocation of the city will be heavily taxed to provide for the large influx of visiters. There is, however, no city on the contiment of equal size that is better provided with herei accommodation than Toronto, and In the fear outlinear event. The most popular of the first class hatels is the

Horses, on SE,

sincided on the corner of King and York circes, in the centre of the business part of the city. This house enjoys a well-carned reputation as one of the most pleasant and best in uniged botels on this continent. It has recently became why painted, frescond and re-formished throughout. It is lightest with electric light, and his spaceous parlors and corridor, present a brillian appearance. Althe two tations, whose accord is so important to the peace and livery of the world.

(Applause, It is necessary if a to dain the mans lass aight. Mr. O'Connor, moved that a select committee of a pointed to impure into the conduct of the government in regard to the criminal allegations made by United Ireland against Secretary Cornwall, of the leave nothing undencto provide for the wants of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. spector French. He described the nature of the charges and instanced Mr. Bolton as one of the most popular Irishmen in Toronto, illegally seemling \$\mathcal{C30}\$,000 belonging to a He is one of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the sec ate School Board and an active worker in every movement for the welfare of the Cathohe body of the city. His long connection with the Rossin House has made him well known to the travelling public, with whom

he is immensely popular.
The other first-class hotel is

THE QUEEN'S, situated on Front street, and is capable of accommodating a large number of guests.

There are hundreds of other hotels of lesser dimensions, but all capable of furnishing ac-commodation for a large number, and all are making preparations for the crush. Every-thing betokens a celebration worthy of On-

tario's chief city. ANECDOTES OF CHARLES O'CONOR Many anecdotes are being related of the late Charles O'Conor, the great American lawyer. The following, which is told by a neighbor and friend of his, Brother Anthony, President of Manhattan College, will doubtless prove specially interesting to our readers. eminent English apostle of scientific infidelity—who is by-the-bye, of Irish birth—was visiting the United States, a grand dinner party was given in his honor. Mr. O'Conor was the only Catholic who had received an invitation. In the course of the evening the conversation drifted to the subject of religion and the Catholic Church formed, of course, the principal topic of the discussion which

"Of course," said the scientist. "a man of your standing, though a Catholic, does not believe in the latest Roman absurdity, Papal Infullibility?" "Do I not, indeed?" replied O'Conor. "I see no reason why I should not, but every reason why I should accept that most reasonable and logical of all the dogmas of Christianity." Mr. O'Conor thereupon made the dinner-table a little court, where he explained so lucidly and defended so ably this necessary Catholic doctrine, that the silenced scientist, although an authority on material light, brought away some new views about the spiritual light of the Church which must have been a revelation to him in his