



UNJUST TO CATHOLICS

A LETTER APPLICABLE TO CANADA.

A Protestant's Defence of the Catholic Attitude on Parochial Schools Extracts that some Canadians should read.

At which, at the present time, has especially drawn attention to our public schools the attitude towards them of the Catholic Church. A considerable portion of the membership of this Church is well acquainted with the advantages of parochial schools, and is correspondingly disposed to support them.

The present relation of these religious schools to our public system is neither a fair nor a comfortable one, and cannot continue without constantly increasing friction and ill-will.

Moreover, the real opposition between the two methods, that of avowed religious instruction and that of its careful exclusion in the training of our youth, will, under the present method, become more and more declared.

Three days of general rejoicing, the 21st, 22d and 23d August, on the occasion of the golden festival of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec.

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It, instead of being whirled away by a little flurry of patriotism; if, instead of shouting in a heedless way the old war-crisis, "No religious instruction in public schools," No public money for sectarian schools, we set ourselves quietly to the task of inquiring how, under existing circumstances, all our children can be most suitably and widely trained with the least collision of diverse sentiments, and opposed methods, we shall be much more disposed to make concessions which save a portion of the interests involved than to adhere to action which endangers them all.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, S.S. The worthy pastor of St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Quinlivan, left on Tuesday for St. Cloud, Minnesota, where his father resides. For some time back Father Quinlivan's health has been any-

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESS.

A SPLENDID SPEECH BY THE G.O.M.

Home Rule the Foremost Issue—The Government Defeated—Forty of a Majority—Great Enthusiasm.

The following gentlemen will compose the committee to whom is intrusted the task of preparing a suitable reception to the officers and men of the two visiting French warships expected in this port towards the end of the month:—Messrs. A. Girard, vice-consul of France, R. Beaulac, J. Herli, E. Guilleme, Vte. de la Batille, L. Frechon, E. Galtier, J. Heibronner, J. Hirtz, P. G. Durey, Prof. D. Constat, Comte de Sieves, Baron de Belliere, Ch. Genot, H. Beauregard, Judge Dupas, Chief Hughes, Lieut. Col. H. Prevost, Aid. Ralland, Aid. J. V. Villeneuve, Dr. Ls. Frechet, A. H. P. Fontaine, M.P., L. J. Forget, J. M. Fortier, Senator Thibaudan, R. Daradard, L. J. Lajoie, G. A. Davel, D. A. McPherson, D. G. T. Louson, W. W. Ogilvie, Alex. Mitchell, R. Es-labe, Lt.-Col. Houghton, R. D. McGibbon, Lieut.-Col. Mattice.

Rev. Father James Callaghan, S.S., has gone to Cacama for a short vacation. It was his fortune to be in Quebec on the occasion of the obsequies of Rev. Father Fahey's mother, at which he assisted. Father James deserves a holiday and we hope he will enjoy it to his heart's content and return strong for his next year's labors.

The regular monthly meeting of the A.M.S. Society was held on Sunday in St. Ann's Hall, with about 200 members present. Mr. P. Kennedy presiding. A large number took the total abstinence pledge and were enrolled members of the society.

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The monument of Christopher Columbus, the work of Gaetano Russo and due to the Italian colony in New York, will soon be shipped to America. There are two bas-reliefs representing Columbus: one at the moment when he cries out "Land Land!" and the other at the time of landing. The monument will be set up in the most beautiful square in New York and will be unveiled the 12th October, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Cardinal Joseph d'Annibale died at Borbone, in the diocese of Rieti, his native country. He was born on the 22d September, 1815. After a strong course of theological studies he went from grade to grade in the Church and finally was assessor of the Holy Office, when he was created Cardinal, by the Sovereign Pontiff, in the consistory of the 11th February, 1889, with the title of Saint Boniface and Alexis. He was Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, and of Blessed Relics, and was a member of the College of the Regulars and Bishops, of Rites, and of Council.

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Home Rule the Foremost Issue—The Government Defeated—Forty of a Majority—Great Enthusiasm.

The following despatch came from London on the 10th instant: Mr. Gladstone today received a communication from General P. S. Osby, private secretary to the Queen, announcing that arrangements were being made for his reception on Friday at Osborne House, the Queen's residence on the Isle of Wight, whether Mr. Gladstone will proceed on a summons from Her Majesty, Lord Salisbury is expected at Osborne House to-morrow to tender the resignation of the present Government upon the adoption by the House of Commons of the "no confidence" amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, who doubtless knows as much about Mr. Gladstone's physical condition as anybody, having been assigned as a newspaper correspondent to accompany him in all his travels, says the Old Man is in prime physical and intellectual vigor. Mr. Lucy has known him more or less intimately in public and private life for 18 years, and can testify that never more than during these two weeks of incessant toil in Midlothian did he display full personal energy and clear intellectual force.

The New York Herald's London correspondent sent a full report of Mr. Gladstone's great speech, and commenting upon it he said: The speech throughout was marked more by skillful handling of critical positions than by plainness of exposition or eloquence. During the hour and a quarter which he consumed in his speech, Mr. Gladstone showed all his wonted energy of style and harmonious resonance of voice. No one could have imagined that a medical consultation on the speaker's condition had occurred only an hour before he made his appearance in the House and that he had been earnestly entreated to refrain from abandoning himself to his old impulses and to hoard his strength by shortening his oration.

Not until after the speech had been delivered, when Mr. Gladstone immediately left the House, did even his colleagues learn that he was still feeling the effects of his recent illness. He had been advised not to await the developments of the debate, but to return to the country and take a rest. Before he began to speak Mr. Gladstone took a drink of the customary stimulant, sherry flip, and during the delivery of his speech he had occasional recourse to the same drink. As soon as he had concluded his address he left for Mr. Stuart Rendel's country seat, Hatchlands, where he will remain till Thursday. Both sides of the House admitted the dexterity of his speech, and admired the unflinching power with which he poured out the sequence of neatly turned sentences, suggesting much, yet committing himself to little. In gleaming the opinion of the Lobby I found that the McCarthyites concurred in the opinion that the declarations, though undecided, were satisfactory. They could hardly express any other opinion, as Mr. Balfour's reference to the party as "being squared" had obtained the credence of the whole House.

Referring in his speech to the Home Rule question, Mr. Gladstone remarked: Mr. Goschen had said that Home Rule must be carried by an Irish majority if it were carried at all. In point of fact the majority in the House was no more Irish than Scotch or Welsh. Nobody had any title to distinguish votes for the purpose of invalidating the decision of the House or country. Such an argument struck at the root of the constitution of the United Kingdom. There certainly was a sense in which Parliament was justified in examining votes, that was when a scheme was proposed that affected fundamentally any part of the country. For example, it was customary to give effect to the wishes of the people of Scotland. The observers about an Irish majority were in reference to a bad tradition. Those making them would not venture to make similar ones about any other part of the United Kingdom. The fact that the majority was Irish was a recommendation rather than otherwise. As to the coming government it would be time to criticize its words and deeds when it came into office, not while it remained a nebulous hypothesis. The Conservatives said that in the Liberals' speeches Home Rule was not always prominent. The verdict of the country had shown that the people meant it to be prominent, and therefore to put an end to the present government. The supporters of the Government made much of the peace now prevailing in Ireland, holding that it was due to coercion. The tendency towards peace began in 1885 with the better prospect of Home Rule. True, after the present Government came into power there was a bad state of affairs in 1886, partly arising from agricultural depression.

Mr. Gladstone added that in justice to the Government he must say they were entitled to credit for what they did towards relieving the distress by the Land act of 1887. BUT THAT CAME TOO LATE. It was not associated with the administration of laws in harmony with the sympathies of the people. A perpetual coercion act not only violated civil rights between Englishmen and Irishmen, but was in the highest degree injurious to the respect for the law and its administration. As he had been asked questions respecting the continuance of coercion he would reply at once that the Coercion bill ought not to be retained on the statute book longer than required by parliamentary usage. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to refer to the Government's legislation. He credited them with the conversion of the national debt, but complained that they had inflicted on Ireland a gross wrong in making her pretend reparation by a local government bill too limited to satisfy Irish wants or to offer any solution of the Irish troubles. Passing from these matters, Mr. Gladstone acknowledged that the debate could not be altogether retrospective. The House must have some light upon the future. He would not anticipate who would govern when the present administration was displaced. It was not possible for a Liberal government to say what measure they would submit to Parliament six months hence. In regard to the suggested holding of a session in November, he could only say that any government taking that course would show an inadequate sense of the magnitude and variety of the subjects it had to deal with. Attempts had been made to contrast the claims of Ireland as against the claims of Great Britain to the attention of Parliament. Much could be said on both sides, but the claims of Ireland had for years been in the forefront of the battle and still held that position. The principles of his Home Rule bill were pretty well known. By its provisions there would be a full and effectual maintenance of imperial supremacy, while Ireland would be given the conduct of her own affairs. Irish representation in the House of Commons was also contemplated under certain conditions. As to the form in which these principles would be embodied, it was the duty of the Liberals to select the best form, but not until they had been placed in power. This bill for seven years had had his primary and absorbing interest, and it would continue to the end. The House would address itself seriously to a bill giving Ireland self-government. It would pass the House of Commons and then go to the House of Lords. He would not argue upon the probability of the House of Lords rejecting the bill. If the measure pass the House of Commons, springing out of a continuous controversy lasting seven years, which had been carried on with zeal and ability under such diversity of circumstances, never would the House of Lords have before them a question of greater importance to the Empire at large, never a GREATER QUESTION TO THEMSELVES. The obligations of a Liberal Government would utterly forbid acquiescence in the rejection of these obligations. To promote the settlement of a great subject it would remain unchanged. At the same time it would be necessary to deal in 1893 with a sensible portion of British wants, the demand for which had grown accelerated. He reminded the House that the Liberals had been vainly trying to pass various measures of reform while in opposition. Speaking broadly, these represented the essential character of the Liberal policy, and in conjunction with, or rather in subjection to, the great question between England and Ireland, had received the distinct approbation of the country. Referring to the amnesty of Irish prisoners, Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible for other than responsible Ministers to give any pledges either for the revision or remission of sentences. In regard to evicted tenants, he expressed the hope that during the autumn a voluntary arrangement between landlords and tenants would obviate the necessity for such legislation as would become inevitable if no arrangements were made. In concluding his speech, Mr. Gladstone recurred to the Conservative argument that the Irish majority was trying to coerce England. He held that such was the strength of England in relation to the other parts of the kingdom that she never could be coerced by them. She had a giant's strength, but let her not use it like a giant. It would be most unfortunate if any party placed undue reliance in the power and strength of England against other members of the federation in forgetfulness of the fact that in the long run moral force would predominate over material force. On that predominance depended what should be the first object of their desires, as it was their daily official prayer—that union of heart and sentiment which constituted the truest basis of strength at home and good fame throughout the civilized world. CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE. Mr. Balfour followed Mr. Gladstone, and maintained that the House had a right to know before entrusting the Government to the Liberals what their policy was, especially when the party upon which Mr. Gladstone relied was broken

into at least three divisions each owning a different leader. Referring to the policy of the present Government, Mr. Balfour said that that would be judged by historians. Assured as to what the verdict would be, he would neither anticipate nor defend it.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor accused the Unionists of corrupt practices during the recent general elections, and cited several instances in which the law against such practices had been violated.

T. W. Russell, the Liberal Unionist for South Tyrone, replied to Mr. O'Connor. It was absurd he said, for members elected by the foulest priestly intimidation to criticize the conduct of English electors. Home Rule was the degradation of Ulster's citizens, the destruction of religious liberty, the placing of civil rights at the disposal of the world's most unscrupulous politicians, the placing of commerce at the mercy of men who had made Tipperary a howling wilderness.

After several Unionists had spoken against Home Rule, D. Naorji, the Indian member for Central Finsbury, commented at length on the circumstances and significance of his own election.

E. H. Hulse, Conservative, for Salisbury, and W. Kenrick, Liberal Unionist, for North Birmingham, followed in the debate.

FORTY WAS THE MAJORITY.

A Scene of Enthusiasm.

LONDON, August 11.—In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the leader of the Liberal Unionists, taking the floor. He declared that the present situation was without a parallel in the history of English politics. Hitherto a vote of want of confidence in the Government implied confidence in the party replacing them. The present Opposition, if intact, could put the Government in a minority of one hundred at almost the first breath of its existence. Referring to Great Britain's foreign policy, Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that Lord Rosebery would be minister of foreign affairs in the incoming government, as the people had no confidence in Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Morley's policy of softness. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain twitted the Welsh Liberals with submitting to the postponement of the question of church disestablishment at the dictation of the Irish. He also twitted the Laborists with assenting to the eight hours question being put in the background. Every section of the Liberal party, he said, would be under the heel of the Irish until home rule was granted.

HOWLED DOWN BY THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, then rose to speak, but was treated with such a storm of shouts of "divide, divide," that his voice was inaudible. Mr. Chaplin complained that such a reception had never before been accorded a responsible minister. The Speaker then rose to put the question on Mr. Asquith's motion and was answered with a thunderous volume of "ayes" and "noes" from the respective sides of the House. The strangers having withdrawn from the precincts of the chamber the Speaker repeated the usual formula of putting the question and was again greeted with sustained and vehement replies.

The House divided at midnight.

When Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby the whole Liberal party rose and cheered him.

Continued on fifth page.

St. The Notre Dame Tombola.

On Thursday last opened at Sohmer park the great tombola for the benefit of Notre Dame hospital. The tickets were issued by means of a roulette wheel, on which are painted twelve horses and their names. There are a corresponding number of paddles, each of which costs ten cents. The winning one entitles the holder thereof to ten tickets of the Notre Dame hospital tombola, worth one dollar. The hospital authorities expect to raise considerable money by this new method of selling the tickets.

A Successful St. Henri Bazaar.

A very enjoyable and at the same time a most remunerative bazaar was held Wednesday evening last in the St. Henri town hall by the Grey Nuns in behalf of their home in that locality. The attendance was good and there is little doubt that the amount required for the annual expenditure, amounting to \$2800, will be covered by the receipts. The sisters rely on their annual bazaar and do not ask a cent otherwise for their benevolent object.

The Roman correspondent of the Secolo di Milan believes that sooner than admit the pretensions of King Humbert to interfere with the nomination of the Patriarch of Venice, the Pope will leave the see vacant for the time being.

We learn from the Roman journals that the Holy Father is preparing a Brief to be addressed to a forthcoming Catholic Congress at Genoa. In that document the Pope will insist anew on the obligation on Italian Catholics to refrain from taking any part in political elections.

AN IMPORTANT PETITION.

CLEAR AND EXACT STATEMENTS

From the Catholic Hierarchy Now Before the Government—The Federal Executive Asked to Protect the Manitoba Minority.

The following is the text of the petition from Cardinal Taschereau and the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the Dominion now before the Dominion Government asking for remedial laws in the interest of the Manitoba minority: To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:

The petition of the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, and the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the Dominion of Canada, subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen—

Humbly sheweth.—That the seventh legislature of the Province of Manitoba, in its third session assembled, has passed an act intitled, "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and another act, to be cited "The Public School Act," which deprives the Roman Catholic minority of the province of the rights and privileges they enjoyed with regard to education:

That during the same session of the same parliament there was passed another act, being Fifty-three Victoria, chap. xiv., to the effect of abolishing the official use of the French language in the parliament and courts of justice of said province;

That the same laws are contrary to the dearest interests of a large portion of the loyal subjects of her Majesty;

That the said laws cannot fail to grieve, and in fact do afflict, at least half of the devoted subjects of her Majesty;

That the said laws are contrary to the assurances given, in the name of Her Majesty, to the population of Manitoba, during the negotiations which determined the entry of the said province into confederation;

That the said laws are a flagrant violation of the British North America act, 1867, of the Manitoba act, 1870, and of British North America act, 1871; that your petitioners are justly alarmed at the disadvantages, and even the dangers, which would be the result of a legislation forcing on its victims the conviction that public good faith is violated with them, and that advantage is taken of their numerical weakness, to strike at the constitution under which they are so happy to live.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray your Excellency in council to afford a remedy to the pernicious legislation above mentioned, and that in the most efficacious and just way.

And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

E. A. Card, Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec;

Alex. Arch. of St. Boniface; C. O'Brien, Arch. of Halifax; Edouard Ch., Arch. of Montreal; John Walsh, Arch. of Toronto; Jean, Arch. of Leontopolis; Vital, J., Bishop of St. Albert; Peter McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown;

L. F. Bishop of Three Rivers; J. Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish; Paul Durieu, O.M.I., Bishop of New Westminster;

Thomas Joseph, Bishop of Hamilton; J. N. Lemmens, Bishop of Vancouver; Andre Albert, Bishop of St. German de Rimouski;

J. C. McDonald, Tit. Bishop of Irina; J. Thomas, Arch. of Ottawa; J. Farrally, Administer, Diocese of Kingston;

John Sweeny, Bishop of St. John; Isidore Clut, O. M. I., Bishop of Arindele;

T. O'Mahony, Bishop of Eudocie; Antoine, Bishop of Sherbrooke; L. Z., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; N. Zephirin, Bp. Cythere Vic. Apot. of Pontiac;

Elphege, Bishop of Nicolet; Richard A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterboro';

Alexander Macdonnell, Bishop of Alexandria; Dennis O'Connor, Bp. of London; N. Doucet, Priest, V.G.;

By the Italian law of guarantees, the agents of taxation are forbidden to touch the property of any person in the service of the Vatican, no matter what their condition or employment. But this year the rule has been departed from. The first to come under the notice of the tax-gatherers are certain retired officers of the Noble Guard, upon whose honoraria they are anxious to exact a levy. These gentlemen having protested, the matter will shortly come before the courts. Upon the judgment to be delivered much will depend in the future. If the Government of King Humbert has the right to place an impost on these officers, why not on all others—on the domestics, on the employees of the Administration, and the muses, on the prelates of the Court, and even on the Cardinals? Those in the interior of the palace will probably escape as the halli are forbidden to pass the bronze gates, but the others, who lodge in the city, may be victimized.