AND CATHOLIC JHRONICLE

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ne must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 16, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, St. William. FRIDAY, Jan. 11, St. Hortense. SATURDAY, Jan. 12, St. Arcadius. SUNDAY, Jan. 13, First Sunday after Epiphany.
Monday, Jan. 14, St. Hilaire,
15 St. Paul.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, St. Paul. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, St. Maroll.

MR. WIMAN ON CANADA.

We devote considerable space in this issue to the article by Erastus Wiman on this Canada of ours. We do so in the interests of education, for there are many grown people among our readers who never before, we think, had the actual case of Canada, its extent, resources, climate and capabilities, so well laid before them. If all Mr. Wiman states be true, we may be asked, how is it that our country is so backward, as compared with the United States? In answer we would say :-- 1. The Republic has been batter advertised and has greater attractions for immigrants fleeing from Old World tyrannies than a country still subject to one of those tyrannies. 2. Our colonial status, which neither gives absolute centrol of our own affairs at home, nor commands respect abroad. 3. Bad government, which has placed the masses at the mercy of a few politico-commercialists. 4. Liability to invasion should England go to war. 5. Vast and increasing debt and taxation, while the same are decreasing in the United States. ·6. Lack of opportunities in the struggle fer existence compared with the United States. 7. A divided and hostile population.

While these are the main reasons for the backwardness of Onnada in the race of progress with the republic to the south, they are all points of the first magnitude, which Mr. Wiman has been careful to avoid discussing. than: reading "Robert Elsmere," except that Sir John has come to the conclusion that he Nevertheless, till these evils of our political of wading through the criticisms on it. The can safely defy the Cathelic element in the there is no hope, with all our magnificent ad. lot of men, presumably learned with regard simple matter of justice for the settlement of vantages, so elequently set forth in the paper | to the evidences of Christianity, assailing the | an acknowledged grievence. In refusing to exunder discussion, of this country ever becoming of much importance. The whole bad, of doubt. It is consoling, however, to ob- himself behind the impressive fact that the antiquated system, built up by Colonial Teryism and kept going by the most debasing arts obligations to Catholic authorities for what the Legislature. Interferance by the federal of corruption and fraud, must be swept away, root and branch, dug right out of the soil, burned to ashes, if so it must be, in the fires that give birth to new nations, before "The in the North American Review, quotes injustifiable. Greater Half of the Continent" can become a nation of freemen, claiming equality and recognition among the great powers of the

We cannot believe that this country, which, to many of us, is home and native land, should continue to remain in a state of arrested colonial development. Sir John Mac- tant writer places himself in a strange posidonald, while he lives, may keep it in this tion. For if the authority of the Church is wretched, degraded cendition, by the practice unquestionable with reference to two great of arts which have reduced representative doctrines cencerning which, he says, there is government to a farce, and made the very mention of public virtue a signal for jeers question the same authority with reference to and laughter, but it is impossible for the people of Canada to be permartently enslaved and remain forever tadpoles in the stagnant clergymen, interested in history, have always puddle of colonialism, alongside the greatest known that the statements of Cardinal Newand freest republic the earth has ever seen.

A LESSON FROM OTTAWA.

The Ottawa mayoralty contest was made a direct issue on the race and religious question the celumns of the Orange-Tory Journal, for property. When the municipal elections all other influences into the shade. There was the usual dickerings, but the Conservatives, wishing to preserve the French alliance. agreed to nominate Dr. Valade, a staunch party man who was chosen by the Government to report on Louis Riel's mental condition, and therefore a person who could claim he had dene the party some service. The Liberals, admitting the claims of the French to a turn of the mayoralty, brought out no got in their work by nominating Mr. Jaceb Erratt as the Anti-Tax Exemptions, no French Catholic domination candidate. fierce and bitter contest was the result, but when it came to pelling the great body of the Protestant Conservatives deserted Dr. Valade en masse and elected Mr. Erratt by a sweeping majority. This desertion of the French Conservatives by their English Protestant Thus have the nevel of "Robert Elsmere" priests who serve chapels in private houses, estate at Kilcarrold of fifty per cent. The ease, thirst for preferment, and blind un. Courts will be formed in the city, and hope caused a deep rent in led to an exposure and a confession of Pro- though they include several invalided and re- farmers welcomed the reduction by paying up thinking adherence to political party interests to have a large membership.

good effect, however, in teaching both French and Irish Catholics that no reliance is to be placed on Protestant Conservatives, who regard them as useful only to vote as they are told, but they must not presume to seek election for one of themselves. Furthermore, it teaches that wherever the Protestants have the majority they will use it against any Catholic who may present himself for election to any office in the gift of the people. The Liberals of Ottawa appear to have acted in a different spirit. Dr. Valade says the only English-speaking Protestants who voted for him were Liberals. This, however, is only another proof of the fact in Canadian political life, namely, that the party led by Sir John Macdonald has ceased to be friendly to the Catholic Church, and to French Canadians, as it has long cessed to be friendly to the Irish. Orangelsm, which since the life of Louis Riel was offered up to it, has grown more aggressive year by year, till now it dominates the Conservative party and shows itself towards the government in Canada as it did in England-ready to rebel at any moment if its demands should be refused.

When will Catholics of every nationality in Canada learn that in custaining the party led by Sir John Macdonald they are simply voting to preserve a bloodthirsty and implacableenemy in power over them?

"ROBERT ELSMERE."

A very good idea of the sea of doubt on which the Protestant ship is sailing all over the world has been given by the furore created drawn out story of how an emotional clergyman of the English Established Church, up in the popular novel form, in order to allowance. catch the great mass of novel readers who could not be induced to read a controversial work on religion. It has certainly attained is concerned, and has given convincing proof of the danger of indlscriminate novel reading.

Protestant pulpits everywhere are ringing it, that the story struck right into the screet | ercise of the veto had elapsed and the legality spot in the Protestant body. The wrath it has excited shows at once the weakness and sensitivenes of the sectaries-how really hollow is their alleged faith, and how truly the authoress of the book exposed the incenclusiveness and incensistency of Protestantism. When we inform our readers that the | what alsority the Dominion Premier can put Infidel press of the radical school deride the arguments by which Robert Elsmere was led to renounce Church of England christianity, they can form a notion of the character of the book.

Mr. Gladstone in a long article of great acuteness combatted those arguments from an Anglican's point of view, and exposed more thoroughly, perhaps, than he was him. seld aware, the tundamental errors of the his party in coming elections. But, giving Anglican conception of the Christian faith. Ind sed we can imagine no task more dreary the Act will not be disallowed, unless, indeed, whole thing is a melancholy exhibition of a doubt er, each from his own particular point ercise the veto, however, he may fairly shelter serve t hat the ablest among them admit their Act was passed with the unanimous consent of ever stirength they possess in combatting power after so emphatic a declaration of the the arguments of the Sceptic. One of the will of the whole representation of the people most carridid, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. of this province would be as indeferrable as Cardinal Newman whom, he says, "put the "truth forcibly, but not too forcibly, when he state d the Catholic doctrine," concerning the Trinity and original siz.

By thus admitting the authority of the Catholic Church in fixing, at the beginning, the true teaching of Christianity, the Protes-"an historical gap," by what right can he matters of far less importance? The same writer further assures us that "all well-read man are true"! He also lets in a fleed of light upon the sources of disruption in Protestantism of recent years when he assures us that. "since the publication, a few years ago, of an English translation of all the Ante-Nicene fathers, all intelligent English students by the Protestant Electoral Ausociation, of history, whether clergymen or Greek During the past year an agitation was carried scholars or not, have had a chance to see this on in the newspapers of the city, mainly in with their own eyes." In other words, Protestant theologians were ignerant of the the abelition of all tax exemptions on church | basis of their Protestantism till they obtained an English translation of the Fathers! A came on politics, as usual at Ottaws, threw very pretty confession certainly, and one that forced them to make in defence of their faith, R although it involved an admission of Catholic authority as the only basis, outside the New Testament, for doctrines they hold in common with the Cathelie Church.

In like manner Mr. Gladstene agrees with Mr. Hale in accepting Cardinal Newman's statement that the doctrine of the Catholic Church "must be accepted if we are to have candidate. Then the Protestant Electorals a good working religion." Thus we find it stated by the greatest living English Protesthant scholar and statesman that we must rely, Catholics and Protestants alike, for the authou ity of the organized Christianity of to-day on so the concord of Christians, ever since the adjudication of the fifth century." That is, since the Council of Nice fixed the orthodox canon of Christian faith.

doubt on the fundamental doctrines of Protestantism taken on Catholic authority with a view to clearing the ground for an attack still more radical on the Catholic Church itself.

But this only supports the view expressed in these columns in a former issue that, despite the assaults of Protestant preachers on the Catholic Church, they are but guerillas fighting on their own account outside and apart from the grand army of lege of Cardinals at Rome includes only 60 Catholicity, yet fighting on its side. For three centuries they have been thus taking a hand in the war, liable occasionally to be captured and punished for freebooting, or to be enlisted as regulars when found worthy.

Such being their true character and history, can we wonder that adversaries so nimble and intractable should be sought to be got rid of by those whose real object is to overthrow the citadel of Christianity within the Catholic Church?

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

In this isens we reproduce the petition of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance to the Governor-General praying for the disallowance of the Act passed last session of the Quebec Legislature respecting the Jesuiter Estates. The Daily Witness, from which we copy the document, styles it "a carefully worded petition." Perhaps that is about the highest praise it deserves, and the truest thing that could be said about it. The historical points, which nobody disputes, concerning the estates and the Order of Jesuits by the novel "Robert Elemere." It is a long in Canada are carefully noted. There is also an objection to the grant to Protestant schools of \$60,000, because acceptance thereof would married to an equally high-atrung lady of the | imply consent to the appropriation for the same persuasion, was led, by studying certain | Jesuits of the balance of \$400,000, in settleworks, to doubt the truth of Christianity and | ment of their claims. The document winds to become a convinced sceptic and die. In | up with a protest against the Act being car. reality the book is an Agnostic polemic, got | ried into effect and a demand for its dis-

By reference to the Lt.-Governor's speech at the opening of the Quebec Legislature, it will be seen that allusion was made to this an extraordinary success as far as circulation i subject. His Honor was made to say that, the O:tawa authorities having intimated that the question of disallowing the Act was under consideration, it would not be put in force with denunciations of it, from which we take until the full time allowed by law for the exof the settlement under the Act placed beyond

Taking the petition with the circumstance now recited, it would seem that the Evangelical Alliance has undertaken to force Sir John Macdonald's hand. We all know with his foot down on any Act of the Provincial Legislatures which might run counter to his policy or political interests. Nice questions of prerogative or e-en of justice have never stood in his way on su n occasions. We also know that tremendous pressure has already been brought upon him to secure the veto of the Jesuits' Act, and that he would be only too glad to yield could he do so without risk to all considerations their dae weight, we think

But the petition, carefully worded though it may be, leaves out altogether the main reason for the passage of the Act. Justice, public policy-dare we say political necessity ?require that all questions of a disturbing nature should be settled on the broadest principles of equity for one object, namely the general good. As for the allosien to the Peps in the petition; that must strike everone who thinks of the frantic efforts of the present British Government to obtain the help of His Holiness in its attempt to crush the National League of Ireland, as more amusing than serious. Do the wisemen of the Evangelical Al. liance imagine Sir John Macdonald is going to rush in where much greater than he-Bismarck and Alexander of Russia for instancelearned lessons of disaster and humiliation? Fools may rush in where angels fear to tread.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLICITY.

The Catholic Directory, Register and Aimanac for 1889, recently issued, contains a mass of valuable information concorning the progress of the Church in Great Britain and elsewhere. From it we learn that there are

am, Clifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newport for in them all colored people had been pro-Menevia, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Salford, Shrewsbury and Southwark. In Scotland there are 2 archbishoprics, viz. : St. Andrews and Edinburgh and Glasgow; and 4 bishoprics, viz.: Aber. deen, Argyll and the Isles, Dunkeld, and Galloway. In England and Wales there are l Archbishop, and 16 Bishops of sees, including 2 suffragans, or auxiliaries. Another member of the English hierarchy, though not actually a Bishop, is Cardinal Newman. The total of priests in England and Wales is 2380, who serve 1306 churches, chapels and missionsry at Laggacurran. Better inspired those superthe churches, &c., served by them being 324. priests who serve chapels in private houses, estate at Kilchrold of fifty per cent. The

Catholic Archbishops of Ireland as 4, with 28 Bishops under them; and the grand total of colonies and dependencies throughout the four quarters of the world as 94, besides 5 Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic who are not Bishops. Fifty secular priests have been ordained during the past twelvemonth. and 28 regulars. The list of the Sacred Colnames, as there are no less than ten "hats" now vacant. Last in the list of the 6 Cardinals of the highest grade stands the name of Cardinal Edward Howard; that of Henry Edward Manning stands fifth among the Cardinal pricets; and that of John Henry Newman stands third among the Cardinal deacons. A note is appended to the effect that 33 of the Cardinals are of Italian birth; 9 are Austrians, Germans, and Polish; 6 are French; 5 are British subjects; 4 are Spanish; 2 are Portuguese; and one is a citizen of the United States. Strange to say, though his name stands so low down the list of the Sicred College, Dr. Newman, who was born in comes Cardinal Mortel, born in 1806; then fellow Cardinal Pecchi and Cardinal Desprez, born in 1807; and Cardinals Manning, Sacchoni, and Scrafini, born in 1808, and these close the list of octogenerian prelates.

The estimated Catholic population of the British Empire is 9,730,000. It is distribut ed as follows: Ireland, 3,913,000; England and Wales, 1,360,000; Scotland, 327,000; in the colonies and dependencies the numbers are: America, (Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.), 2,200,000; Australasia (Australia, New Zealand, &c.), 58,000; Asia (British India, Ceylon, &c.), 1,044,000; Africa (South Africa, Gold Coast, Mauritius, &c.). 131,000 ; European Colonies (Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo), 175,000. It would be interesting to know," says the Dublin Nation, "the exact proportion of Irish Catholics. Outside Ireland but within the Empire there cannot be less than two and a half millions of Irish Catholics. Three-fourths or more of the Catholics of Great Britain are Irish: nearly all the Australasian Catholics are Irish; the proportion of Irish in the Catholic population of South Africa is very great; and a considerable percentage of the Catholics of Canada and Newfoundland. That would give us close on six millions and a half; and we would not be much cut in fixing the number at between six and a quarter and six and a half millions. Six of these millions are Home Rulers and Nationalists, too-a considerable force to have planted in the important and advancing portions of the Empire. That is a point that ought to commend itself to Imperialists."

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS DONE FOR THE NEGRO.

The universiality of the Catholic Church. and the absolute equality of men of all races Colored Catholic Congress held at Washingon recently, on which comment was made n a former number of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Remark has frequently been made on the vast growth of Catholicity in he United States, but, perhaps, it will not be denied Sunday, during the sittings of the Congress, a very able and interesting address was given at the Pro-Cathedral by Dr. James T. Whitson, of Pittsburg, a colored gentleman whose natural ability has been develoved by a superior education and intercourse with men who like himself are devoted to the work of regenerating a race. In the course of his remarks Dr. Whitson made the following forcible statement of what the Church has done for the colored race:

Perhaps at no other period in the history of the country has the time been so rife for imparting to the colored people the great principles and truths of the Catholic religion as at present. The growing intelligence of the race, the increasing power of the Church, and the faiding away of the many misrepre sentations which have hitherto been hurled against her, all tend to assist in the good work among not only the colored people but all other classes of citizens. The colored Church advocated elavery, but history proved to the contrary. The Popes had opposed it.; Pope Gregery used strong arguments against enslavement; Pope Alexander III. wrote a letter to the Moorish King of Valencia forbidding him to make slaves and saying that "by the law of nature no man can be a slave. for God has created all free and equal." nocent III. and Gregory IX organized antislavery societies; Gregory XVI. and in facall the Popes had issed decrees against it Sir John certainly is not an angel, neither is The present Pope was partially instrumental in effecting the liberation of a million and a half of slaves in Brazil. At present the Holy Father was working against the African slav trade. The Church had always opposed it, and if there was ever a Catholic slaveholder he held his slaves contrary to the decrees of

Dr. Whitson pointed out that the Catholic Church was the only Church that had received the colored race on equal terms. There was one place where there was no distinction is Regland and Wales 16 discesse, viz.: The between white and black, and that was when we may thank "Robert Elsmere" for having | and the estminator, and the dioceses of they appeared before the altar of the Catholic Church to receive communion. But this was not the case with other religious institutions, in Louisville, Ky., a colored person was net allowed to enter. The colored people were naturally of a religious turn of mind, and when they understood it, made good Catholics, but so many religious and dogmas had been preached to them that they did net know what to believe. As slaves they had been brought to this country by Protestants.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S New Year's gift to his tenants is the distribution of notices to quit by registered letter, which may have the effect of flinging sixty-four families on the roadside

the Tory party at the Capital. It has had a testant error—error all the more lamentable tired ecolesiastics, and many extled clergy what they had; but the Luggacurran people since the motive of the book was to cast from foreign parts. The directory gives the have joined the "plan of campaign," and profess themselves ready to stand by their guns. "The Marquis of Lansdowne," says Archbishops and Bishops of Catholic sees in the London Universe, "will profit neither in heart or conscience, in pocket or in the affections of the tenantry by his obstinacy."

> ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, the noted Italian revolutionist, is dead at the age of 80 years. The mention of his name recalls to mind the stormy scenes of the revolutionary epoch of 1848 and the subsequent events which led to the establishment of the kingdom of Italy. It also brings back the recollection of his visit to Canada and the dissensions, riots and bloodshed produced at Quebec and this city. By the mercy of Providence Gavazzi was permitted to live to a great age that he might see for himself how futile was the movement in which he took so prominent a part. Before he closed his eyes forever he saw the Papacy, against which he warred so atraneously, more powerful and venerated than it has been for centuries, Catholicity more triumphant than ever and the "liberty " for which he risked body and soul become more visionary than ity he was received by them. He subse-1801, is the oldest of the Cardinals; next cven it appeared to him when he decorated his quently visited England, from whence he soutane with the tri-color. He saw the old order changed, but old foes had only assumed the Pope, Gavazzi never professed any religion except the Catholic, his particular notion being what he called a return to primitive Christianity. To him, perhaps more than any other man of this century, these famous lines apply:

> > "The evil men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones."

WITH the opening of the New Year, when all the world is rejoicing in the renewal of hope and happiness, the devil's work has recommenced in Ireland with redoubled, pitiless fury under the express directions of Balfour the Brutal and Bloody. In a despatch dated London, Jan. 11th, we read of whole sale evictions, accompanied with all the horrors of an inclement season. Furthermore it is stated that "if the Government does not soon disist from issuing summonses to Irish to his letters. members of the House of Cammons there will very shortly be few of them out of jail. Already the number in prison and under indictments equivalent to convicted is far in excess of that of any other period in the history of the Irish struggle for home rule, and there is no indication that it will be any smaller for some time to come." How long? O, Lord! How long?

THE Parnell Commission is to meet on the 15th inst. It is to be hoped that this astonishing tribunal will make an effort at once to get down to the marrow of the Times charges without further loss of time. There has been far more than enough of beating about the

THE announcement is made that Sir John Macdonald has intimated to several friends within her fold, were strikingly shown at the | his intention to go to the country as soon after the close of next session as possible. He is said to have stated he would do so "to head off Unrestricted Reciprocity."

THE writ for a new election in Montreal Centre will not be issued till the Legislature States, but, perhaps, it will not be denied Centre will not be issued till the Legislature special manner to form good Christian men that nowhere has that growth been more acts upon the report of the judges who tried intellectually armed against all the errors of providential than among the negro race. On the Laprairie case. Probably not then, as the day, y matter at lesue.

> the workingmen as their candidate for Montreal Centre, in the Quebec Legislature, should the seat be declared vacant.

Mr. J. F. REDMOND has been nominated by

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was 74 years of age last Friday, January 11th.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. RANDOM TOPICS. Mr. Tardivel, the talented editor of La

Vérité of Quebec, is at present travelling in Europe, from whence he is writing a series of letters to that excellent Catholic journal. His letters are of more than ordinary interest, and display original features, which place people had been taught that the Catholic them far above the stereotyped descriptions of men and things, which the common-place tourist has so often set before us. Notwithstanding the fact that his notes must of neces. eity be written in all the disarray and turmoll of travel, yet one would never suspect it, to judge from his easy flowing style, graphic descriptive powers, and his simple unstudied grace of diction. The power to write in a finished manner on the spur of the mement is a true test of literary skill; hence, this gifted writer may be set down as a workman of no ordinary merit. What renders his letters singularly attractive to Catholic readers is, that he views everything from s true Christian standpoint, and judges the merits of every question, by its bearing for good or evil, on the progress and welfare of the Church. For this reason he touches on a multitude of points, and sees with penetrating vision a thousand aspects that are invisible to a prosaic mundane traveller, for the latter individual, as a rule, sadly lacks the keen perception, the sound discriminating judgment, and above all, the robust faith. which are distinguishing characteristics of the editor of La Vérité. It is quite patent from his writings that his dominant passion is an unswerving devotion to the Church; hence, his estimate of men and measures is guided thereby. When either is likely to exert an evil influence on society (which would in consequence render it inimical to 21st instant. The new organization will be the Church), he condemns it with unsparing vigor, and opposes it with unfaltering courage. On the contrary, every movement of a nature to assist the Church in her divine mission of purifying society, and leading souls to "stations;" in Scotland there are 341 priests, vising the Vandeleur and Burton estates at God, finds in him an ardent, competent, and Kilmacduane have granted abatements to the fearless champion. In this enervating age, These numbers, hewever, do not include tonants of thirty per cent., and on the Barton abounding in sensuous material comforts.

lead men to become apathetic and lukewarm. in the cause of religion, it is refreshing to find a militant writer of the force of Mr. Tardivel, whose doctrine leaves nothing to be desired in the way of orthodoxy, for he balongs to that valiant school which has counted in its ranks Danon Cortes, Veuillot, Cardinal Pitras, Dom Gueranger, and a host of other luminous minds who have shed unfading

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lustre on our epoch. His letters from Ireland, which spot formed his first glimpse of Europe, are of exceptional interest, and his comments on the religious, political, and social aspects of the dear old land, are those of a sincere and sympathetic friend, who sees a thousand things to admire in the patient demeanor of the people, and nothing to condemn but the barbarous ligustice of their cruel oppressors, while with a few swift, deft touches of his facile pen, he sketches a graphic word-picture of the varied scenery which meets his view, changing from smiling valley to bleak grey mountain, from picturesque village to poverty stricken ham Through all his letters there runs a vein of

tender sympathy for the sad condition of the distressed tenants, warm appreciation of the traditional courtesy of the people, and unstinted admiration for the great zeal, learning and devotion of the Irish priests. He met many of the latter, and records with what warm-hearted kindness and cordial hospitalwrote a vivid and instructive sketch of its great metropolis, and outlying points of Catholic interest. He is at present in France, new faces. Although excommunicated by having paid a flying vielt to Belg um and Holland. Many people take for granted that the latter is exclusively a Protestant country, and it may be quite a revelation to such to learn that a little more than one-third of the population belong to the Catholic Church, which for the past 25 years has made assonishing progress, while the traditional Calvanism is gradually dying cut. The ceneus of 1879 gave a total population of 4,172,971, of which 1,445,388 were Catholics. Within the past 25 years 10 spacious Catholic churches have been erected in the city of Amsterdam alone. Catholics are represented by able and influential newspapers and periodicals, and can even boast of a Scientific Review (De Wetonschappelyke Nederlander), conducted by the Abte Brouwers, a distinguished writer, who in his leisure moments is likewise artist, poet, and savant, which varied avocations do not prevent him from fulfilling the duties devolving on an accomplished and zealous parish priest. Many telling traits are interspersed throughout Mr. Tardivel's narrative of his travels, and they add attractive variety

At Brussels he had an interview with M. De Rély, formerly a captain in the Pontifical Zouaves, who subsequently founded a flourishing Catholic journal at Brussels named La Croix, which was as remarkable for its ability as for the soundness of its doctrine. A Freethinking author of considerable notoriety, named Laurent, published a work which was severely criticized by La Croix. In such cases the Belgian law directs that the newspaper complained of must, under pain of suppression, publish in its columns any reply the aggrieved party may choose to prepare. Laurent, with atheistical malice, made his rejoinder in terms particularly odious, heaping the most revolting outrages on the head of our Divine Saviour. Rather than pur-chase the existence of his journal, by giving publicity to the infamous blasphemies, M. De Rély submitted to its suppression. Such a noble example of the courage of one s convictions is well worthy of record.

A few years ago a Catholic University was founded at Lille; at the present date it is completely organized, with all the faculties, and is, in the fullest sense, a Catholic institution, where liberalism, no matter how miti-gated or distinguished, can find entrance. The Chancellor, Mgr. Hautcour, and the Rector, Mgr. Baunard, received their ap-pointments directly from the Hely See. Its mission is not only to turn out lawyers, doctors and men of letters, but it aims in a o wiil legislation is pending, which may effect the society and a potent factor in all Christ an enterprise. Pere Félix, the celebrated Jesuit orator, related an incident connected with the foundation of the University of Lille so beautiful in its naive simplicity that it reminds us of kindred acts recorded in the ages of faith. Mesars. Féron & Vrau, who are brothers-in-law, are the proprietors of an immense thread manufactory at Lille, and do an annual business which amounts to millions of france. One day, a few years ago, one said to the other, " Now that we are making a great deal of money, I propose that we take in another partner." "Whom shall it be?" in another partner." "Our Lord Jesus Christ. He shall be our partner, and we will give him one-third of the profits." That year our Saviour's share was 500,000 francs, which sum was given to the University fund, and annually since the firm of Féron, Vrau & Co. donate a princely sum to the same work. Surely there must be hops for France's speedy regeneration, when her children give such a glorious example of Christian Faith and Charity. NAMPORT KEY.

MONTREAL BAR EXAMINATION. The Bar examinations at the Court House for The Bar examinations at the Court House for the past two days were concluded Friday last. The following candidates were admitted to study:—Messrs. F. W. Hibbard, F. Gelinas, A. R. Hall, Emile Gelley, P. C. Ryan, L. Rousseau, A. Labelle, J. N. Prud'homme, R. C. Hutchinson and C. Ethier.

Those who passed their examinations on calonder — Messrs C. I Lemontogue C. Char

non, F. A. Genereux, V. Renaud, J. A. Girard, P. Grenier, D. McAvoy, L. Belleau, J. O. U. Lusignan, R. L. De Martigny and Jules Gendron.

Those who passed on letters are Messrs. Buchanan, Mackay, Plante, Madore, Chabot, Prevost, Chaloult, Marchand, Vipond, Lesage, Goyette and Larose.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT.

NO, 95, MONTREAL, ORGANIZED CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS,

A new organization was formed in the city Monday evening. It is known as the "Or-ganized Catholic Order of Foresters." This society has a strong membership throughout the United States, particularly in Chicago, and is approved of by all the American clergy. It has started out here with a membership of 22, and the following officers were elected at last night's meeting : High Chief Ranger, John Davis; Deputy High Chief Ranger, Michael Rochford; recording secretary, Henry Thompson; financial secretary, J. O'Keefe ; treasurer, Michael Quinn ; trusknown as St, Patrick's Court of Montreal. No. 95. The ends of the association are for benefit and insurance. A sick member will be allowed \$5 per week for three months in the year, besides the attendance of the Court's physician, Dr. Guerin. The heirs of a deceased member are given \$2,000, and the organization pay all funeral expenses. The where so many temptations, such as a love of members consider that before long several