MAY 22, 1816

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## THE UNITY OF THE SPIRIT IN Hence the advancement made and the THE BOND OF PEACE.

III. We have not had in Canada any of the grave difficulties from mob law that have troubled the Church in the American republic. But we have had and have

now evidences of nationalism in the Canadian Church that, in the interests of Christian charity, as well as in the interests of the growth and propagation of holy faith, should be never witnessed. We make no special mention of any race or class as sinning in this regard. There have been some men of every race guilty of such disloyalty. We say disloyalty, for no other term can convey the meaning of that insubordination to episcopal authority implied in accusing that authority of animosity and injustice to any particular race. Bishops here, as elsewhere, have had difficulty in making and providing for the spiritual wants of racial minorities in their dioceses. But we defy any one to point out a case of wilful injustice or neglect on their part. We have in this Dominion bishops of French and Irish and Scottish origin, and all, thank God, are equally and jealously solicitous for the spiritual welfare of their people, be those people of whatsoever origin they may, from the highest type of civilization to the abandoned redman of the wilderness, and the isolated E-quimaux of the north. We were, we must confess, pained to lately notice in the official report of the debates of the House of Commons of Canada, a reference of what we consider an unjust character to the action of a bishop, than whom there is none more zealous or fair minded-the Most Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, N. B. In the course of the debate on the execution of Riel, Mr. Girouard, ( Jacques Cartier) on the 24th of March, is reported to have said :

"The hon, member for Kent has referred us to the example of the good people of Acadia. Everybody knows that the poor Acadians, from the time they were dispersed like slaves all over this continent to a very recent period, if not to the present time, had been a long suffering people. The hon, gentle-man told us that those Acadians suffered quietly the dispossession of their land after seventy years of possession. He could also have told us that to day they are suffering in silence the closing of a college if mitche net the Nt four are suffering in allelies the closing of a college—if I mistake not, the St. Louis College—because the French language was taught in it. The Acadian people have been, and, no doubt, are yet very patient; but I am very much afraid that under those cir cumstances their patience is not a vircumstances their patience is not a vir tue but a necessity. I will tell the hon, gentleman that whenever the rights of the French population of the Province of Que-bec are assailed, whenever their nationality, their language, their religion, their institutions or their laws are attacked, he will find protests from the Province of Quebec; he will find agitation and resistance by all legal and constitutional means."

Now, we have no desire to impute motives, but we think we see here a very plain condemnation of episcopal admin istration and a menace of mob law if the bishop do not do as the people decide. Who, we may ask the hon. member for Jacques Cartier, appointed the people

prosperity achieved in his diocese. The Bishop of Chatham, N. B., is himself an accomplished French scholar. He writes and speaks that beautiful language with facility and with fluency. He preaches to his people in that tongue and amply meets their spiritual wants by supplying them, in so far as he can, with priests of French origin, and with priests acquainted with their language. The ecclesiastical calendar for 1885 clearly bears out our contention, and we give it in full :

Chatham, S', Michael's Oathe-Iral, Rt. Rev, James Rogers, D. D., Rev, Thomas J. Ban-nos rector; Rev. Henry Joyner. Nelson, Rt. Patrick's Church, Very Rev. M. Egan, V. G., Rev. Nicholas Power, reside here, and also attend the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary at Barnaby Kiver. hiver. - nous Bridge, St. Bridget's Church. Rev. Thus. J. Fitsgerald resides here, and at-tends the Church of our Ledy at Mount Carmel at the Forks, and church at Bois-

town. ewcastle, St. Mary's Revs. Patrick W. D xon and Simon J. Crumley reside here, and attend Indian Mission at Eel Ground. and Church of St. Thomas Ap. at Red Park

Bank Jpper Bay deVin, County Northumberland, St. Margaret's Church. Rev. A. A. Boucher resides here, and attends St. James's Church at Kouchbourgus. St. Joseph's at Point-aux Sapins, and Stella Maris at Es-cumenac.

Point-aux Sapins, and Stella Maris at Es-cumense. St. Louis, County Keat, Church of St. Louis, Revs. Marcel F. Richard and W. W. Ven-ner reside here, and attend the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Acadieville ; St. Francis of Sales at R. gersville. Richtbucto, Church of St. Aloysius, St. Bar-tholomew at Bass River, and St. Ann (Io-dian Mission) at Richibucto River, Rev. E. J. Bann. D. Aldoin Cnurch of St. Charles, Rev. Edmond Pattenande Lower Baribozue, Church of S-3, Peter and Paul. Rev. William A. Morrisey resides here, and attends the Church of St. Ann's (Indian Mission) at Barnt Church, and Church of St. Antew, Bisek Brook. Neguao, Church of St. Bernard, Rev. Jos. Theberge. Tracadie, Church of St. John the Baptist. Rev Joseph A. Babheau and J. J. Nugenis Church and St. Bernard and J. J. Nugenis

Tracadie, Church of St. John the Baptist. Rev Joseph A, Babineau and J J Nugent reside in the presbytery adjoining this church, and attend the Lazaretto for Lepers established in this place, which is directed now by the Hospital Nuns of St. Joseph, from the Hotel Dieu of Montreal. St. Isidore, Rev L Gagnon. Pokemouche, Church of st. Michael on Pokemouche Isiand, Rev, Stanislaus J. Doucet.

hippegan, Church of St, Jerome Rev. Joseph Truddelle resides in the presbytery adjoining this church, and attends the Church of St. Urban on the Is and of L'Amec.

L'Amec. Caraquet, Church of St. Peter ad Vincula. V. Rev. Thomas F. Barry, V G. Rev, John F. Maillet.

Caraquet. Frand Anse, Church of SS. Simon and Jude. Rev. Joseph R. Douchet resides here, and attends the Church of St. Columbsili at Clifton.

attends the Church of St. Columns in at Clifton. Bathurst Village, Church of the Holy Fam-ily. Rev. William Varrily. Bathurst Town, Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Rev. H A. Ducet. Petit Rocher, Church of St. Polycarp, Rev.

etit Rocher, Church of St. Polycarp, Rev. John Carter. hurch of St. Theresa, Rev. Father Robert. ismpbelitown, Church of St. Mary ad Nives. R-va. John L. McDonald and James Smith reside here, and attend Dalhousie and Flatlands.

reside here, and attend Dalhousie and Flatiands. Eel River, near Charlo, Church of St. Fran-cls Xavier, Rev Theophilus Allard. Jacquet River, Rev Michael Joyce resides here, and attends the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Belledune and the Church of St. Joseph at Black Point. Grand Falls, County Victoria. Rev. John J. O'Leary resides here, and attends the church at the Indian mission at Tobique. St. Besil, Madawaska. Revs. L. N. Dogail and I. N. Dumont reside here, and attend the Church of St. Ann. St. Leonard's Madawaska. Rev. Louis Al-phonsus Lanniere. St. Francis, Madawaska. Rev. Jos. Pelletter. St. Hiary, """ Leonard's Madawaska. St. Francis, Madawaska. Rev. L. C. D'Amour resides here, and attends St. James' at Trout River.

In discussing matters religious, as affect ng the Province of which Bishop Rogers is a distinguished prelate and honored citizen, it must be borne in mind that New Brunswick is and will be an Eaglish-speaking Province. No one with any feeling of patriotism in his heart objects to the growth of the French population there, but he is no friend of the Acadiana who talls them that the time is coming, nay, that it is at hand, when the English-speaking majority there is to disappear or be made disappear before the tide of French growth. No more effectual means could be taken to arouse a feeling against that growth and of inflicting the gravest injury upon the Acadian people. We have heard of no wilful wrong done this population by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Maritime Provinces, and feel sure that none has ever been or will be done. While every effort is and will be made for their spiritual progress and advance. ment, the Bishops there have to bear in mind that New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are, and will be, English-speaking Provinces-that the English language there is the official tongue of public administration, that it is the language of commerce with all, and the language of social intercourse with the great majority of the people, that there is large English-speaking Protestant population to be taken into account, and that this population can only be successfully reached by priests of kindred race and tongue and ancestral traditions. Let no man misinterpret this into hostility to French growth. By no such feeling are we actuated. Some months

fourth. Outside of the Province of Quebec there are in the Dominion nearly 300,000 persons of French origin, while the number of inhabitants of French origin in the United States can not fall short of 500,000,-making in all on the continent of North America mearly 2,000,000 persons of French des cent. These figures are truly pheno menal when we consider the small beginnings whence this vast population sprang. There could not have been at sprang. There could not have been at the time of the conquest of French North America more than 80,000 persons of French origin in all that vast region. Emigration from France to America since that time done little to increase the French population, and yet that feeble and scattered 80,000 of little more than a and scattered 80,000 of ittle more than a century ago has since grown into a nation of two millions of men. Mr. Royal gives some interesting figures concerning the educational standing of the French race in Canada. He says that in 18.0, out of 85 institutions for higher education in the Dominion, with 5,943 students, Quebec claims 44, with 4,425 students, or nearly four-fifths of the whole num-ber. In Outario there are but 15 such ber. In Oatario there are but 15 such institutions, with 874 students. There were in the same year in all Canada 274 boarding schools for young ladies, of which there were 186 in Quebec, and 44 in Ontario. In Quebec these institutions had in attendance 10,101 pupils, in Ontario 1,711—while the whole number

of pupils for the Dominion was 13,064 Out of a total of 85 houses of charity, hospitals, refuges and asylums Quebec has 32, Ontario 31, leaving 22 to the other provinces.

From these figures it will be at once een that in the Province of Quebec the French race has a predominance from which it will be, no matter what the political revolutions to which this continent may be subjected, very difficult, if not impossible, to drive it. In Ontario the French are making a steady gain in num. bers, but Ontario will never be a French

province. It is peopled by a race that will certainly hold its own against all comers. We had hoped to see our French Canadian people take possession of at least one Province in the North-West. But this is now not to be. The North West is filling up with an English. speaking population, and in its every sub-division, as it is and as it will be, the English speaking races are and will be in an overwhelming majority. The apostolic bishops and devoted priests of that country, almost entirely of French origin, men who, in zeal and self-sacrifice, are not surpassed in the Christian world are doing their very best to meet the changed aspect of affairs there. Would he be truly a Catholic, let him be Irish or scotch or English, who would question the desire of such men as Bishops Tache and Grandin to meet the every spiritual want of the English speaking Catholics of the North West and provide the best means to bring the Protestant majority within the fold ? We believe, in fact we know, that the meeting of those wants, the making of this provision to the fullest extent, occupies the every thought and care of these holy men. We were very much struck by an article which recently appeared in Le Manitoba : "European immigrants are crowding into the North-West for many weeks. They come in great measure from England

but there are also Italians, Swedes, Hungarians and Scotch. No French Cana dians-very few at all events. We learn, on the other hand the the latter are leaving in great numbers from Quebec and Montreal for the United States. Here is patriotism well understood ! It is in understand ing these things that the Province of Quebec will strengthen itself and become powerful in the Dominion. While the French Canadian papers are devouring each other about the North West, the country is filling with strangers and the Province of Quebec is being depopulated. When will it be understood down there that Manitoba and the Provinces of the West are destined, at no distant day, to play an immense role in the confederation. A century ago European statesmen cried out : 'Pay attention to Russia; it is a country peopling itself with bears to devour the other powers,' but there was no attention given the warning and the prediction was laughed to scorn. Well, today it is not necessary to be a very farseeing statesman to predict that sooner or later, with the indifference we bear to the matter, the North-West will kill the French race. We may then say mea culpa, for we shall have willed it. While we are, so to speak, at the door of Manitoba and of the North-West, is it not for us a shame to see passing under our eyes thousands of immigrants coming from the depths of Europe to take the lands that might have so easily been ours, and witness the emigration of our families to the United States. We have not then any longer the courage of our ancestors, who, quitting old France, came at the cost of a thousand sacrifices to establish themselves on the banks of the St. Lawrence, there to found a new mother

the ways of extravagance and of pleasure.

And there seems a veritable strife to see who will do the most to drive the people to the unrestrained love of trifles and of amusement. But let us bear it in mind, not carnivals, nor toboggan slides, nor skating rinks will save our nationality. We are sliding down a sad declivity, and from the rapidity with which we are going the future is not reassuring. In proportion as Manitoba and the North West are fillel by settlers, the number of representatives in the House of Commons will increase, and always to the profit of the majorities. This year there is to be in Manitoba a redistribution of electoral colleges, and in this change it is easy to see who will be the gainers. In ten, in of the right and of the left that have distwenty years, in what proportion will we find ourselves in Parliament, if we continue to look with indifference on the necessity of there being a French Canadian immigration direct into Manitoba? Now, while there is yet time, let us work to repair the evil that our indifference has already caused on this point. In urging French Canadian immigration to the North West, it is as much for the Province of Quebec as for ourselves that we are striving, and the matter is pressing. Strangers will never go into Quebec to colonize its waste lands. There will be always time to take up these, while here it is quite a different thing. If we desire to hold an influential place in the country, we must hasten to take it from the present time."

The writer of this article has the true grasp of the situation. He knows exactly whereof he speaks. But there is, we fear, little hope or little chance of French Canadians ac. quiring predominance in the North-West. We did hope for this, we must confess, at one time, but now we have not the courage to hope for anything so promising to religion. The duty of the French people, if we may say it, is to preserve and maintain their strength in the Province of Quebec, to preserve it unimpaired by steadfast adherence to the faith of their fathers. The duty of Irish Catholics is to be loyal everywhere to Holy Church, be the Bishop and clergy of whatever origin they may By this means they will not only hold their own, but prove powerful allies of their French brethren in the struggle that must come for the maintenance of their rights.

Our experience has taught us that those most ready to charge upon their ecclesiastical superiors the sin of national prejudice and intolerance are themselves most deeply imbued with animosity and njustice to those differing from them in race or origin. We have in this country too great a trust to fritter away our Catholic interests in idle and vicious quarrels of race ascendancy within the fold of Christ. Let us by all means be French or Irish or Scotch, in so far as our civic position calls upon or permits us to be such-but in all things, and at all times, let us be Catholic first. By this means only will we be enabled to walk as children of God-and keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

RESENTATIVE CATHOLICS.

## THE NEW FRANCE.

Le Gaulois says that since the 4th of Sep. tember, 1870, three great facts stand out boldly and prominently in French politics : the decline of French power, the it has little taste-it holds not to propreponderance of money and of the industrial classes, the bankruptcy of political programmes, monarchical and republican. These three facts form the basis of the political psychology of the new France, and these we must study to know the generation that is soon to control the affairs of the nation, and to see clearly into the future. The legislature of October 4th, 1885, is, in fact, des tined to see the end of the generations puted political mastery since the fall of the empire. At the next elections, in the autumn of 1889, twenty years will have elapsed since this present generation of Frenchmen has had the control of the country, and the history of all governments established on the Napoleonic basis-and the third republic is of the number as well as the second empire, the monarchy of July, and the restoration-this history shows that with a regularity almost fatalistic, a new generation takes, every fifteen or twenty years, the direction of the national government, bringing thereto its own temperament, its manners, its ideas, and its aspira tions. Those, therefore, who desire to take part in the next government of France have but time to study the present generation, to fortify themselves against its defects, to derive profit from its good qualities, to please and to direct it. The disasters of the German invasion have left everywhere an air of sad. ness. The French youth has no longer that enthusiastic and boisterous gavety of the long ago. It is morose, unplayful, and even bitter. Nor is it endowed with the pride, which is its usual appanage, but is blessed with the good sense to know that it cannot have it-which makes appear more presumptuous than it is, this presumption being the reverse of the medallion of pride that by the fault of its fathers our youth cannot show. It conjures up no dreams of domination, nor of conquests, nor of glory, but devotes itself under the pressure of duty to a military training that disorders study and blasts careers. The service being too short, the soldiers are too young, and inferior officers wanting. But either owing to a laudable patriotism, or beause public functions and liberal careers are too uninviting, the flower of the French youth of to-day follows the profession of arms. Never, since the first Bonaparte, has the French army included a body of young officers so deeply animated with sentiments of honor and of duty, so highly intelligent, so well educated, so laborious and so disciplined.

licans playing at monarchy by perpetuating M. Grevy's powers. new France is therefore neither republican nor yet monarchical, For the arts and the ways of government grammes, and respects neither mere ideas nor the high-sounding terms that convey them. If you speak of the "immortal principles of '89" and the "noble ancestors of the revolution" you provoke an unmistakeable smile. To the new France the revolution, with its persecutions and its violence, are repugnant, For radical administration-its trickery, its duplicity, its impotence, and its atefulness-it has naught but contempt. But it has the instinct of order, of social peace, of individual right, of religious iberty, of local privileges, of business matters and of practical ad ministration, of everything, in a word, now wanting in the body politic and in the body social. It is not fanatical, but fixed and resolute. It is ready to accord but little confidence to men of speech discredited by the abuses of parliamentarianism, but will follow men of action, giving satisfaction to those tastes of the practical and conservative order that constitute its political psychology and make of the coming generation rather monarchical than republican. The next will not be a generation from which can be expected any extraordinary enterprise. It has seen the failure of so many enterprises that it will have little enough confidence in its own prowess. But it will be calm, self reliant and determined in the pursuit of its purposes. From 1860 to 1870 there arose a generation that on the fall of the empire was divided into two parts, the one which entered on the enjoyment of public places and popular honors, the other which, ascending the watch towers, held aloof from the wrangles of faction and the perplexities of government. These elder brothers of the new France will in 1889 have attained the age of forty or forty-eight years. They will be in the strength of manhood, of experience and talent, of will and of ambition. They shall not have been compromised by a political course of which they have been mere witnesses. The country is not against them prejudiced; they will be yet young enough to act with a youth that partakes many of their ideas. Of the new France they have many of the good qualities, and some besides that the new France has not, they have a decision now unknown, they are monarchists by reason and by choice and desire to assume political power. Of these and of the rising generation of Frenchmen will, thinks Le Gaulois, the future government of the country be made up.

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We are happy to see the French Conervative press so very hopeful. It is a good and a wholesome sign. But we do think that the France of to-day has so far alienated itself from the only basis of stable government and solid nationality, the basis of religion, of truth and of justice, that the future, at least the immediate future, is heavily clouded. Bismarck's policy is, without doubt, to reduce France to a sound military law and system, the army position of harmlessness and impotence will be excellent. The republic is not in European affairs-to make of her the government of the classes heretofore Spain, His policy i and aggressive, the elevation of the German element everywhere, the repression of the Latin. He sees in the Papacy a power for good-as a means to an end he cultivates its friendship. France has affected to despise the Papacy, deride its good influences, and deny its prerogatives. France, on this account, is robbed of that of which Bismarck long wished to see her deprived. the sympathy of the Catholic world. We look to another Franco-Prussian struggle. If it comes soon, it must end as did the last one, in French humiliation and sorrow. Then will the new France, the Catholic France that has so long been silent and powerless, get its chance to come to the front and save the country from utter ruin.

has he that injustice was done any one by the closing of St. Louis college ? We know nothing, we freely admit, of the circumstances of the case, but we do know that His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham knows no race preferences in the discharge of his duties. St. Louis College was closed-if closed by the Bishop-for good and pressing reasons. Mr. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester, N. B., did not allow Mr. Girouard's statement to go unchallenged. He said :

"The hon. gentleman, in his allusion to ew Brunswick and the Acadians, stated New Brunswick and the Acadians, start that the College of St. Louis was closed because the French language was taught there. To that statement I wish to give a denial. I am satisfied that if the Cola denial, I am satisfied that if the Col-lege of St. Louis is closed at all, it was not because the French language is taught there. That statement implies a charge against the ecclesiastical digni-tary under whose particular care that institution is, or was. I think it can be said of that ecclesiastical dignitary that the incident ecclesiastical dignitary that to him is due, in a very great meas-ure, all the advancements made by the Acadians in his diocese since he has been at the head of it, and that is over twenty five years. I am safe in saying that the Acadians in New Brunswick at all events in that diocase-advanced more within the last twenty-five years than they did in the fifty years preced-ing. I need only instance the fact that all over that diocese are established institutions in which that language is taught, institutions presided over by ladies and gentlemen of French origin. I need only refer to the fact that in the ago on that question we wrote : town in which I reside there are two in stitutions, and in the neighboring parish there is one institution. In Chatham there is a large educational establish-ment for both males and females, and there is a large educational establish-ment for both males and females, and in the neighboring town of Newcastle there is also one. All these institutions are taught by ladies and presided over by Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and the great majority of those ladies are French. Therefore I think it is not source to say that the College of is not correct to say that the College of St. Louis was closed because the French language was taught there."

We have here the case stated very clearly. The Bishop of Chatham has, clearly. The Bishop of Chatham has, during twenty-six years of episcopal administration, never lost sight of the interests of any portion of his flock.

"The growth of the French race in America is one of the most remarkable of the social and political phenomena which this continent presents to view. From a speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Royal in Montreal in 1884 we glean important facts relative to this several important facts relative to this abnormal but healthy growth of the Franco-Canadian race, Mr. Royal tells us that in 1880 the French population of Quebec was 1,073,320, out of a total of country. Our youth of to day sppear to have a dread of the Quebec was 1,073,320, out of a total of 1,357,027; that of Ontario, 102,763, out of a total of 1,923,223; that of New Brunswick, 56,635, out of 321,223; Nova Scotia, 41,219, out of 440,572; Prince Edward Ialand, 10,751, out of 108,891; Manitoba, 9,919, out of 55,954; the Territories, 3,896, out of 54,446; British Columbia Od 50,000 of the pioneer and of the labors of the husbandman. It desires to enjoy luxury and pleasure, and for this reason seeks refuge with a people offering those things. While we should be strengthen ing the arms and animating the courage of our people by inculcating principles of order, economy and industry, we study

more than a

Our esteemed contemporary L'Eten dard is mistaken in supposing that the clergy of Ontario were duped by the cabinet arrangements of May and June, 1882. The clergy of Ontario, whatever their political predilections deny the right of any one or two or more men to make bargain and sale of the Catholics of the Province to any political leader. The Catholics of Ontario are as well able to think and act for themselves as any other body of electors in the Province. They are not owned by any man or set of men in the sense that a distillery or a hog ranche is owned, and this fact they will certainly demonstrate at an early day to the worthless and soulless so called representative Catholics who have long claimed to control them. Those so-called representative Catholics are, in many, indeed in most cases, men who have no real claim to the title of Catholic. They are of the priest-hating and priest-hunting, the Church-defying, and even Church thieving class, these "representative" Catholics. Their day has come, and their doom is sealed.

## HYMENEAL.

On Tuesday, May 11th., were celebrated at Prescott the nuptials of Mr. Michael Henry Foley, of St. Cloud, Min., and Miss Helena Agatha White, daughter of Col. B. White, of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Foley carry with them to their new home in the land of golden harvests and of laughing waters, our best wishes for length of lite and joy of days. Min-nesota may well feel proud, as we know it will, of receiving into its ample domain one of Ontario's fairest daughters.

work

A LARGE CONTRACT\_Our friend Mr. J. D. LeBel, of this city, has, we are pleased to see, received the contract for supplying lumber for the new military school shortly to be erected in this city. The amount of the purchase is \$8,500. Mr. LeBel is a live business man, and will ere long, we doubt not, make his way to the front rank amongst the lumber kings of the Province.

considered the leading ones, nor is it that of the peasantry, but that of the moneyed interest, of the industrial lasses. On the ideas and the prejudices of these classes it is based, and by these t governs its actions. Its policy has for bject to hold their favor, or rather that of the immediately inferior social strata. From this fact proceed two results for the youth of the nation. First of all, the obliteration of the advantages of birth and of the promises of agricultural and professional life, whereby the young men of the period dropping all the aspirations of rura happiness and of professional success pecome more and more mercenary and determined, whatever the cost, to make and acquire fortunes. Another consequence, a sequitur of the former, is that they neglect more and more as the years go by letters and law. The inspectors of the, university prove that year after year there is a steady and "progressive" diminution in the higher classes of study. Soon, should this state of things con tinue, France would have neither men of literature, nor men learned in the law. The study of oratory, that has ever claimed so many devotees in France, is now very indifferently prosecuted. There are not now forming any advocates or orators, because there is no longer an auditory for them. No longer are there poets born, for there is now no glory to sing. Will the new France abandon these careers wherein its fathers sacrificed fortune to the pleasures of the intelligence and to the polish of manners to devote itself entirely to commerce, to industry and to finance ? The economic crisis has driven the country into perplexity, and the youth of France anxiously awaits its decisive voice.

The youth of to-day is not bellicose, but

it is military, and when the national

government shall have freed itself from

demagogic preoccupations, when it shall

again be its own master and devise a

It may, in truth, be said that for the last sixteen years the youth of France has witnessed nothing but a series of political failures, some of a gigantic character. Monarchists and republicans have both taught it the art of failure. It has seen monarchists attempt to play the role of republicans, and reput-

L'Etendard, of the 17th says that on Thursday, May 27th, the Rev. Father Point, S. J., will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination. The Rev. Father is eighty-one years of age and still healthy. At St. Mary's College, Montreal, preparations are on foot for a worthy celebration of this joyous day. In the morning at 9 o'clock there will be mass with music at the Gesu and at dinner in the college an address will be read to this venerable and saintly priest. We wish Father Point, whose name is held in honor in the diocese of London, many years to enjoy the truly earned repose of his well spent life.

THE Roman correspondent of the Baltimore Mirror, writing from the Eternal City, on the 19th of April, said: "The Congregation of the Holy Inquisition has condemned the last work of M. des Houx. the title of which is 'Souvenirs d'un Journaliste Francais a Rome.' That work is full of calumnies on the Pope and his faitbful ministers. M. des Houz

refuses to submit; on the contrary, he will publish a second volume of his evil work. This shows what sort of a man he is, and how mistaken were those who supp him in his reactionary agitation." We have since this writing learned that M. des Houx has happily professed a desire to submit to the decision of the Holy See.