66 THE TRUE WITNESS "

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WEDNESDAY ..... APRIL 2, 1884

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR

APRIL, 1884.

THURSDAY, 3.-Feria. FRIDAY, 4.—Seven Dolors of the B. V. M. SAFERDAY, 5 .- St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor. Suspar, 6.—Palm Sundsy. Epist. Phil. il. 5-11; Gosp. Matt. xxl. 1-9; Passion,

Matt. xxvi. and xxvil. MONDAY, 7. - Feris. TURSDAY, 8 .- Feria. WEDNESDAY, 9. - Forle.

ACCOUNTS.

This week we begin mailing accounts to subscribers in arrears, and trust that our friends will respond with their usual generosity. All subscribers receiving accounts should remit at once, and save us the disagreeable task of sending bills a second time.

MR. BLAKE's great speech in opposition to the Orange Incorporation Bill, which has been issued by "THE POST Printing and Pub. lishing Company" in pamphlet form, is meeting with an unprecedentedly large sale. The whole of the first edition of ten thousand copies was sold in one day. A second edition of one hundred thousand is now ready, and copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, 5 cents. Every reader of THE Taus WITNESS should secure a copy at once.

PRINCE ARTHUR, the Duke of Connaught, has tallen into discredit with the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England by attending an elephant fight given by the Rsjah of Bhurtpore, India. His presence at the fight is to be made a subject of discussion in Parliament.

GREERAL LUARD, the commander of the Canadian militie, who left Canada for England, a few weeks ago, on a three months' leave of absence, has sent in his resignation to the Imperial Government. The General made himself so obnexious during his sejourn in our midst that he will be most "agreeably missed."

TERRE is to be no more milk and water Home Bulers in the Irish party after the next general elections, and no more material for renegades. Candidates for Irish constituencles will be required to give a pledge that they will sit, act and vote with the National a position, both from his coilege standing and party under Parnell's leadership, or resign.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, who has been the leader of the Quebec Conservatives for many years and has filled the post acceptably and with credit, it is said, has been offered a Lieutenant Governorship and has the matter under consideration. Should be accept, this will considerably harmonize matters in the Cabinet and advance Mr. Chapleau to the powerful position of Minister cf Public Works, which he craves.

THE Italian Government has had to back down in its act of spollation of the Propa- tendent of the North Shore Bailway. It pubganda property as far as the American College is concerned. The brief request sent by cable | against the gentleman, attacking his managefrom Washington to Mr. Astor, the American ment of the road. The secret of the Ohronicle's ceedings, has been humbly complied with by it does not monopolize the entire advertising | their hold on the county. It is the stoutest the Italian robbers. Mr. Astor was enabled, patronage of the railroad. Mr. Davis did not a tew hours after communicating President Arthur's request to the King of Italy, to cable | Shore Rallway time-table in the columns of to the American Government that not only the Chronicle, and for that our contemporary was "a stay in the proceedings" granted, but has commenced to heap all kinds of abuse on that the Italian Government abandoned all the head of the superintendent denouncing claims to the American College. Score one him as incompetent and incapable for the United States.

with the usual formalities. The session has serting that the Ministry was doomed to cershowed that Mr. Mowat was sustained by a majority of thirteen, and this has been maindained throughout the session. The revels- conduct towards Mr. Davis, of the pressed or exultant,

tions of the now celebrated bribery case will memorable one, and it is generally conceded ministration during the existence of the present Legislature have vanished.

HIS HOLISTES POPE LEO XIII. has taken a strong stand against the revolutionary policy of the Italian Government towards the Holy See. The Holy Father, in an allocution to the Cardinals, denounces the violations of the rights of the Church, which are perpetrated from day to day and with increasing boldness; he enters an emphatic protest against the fraudulent judgment of the Italian courts, which has served as an excuse to rob and destroy the Propaganda. As a remedy and a safeguard against these evils the Pope demands the restoration of the temporal power. In the meantime, while foreseeing that fresh attacks upon the Papacy are imminent, he declares that he will protect of Tory schemers and of antagonizing and with all firmness the rights of the Holy

THE Gladstone Government was almos upset Friday night by an adverse vote in the House of Commons, having saved its neck by the extenuated majority of eleven. The Opposition moved a resolution in favor of a relief from local taxation. This was strenuously opposed by the Ministerialists, who were quite dumfounded when the result of the division was announced by the Speaker to be 208 to 197. The announcement was received with cheers by the Tories, who made the House ring with designing cries of "Resign! Resign!" The Ministry is evidently in a condition of growing weakness, and its days seem to be pretty wall numbered.

SEVERAL members of the House of Lords headed by the fierce and rabid Marquis of Salisbury, have openly announced their in- posters that their force was expended long tention of throwing out the Franchise Bill, if it passes the House. Replying to this indecent threat, the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board declared in the House Trade. Commons that the challenge would be accepted, as it was the fixed and unanimous determination of the Government to pass the Bill and to include Ireland in it. If the Lords reject the Bill, he said, let the nation declare between them and the Government. The hereditary legislators are evidently preparing to put another nail in their coffin. The time is coming for the political burial of the House of Lords.

THERE are about 50,000 Post Offices in the United States. Two thousand two hundred of these are so considerable as to be filled by appointment of the President; the others are in the gift of the Postmaster-General. The salaries of this army of Postmasters vary greatly, ranging between \$8,000 and 5 cents. dollar a year as salary, eleven receive twentyfive cents, one six cents, and one five cents a year. The five-cent man is Postmaster Sioane, of Perilla, White Co., Tenn. He enjoys the distintion of receiving the smallest They will hereafter devote all their energies the resolution as adopted contained the real salary on record paid to any public servant out of a national treasury.

THE REV. J. TEEFY, of Toronto, has been the University College Literary Society in Canada. the Queen City. It is, we believe, the first time in the history of the institution that the honor has been conferred upon a Catholic. The Rev. Father Teefy will no doubt prove a worthy and capable successor of such men as the Hon, Edward Blake, Mr. Muloch, M.P., and others who have filled the office. The Toronto Telegram speaks in high praise of the new incumbent. It says: " The position is the only elective one claiming for itself a vote from every member of the University, whether graduate or undergraduate, and consequently may be supposed to echo the general sentiments of that institution. The reverend gentleman has, besides, proved himself to be quite competent to occupy such his subsequent career. A prominent member of the staff of St. Michael's College, he took no small share in bringing about the affiliation of that institution with his Alma Mater. and his election to the much-prized office of the Literary Society may be taken as a recognition on the part of its members of Father Teety's services in this direction, Actuated by such sentiments the society should flourish and prove a valuable adjunct to the University of which it forms an important

THE Quebec Chronicle has a grudge against Mr. Davis, the popular and efficient superinlished, a short time ago, an abusive article consider it necessary to publish the North of superintending railway matters. The lature of Ontario closed on March 25th for the position of superintendent. We do not remember ever having seen anything so been an eventful one. At the opening some contemptibly small and so humilisting doubt existed as to the stability of the Mowat in any public journal. We don't think Administration, the Conservative press as that the ire of the Chronicle Chronicle, says "Its present shameless general result over which to feel either de- and trusted that all the immigrants would rights.

North Shore, is of a plece with its serve to make the session just closed a whole career and reputation for many years past, and when the public gets an that the hopes of defeating Mr. Mowat's Ad- insight into the motives of that conduct, it will be in a position to understand what little value is to be placed upon our contemporary's utterances and to what depth of sordid baseness and malice it is capable of deccending. We trust that Mr. Davis will pay no further notice to what are evidently emanations of the Chronicle's malice and desire to levy blackmail on Messrs. Hickson and Waintight of the Grand Trunk over of the New Mexican Legislature. This prohis shoulders as Manager of the North Shore,"

PRIENDS OR FOES

At can well be understood, the Tory press are by no means pleased over the result of Hon. Edward Blake's effort of proving that the Orange Association exists for the double purpose of advancing the political interests assailing the Catholic Church. To counteract the effect of Mr. Blake's speech these Tory organs are engaged in lifting the veil from the dead past and in showing that the Reform papers had been the greatest calumnistors of the Ostholic Church, and the greatest enemies of the pecple professing that creed. Writing on this point, an independent journal, the Toronto News, says :- " Some of our Tory contemporaries, the Ottawa Citizen in particular, are raking up the anti-Catholic utterances of the Globe thirty years ago, in order to make capital with the Catholics. We should think that this game of delving in the political graveyard of dead issues was hardly worth the candle. There is no man now living, or in politics, who, is responsible in the least degree for these utterances, and they have done duty so often in election ago. No man with an intellect a grade above that of idlocy would be influenced in his political affiliations by these resurrected BCATBCTOWS.11

The News is right, and we may add that the Oatholies of the Dominion prefer to shake hands and associate with those who repudiate and repent the errors of the past, than to keep company with those whose antipathies and prejudices are as alive and as bitter as ever, and who in their secret conclaves, as well as in public life, when they can, are ready and willing to play the role of opponents and aggallants.

THE "EVENING CANADIAN'S" VALE-DICTORY.

After an existence of about eighteen months, the Toronto Evening Canadian ceased publication on Friday last. The following is its valedictory :--

With the present issue, the Evening Canadian ceases to exist. It does not succumb for The New York official is paid the highest lack of support either to its subscription list salary. Forty-seven Postmasters receive one or to ite advertising columns. The directors of the Evening Canadian and Irish Canadian have, however, decided to cease the issue of the former, as its continuance would involve the purchase of a new and fast press, which would cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000. to the success of the Irich Canadian, which, having now a very large circulation, is estallished beyond the question of a doubt. The Irish Canadian will bereaiter be published at the late offices of the Evening Canadian, 16 King street east, and will be maintained, as elected by acclamation to the presidency of heretofore, in the interest of the Irish race in

> And now in taking loave of our readers permit us to say that anything we have written has been written conscientiously. We can conscientiously say we only spoke as we thought, and we never published a line in the Evening Canadian which we did not consolentiously believe to be true. To the Dominion Government, in taking leave of them, we say : Keep up your protective policy and continue in power; to the Conservative party we say Investigate; to the Reform party we say: Don't descend again to hire informers; and to our readers we say : Farewell.

As the Evening Canadian is therefore a thing of the past, we will forget its faults and in 1883, under the present policy, out of follies and let it rest in peace.

THE ELECTIONS. Last Wednesday's elections in the four counties of Three Bivers, Chateauguay, Jacques Irishman and Irishwoman who can success-Cartier and Two Mountains have resulted in sending Messrs. Turcotte, Robidoux, Boyer and Beauchamp to the Local House. The Ireland denuded of its population, but Opposition have made one clear gain in the that there would always be adventurous recapture of Jacques Cariler County. This result of the contest is, to be attributed to the personal divisions in the Conservative ranks, which split the vote to such an extent that Mr. Boyer the straight Liberal candidate found himself at the head of the poll by 135 of a majority, which would have been wiped out golutions passed some time ago in the city of if there was a united Conservative vote. As the election stands, it is only the minority of the county who will have a representative at Quebec. The same want of union in Three Rivers brought about the election of Mr. Turcotte, who is pledged to an independent support of the Governm. : In Chateau-Minister in Rome, urging a stay in the pro- autagonism to Mr. Davis lies in the fact that | guay the Liberals have managed to retain Liberal stronghold in the Province, and any attempt to wrest it from the Opposition would naturally be heavy up-hill work. Although unsuccessful, Mr. Quinn made a gallant fight and again reduced the ordinary crushing majorities of the Liberal candidate to very small figures. Mr. Robidoux will be the representative of the county. The contest | the country districts, but who had preferred to | ioan students, and in which some of the most Chronicle even had the idiotic naivete to tell in Two Mountains lay between a Conservative The first session of the Provincial Legis- its readers why it thought Mr. Davis unfit | and an Independent. Mr. Beauchamp, who | ronto, where they had suffered great destitut | were educated, was purchased by the Propawas the previous member, but whose election had been voided by the courts, was returned by a majority of 173 as a supporter of Mr. Hopishan for the coming season, as The latter, on their part, contributed large of the Boss administration. If there had been less personal ambition to serve and less | had confidence; he was a man of ability and | equipment, and, of course, these will be diswill either burt the Superintendent or the division to split up the Conservative vote, rtain defeat. The result of the first important | road; it can, on the contrary, be safely ig- the endorsation of the Government would vote testing the strength of the Government nored altogether by both. The Quebec Tele- have been more pronounced and more effect trust he had held. He also referred to the American Government does not interfere and graph, commenting on the attack of the tive. As it is, there is nothing much in the propilious season for coming to the country, protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their

in sympathy with the Irish people in their just been followed and even surpassed by the Legislature of New Mexico. This legislative body has expressed its opinion that Ireland is entitled to freedom and should use every means to get it, and that in her sgitation to that end she has the full and entire sympathy

House of Delegates. Immediately after prayer on March 17th inst unanimous consent was asked to introduce the following resolution of sympathy with the Irish people, which was, beyond doubt, the most aignificant celebration of St. Patrick's Day on this continent, being even superior to Hon. Edward Blake's grand oratorical effort against the Orange Association in the Canadian House of Commons on St. Patrick's night. The resolution reads as solely out of the amount her shipping pays follows :-

nouncement was in the passage of a resolu-

tion introduced by Mr. M. Cooney in the

" WHEBER, The people of Ireland have been for centuries oursed with the most oppressive laws, enforced upon them by a Government claiming to be civilized, and

WHEREAS, Said Government has ever been deaf to the cries of the people for justice, and even refuse them the right to assemble and express their wrongs; therefore, be it

Resolved. By the House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, that a vote of this House be given, expressing our sympathy with the suffering and disarmed people of Ireland, our kindred in race and religion, in the unequal struggle to obtain salf-government from an armed tyrant ; that we consider any means that nature affords may be justly used by the Irish people to obtain their God. given rights, and here from the land that gave birth to Montezums we send them our expression of good will upon this their national day, and wish them the speedy fruition of their hopes."

The rules were suspended to admit of the passage of the resolution which was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. Teofillo Chaves it was ordered translated and printed. The most remarkable teature of the resolution is in the readiness of the new Mexican Legislature to approve and favor the use of "any means" by the Irish people to secure an acquiescence in their demands. After the passage of the resolution a doubt arose in the mind of one of the delegates as to whether the Legislature really meant to express sentiments as conveyed by the wording of the resolution. In order to settle the question this delegate, Mr. Whiteman, arose in the House the day after and moved to insert the word "honorable" before the word "means." This motion was opposed, and Mr. Marcarlo Gallegos supported the resolution as passed, whereupon the House refused to consider any amendment that would interfere with the original motion, thereby giving it to be distinctly and clearly understood that sentiments of the new Mexican Legislature.

MR. CURRAN ON IMMIGRATION. During the debate on the immigration policy of the Government, Mr. Curran, M.P., made an excellent speech. He said the amendment of Mr. Patterson was purely ad captandum and besed on a false supposition as to the conduct and motives of the Government. The results of the policy spoke for themselves. The Administration did not desire to bring mechanics and common laborers to this country to compete with our own mechanics and laboring classes in the cities. The returns for 1877, whilst the present Opposition were in power, showed that out of 7,100 immigrants via the St. Lawrence, not less than 1,100 were mechanics, whilst 46,000 immigrants by the same route only the question of Irlsh immigration, and said consulates, whose duty it would be to attend 1,800 were mechanics. He next referred to that for his part he seriously hoped that every fully battle for a living in Ireland would remain there. He did not wish to see spirits leaving that country to seek a home elsewhere, and to those he would say that under the sun there was no country where they could enjoy more freedom, greater happiners, or recurer prosperity, than in the Dominion of Canada. He regretted that re-Montreal by one of our energetic, persevering and patriotic organizations there had not reached him, as he would have wished to lay them before the House during the course of this debate. He spoke of the deserving and THE CONFISCATION OF THE PROPAfinitful labors of Mr. John Hoolshap, the Irish immigration agent, who had been in charge of the Tuke committee immigrants early part of last week, issued a pastoral, in last season, and quoted largely from that which His Grace urged the United States gentleman's report to the Minister of Government to interiere on behalf of the Agriculture to show that the overwhelming majority of those under his ling the confiscation of the American College, a charge were farmers, farm laborers part of the Propaganda property, by the and domestic servants, who had secured good | Italian Government. ' The buildings and homes in this country, with the exception of land occupied by this seminary, which at those who could not be induced to go into | present gives instruction to some fifty Amerremain in the cities, more particularly To. eminent ecolesiastics in the United States tien during the winter. He hoped the Gov. ernment would not fail to scoure the services | granted in perpetuity to the American bishops. he was a gentleman in whom the Irish people sums of money for improvements and general integrity, and his knowledge of the Irish posed of with the property which the Italian language was invaluable in the position of Government has unjustly selsed, if the

NEW MEXICO'S SYMPATHY WITH. seek homes in the Bastern Townships the United States has been the most prompt THE IRISH PROPLE. of the Province of Quebec, where Mr. John THE example of the Parliament of Canada Lesperance, the immigration agent for that in officially placing itself on record as being Province, had informed him there was plenty of work for all who desired to learn the farmdemands and struggle for Home Rule, has ing habits of the country, and where they could earn enough of money, if they did not wish permanently to reside in the older provinces, to purchase for themselves a homestead in the North-West.

CANADIAN CONSULS.

There is a growing feeling in the country and among our legislators that the Dominion should not be called upon to pay salaries, and especially large ones, to officials appointed by the Imperial Government, such for instance as the Governor General. To this England opposes the contention that Canada should pay such salaries, since it has all the advantages of the British consul service abroad; but considering that the Dominion possesses 7,312 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,260,777, she is quite capable of gustaining all the consuls she wants into the coffers of British consulates. The United States, for example, sends thirteen ministers and six hundred consuls abroad. who are malaly supported out of the fees paid by American shipping, which fees are not more heavy than those paid by Canadian vessels to British consuls. These ministers and consuls are active commercial agents, sending to the Secretary of State important information periodically, which is of great value to the American manufacturer and merchant, enabling them to export goods to advantage to localities where they little expected to find a market for their wares. In addition, these consuls are active emigrant agents, and being generally men of fierary ability, are able to give satisfactory information to intending emigrants which, it is lamentable to say, the Canadian Bureau in London is not capable of doing, as it employs English dudes, who on a recent occasion were unable to say whether stoves were manufactured in Canada or not. In the recent cotton troubles a large firm wished to know if Canadian cottons could be exported to Brazil. They wrote to the British consul at Brazil, but that aristocratic functionary either could not or would not afford the requisite information, which the enquiring firm had eventually to get from the State Department at Washington. Moreover, Canadians cannot expect that

terests not only in commerce but in the matter of emigration, notably, for instance, Australia, the Cape, and Van Dieman's Land, which are all bidding against the Dominion for German, French, and other European colonists. It is therefore unreasonable to suppose that British consuls can show us any partiality and discriminate in our favor against the claims of other colontes, and thus we are handicapped in the field against the Unied States with its 13 ministers and 600 coasuls. The American colonies in 1776 fought for the principle of no taxation without representation, and in the matter of the governor-generalship many members of Parliament of both parties are canvinced that the principle of making Canadians pay for the support of a governor, and a commander of the forces, without having a voice in their appointment, is oppressive and unconstitutional, and that England should pay such salaries and excenses as she does in her other colonies, especially as these offices are made places for impacunious royalty, place-huntingl politicians and martinet generals, who are not untrequently distasteful to the Canadian people. So long as the Dominion is a dependency of Great Britain, she cannot send her own consuls abroad, but a compromise in this matter might be effected by having an intelligent Uanadlan connected with the leading British collect the fees, as usual, on Canadian shipping, but let her pay her own officials here, whose salaries she can regulate to suit the British purse, and not compel Canadians to give what they deem ridiculously extravagant galaries to support a mode of living which is distasteful, to say the least, to people of democratic ideas The sum saved to the Dominion treasury would at least amount to \$200,000 per arnum, and with this one hundred intelligent Canadians attached to the leading British consulates would receive a salary of \$2,000 each: It is now understood in Government circles that the ministry have some such idea under consideration.

GANDA PROPERTY. ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS, of Baltimore, in the Catholic citizens of the country, in preventganda thirty years ago, and the use of it was

not seek Ontario, but that more would Of all the Powers, Catholic or non-Catholic, I tion, right, nor capacity to do so, and soy

in remonstrance, and protest against the Goy. ernment of Italy in its policy of spoliation and confiscation of the property of the Catholic Church, President Arthur has neither hesitated nor delayed to take action on the pasteral of Archbishop Gibbons. The President has directed the United States Minister to lay the statement of the Archbishop, as to the confiscation of the American College in Bome, before the King of Italy. A stay of proceedings is requested, so as to enable the friends of the college to determine whether any remedy can be devised. By its decision of January 29, 1884, the linkin Court of Cassation declared, on the strength of a technicality, that the infamous revolutionary laws of 1866 and 1867, suppressing religious orders and ordering the conversion of their property into Government bonds, were applicable to the Propaganda Congregation. The practical effect of this judgment, it allowed to be executed, would be to grievously and irreparably cripple the usefulness of the Propaganda and to strike a blow at the vital powers of the Church. The Italian Government, while favoring such a judgment, shrank from avowedly contemplating such a result; it also sought to ignore or deny the international character of the institution assailed, so as to avertinterference on the part of the Catholic Powers, and of these non-Catholic Powers like Germany, England or the United States, which numbers millions of Catholics among their oltizens. As a matter of fact, however, the international status of the Propaganda is just as great as that of the Papacy itself. Besides being a vital organ of the Church, and, therefore, entitled to share its guarantees. the Propaganda can lay claim to inviolability on the ground of its cosmopolitan character. The Propaganda is not an Italian institution. it is the work of all nations, and it is the property of all peoples. Its resources have been created, not by Italian donors for national objects, but by universal bequest. It received its property from Poper, Monarchs, and individuals of all countries, for the special purpose of supporting and maintaining Catholic missions throughout the world and for the direction of the Church in countries known as mission countries. The Propaganda is the Trustee. The beneficiaries are the Oatholic Church in these various countries. They are the reel owners of the property or fund, and in their propor tion can claim their share or indemnity for the British Government will instruct its corany act diminishing or destroying it. The suls to show partiality to the Dominion. Catholic Church in the United States is one which is only one of England's forty-five of those beneficiaries. The American Bishcolonies, many of which have conflicting inops representing that Church and in their orpacity as citizens of the United States, can lay before the Department of State their prctest against any perversion or diminution of the Propaganda Fund, and maintain that if the Congregation is not permitted by the Italian Government to continue its trust, the share belonging to the Catholic Church in the United States must pass into the hands of the American Bishops. This is, we presume, the principle upon

which Archbishop Gibbons bases his demand on the American Government to interfere in preventing the confiscation and to obtain a stay of proceedings from the Italian Government. It is also on that ground that President Arthur acquissoed in the Archbishop's demand and forwarded it to the American Minister in Romes as a matter requiring a settlement in the interests of ! Lternational equity and justice. The following expression of opinion on the question by the most prominent and influential organ in the United States, the N. Y. Sun, will show in what light the policy of the Italian Government towards the Church is viewed by the American people at large:-"It is hard to see on what moral grounds, or what considerations of sound polloy, Italian Ministers who profess to be Catholics and have recognized Catholicism as the religion of the State, can justify assaults upon the firmest bulwark of the national faith. Certainly the Propaganda Congregation cannot be taxed with any of the sins of omission or of commission in which the Italian law makers of 1866 and 1867 claimed to find a warrant for the summary proscription of religious orders. It is not surprising, therefore, that Catholics the world over should be deeply incensed at the oppressive action of the Italian tribunal."

THE "WORLD" AND CANADIAN BISHOPRIOS.

We regret to find that our exteemed contemporary, the Toronto World, has gone back on its record for fairness and common sense, in penning and publishing the following brief article in its columns :-

"The good Catholics of Hamilton are getting ready to receive their new bishop, Mgr. Oarberry, who comes direct to them from Bome. On a previous occasion the World voiced the opinion of a prominent section of the Catholic Church in Canada when it said that there were lots of priests in Canada competent for the office of bishop, and that it was merely because we were colonists that the Pope rewarded his faithful priests in Ireland with bishopries in Canada. He does not send Irish priests to the dioceses in the United States or German ones into France. Nor should he any more send Irish priests to Canadian sees. Priests who have been horn, bred and trained in Canada will make better bishops, understand their high office better than the imported article, and that for obvious reasons."

Will the World please explain what it means by " a prominent section of the Cathollo Church in Canada," whose opinion it pretends to voice? Who are the big gons that give such section its so-called prominence? Our contemporary will not feel offended if we tell it frankly and plainly that it is utterly unfitted to voice the opinion of any section, high or low, of the Catholic Church in spiritual matters. It possesses neither qualifies-