THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1908

USURPATION OF ROME.

ject, says:-

During the reign of Pope Pius IX. the temporal sovereignty of that great and holy Pontiff was thrice at-tacked: in 1849, in 1859, and again in 1870. On the first occasion the immediate danger which threat the integrity of the Papal states was warded off by a French axpedition; but while the main object of that expedition was indeed successful, the incessant machina tions of the Italian revolutionists obliged France, contrary to her intention, to prolong her occupation. Impartial historians have said that French stay in Rome was long er than circumstances warranted. and that the continued presence of a foreign garrison was not calculated to calm the revolutionary spirit rampant in the land

The events of 1849 may be consi dered, then, as intimately connected with-and in some measure responsible for-what happened in 1859

There were, however, other and more important events bearing the war of '59, and in dealing with this part of the subject the names of Cavour, Victor Emmanuel, and Garibaldi are worthy of note. It was Cavour who, in 1856, at the Congress of Paris, speaking as the Prime Minister of Victor Emmanuel King of Sardinfs and Prince of Pied--it was Cavour who seized the mont opportunity to air his pet scheme of 'United Italy," and incidentally to vilify and denounce the govern-ment of the Pope's domains. It was Cavour who founded and contributed largely to the anti-Catholic and revolutionary organ, "Il Risorgimento." It was Cavour, in fine, who may be regarded before any other as the wire-puller-in-chief, the astute statesman and diplomat whose efforts culminated in the loss of the states of the Church, Victor Emmanuel being but a name to swear by, and Giuseppe Garibaldi but a knight-errant to carry out his nefarious designs. Having said so much, we come to the war of 1859. In that year France and Piedmont had allied against Austria, 'in the hostilities against the common enemy the Piedmontese army invaded the territory of Pius IX .- a neutral and pacific sovereign - on the flimsy pretext that he was an agent of the Austrians. This invasion, it is true, was contrary to the advice and expressed will of France, but France did no more than advise, and it is a peculiar and noteworthy fact (testifying to the thoroughness with which Cavour and his satellites had performed their work of misreprentation and deceit) that no one of the great powers of Europe raised an arm in support of the weaker na-tion whose neutrality had been vio-

Mr. James A. Murphy in an arti-de to the "Catholic Herald," of Manchester, England, on this sub-Piedmontese met with no opp however, that the incursions of the Piedmontese met with no opposi-tion. The force known as the Papal

Zouaves had been raised by this time, an army of about 10,000 men, recruited practically from the Cath olic world, but composed chiefly of French, Belgians, Bavarians and At their head was General Irish. Lamoriciere, "one of the glories of modern France," an illustrious dier who had seen much service in Algiers. Lamoriciere encountered the Piedmontese at Ancona, where a stubborn battle was forght-a bat tle conspicuous for the 1 avery and dash of the Zouaves. The Papal force, however, had to give way fore vastly superior numbers, and in September, 1860, the states of the Church, with the exception of Rome and several small and unimportant states, were annexed to Piedmont in

the name of Victor Emmanuel, "King of Italy." Thus stripped of the greater part of his dominions, the seizure of the rest was only a question of time.

As early as the spring of the following year (1861) Cavour declared in the Italian Parliament that the Government recognized the necessity for Rome as the capital of Italy But there was a difficulty in the way of this consummation. There was still a French garrison in the Eternal City, placed there, as we have seen, in 1849, and it was not until 1870-when France was too much oc cupied with her disastrous war with Germany to pay much heed to Roman affairs-that Emmanuel had his opportunity. He informed His Holi-ness ehat "the responsibility of maintaining order in the Peninsula and the security of the Holy See devolved upon himself, and that his army must enter the Papal domain' Pope Pius IX. protested strongly against this new act of aggression and ordered the Zouaves to opposi the entry of Victor Emmanuel.

Again deserted by Europe, from which he might have looked for help, the Pope did not wish to sacrifice lives in the defence of what was now a hopeless cause, and the opposition offered to the invaders was, at his request, only sufficient to give point to his written protest. Rome, accordingly, underwent a short bom bardment, and a breach having been made in the walls, the defence of the city was abandoned, and the Piedmontese troops under General Cad-Next day-the 21st of orna entered. September, 1870-the last impres-sive scene of the drama was enacted in the square of St. Peter's, when the Papal Zouaves, having surrer dered, received the Pope's blessing and immediately afterwards march ed out of Rome. With their departure the temporal power of the Pope (for the time being) came to an end

Christian Education For the Young.

Speaking at a recent reception held in connection with the celebra tion of the Silver Jubilee of Bishop O'Connor, held in Newark, N.J., Mr lames Smith, Jr., a former Senator of the United States, referred to the estion of education. He said:-

"The crying need of the American **Republic** was Christian education for ung. It was a que tion

has caused leading non-Catholics and their religious editors and col-lege professors to question that the public school system is so perfect as it is claimed. Leading thinkers say there is something wrong in the sy tem, but prejudice is against re gious instruction in the schools.

"Why should not Catholics have some of the taxes they pay to edu-cate their children? The fathers of our Republic gained the freedom of the land by fighting for the principle of no taxation without repre sentation.

"The Catholics have fought every war for our country. Bishop McQuaid, when the Civil War broke out, urged his people in Newark the Court House to enlist for the Union. At the Catholic institute a company of young men was organiz-ed under Captain Duffy, and the name of George Hobart Doane, Catholic priest, was second on the roll. Catholics are loyal to the nation because the Church teaches them to be loyal to God and their country. "I believe that the great mass of

the American people are the fairest of any people on the globe, and that when they are convinced that school: without Christian education are ruining the morals of the nation they will correct the injustice of taking the taxes paid by their fellowcitizens, who are teaching children morality, and refusing them any participation in the benefits of th country they always are ready to sacrifice their lives for.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY WORK

One of the Catholic laymen in New York city gave \$50,000 last week toward building the Apostolic Mission House in Washington on condition that \$50,000 more be raised within a year. The task of raising \$250,000 for this new venture in American Catholicism has been laid on the Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers of New York city. This authority was placed on Father Doyle at a meeting held at Archbishop Farley's residence in Madison Avenue last week.

The directors of the Catholic Mis sionary Union who have charge of the mission house project are Archbishop Farley, Archbishop Ryan Philadelphia, the Very Rev. Edward Dyer, rector of St. Joseph's Semin ary, Dunwoodie, N.Y., the Rev. M. A. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New York, and the Paulist Fathers, the Rev George Deshon, the Rev. Walter El-liott and the Rev. A. P. Doyle. All were present. Archbishop Ryan and Father Doyle were elected directors for six years. The Catholic University at Wash

ington has given a parcel of land, 200 x 200 feet for the mission building. The declared purpose of the Mission House is to train missionaries to non-Catholics and to prepare priests for our insular essions.

The Mission House is expected in the near future to play an import-ant part in Catholic affairs in the the supporters have decried parochi al schools, but the graduates of the Philippines. As the supply of Am latter have come off with high honerican priests is not sufficient for the demands of this country it is pro gainst graduates of our public posed to bring ecclesiastical students or priests from the Philippines "It is said that to teach religion to Washington and instruct them

in public schools is un-American. On the contrary, it is thoroughly Amerthere so that on their return may understand American institu ican, for in the early schools of New tions and be fitted to take the place of the Spanish Friars. England, where the germ of the public school was nurtured, religious While the Mission House is direct teaching was a main feature. It is

only within forty years that Newark appropriated money for public schools, so they are not an old Amtion are almost entirely Paulists because their training as missionar ies has been found most successful "Now only the Lord's prayer is in the Church in America.

Long Yoyage of St. Louis.

The American liner St. Louis ar rived in pirt Saturday morning, six days overdue, after a passage from Southampton of thirteen days, five hours and twenty minutes. The aver-age speed for the entire trip was 9.7 knots an hour. She logged a total of 8,043 knots. Resolutions were

sed by both the first and second class passengers condemning the management of the International Navigation Company, for allowing the ship to leave port with defective and leaky boilers. The trip over was one of gloom and misery, for all of the passengers. Their suspicions were excited from the very first by the attitude of the officers of ship, but they had nothing definite to excite their fears until after the first week out. Then it became gen erally known that the boilers of the ship were leaky and defective, and

she began to make slower time. The ship left Southampton at ele ven p.m. on January 8, and Cherbourg at eight a.m. the following During the first twenty-eight day. hours of the trip the St. Louis made 341 knots. The other days' were as follows: 289, 332, 312, 200, 19\$, 125, 130, 188, 193, 225, 236 and 279.

After the first week the food supply was appreciately cut down, according to the statements of passengers, and cream and eggs were taken from the breakfast menus. and

only a small allowance of milk was given to each passenger. From subordinate officers on the ship it was learned that the diet of the crew for the past week consisted solely of oatmeal and potatoes. After about a week the running water supply was cut off, and passengers could get

water for toilet and bathing pur poses only in buckets, as it was brought to them by the stewards. The two most serious charges preferred by the passengers again management of the line are that the St. Louis was sent to sea in an ad mittedly defective condition and without a proper coal supply, and that intending passengers were wilfully and deliberately deceived about the condition of the ship and her ar

rival in New York. Major C. Cunliffe Owen of the British army said:

"The trouble was with the front boilers. Only two out of ten were in use, and sometimes only one. The American Line agent in London told me that the St. Louis would make the passage from Southampton to New York in nine days. I am firmly convinced that he knew at the ti the defective condition of her ers, and wilfully misrepresented facts to me. On January 12 Capt. Passow told a passenger that there were only about 1,200 tons of coal a board the ship, and that he was a fraid that he would not have enough to last the voyage out. The engineers were using the minimum quantity daily to keep the ship go-

A. Parlett Lloyd of Baltimore was one of the signers of the first-class passengers' resolutions, passed as a result of the indignation meeting held in the smoking room on Januart 10. He said:

The speeches made at the indigna tion meeting were much more fiery tone and much more bitter gainst the management of the com pany than the resolutions show. attempted to make the resolution as dispassionate as possible.

"There was no pleasure nor gaye ty aboard the ship. Every one was as depressed and angry as men and women could be in such a situation. We felt bitterly that we had all about 1,000 miles from the Scilly. As he had promised to do, Capt. Passow sent off a boat to the Penn-sylvania, and the German sent one of her officers aboard the St. Louis, but no passengers were transforred. All of the first-class passengers have with their scores the the bard. out their cases into the hands of myself and Mr. Berni as their law-ers, and authorized us to make uch claims against the company as we see fit and to endeavor to col-

lect damages." Victor S. Allien, of Stamford, Conn., who has a brokerage office in Pearl street, was one of the firstlass passengers. He said:

"I was in Paris and heard that the St. Louis had arrived at Southampton with her boilers in a leaky and defective condition. I went to the agent of the line in Paris, told him of the reports, and told him al-so that I had booked a passage on the ship and wanted him to tell me the exact truth. He said: 'Those reports are malicious lies.' On this representation I came over on the ship. I had an option on \$500,000 of stock, which option expired on January 15. I do not know my losses were, but I shall what certainly sue the management of the line for the full amount of my losses."

The gist of the protest made by the second cabin passengers assem bled at an indignation mass meet ing, lies in the subjoined paragraph:

"It was plain from the foregoing daily runs of the ship that some thing was radically wrong with the boat at the outset. Inquiry elicited the information that the boilers were in a defective condition, and proof can be adduced that this was not only known to the company but that passengers were wilfully de ceived and representations made that the voyage would be finished in the usual time.'

This circular of protest was signed by H. Millard of Chicago, as chairman; Gordon Graham, Dr. E. J. Fernandez, Mrs. Florence Mabbett, and about twelve or fifteen others of the second cabin passengers. The Rev. Arthur Crane of Savan-

nah, Ga., one of the signers of the first cabin passengers' protest, said: 'Whatever we may say in condemnation of the management of

this line, and the way we are being treated, we should like it distinctly understood that none of our anger and indignation is directed at officers and crew. We received nothhonorable ing but courtesy and treatment from them, and we do pot hold them at all to blame for the hardships and dangers we have had

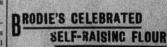
to endure." The passengers were exceedingly frank and outspoken in their denun-ciation of the American Line. When the revenue cutter came alongside at quarantine, they set up a cheer, and began to call down to the customs inspectors and newspaper men such remarks as:

"Well, we never expected to see home again."

"We have some stories to tell that you will not dare pri "This line is the worst I have even

een." "We have been treated like cat tle."

When the St. Louis was boarded all of the passengers spoke without reserve of the treatment to which had been subjected. A!1 of they them, too, were willing that their names should be used in connection with whatever they had to say. -New York Evening Post.



Whitewear Sale Directory United

Notes

Dublin.

LEAGUE ROOMS

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LAND WAR IN THE

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Head Constable M'M

Is an event esgerly looked forward to, and as engerly taken advantage of the these shippers of the city. It never disappoints their expectations; the preparations for success have been made too carefully long in advance to admit of failure. It is a sure and certain money-saving opportunity at the begining of the year that tells through-out the ensuing months. Perfect styles, the best of material and workmanship con-pointed to unequalled price values are the trade-compelling factors that ensure a quick and hearty response from the public, Examination of the goods will show that our statements are not overdrawn.

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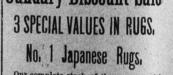
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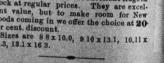


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ly in charge of the hierarchy, the priests selected for its administra

than any other question of our time, than any other question of our tim?, for they not only considered it a solemn duty to their children to give them a good Catholic education at any sacrifice, but they felt that it was a duty they owed to our grand country, for the history of all Christian nations proved that when religious education was neglected they lost their prestige and were

"I know that men in political life schools question," said Mr. Smith. 'But to ny mind it is a question so import-ant to our national future that it is ardly, almost a crime, to ignore Some of our non-Catholic bro-rs hold the opinion that the Catholic Church is opposed to the Catholic Church is opposed to the public schools. This is not true. The Catholic Church does not op-pose public schools. It contends that in every school there should be Christian education, to inculcate ortholic of uprality in children. Personally I hold that it is better We any religion than no reli-in the schools.

said and a passage of Scripture read in our public schools, and this is re-stricted to fifteen minutes. And there a cry for banishing all religion out of the schools. This is socialish of the kind that leads to anarchy. It is objected that denominational

ors in competitive examinations

appropriated money for

erican institution.

chools.

schools are impossible in our cour try. They are successful in England, Germany and Russia. Lord Balfour, Prime Minister of England, boasted of Great Britain's denominational

"The Chancellor of Germany has said that the day when religion is banished from the schools will mark banished from the schools will mark the beginning of the end of the na-tion. Are Americans less able than Germans. English and Russians to solve the school question? "Catholics pay taxes to educate the children of other faiths, as they also pay to educate their own chil-dren. Is that fair, or just? They believe it is not only a sacred duty

dren. Is that fair, or just? They believe it is not only a sacred duty to give their children a Christian education, but that it is one of the most sacred duties they owe to our beloved country. So do the Luther-ans, who support parish schoars. The great increase of immorality and dis-housety and divorce in our country

One of the directors of the Catho lic Missionary Union said that one third of the money necessary was now in sight and ground would be broken for the building in Washing ton before spring.



A good story is told of a man who one day told his wife that h would give her all the silver pieces she found in his purse or pockets she found in his purse or pockets which were coined the year she was born. As a result the lady in due course of time had quite an amount of silver on hand—so much, in fact, that she went to the bank and depo-sited it in her name. Then, speak-ing to the cashier, the lady said : "My husband tells me you are going to pay him some money to-day. Will you please pay him in this silver I. have just deposited? I should be so much obliged to you ff you would." Of course, the cashier quickly replied that he would be happy to please har. As a result the lady has still

IUM given for the empty b save. And I know that many

the passengers never expected to see land again. Suspicion began from the very moment that we left South ampton. When it first began to be rumored about the ship that the boilers were defective and leaky, and

boliers were detective and teaky, and we sought information from the offi-cers and stewards we could learn nothing. Our fears were either laughed at, or jocularly evasive anwill petition the Quebec Legislature to confirm a deed revoking a dona-tion made by Antoine Masson and uxor, dated 27th April, 1864. swers were made

"But when the officers saw that "But when the officers saw that were in deadly earnest and would not be denied in our endeavor to know the truth, they changed their attitude, and told us promptly what we wanted to know, or told us that they knew nothing about the cause of the delay. "For the first week the food was good and plentiful. But after that it was cut down, and many of the usual dishes were taken off the bill of fare. For instance, we could not get a steak or eggs for breakfast. On Sunday it came on to blow a given and really did not know whe-ther the ship was making any head-way, she moved along so slowly. On January 15 the Pennsylvania came up with us. We wate then, 1 plage.

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INS A BALLEY

o'clock in the morning. Sheriff, Mr. Burrowes Shic out the evictions, assisted of police under the comme of police under the comma County Inspector, Mr. Pea his connection there were worthy of note. In the first worth of a state with a nuch smaller than that w nuch smaller than that we have a state of the state of the witch of the state of the state number of parties on the b ate, and there were also ts from the adjo here, as is we d made no d groaning srs. John J es, and Patr

the evict