THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Nov. 1, 1882,

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company

NOV. 1, 1882

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER. THURSDAY, 2.-All Souls. FRIDAY, 3 .- Of the Octave of All Saints. SATURDAY, 4 .- St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Vitalis and Companions, Martyrs. SURDAY, 5 .- Twenty-third Sunday after Pertecost. Epist. Phil. ill. 17-iv. 3; Gosp. Matt. in. 18-26. MONDAY, 6 .--- Of the Octave. See of Baltimore founded, 1791. TOBBDAY, 7 .- Of the Octave. WEDRESDAY, 8 .- Octave of All Saints. The

four Coronati. Martyrs.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE Post and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to

hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. THE Dwyer-Gray case promises to be one of

the leading features of the present session of the Imperial Parliament. The Committee appointed to investigate the imprisonment of the famous obstructionist, is composed of the most noted men in the House of Commons. belonging to all parties. Gladstone and Northcote, Parnell and Foster, Mowbray and Healey, Attorney-General James and Sexton, Plunkett and McCarthy are among the num-Lawson attempted to crush.

free speech and parliamentary debate, gag rules are not desirable; but if the cloture is adopted, then the minority will have the right and power to use it as an instrument means of repression.

THE IMPERIAL EMIGRATION POLICY A FAILURE.

According to the London correspondent of gration policy inaugurated by the Imperial Government in England has turned out to be a complete failure; this is welcome and not unfortunate news, as that the clause of the Land Act of last year which related to emigration did not prove a success, and he then says that no better result can be predicted for these portions of the arrears of the Bent Act of the past session which deal with the same subject. The Government gave a free grant of £100,000 to assist emigration from certain districts, but no emigrant was to receive any larger advance than $\pounds 5$. If more than this amount was necessary to get the emigrant out of Ireland, the Boards of Guardians were to furnish him with the difference and were for that purpose given unlimited borrowing powers. As a matter of fact it required considerably more than the Government's five pounds to help an emigrant to pack up his baggage and take his departure, and it is here that the Government's emigration policy has failed. Power and instructions were given to the Boards of Guardians to make good the balance in aid of the emigrant, but they refused to act in the matter. The reason why these once haughty bodies refused to carry out the plan of the Government is given in the most melancholy language by the Globe correspondent. "Unhappily the Boards of Guardians at the present time are composed of a very different class to that from which they were elected years ago; they are comprised for the most part of shopkeepers and employees of labor, very often Land Leaguers." Many of these men, wisely concludes the correspondent, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to emigration. Then, if the people are so resolute in their opposition to leave the country, why endeavor to force them to do so. The money which is thrown away on the development of emigration schemes would be put to far better use if it was spent on public works in the country. Governments, however, do not always possess the senses of hearing and of sight and consequently remain deaf and blind to the true aspects of a question ; and the policy of England towards the Irish people would indicate that the English Government are uncommonly deaf and blind to the true and real interests of Ireland.

DISMEMBERING THE CONFEDERA-TION, OR THE "REBEL ARGU-MENT."

There is one childish peculiarity which characterizes our young and flourishing Canadian Confederation and which, by a general endeacease evincing itself at every turn and exercieing its baneful influence on oc- of the treaty by the hierarchy and clergy. ence in the demand for its provincial rights. We have seen British Columbia

between the Federal and Provincial Governments is unpatriotic to a degree.

We will concede that rare occasions may arise when a conflict between the two Govof self-protection, just as the majority will ernments would be so characterized by inenjoy an equal right and power to use it as a justice on the part of the Federal ministry that the Province unfairly dealt with would be justified in seeking satisfaction elsewhere than in the Confederation; but we are of obstruction. As far as the Home Rule strongly opposed, and all true citizens of the Dominion should be opposed, to politicians the Globe, who weeps over the fact, the emi- and newspayers carrying on discussions of local questions of more or less moment in such a treasonable fashion. The use, therefore, of what we would call the " Bebel Argument," or the threat to force a dismember the correspondent imagines. He admits | ment of the Confederation, should be considerably curtailed.

> THE CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The relations between the Church and the State in France as it exists under the Republican regime, are growing more and more inexplicable. Inconsistency seems to be their chief characteristic. During and after the reign of terror, which plunged France at the close of the last century into a state of unsurpassed disorder and anarchy, all religious sentiment was crushed out from the light of day. The churches were closed for a period bordering on two years, and the clergy were despoiled of their endowments. At the end of this time the people felt the want of a God, and a high tide of religious feeling and ideas set in and began to sweep over the land. The religious movement was fervent to a degree, and it was in need of a master hand to direct it and unify its tendencies, which, as can Ъе easily understood, were not towards the one and undivided faith. Bonaparte, ever ready and eager to seize all opportunities to satisfy the impulses of his unbounded ambition, and to display his genius for leadership, headed this return movement towards religion. He had full command of the material forces of the nation, and now when the spiritual forces were awakening to life, he saw at a glance, the supreme importance of having them placed also at his service for the execution of his ambitious designs. Bonaparte accordingly approached the Holy See, and commenced negotiations with Pins VI. for the draiwng up of the Concordat. The object of this treaty was to govern the relations between the Church and the State and to create obligations which both were to respect. The Concordat, on the whole, was not very favorable to the Church, and its most objectionable feature was the proviso that bishops should not be allowed to leave their dioceses, nor to 'correspond with Rome, nor to issue any proclamations Minister of Public Worship. Provisos of

ing their too considerable restraint on the freedom of the clergy, were less stringently enforced by Napoleon's successors, so that many of the articles of the Concordat hecame obsolete. The Republicans of the pre-

of the Conservatives deprecated the decision of the Government to adhere to this arbitrary gether "nn-English," and which will go so far to wipe out the honorable traparty is concerned, we do not see how anyabruptly and arbitrarily silenced in the pected. If Mr. Gladstone makes the tenure of office dependent upon the approval seek re-election and an endorsation by the country. The most satisfactory feature of the first sitting of the House was the presence of Dwyer Gray, whom the Premier was happy to see in his place. He moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the committal to jail of the intrepid journalist. Mr. Gray has therefore the satisfaction to

know that his conduct in protecting the interests of justice and protesting against the shameful verdict of a drunken jury will be weighed and considered by less prejudiced and arbitrary men than Judge Lawson.

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

There is at present going the rounds of the press a narrative telling of a remarkable dream, and recalling the memory and tragic end of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The dream is a striking coincidence, and a perusal of it cannot fail to awaken feelings of the deepest regret at his cowardly assassination. Canada has never seen the death of a more illustrious son, and no worthier name has been written on its scroll of fame than that of McGee. Still, what has the country, on which he shed so much lustre. done to honor his memory? Nothing; but this is not strange when we consider that Canada has not yet been taught to appreciate distinguished careers or brilliant and useful services to the people, in the way of erecting statues or monuments to men whose work of life is deserving of recognition in death. Gratitude springing fresh and warm from the sources of sentiment is, beyond doubt, the most acceptable reward the patriot or the statesman who serves his country faithfully can receive from his countrymen; still its expression should find a perpetual echo to their flocks without permission from the in marble or brass for the benefit and admiration of future generations. Monuments bearthis character, which the Holy See was ing the names of men who were great in forced to accept at the time, notwithstand- letters, in council, and in war, are the most patriotic teachers a nation could place over its youth.

The Brenchman is never more inspired with zeal and ambition to serve his country than when he casts his eyes around the four vor of the country at large, should be made to sent day are in consequence crying out walls of the Pantheon wheron hang the glories of France; nor can the English youth against what they call "flagrant violations" fail to be filled with admiration when eldest son of Senoussi, the founder of a power- provincial rights" to enforce, but which its own obligations under the Concordat. To prove to be an incentive to equally high and pletely justified in opposing the political to serve a term of years in the so destitute of these expressive tributes of a Canada or produced by it? No; the country has adopted and given birth to men who have rendered impricets or apostates shall be incompetent to mortal services to their fellow countrymen. The names of Cartier, Papineau, Lyon Mackenzie, Maisonneuve and of others could be hesitation in asserting, although not present recalled as deserving of this distinction, but at his sermons, that the Archbishop never the glory of Islam. The False Prophet ac. threaten time and again to bolt cessions, and the Concordat gives the Church | none shines through the darkness of the past cordingly finds himself at the head of an in. from the Dominion if an Anti-Chinese the right to hold them. The State, after config- with more brilliancy, and, consequently, with public policy, which was of a purely political property, obliged itself to give the priests McGee. The name suggests the poet and the worship will not by any means ensure the was sorrowfully misunderstood as a patriot by a considerable number of his fellow. countrymen who could not be persuaded at the time that after the interests of Canada those of Ireland and her sons were uppermost The Imperial Parliament reassembled yes- in his truly Irish heart. Because McGee, a terday, and Mr. Gladstone at once found that | Minister of the Crown, not only withheld his sympathy from that reckless enterprise. of the Irish members appears to lie in people; a spirit which is not of the stuff to of attacks, the results of which it would at Fenianism, but strongly denounced and optheir high estimation of the cloture, submit tamely to Ottawa." If this present be difficult to point out. posed its introduction into this country, as the most powerful instrument of spirit of independence was only mani. There is one thing certain, however, knowing the amount of treachery and rottenobstruction Gladstone could place in their fested in another direction, say towards and that is the Ministerial party ness which existed among a large portion will lose considerable strength in the com- of its most active and loud-mouthed leaders, ing Parliamentary battles. Lord Churchill he was pointed at by his deluded countryopened the fire by a motion protesting against | men as being the enemy of his native land and be made as mute in the future as it was talk- the powers at Oltawa, of making it "posi- the autumn session, which he asserted, amid a traitor to her cause. McGee was never an ative in the past. The idea has evidently | tively dangerous " for the Dominion Ministry choers from the Tories, was the off- | enemy of Ireland, nor a traitor, as the empty been fully discussed and found to be what and of disrupting the Confederation, if provin. spring of Ministerial tyranny. Glad- jails, while he lived, could testify. He stood stone slightly saved his position by between the prison cells and many of our to have cloture sure enough, but we mean to indulging in such attempts at puerlie coer- motion of want of confidence defeated by a ed in a lecture delivered at a concert in the mired and the admirers, and all have take care that it works as well against others | cion is already antiquated and can never be | majority of only 67. The Premier gave | Mechanics' Hall of this city, that he carried party not to avail themselves of the still or struggles for provincial rights are no a radical opinion was expressed in opposition for his interference. McGee knew that these who were to compose the first night's existing forms of the House to friends either to our country, our constitution to the vote. There will, therefore, be a regu- men were but the viotims of a treacherous audience, ought not to grumble at being dis-

he endeavored to prevail against their, punishment : and he succeeded, for the and unwise measure which is considered alto records of this troublesome period show that no arrests for participation in the Fenian movement were made until ditions of the House of Commons. the assassin's bullet deprived him of life. Other Conservatives expressed their determi- The position of McGee at the time was a nation to oppose the closure by every method | delicate one, for it was no easy task to serve the interests of Canada, and shield those who endeavored to injure it. His oath of office thing but unrelenting and undivided opposi- and his respect of common rights dictated tion can be offered by it to these gag rules. | his line of conduct towards Canada, while Then there is a considerable number of Radi- his love for his countrymen directed by wiscals who are not much more in favor of being | dom, justice and experience, made him follow a course, which was at the time lamenmiddle of a debate, so that opposition tably misunderstood, but which is fifty-six. from this quarter may also be ex- now fully appreciated. McGee's memory should therefore be doubly treasured by those who once imagined they had reason to misof his rules by the House, there is some trust him; the country owes him honor, but reason to believe, or some prospect to they owe him a larger debt of gratitude. A indicate, that his Government may have to project for a memorial is accordingly in order, one that would be a worthy proof of national appreciation and an emblem of the greatness of Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

A POLITICAL PROTEST. A Catholic Conservative bombshell has

just been shot into the mixed atmosphere of politics and religion in the Province of Onland. tario. It has fallen in the shape of a card or memorandum of an uncommon character, and will, no doubt, in due time, become an historic document. The memorandum is a remarkable one for numerous reasons; for its | ble of a bitter taste. He went bome and died authorship, it having been written and signed soon after in great agony. The altar bread by the Hon. Frank Smith and the Hon. John O'Donohe; for its destination, it being addressed to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and their Lordships the Bishops of Ontario; for the circumstances under which it was published, it having been brought to light after a political defeat and in the heat of a being borne by the ambulance men to the scandalously conducted controversy; for its elaborate contents, which deal with the duties and rights of the clergy and hierarchy in matters of public policy; with the political pursuits and objects, and conduct of the Conservatives and Liberals; with the relations of Catholics to the two parties; and with the action of His Grace Archbishop Lynch in the now famous "Marmion" discussion finally, this card is remarkable for its object which we consider to be no other than one of retaliation for the defeat which was suffered in the late bye elections. Now, as to the merits of this noteworthy document. We find that it is couched in respectful language, and that its tone is as moderate as the nature of the protest would admit. As Catholics, the writers express their entire confidence in the wisdom of the hierarchy as far as faith ana morals are concerned, but as politicians they do not recognize the same wisdom in their lordships when public affairs of a purely political character are to be dealt with, and, in consequence conclude that the Bishops should not interfere beyond the line of distinction thus laid down. We admit, with the honorable writers, that the dignity of the Ohurch and the peace and Northwest. His only thought is duty to God freedom of the people are to be better maintained by a non-interference of the clergy in public affairs; but we venture to say that if the Hon. Messrs. Smith and O'Donohce had Paris. Referring to the recent elevation o fully scanned the political situation in the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Czacki, to the Car Ontario, they would have understood and dinalate, at which President Grevy was seen that the hierarchy and clergy were comcompel ecclesiastical students and priests noble action. And how is it that Canada is party in whose behalf their present protest is when the Government is engaged in turning published. Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe have failed to recognize the fact that Archbishop Lynch based his interference in the late elections in favor of Mr. Mowat, on the principle which they lay down in the beginning of their letter, namely that whatever is of faith and morals, must be protected by the bishop and the priest. Now we have no favored or attacked any question of character from his pulpit. His Grace knows his duty, and respects his position better than that. But what the Archbishop was perfectly justified in coing, was to oppose a political party that would attempt to ride into power on the strength of an immoral book. The Conservative organs for weeks, gave their readers nothing but columns of immorality, slander and vituperation to wade through, and all in opposition to the hand that shielded the faith and morals of his flock. It was, therefore, impossible for the Archbishop of Toronto to oppose "Marmion" without opposing the political party who lent their support to the cause of immorality. Consequently, His Grace was justified in the line of conduct he was forced to adopt in regard to the Conservatives, while the protest, under the circumstances, is deprived of its raison detre, and cannot meet with the approval of Oatholics. We are, therefore, of opinion that the honorable writers have added to the mistake of the Conservatives of Ontario in upholding "Marmion" by publishing and addressing to the hierarchy an uncalled-for protest against the protective [action of the priests. Archbishop. ABBEY'S Park Theatre in New York was burned to the ground at the most opportune moment,-when it was empty. A few hours later and the theatre would have been packed from the floor to the dome with a the party will be placed. An Irish member ridiculous and at the same time quoting a precedent which dates as citizens who were misled for sinister purposes, multitude gazing on the "Jersey Lily;" Venerable Archbishop spoke of his old age, is reported as having said :-- "We are going highly reprehensible. The fashion of far back as 1820, and managed to have the We remember the dead orator having stat. but Providence has favored the ad- and of the day which was fast approaching at been spared the torments of fire. Mrs. Langas it does against us." This utterance amply of much avail. Politicians and newspapers notice that he would move a vote of thanks in his pocket a list of names which would try is well out of the misfortune, with only congregation had a special ceremony for explains the determination of the National which atter such a cry in their contensions to the British army in Egypt, and immediately have been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. The ceremony was brought to a close back and the been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. The ceremony was brought to a close back and the been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. The ceremony was brought to a close back and the been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. The ceremony was brought to a close back and the been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. The ceremony was brought to a close back and the been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. The ceremony was brought to a close back and the been registered on the prison books but her costumes destroyed, and the New Yorkers them. defeat an othewise highly objection. or our liberty, and their conduct in thus in- lar fight all along the line, but the greatest misguidance, and while seeking to secure the appointed and being obliged to pass the eve- it subscribed and paid \$500 on Hunday to-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., used to liken Dr. Pusey to a church bell, summoning others to the household of faith, but himself remain ing without.

Ten Sisters of Mercy have gone from New Orleans to Pensacola, Fla., at the call of the board of health of the latter place, to nurse the yellow fever patients. A general hospi-tal has been organized and placed under their Care.

Since the establishment of the Carmelite monastery in Baltimore, in 1797, there have been forty-five deaths in the community. Twelve of the deceased nuns had lived page three score and ten; eight had nearly attain. ed it. The average age of the departed was

The Marquis de Comillas, a Basque noble man, has given 2,000,000 reals, or \$1,025,000. to the Jesuit, Father Tomas Gomez, that he may establish a national ecclesiastical semin. ary on the Marquis estate at San Vincente de la Basquera. Here 200 students, selected from the poorest classes in the Barque coun. try, are to be supported, instructed as in the Roman geminaries and ordained priests.

The Very Rev. Peter Francis Tests, Eng. land, has been elected Father-General of the Servite Order, in the room of the late Very Gev. John Angelo Mondani whose death was so generally regretted. Pending Father Testa's appointment the office was filled by Father Boslo, who was the founder of th Servite community at Fulham, and may well be called the patriarch of the order in Eng.

A young priest in Carlentini, in the Province of Syracuse, of most estimable charac. ter, recently while celebrating Mass and swallowing the consecrated host, was sensiis supposed to have been poisoned. The affair is wrapped in great mystery, as no motive can be assigned for the commission of so heinous a crime. The sacristan of the church has been arrested.

During the recent Anglo.Egyptian war, a priest, Bev. Father Bellord, a chaplain of one of the British regiments, was severely wound. ed at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. While field hospital, he learnt that an Irish soldier lay on the field in imminent danger, and though suffering acute pain, he insisted upon being carried to the poor fellow, and was hap. pilv. in time to afford him the consolations of religion before he died.

An order issued by the Spanish Minister of War repeals the decree of April 17th, 1880 by which the doors of the military hospitals were thrown open to the Sisters ; the sick and wounded soldiers are henceforth handed over to the tender mercles of mere mercenaries and the Sisters of Mercy are Lanished from the sufferers' beds. The service rendered by the Sisters of Mercy differs as much from the rendered by the ordinary nurse, whether tender or otherwise, as the care of a true mother differs from that of a stepmother. Surely experience ought to teach the true worth of the poor Sisters who look to God alone for a reward of their actions.

An Hinerant Protestant minister, who has travelled through the most remote regions of North America, thus speaks of the Catholic missionaries in those parts :-- "In the most unexplored prairies, through swamps and creeks, under the rays of the scorohing sun, during rains or in arctic froits, here on horse back, there on foot, sometimes carrying his frail bark cance, sometimes marching on snow shoes over the icy fields, pulling from hut to hut his sled, visiting the sick stricken down by fever or small-pox, the Catholic missionary carries his Master's standard and the light of civilization to the farthest regions of the

ful monastic order in North Africa. The the Federal Government must disallow father, on his deathbed, predicted that Islam | for superior reasons, then this province, some twenty years in mysterious colltude | memberment," and will announce through its time had come to realize the prediction no other alternatives in the matter but a disof his illustrious father, have worked the ruption of the Confederation or an acquiesnatives up to a high pitch of religious excitement and to a determination to fight for cannibal tribes of Central Africa, and who the Canadian Pacific Railway did not become devastations of war.

The stand taken by the Irish members of rules, has taken the political world by surprise. They have pitched their tents on cloture.

The object or reason for this inaction in has provincial rights, as well as its the face of a direct attack made on the Irish | Sister Provincies, and it wants the Federal party by the Government has not yet been Government to respect them, or give it a fathomed by the English press, which ap. ticket-of-leave. The organs of the disaffectpears to be altogether pailled in their attempts | ed ones call these childish threats of dismemto give an explanation of the "new move." | bering the Dominion, "A spirit of robust in-The secret of this non-resistance dependence, manifesting itself among the his Government would have to stand a series hands. We endeavored to show, the other Downing street, it would be sure day, how the gag rules could be made to to meet with more general sympathy and enwork both ways and how Parliament could | courseement. But all this talk of "defying" was wanted to save the new situation in which | cial demands are disallowed, is simply

ber. The weight of the tribunal indicates casions of the most trivial nature. The late Minister of Public Worship, Mr. he roams through the majestic the importance of the man, whom Judge The peculiarity which we allude to consists Paul Best, declared that "the Church must aisles of Westminster Abbey where in the childlike means which a separate and keep its treaty with the State," but forgot to all England's greatness is centered. individual province of the Dominion hastens add that the State must do likewise with the Memorials such as these, of brave and honor-THE False Prophet, who is now carrying to adopt when it has some grievance to re- Church. The French Government has failed able men must inspire a sentiment of patriotfire and sword from Soudan into Egypt, is the dress. If it has what it calls "popular and to a remarkable degree in the observation of ism and ambition, and consequently must was to have a new Messiah in the person of feeling itself thus outraged and tram- army is decidedly against the Concordat, but grateful people? Is it that no great men, his sen, El Mehdi. The sudden appearance pled upon by the centralizing power it never strikes the Government that such a worthy of the honor, have been given to of El Mehdl on the scene, after having passed at Ottawa, will point to the "monster of dis- law, if passed, will constitute a most grievous violation of the rights of the Church. The and seclusion, and his declaration that the loud-mouthed politicians that there can be Concordat provides that excommunicated marry, but the Government has authorized the mayors to perform the civil marriage rite for them. The State prohibits religious proflamed population, who are reinforced by the Bill was not sanctioned by Parliament, or if cating and robbing the clergy of their entire a greater title to recognition, than that of threaten to give Egypt another taste of the an accomplished fact in the near future. We stipends which would enable them to live historian, the olator and the statesman, the have heard Ontario, and the echoes of its " conveniently according to frugal rules," and patriot and the martyr. McGee's writings rabel cry are still leaping from ear to ear, now the Government is gradually suppressing are an excellent specimen of successful NON RESISTANCE OF THE IRISH proclaim its readiness to cut adrift all ecclesiastical stipends. The truth is that literature; his eloquence on the platform or PARTY TO THE CLOTURE. ernment did not satisfy its hunger for more Church, and the relations between the passed neither before nor since his death; his Parliament in regard to Gladstone's new gag | territory, in the way of dove-tailing some | two are pretty well strained. We believe | statesmanship made him one of the fathers of sixty-two millions of acres into its already that France has no advantage to our Confederation and made him a power in extensive frontiers. And now we have a derive from its policy of forcing the Church the councils of the nation. Either of these nentral grounds, and have resolved to remain | similar spectacle to behold in Manitobs, al- | from its position of importance and dignity | phases of his career would entitle him to simple spectators of the battle between the though it has scarcely outgrown the as a State establishment. The violations of honorable distinction; but we have, more-Ministerialists and the Opposition over the swaddling clothes which became a the rights of justice and of the freedom of over, his patriotism to consider. McGee weak and infant condition. Manitoba

durability of the French Bepublic.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

able measure. In the interests of troducing the wedge of discord and distrust struggle will be on the closure. The leader safety and happiness of his adopted country ining at home.

and his fellowmen."

Henri Rochefort, the notorious Communist writing in his organ, the Intransigeant, speak of the mockery of keeping up the Concordat in present, he says : "What is the good of this pomp and pride and circumstance, and this exchange of Latin speeches, at the very time God out of the schools, in expelling the Brothers of the Ohristian Doctrine, shutting up convents, and proclaiming that the State has no religion? Aye, what's the good of it? We are told that the Concordat will have it so. A pretty thing, that Concordat."

Considerable excitement has been aroused in Paris by the expulsion of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul from the building where they kept a religious school for little girls. The operation was conducted by M. Dulac, commissary of police, and a strong force o police. On the officials presenting themselves the Sister Superior refused to produce the keys, and a locksmith was sent for who opened the front doors and those of the varlous class rooms. M. Lefevre and M. Gamgenges, members of the committee of free schools, were present and entered a formal protest against the action of the authorities but no actual violence was attempted on either side. The expulsion against which the clerical press protest with great vigor was carried out in obedience to the decree of "laicization" applicable to public schools under the judisdiction of the municipality.-New York Sun.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT.

MGR, BOURGET AT THE OHURCH OF THE FACER COUR.

His Grace Archbishop Bourget visited the Church of the Sacre Cour on Sunday, He was accompanied by Rev. Father Primeau, parish priest of Boucherville, and other members of the clergy. At nine o'clock His Grace celebrated high Mass, at which no less than 3,000 children were present. Immediately after Mass one of the children read an address to the venerable apostle of the Church, who found touching words to thank the children for their devotion and love,

At eleven o'clock a Low Mass was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Picotte, and His Grace attended, surrounded by Rev. Fathers Antoine and Lecompte, O.M.J., and other

Rev. Mr. Primeau delivered an oloquent sermon, after which the citizens presented His Grace with an address of welcome, to which he replied. He thanked them most feelingly for the kind manner in which they had replied to the call of their pastor, Bev. Mr. Dubuc, to assist the Bishopric in its financial troubles.

Many persons in the church wept as the which he would have to leave the population of the diocese of Montreal to go to another world. In the afternoon the ladies of the Although the parish of the Sacre Cour ls comparatively a new one, and not very rich, wards clearing off the diocesian debt.