The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR. JUNE

THUBSDAY, 29 .- SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.

Cons. Bp. Krauthauer, Green Bay, 1875. FRIDAY, 30.—Commemoration of St. Paul. JULY. SATURDAY, 1 .- Octave of St. John Bantist.

SUNDAY, 2.-Fifth Sunday after Pentecost Visitation of the B. V. M. Less. Cant. ti. 8-14; Gosp. Luke i. 39-47; Last Gosp Matt. v. 20 24. MONDAY, 3 .- Most Precious Blood, Quebec

founded, 1608. TUESDAY, 4 .- Of the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Bp. O'Gorman, Omaha, died

WEDBESDAY, 5.-SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bishops and Confessors.

1r is disagreeable to us that of late we should have so often had to call upon our readers to pay up their accounts, but it is really an absolute necessity we should receive the amounts represented in them. As before explained, there are beavy demands being made upon us, and heavier to come in connection with a great lawsuit. A good many subscribers to the True Wit-MESS are in arrears for several years on account of hard times, and other circumstances over which they had no control. If now, when the times are mending, they are not able to pay all at once, they might at least pay a portion and liquidate their indebtedness by instalments. As for those who owe only for a year or two, we are sure it is through carelessness, and that they have only to be reminded in order to get square on cur books. Remember that a few dellars is not much to a subscriber, but \$10,000 is something to us.

GENERAL CHARETTE, no matter how roughly he tought against his enemies, is in the habit of making graceful allusions to his friends. He is a man without the slighest particle of egotism, and is as modest as he is brave. His allusion to the soldier of the Irish Brigade at the battle of Castelfidardo is particulary gracefal. It is no wonder the General creates so much enthusiasm wherever he goes; he demerves it all.

Guiteau realizes that his hours are numbered and that he will die on Friday next, the thirtieth of June. All possible efforts have been made to save him from the extreme penalty of the law, but without avail. Already wood cuts of him daugling from the gallows are for sale, and in a very few days will pass into criminal history as one of its darkest names, it will occupy no mean place among the regicides.

Spain has once more requested that she be considered one of the great Powers of Europe, and as such be admitted to the conference about to take place. She has certainly large it is impracticable under any but a perfect. interests in the Mediterraneen, and has numerous colonies of Mahommedan subjects, but nevertheless it is not likely that a country which allows England to retain possession of Gibraltar, is entitled to be considered a great Power. Let Spain drive the English and control every bank of turf and from Gibraltar and her claims will be allowed but not otherwise.

The Conservative papers show the following returns up to this:

C	onserva- tives.	Reform
Ontario	54	37
Quebec	53	12
Nova Scotia	16	5
New Brunswick	8	8
Prince Edward Island	3	3
•		

The Reform journals, however, deny the correctness of these figures, and show Conservatives elected 131, Reformers 68.

THE differences of opinion between Parnell and his colleagues have been smoothed over and the member for Cork is once more the acknowledged and undisputed leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. The Government are also beginning to recognize that Parnell is the best friend they have in Ireland. Through his consummate ability, coolness and address the Repression Bill has been toned down, though let us do Arabi Bey the sustice of supposing that his three act drama of the "Crocodiles of the Nile," played before the European powers with such tremendous success, may have had its effect to assisting Mr. Parnell.

the new Chief Scoretary for Ireland by telling him fearful stories of an intended rising. Mr. Forster went to Ireland with the very chest intentions, but he was not there a month when the Castle backs impregnated his system with the virus which the ranks of the people, a different view will affection at those periods, disaffection was not seeting with the virus which the virus of the virus of the virus which the virus of the virus which the virus best intentions, but he was not there a month

velyan is also in danger, for we see he is talking about risings and rebellions, just as if the same talk has not been indulged in since 1798 without anything arising from it but more coercion. It is a pity that some Aladdin could not come along and take the Castle and its occupants away into Egypt and stick it against the walls of the Pyramids. It would be harmless there, while in .lreland it is the fruitful author of mischief.

THE Montreal Herald, which we beg to congratulate on having assumed its former dimensions, in treating of the Egyptian embroglio this morning is cruel enough to doubt some of the cable reports and consider them exaggerated. Onr esteemed contemporary entertained no doubt whatever concerning the truth of the cable reports when they multiplied crimes in Ireland by ten or twenty. But it is never too late to mend, and suffering by fire chastens the feelings and makes newspapars as well as individuals more charitable.

THE situation in Egypt has an air of the comically grotesque about it which we, here in Canada, can enjoy as if it were a play; for it is hardly possible we will be called upon to play the role of anything but slightly interested spectators. The Sultan who, Byron tells us, is "shawled to the nose and bearded to the eyes," sends the Cross of the Medjidie to Arabi Bey and a lot of diamonds to the Khedive, and yet we are given to understand that at least as light difference of opinion is existing between those two estimable gentlemen, both as regards the internal affairs of the Nileland and its relations to the Sultan. But then Turkish diplomacy is not easy for [a Christian to understand: it is fearfully and wonderfully framed.

In France, more than any other country, does legislation undergo changes of a most varied and contradictory nature, and this especially since the great revolution. The law, for instance, respecting marriage, prescribe to-day the sanctity and indissolubility of the matrimonial union, but to-morrow it will throw such union to the winds and allow husband and wife to separate to marry others whom they please. The French command an unenviable reputation for fickleness and they seem to exercise it with vengeance and to give it very injudicious scope in this direction. During the past century divorce has off and on been made the law of the land, and each time to such a palpable detriment of morality, and of the foundation of society, that the legislators, in the long run, could not help but see the folly of their course and the necessity of rescinding the law. There is not the slightest doubt but that divorce pure and simple creates a most baneful influence, but, notwithstanding that the French have often had to recognize this fact, they are calling for another dose of it, which, if given, will in all probability sicken the nation before a decade. The Chamber of Deputies have just passed a Divorce Bill by a vote of two to one, but the measure is expected to meet with severer scrutiny and opposition in the Senate, and, it is to be hoped, will be defeated in the interests of morality and of society.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND.

Notwithstanding Mr. Davitt declared in

his Boston speech that he surrendered his ides of the nationalization of the land to Parnell's scheme of peasant proprietary, it is evident that he is only one of many who have advocated Henry George's plan, and that even if he in a spirit of self-sacrifice gives it up, Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, and Henry George, its apostle, will not. The theory; put torward by these men is a splendid one enough, but like a good many others that is to say, an Utopian Government. It would be the ruin of Ireland; for if the State Dunlin Castle is "swelling the head" of | frence between the two schemes, one for the | blatant Jingo. It was a Liberal adminis-

PARNELL AND DAVITT.

York he made the greatest of all; he made the crowning sacrifice in surrendering his cherished scheme of the nationalization of the land, in order that the Irish people would not be disunited. There have been mengreat men, too,-who thought it showed poverty of spirit if they surrendered a conviction, but they were not truly great, for i they were they would have known that the poblest are the most self-sacrificing. Davitt has come to realize that the Irish people desire peasant proprietary, and he says, therefore, let the Irish people have their wish. If he stood out for his idea it would be a sign that he is not as great a man as his admirers think him; true statesmanship is made of compromises, and Davitt has proved himself a true statesman by his New York speech. For let us suppose that he rejused to surrender, and what would be the result? It would be a decided division between two sections of the Irlsh people, a division that would lead to great disasters. At this present time the Irish people, at least the great bulk of them, at home and abroad, ask for a peasant proprietory, and the English of both parties are disposed to grant the demand. So far so good. But if Davitt and the extreme reformers who agree with him and Henry George persisted in their demands, the Irish people could not go to Parliament and speak unitedly. The Government could say to them with force and logic, "We know not what you wantone section of you asks for peasant proprietary another the nationalization of the land. When you agree among yourselves we shall consider the matter." Davitt's surrender of bis scheme, therefore, obviates a great difficulty and smoothes over the land question. Davitt agrees with Parnell and declares empathically that the former is the actual leader of the Irish race, and that he is proud to be the lieutenant of such a man. If Davitt did not make such a pronouncement it would be a mistake which his generous nature is not capable of making: the emission would give strength to the enemy. It seems to us that if there was no Parnell there would be no Davitt, for, notwithstanding his great force of intellect, the noble man of Portland could not have succeeded, even in a small degree, in his agitation. The fact of Parnell taking the lead threw an air of solidity about the movement, which would otherwise be treated as a jacquerie. Able, wealthy and intelligent men threw themselves into a movement governed by Parnell who would have kept alcof from Davitt, for, while recognizing his honesty, his ability, his patriotism, they would have considered him an enthusiast, while looking upon Parnell as the very incarnation of the practicable. The State is not prepared to advance \$700.

000,000 for the purchase of the soil of Ireland. If an Irish Parliament were in existence then it could and might be done, but English taxpayers are not yet prepared to carry out such novel idea. It may come, and we believe it will come in time, but the time is not yet. So far as we can see, Davitt's scheme was chiefly framed to benefit the agricultural laborers, of whom there are 500,000 in Ireland, who are the most impoverished and wretched class among the Caucasian race. But this condition will be very much ameliorated when peasant proprietary obtains; they will take their places with the tenant farmers and if they be sober, frugal and industrious nothing can prevent their improving their condition in life. We are rejoiced at the sacrifice Michael Davitt has made, it adds one other wreath to the peaceful laurels

IRELAND AND EGYPT. Whar, between Ireland and Egypt the Government of Mr. Gladstone is not in the most enviable position. If it were Ireland

Michael Davitt has during his life made squandered in a war with Egypt, or about once have commenced hostilities. It is now many sacrifices, but on last Monday in New Egypt, for we have seen to what lengths she could go in Abyssinia, in Afghanistan and in | France was not willing to fight for England's the Transvaal when a simple missionary was | highway to India, and demanded a conference imprisoned, or when a remote danger was to of the Powers, and England had to content be prevented or an unjust acquisition of terri- or face the music alone.—a role she is not in tory to be made. We have seen what the habit of practising, if historians are corblood was shed and what treasure rect, as long as she can obtain allies by hook expended in those quixotic expeditions, and or by crook. Nevertheless, the emergency is

> ment were not composed of what is known as the ruling classes, they undoubtedly would do their utmost to pacify Ireland and keep their hands free for eventualities abroad. But when it is known it is a class Government which reigns in England the rest is easily understood, for all history teaches a Government of that nature would, sooner than lose their control of lands and privileges unjustly acquired, submit to be defeated abroad. And besides they trust to their usual luck. They are fond of believing-Goldwin Smith has told them-that a brigade can keep Ireland down if her people attempt to rise. And hence instead of conciliating Ireland they are forging new fetters for her every day, and irritating her to such a degree that it is unbearable; or would be it England were engaged in an Eastern conflict. It is almost beyond ment have no intention of going into a where the control this party would exermartial enthusiasm which could have only rible Repression act, in their allowing the great Irish landlords to combine while putenemy instead of being their best friend, if they will allow her to become so.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE. It is a generally accepted fact that when a

tells everybody who may listen to her that Powers know that the Turk, notwithto grave suspicion, and if she persists in it the majority of people conclude she is not virtuous at all. And it is much the same with the proverbially honest man own declaration. And so it is all through the between Russia, Germany and Italy on the piece, and with nations as well as with individuals. Before Prussia marched her army into Saxony in 1866 it would seem to have been the duty of its statesmen, of whom Bismarck was one, to tell the world religiously every day that nothing was intended, that the army was merely being mobilized for A complimentary banquet-An enthusiastic drill and innocent recreation, but all the same, when the army was ready, it marched not up and down the hill like the King of France's famous legion, but purchased and held the land England (which in it were reason that the state to all intents and purposes) a would become the landlord of Ireland, and control every bank of turf and ocontrol every bank of turf and and control every bank of turf and ocontrol every bank of turf and ocontrol every bank of turf and and control every bank of turf and ocontrol every bank of turf and ocon purchased and held the land England (which | alone, or Egypt alone the British Government | straight into Hanover and Saxony, which it would be a gain to the Empire." And Mr. Gladstone knows all this as well as Mr. Harris goes on to say that if 500,000 farmers became tenants of England, Ireland might never hope to be an independent nation. When Mr. Davitt tries to show there is little difference between him and Parnell, ing British subjects to be slaughtered with-lis Boston recantation—there is really a chasm between them, there is the mighty difference between the two schemes, one for the chasm between the two schemes, one for the and popularity as well because of his sufferings and nationalization of the land, the other for a peason popularity as well because of his sufferings and nationalism; but if the found his theory will cause a split in the streets of the catholic club, should be the first or gained a popularity as well because of his sufferings and nationalism; but if the found his theory will cause a split in the streets of the catholic club, should be the first or gained a popularity as well because of his sufferings and nationalism; but if the found his theory will cause a split in the streets of cairo. It is a thick to suppose that a Liberal Government of troiled everything in Egypt and all in behalf should and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights-speaking Catholics of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Knights of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representatives of the Catholic club, and the representative of the Catholic club, and the representatives would be a gain to the Empire." And Mr. Gladstone knows all this as well as | made by England was followed by a counter

pose that England hesitates on account of the ultimatum was treated with contempt blood which would be shed and the money the two Western Powers would at seen that it did not exist, and hence the hatt. from them we are able to judge how briskly she would jump into Egypt were it not that her house at home is not in order. Of course she may have to go to war all the same, but then she will be terribly handlcapped in the struggle no matter how circumstances shape themselves, for her interests are coloseal; she may lose a great deal, while her chances are if she and her allies emerge victorious, she will have gained nothing.

One would naturally think that in this emergency the English Government would do all they can to conciliate Ireland, a country which, as Wendell Phillips says, is ready to stab England in tho back when engaged with foreign enemies. And if the Government were not composed of what is known in the dockyards at stake are so large that public opinion in England is forcing the the cause of right, the sons of Ireland, and the cause of right, the sons of Ireland, and the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ireland and Scotland stood round you too. In the cause of right, the sons of Ir from them we are able to judge how briskly | so pressing, the interests at atake are so large must wait for the next act in the Eastern drama, but, in the meantime, we must understand that the childlike love which existed between France and England is no more. Damon has gone back on Pythias.

THERE is another flight from Egypt of men who hunger after its flush pots as did some of the Israelites of old. The Europeans are leaving Cairo and Alexandria in thousands, and they are sensible in so doing, for the sight of five hundred dead bodies-all whites is not reassuring to men of a kindred race The blame for this thing rests with France and Eagland, who are bound to protect those who went down into Egypt on the understanding that those Powers would pretect them. It is quite true that they really had no business in the country, or, at least none to appropriate its revenues. Every doubt that the Irish National party in Parlia. | country should be allowed to govern itself in its own way, provided it has a taste at all for physical struggle, but it is also beyond doubt | civilization, or that its rule would not that if England's armies were engaged else- be worse for its subjects than that of the foreigner. That the rule of England and cise over the Irish masses at home France is not an improvement on that of and abroad would be infinitesimally small | Mehemet Ali is clearly shown by the abject | " this fellow in the green uniform and yellow The echo of a cannon shot on the Nile would poverty and degradation of its people. That "facings who leaves us all behind? be heard on the Shanner and the Mississippi, a war will arise over the Egyptian troubles and would fire the Celtic heart to a pitch of is becoming more apparent every day, and " but both came back together, and slowly that it is England which will fire the first a enough, carried by our comrader, for we both one result. The Land League would lose its shot is evident. After that the deluge of " were wounded." complexion, Home Rule would not be heard | blood. We all know-or guess, that there is of any more. We do not say that this would a powerful hand extended before France and not be unfortunate for Ireland as well as England which makes them hesitate. It is England; we only pressee what will come if | not the hand of Turkey—it is the hand of shaped hall was deserted. the British Government persist in its evic- Germany; but we also know that certain tions, (for they are responsible) or their ter- events may force them-England especially -to seize the Suez Canal. It is said to predict that a conference of the Powers ting the people in jail for the same; in fine | will lead to nothing but war. They are for acting as is if Ireland was their worst | -each of them-so selfish, so ambitious, so earth hungry, and their interests are so divergent, that it peace results from the conference it will be a great miracle. If war arises Turkey will forever disappear from the map of the world, which will be no great loss. A Lucoate, Q C, Dr Hingston, Mr P % Mig woman goes about, without any just cause, and But there is exactly the difficulty. The negult (President L'Union Catholique), X she is a virtuous woman, her assertion is open standing his last sporadic effort, is his bound to go, bag and baggage, Judge Loranger, Honorable Sensior Trude thankful if he be allowed to take his head | Lieutenant-Colonel Ouimet, M P, with him on his shoulders, but the same deBellefeuille" and cure Mareschal Powers can never agree as to division of Joutes Graces.) Amongst the others present whose reputation for honesty rests upon his spoils. In our opinion the conflict will be we noticed Rev. Father Loneigan, Rev. Ma. one side, and France. England and Austria on the other. Time, however, will shew.

GENERAL DE CHARETTE, The Distinguished Papal Zouave.

reception-Stirring speeches-A brilliant

BY L'UNION CATHOLIOUR. An audience composed of the elite of French and English Catholic society assembled Friday evening in the Academic Hall of the St. Mary's College, Bleury street, on the occasion of General.-The members of the Catholic Club

ADDRESS TO GENERAL BARON DE CHARETTE.

्राहेच्या १८८४ कर्ने हार्षे इतिहास १६८४ वर्षे स्टब्स्

more than now. Right, they would tell us, is only for the strong, and public robnery may be sanctioned by successful possession and the Pagan policy of accomplished facts.

You, General, at the head of your brave Zouaves have practically told the world and its rulers that weakness too may have its rights, and that noblity and bravery are dignified and glorified when consecrated to the cause of out raged justice.

All Christians should honor the hero who drew his sword and bore his banner in defence of the rights of the church of Christ. The sword may be sheathed and the banner lowered, but the cause is eternal and still lives on; and so shall live the glory of Him who has made the cause his own. They who followed the banner you bore so bravely, General, are here to honor you now. But not only your taithful Zouaves of Cansda called you leader when you championed the cause of right, the sons of Ireland, England and Scotland stood round you too.

J. J. GUERIN,
President of the Catholic Club.
HENRY J. KAYANAGH,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1882. The applause which had frequently inter-

rupted the address, broke out again with pro. longed enthusiasm when the Vendean Gene. ral, needing no military trappings to proclaim him a soldier, stood up to respond to it. He was evidently pleased—perhaps an address in English was a novelty to him. He spoke in French, confessing that though he understood English perfectly he did not speak it well. He modestly expressed his thanks on his own behalf, but particularly he wished to thank the Catholic Club in the name of his regiment, temporarily disbanded, because he said he felt that in doing honor to him homoge was offered to the battalion of Pontifical Zonaves, of which the Irish, English and Scotch formed so brave a contingent. He went on to eay : -"Whenever I think of these of 'le Regiment' who speak your language, an " incident of nearly 25 years ago comes back "to me. It was a glorious day of buttle"the day of Castelfidardo. One impulse seemed to be shared by all around me, every man was pushing on with his best speed to meet the enemy; and as for myself, well " you know example is contagious, and I did as I saw the others doing, I pressed ahead · But see, here is a man outstripping the others and passing me as well. Who is "facings who leaves us all behind? Yes "now I know the uniform, he is a Zouave of " the Irish Brigade! Well, he got there first With campaigning songs of the Zonave

Regiment the evening lasted a little longer; Snally the band of the 65th played Vive Canadienne, and soon siter the amphitheatre.

The gallant General and distinguished Papal Zouave, Baron de Charette, was given the honors of a banquet on Saturday evening by his old comrades in arms and the citizen of Montreal. The affair, which came off in the Richellen Hotel, was a brilliant success in every respect.

The chair was occupied by Mr N Renaud President L'Union Aller, and on his right sidsat the guest of the evening, Genera Charette, His Worship Mayor Beaudy, Sheriff Chauveau, Hon L O Taillon, Q C, M McGown, His Honor Recorder . Montigry Chevalier Drolet and Major Harques, and or Da Poucar left Comte La Beaubien, ex-Mayor Rivard, Lacharce, Chevalier LaRocque, Dr. Picta Dr. Desjardins, Messrs. M. Lecavalier, M.P. C. C. de Lorimier, M. J. E. Chagnon, L. Forget, L. O. David, F. X. Poupart, A. Kavanagh, F. M. Bell Smith, De Martigu Bourgouin, Baulac, Boivin, Lamothe, &c., &c. After an excellent bill-of-fare had been amply discussed, the Chairman announce that letters of regret of their inability to at tend had been received from Archbisho Taschereau, the Bishop of Ottawa, the Bisho of Births, Judge Berthelot, Sir Hector Lange vin, Rev. Mr. Belanger, Rev. Mr. Suzor an Mesers. Bellemare and Barnard. A telegra was also read from the Hon. J. A. Chaples who regretted not being able through illn to shake the hand of a soldier and a her

In proposing the toast of Pius IX. Chairman said that a speech was not nec sary to awaken their decrest emotions, rec their highest souvenirs, excite their admi tion and fill their hearts with extbusiss when the memory of their beloved Pope # to be honored; to name the great, good a Immortal Pentiff was sufficient. The was then duly noncred. The toast of " Queen" was then proposed and drunk, whi the assemblage sang the National Antaem

who had fought and shed his blood for hi

country and his religion. (Immease che

Mayor BEAUDRY proposed "The Episcop and Clergy," alluding in eulogistic terms the good and noble work performed by the in the Province of Quebec. Rev. Fat Lonergan was called upon to respond, thanked them for the bonor paid to t

While the Mayor was speaking, May Charette in company with several lad entered the dining-room and was recei with hearty cheers.

Honor Recorder DeMontigny then then the and proposed the health of their guest Gen Baron de Charette. The agreea ble tass said, of doing so was given to him becau was the first Canadian Zonave. He epok very eloquent terms of the career of General, and elicited constant cheering the most enthusiastic description. As Honor would tell how the General used rush against a solid phalenx of Garibald with but a handful of men, and have his form riddled with bullets, his body ple and his horses shot from under him, the semblage could sit it no longer, they rise to their feet, cheer wildly, wave handkerchiefs and create an admirable of genuine enthusiasm. It was as much brave General could do not to give the emotions that filled his breast.

In responding to the toast he said the memory of the honors paid to him in Cal and especially to night by his old com would never die; he would accept the