

EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH FRIARS

(FROM THE STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Friday Night.

The strict right of the Government to expel those religious congregations that declined to apply for authorization is a subject for journalists to debate, but there can be no dispute as to the feeling called forth throughout Paris to-day by the eviction manu militari of the religious brothers from their houses in the capital. The yells and clamours of the rabble marked their exultation at the outrage perpetrated on the feelings of all decent people; but even Republicans who claim to be regarded as such share the prevailing sentiment of reprobation and disgust which the execution of the Decrees has excited in every class of Parisian society, with the sole exception of the Communists and their adherents, against the Government. In Paris and in the Provinces, among the Judges, the magistracy, the army, the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie, and a large portion of the peasantry, the enforcement of a law more than three quarters of a century old against unoffending monks and friars has created already a strong reaction in favour of religion and its ministers, and the cry of "A bas la religion! a bas Dieu!" with which the populace greeted the expulsion of men against whom no accusation was brought, says that they declined to bow to the Republican cap of liberty, has elicited a manifestation which a sober-minded and reflecting man like President Grevy cannot but take to heart. There are some few facts which have come within my personal knowledge that require special notice. The two daughters of a well known and highly esteemed English resident in Paris, Mr. William Young, who lives close to the Dominican Convent in the Faubourg St. Honoré, were aroused at eight o'clock this morning by unusual tumult. These young ladies are Roman Catholics, and they went out to see whether the decrees were being enforced. They found themselves in the midst of a number of

accomplished under their eyes. (Signed) Duc de Broglie, ex-President of the Council of Ministers; M. Antonin Lefebvre Portalis; M. Caron, ex-Mayor; M. Depierre, ex-Keeper of the Seal; M. de Barante, Senator; M. Edmond David; M. Albert Giot, ex-Professor of the Police; M. Eugene Rudin, &c. The police having ordered the laymen to withdraw, M. Depierre refused. "I am an ex-Minister," he said; "I will not allow a common policeman to touch me. It is the duty of the Commissary to turn me out." "Excuse me," replied the Commissary, "you are mistaken;" and he forthwith told the police to expel M. Depierre immediately, which was done, the learned gentleman protesting with much warmth and indignation. General Le Flo was next expelled. Outside a large crowd had by this time assembled. I remarked a great number of ladies and students of the Catholic schools as the reverend fathers left the building, each accompanied by a friend. Cries of "Vive la Liberté!" "Vivent les Dominicains!" were raised, while counter cries of "Vivent les Décrets!" resounded. Three ladies broke through the line of police and threw themselves at the feet of the Dominicans, who blessed them. An old man who shouted "A bas la République" was immediately arrested, while the same fate was met by a woman who, pointing to the police, exclaimed, "A bas cette canaille!" Several scuffles occurred between the rival parties, and altogether there were about twenty persons at this spot. The expulsion of the Dominicans of the Rue Jean Dubouais was effected with comparative calm. At a quarter to six M. Dulac, Police Commissary, presented himself at the door of the establishment, accompanied by his colleague, M. Cotton. In answer to his summons for admission the bells of the chapel were set tolling, and the Commissary had no alternative but to call upon the fireman to

with their axes. The work was finished in less than ten minutes. The Dominicans, who had been taken by surprise, had just time to leave their beds and dress before M. Dulac had forced his way into their monastery. Many of the friends of the Order had passed the night in with the monks. Among them may be mentioned MM. Buffet, the superior; Blin de Bourdon, Deputy; and Cochon and Brunet de Cassan, editors of the France Nouvelle and the Union. "Wretches!" exclaimed M. Buffet in an undertone to one of the Dominicans. Though he did not intend this epithet to reach the ears of the Commissary, M. Cotton heard it, and said, "Be good enough, sir, to moderate your language, otherwise you will discover that we also can employ violence." It was found necessary to force the locks of all the doors of the cells in order to expel the Fathers. Every one of them refused to move until hands had been laid upon his shoulder. One of the Dominicans, in fact, would not be content with this simulated violence, but resisted attempts to force him to move so vigorously that four policemen were necessary to carry him out. The Dominicans declined to use the carriages which the police had placed at their disposal, but left the establishment on foot. At about seven o'clock MM. Buffet, Blin de Bourdon, and several other persons of note accompanied them. At the corner of the Rue Thénard they were met by a band of young men, who greeted them with mixed cries of "Long live the Decrees!" and "Long live the Dominicans!" The band proceeded towards the Faubourg St. Germain, and naturally augmented on its way, but no rioting took place. Fathers Eville and Mercier the proprietors, were left behind as guardians of the building. At eight o'clock M. Dulac and the other officers of the law withdrew, after having affixed seals on the doors of the chapel, notwithstanding the protests of the Fathers. There is

A CURIOUS INCIDENT

worth mentioning in connection with this expulsion. It would appear that M. de Mun went yesterday to offer the Dominicans his support, but that the Fathers, fearing he might compromise them by his violence, politely refused to accept his services. Notwithstanding injunctions from the Fathers to be calm, M. de Mun and Cochon were so violent in their language during the expulsion that they were arrested. At the Convent of the Marists the authorities arrived as early as half-past four. The gates were soon broken open. Mass was being celebrated in the chapel, where several ladies bearing floral crowns had assembled, together with a number of gentlemen, amongst them the Comte de Belfort and M. Robert, a Senator. The Holy Sacrament was exposed. The police waited till Mass was finished, and then proceeded to work. The Fathers had to be expelled by force. Some of them resisted with all their strength. One cried out, "I am at home in my own house, and will not leave." He struggled against the police for some time, but was eventually dragged out into the street. Two others were literally carried out by the agents. The crowd outside greeted them with cries of "Long live Liberty! Long live the Marists!" Women presented flowers to them, and knelt down to receive their benediction. A few arrests were made. Similar scenes took place in the Rue de St. Peterbourg, where the Oblates were turned out of their convent. M. Victor de Carnières, son of the President of the Court of Cassation, and M. Louis Teste, a writer on the Paris Journal, were among those arrested here for crying "A bas les Tyrans." As to the Franciscans, at five o'clock all traffic was stopped by the police in the Rue de Fourneux, in which their establishment is situated. For some inexplicable reason, the detachment of firemen, which had been summoned to assist in the expulsion, arrived on the scene with an engine, and had no sooner taken up the position allotted to them than they turned on the water and disposed their hose as if a fire had broken out. At six o'clock the Commissary of Police arrived and found the other door open and the Fathers saying Mass in their chapel, in which were also about a dozen persons not belonging to the Order. One of the servants having caught sight of the Commissary as he penetrated into the courtyard, ran to warn the Franciscans, who immediately closed the doors of their chapel and went up into their cells, while the chapel bell was set ringing violently

A SIGNAL OF ALARM.

The door of the reception room had been strongly barricaded, and had to be broken by the firemen's axes. The Commissary was received by the Superior, Father Raphael, who protested against the violence which had been employed. The friends of the Franciscans who were found on the premises were immediately expelled most unceremoniously, the doors of each cell were forced open, and the fathers expelled in the usual manner. A crowd of about three hundred persons had in the meantime formed at the corner of the Boulevard de Vaugirard. It was composed chiefly of workmen, but had been joined by some thirty women and a few of the male friends of the Franciscans who had been ejected from the monastery, a compact body, and one of them carried a basket full of flowers which she distributed to the others. It was half-past seven before the first Father who had been expelled was seen on the

Boulevard. The women rushed towards him, and kissing the border of his garment, threw flowers in his path, and cried, "Vive la religion!" "Vive la Liberté!" "A bas les Décrets!" "Vive la République!" "A bas les Jésuites!" answered the workmen. The Franciscan could now no longer proceed. The women who surrounded him implored his blessing. The police then intervened and conducted the Father to one of the carriages they had placed for the accommodation of the Franciscans. One young man, a partisan of the Franciscans, after a discussion with a workman, gave him a blow on the head with a loaded stick. The workman was severely wounded. A few other arrests were made. Father Raphael, who is an Italian, was left in the establishment as proprietor of the building, with two male servants. After the expulsion was terminated policemen were left to guard the door and prevent any one from entering. Among the Franciscans who were expelled was Father Marie de Bresse, who wore the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned during the day to take away a few things belonging to him, but was refused admission. Another Father who was the Crimean and Military Medal, The Government, at the request of Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, has granted provisional authorization to the English Passionist Fathers of Paris and the English Benedictines of Douai. The dispersion of the religious congregations was also continued in the provinces, but nothing of particular importance appears to have taken place there. The Tribunal des Conflits gave judgment to-day on the *arrestes de conflit* put in by the Prefects of the Departments of the Nord and the Vancluse against judgment *sur referees* obtained by the Jesuit Fathers. The Tribunal confirmed the said *arrestes de conflit*, and sent the parties before the Council of State.

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A MONTREALER IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Catholic Times of Nov. 19th, says:—

On Monday evening Nov. 14th, the Rev. Wentworth Monk, of Montreal, delivered a lecture on Canada to the members of St. Peter's Club, in their hall, Hatton Garden. The chair was taken by Mr. Ivan T. Wotherpoon, M.A., B.C.L., of Montreal, who was supported by Father Whitmore, president of the Club, and others. The attendance of members and their friends was very large. Mr. Wotherpoon, in opening the proceedings, referred to the fact that he came amongst them a comparative stranger, but that there existed between them the tie of friendship through Father Monk, whom they were equally happy in knowing and admiring for his many qualities of heart and head. (Cheers). He had seen many clubs like St. Peter's in Canada, and he was well aware of the vast influence for good they exercised over their members. In Canada, as here in England, drunkenness was the cause of great distress and havoc amongst the Irish people, and he was glad to be able to forward, in however slight a way, a work which had for its aim the moral elevation of the people. (Cheers). Father Monk then rose to deliver his lecture, and was very heartily welcomed. He said the last time he had the pleasure of appearing before the members of St. Peter's Club, he had devoted a short time to dwelling on Italy and the glories of Rome. That evening it was his intention to conduct them in imagination to the land differing very widely from Italy; to conduct them to Canada, that realm of America so well-known to them all and so endeared to them by associations of the strongest kind. Father Monk then, in clear and picturesque terms, gave a short account of the discovery of Newfoundland, and outlined the state of Europe at that day. He also gave a sketch of the state of Canada when the French first landed, touching on the wars and customs of the five nations, as the five great Indian tribes were called. The labours of the Jesuit Missionaries amongst the Indians were also described and the lecturer gave more than one instance of the zealous priests being put to the torture and sacrificed by the hostile savages into whose hands they chanced to fall. During the time that Canada remained in the hands of France it might be said that she established there everything that was worthy of being preserved in the country, the country, and even to this day the Canadians consider themselves bound to France and to the French by ties of the sincerest friendship. Father Monk then gave a short account of the great struggle which ended in Canada passing into the hands of the English. Coming to later times he spoke of the immense tracts of land that awaited the coming of the laborer to make them fertile and productive. Until thirty years ago, he said, the land system of Canada differed as widely from that of England and still more unfortunate Ireland, as could possibly be imagined. It was a sort of patriarchal system under which the landlord seemed to be always anxious to make his tenants prosperous and happy; and the tenants reciprocated the feeling. There was no luxury in the manor-house that was not shared by the farmer; no agent was required to call for the rents, and no law courts were required to interfere between them. The lecturer then gave a short description of the life of the great lakes of Canada. The River St. Lawrence, with its Thousand Islands, and Niagara Falls were described in glowing language, which frequently called from the audience bursts of the heartiest applause. Towards the close Father Monk dwelt on the social condition of Canada, and said that, though unhappily, religious differences existed there as elsewhere, on certain days in the year the Blessed Sacrament could be seen carried aloft through the streets of some of the towns, and Catholics were free and untrammelled in the exercise of their religious duties. There could be no doubt that there was a great future before Canada, and he only wished that another land nearer England, so rich in natural resources and peopled by a race so highly endowed with intellectual capacity and bravery might become as great a country as that other country beyond the ocean promised to become. The lecture throughout was heartily applauded, and at its close a vote of thanks, moved by the chairman and seconded by Father Whitmore, was put to the meeting and passed with cheers. Father Monk made a suitable reply.—Catholic Times.

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Wit and Humor.

Sweet home—A bee hive. An old angler says that a fish does not suffer much from being hooked. Of course not. It is the thought of how his weight will be lifted about that causes him anguish. A reverend doctor said every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by clipping his lawn, when a parishioner said: "That's right, doctor. Cut your sermon short." A Paris Bohemian is telling his mode of life to a friend from the provincial districts. "In the morning I awake," says he, "and ring for my valet de chambre." "How! you keep a valet de chambre?" "Well, no, but I keep a bull." "Sarah," said a lady to her servant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Sarah returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy two years seven months and twenty-eight days old. A little Scotch boy had delivered a message to a lady, but did not seem in a hurry to go. Being asked if there was anything else that his mother bade him say, Jack whispered out, "She said I wasn't to seek anything for curmin'; but if ye gied me't, I was to take it." Major Dunning—"A wfully dull down herd isn't it Miss Maria—"Do you think so? Why don't you go then? You're a bachelor, and only yourself to please." Major Dunning—"Only myself to please! You don't know what a difficult thing that is to do." A Pennsylvania politician who had suddenly become very wealthy, recently attended a dinner party at which there was the usual fillet of beef with mushrooms. While engaged upon the beef he whispered to his neighbour, "Do you eat the clothes-pin heads, too?"

Out of deference to the Presidential election, the Adventists have kindly postponed the end of the world this year to the 22nd of November. It would be a blessing to all of us, however, if we are going to have the same kind of a time over it as we had last year, to hurry the thing up and have it over some time in October.

"I'm a son of a gun from California," shouted a desperado with an ominous looking belt filled with dangerous war tools, after he had swallowed seven glasses of beer and blown the froth all over the bartender every load. "Yes, I know you are a son of a gun, but I didn't know you state you was from," quoth the knight of the white apron.

Heigh-ho, handle the dough! How I do wish that dinners would grow! A sponge cake vine, or a doughnut tree—What a refreshing sight to see!

Heigh-ho, measure and sew! How I do wish that gowns would grow! An over-skirt bush, or a roundabout tree—What a refreshing sight 'twould be!

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When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the morning paper an account of the last fire, she turned her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked: "If the city firemen would wear the genuine hum knit stockings, such as we make and wear in the country, they would be a bustin' of their hose at every fire."

X, who has not been rich long, has one of the loveliest of turnouts, but does not manifest any desire to invite a friend to take a drive with him. "Why do you put on so many airs?" asks a friend. "You never ask me to get in." "My dear fellow, if there were two of us in the carriage how on earth would people know to which of us it belonged?"

The Germans are an eminently philosophic race, and better than that, they sometimes practise what they preach. A soldier was being flogged for some grave offence, and at every blow he broke into fresh peals of laughter. On being asked the reason replied, "Why, my friends I laugh because you are whipping the wrong man; that is all."

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