

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

On Sunday week last the Christian Brothers of Rome, whose success in the teaching of the young men of Rome that were in danger of falling into the hands of the proselytizers has been made so evident, gave an exhibition of the work they are achieving. His Eminence Cardinal Martinelli presided on the occasion, and the Most Rev. Father David Fleming, General of the Order of Friar Minors, with a number of the Irish clergy and laity of Rome, assisted at this display of young Romans expressing in clear and intelligible English and German and French, gems from the respective literatures of these languages. While there is still much to be done, the work achieved up to the present has been quite notable.

Within a few days the Very Rev. Monsignor F. X. Rooker, late Secretary of the Papal Delegation at Washington, D.C., and the Rev. Denis J. Dougherty, of St. Charles' Seminary, Doughty, Pennsylvania, will be consecrated in Rome as Bishops for the Philippines. Mr. Rooker is well known here, as for several years prior to his appointment as Secretary to the Washington Apostolic Delegation he filled the office of Vice Rector of the American College in Rome.

It is expected that a secret Consistory for the creation of Cardinals will be held on June 15th, and the Public Consistory will take place on the 18th. Amongst the names mentioned are: Mgrs. Noella, Cavichioni, Tahani and Ajuti; Mgr. Katschlatner, Bishop of Salzburg, and Mgr. Herrero, of Espinosa de los Monteros, Bishop of Valencia, in Spain; and Mgr. Hubert Anton Fischer, Archbishop of Cologne. Cardinals Noella and Cavichioni, being in Rome, will receive the red hat from the hands of the Pope in the Public Consistory of June 18th; the others will wait until the next Consistory. It has been calculated that after this Consistory the relation in the matter of numbers between the Italian and foreign Cardinals in the Sacred College will be that the Italians will number 39 and the foreigners 26.

ENGLAND

The Catholic Herald makes an announcement about Iona which, if it proves to be true, will give a thrill of pleasure to Catholics in every part of the world. The other day we referred to the report that the Duke of Argyll had decided to sell the Holy Island, which has been for many generations in the possession of his family; and the journal referred to states that the gentleman who was negotiating for the purchase "is acting in the interests of the French Carthusians, who were recently expelled from the monastery at Chartreuse by the French Government. It is understood," adds the writer, "that the recent visit of the Scottish Bishops to Rome was not unconnected with this matter, and we have it on excellent authority that the negotiations are now on the point of completion." Iona was the centre and headquarters of Christianity and civilization in Scotland for hundreds of years. After Armagh, Lismore and Bangor, it was perhaps the greatest glory of the Irish Church. On the little isle some of the most famous of Scottish kings and Irish chieftains are buried, and many of their memorials remain there to this day. The religious revolution in Scotland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries made a sad change in "Holy Hy." A strange religion took possession of Columba's grave, of the monuments, of the fine cathedral of later days, and from then till now no tinkling of the brass bell has been heard, no responses to the Rosary, no calls to Vespers. What a marvel if Catholic monks should once again take possession of the rock-bound shore, and if the religion of Columba and Adamnan should, after so many centuries of eclipse and persecution, once again blossom forth by the Sound of Mull and the fabled hills of Morven!

FRANCE

Pere Celestien Augier, O.M.I., in appearing, with several other Oblates, before the Marseilles Correctional Court to answer the charge of refusing to leave their house, delivered a remarkable address in defence of the religious life of Christianity, and of the rights of members of Orders. He reminded the Court that monks and missionaries would remain when those who tried to proscribe them would have passed away. The Oblates were condemned to fines, and on leaving the Court they were applauded by a large crowd. At Boulevard-sur-Mer the Superior of the Redemptorists, Father Montaigne, made one of the finest protests against the tyrannical decrees of the present Government ever heard. He showed that he and five of his brethren who had chosen to remain in the town were driven from a house that was given to them, that the Redemptorists had always paid their taxes, that they never did harm to anybody, but, on the contrary, assisted the poor and gave spiritual consolation to those requiring it. He also asked

why the Religious Congregations were singled out for harsh treatment, when absolutely nothing was done to the non-authorized congregations of Freemasons, nor to the Jewish, Protestant and Mussulman Societies throughout the territory of the Republic. An equally impressive protest was made before the same tribunal by Father Menard, a Capuchin, who is 75 years old.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the famous Bonapartist editor, is now engaged in organizing funds for the relief of those members of the clergy who are suffering, or are liable to suffer from the effects of the Apostate's tyranny. M. de Cassagnac's appeal has been taken up by M. Arthur Meyer, editor of *Le Gaulois*, and it is expected that not only Royalists and Imperialists, but also many Liberal Republicans, will back the projected scheme for the protection of the courageous priests who have dared to denounce or to criticize the acts of the autocrat who is now President of the Council.

In view of the new expulsions "en bloc" of the Congregations of nuns, who have vainly applied to the Apostate for authorization, a French Religious has made some remarkable statements to a representative of the Patriote of Brussels. This lady advises all the secularized nuns to join her in founding a Society of Domestic Servants, or, as the Americans say, "helps." The Sisters would become general servants, cooks or nurses, not entering into competition with the ordinary "bonnes," but offering their services on the same terms and conditions as these, and joining the ranks of female servants, as they have every right to do. According to the rules to be prescribed for this new Order or Congregation, the secularized nuns would do their best to go to Mass every morning, and would meet together for an hour or two on Sundays for religious exercises. The Sisters employed as servants would, of course, wear suitable secular dress.

IS COMBES RIDING FOR A FALL?

There are evidences that the Combes Ministry in Paris is nearing its end. The public are becoming suspicious of a Prime Minister who, when definite accusations of corruption are made against his son, occupying a most important administrative post on his nomination, merely meets them with an indignant denial. The charge of attempting to blackmail the monks of the Grande Chartreuse was referred to inquiry by a magistrate of about the same amount of independence of the Executive as an Irish Removable. M. Combes' accusers demanded that the matter should be tried at the Assizes, but M. Combes refused the challenge. Of course the magistrate in the absence of the evidence of the accusers found that M. Combes' son was above suspicion. In the case of a later charge equally definite the Premier has contented himself with indignantly repudiating it. But it is to be pursued, and highly significant as the Senators that if they did not support him better he would throw up his office. The Senators are beginning to see the end of M. Combes apparently, and they do not anticipate that it will be a very savory one. Consequently they are beginning to weaken in their allegiance. The reaction from the persecution of Religious Orders seems about to come even sooner than was expected. It is said that enormous sums have found their way into the pockets of unauthorized persons connected with the Ministry by the consecration of the property of the monks.

DESPONDENCY TO JOY

Story of Rene Trudel who had Dyspepsia Till He Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. No better idea can be given of the depression and despondency produced by Dyspepsia than the story of Rene Trudel, of Three Rivers, Quebec. Mr. Trudel is a student, and like so many of his class he fell a victim to Dyspepsia. In telling his story he says: "Sometimes I had slight attacks of this malady, but for some weeks it made alarming progress to that point that I was discouraged, weak and almost in despair. I resolved to give up my studies." But at this point Mr. Trudel started to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and listen to the cheerful sequel to his story: "I began to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in the first days of January, 1903, and for a month and a half I regularly took one after each meal, sometimes two. After that I felt so much better I only took one after supper. To-day I have no headache, no weakness and no pain. I am cured. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have brought joy to a desperate heart, the rays of sunshine to a weary life." Prosperity leads often to ambition and ambition to disappointment.

RECEPTION TO THE HON. JOS. DEVLIN, M.P.

Great Irish Demonstration in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

A reunion and banquet of the branches of the United Irish League of Boston and vicinity were held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on June 2, and on the same occasion a well merited compliment was paid to Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., who was tendered a reception in recognition of the conclusion of his work of organization in the interest of the League in America, on the eve of his departure for Ireland. Mr. Devlin gave the following address:

I am most profoundly grateful to this splendid and representative gathering for the more than kind and warm welcome which has been accorded to me to-night, and I feel all the more indebted to those assembled in this historic hall, for the tribute which has been paid to me, because this meeting represents something more than the mere personal expression of appreciation.

It represents the triumphs of the organized workers of this movement during the period of the last eighteen months, who have seen one of the mighty principles conceded, and it represents the practical determination of every man who can claim some small share in that concession, to continue the work of the United-Irish League until England is compelled to grant to Ireland that greater principle, incorporated in the constitution of the League.

It is exactly twelve months ago since a somewhat smaller but equally patriotic and tenacious body of workers in New England gave me a message of good cheer and encouragement to carry to my fighting comrades who are doing their best on the soil of Ireland to maintain the light for land and liberty.

Then the organization in this country was practically new, composed of a small, though growing section of patriotic, and public-spirited Irishmen. The movement was then in a large degree confined to the people of New England. We have but to look to the record of the time that has come and gone since then to see how marvelously the movement has progressed and the deep rooted and powerful position it has taken to-day in every large and small centre of population throughout America.

I go back to Ireland with a message from a united race on the soil of the Republic; with branches of the United Irish League established everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, expressing the organized spirit and representing the auxiliary force of the Irish race planted everywhere under the tree banner of the Stars and Stripes. (Applause.)

This should be to you a night not only of festivity but one of inspiration and encouragement. When last we met under similar circumstances Ireland was engaged in a tremendous conflict with her old-time enemies. Our people were fighting a steadfast battle for the security of their lands against a powerful conspiracy of landlordism and British power. To-night we meet at the end of 12 months of this battle, and we see the landlords' capitulation to Irish union and Irish organization at home and abroad. (Applause.)

I say, therefore, that it must be comforting to you all who have pinned your faith to this new movement that such wonderful strides it has made and you should claim it as no small triumph for your judgment and your patriotism and your loyalty of heart and your untiring fidelity that you saw in that movement great possibilities of national achievement and you see these possibilities realized in the certainty of the complete destruction, in the coming year, of the iniquitous system of Irish landlordism.

There was never in the history of any movement so magnificent a vindication of the men who guided the movement and of the movement itself that is to be found in the record of the practical work which the United Irish League has done since it was established in Ireland a little over 3 years ago.

When Mr. William O'Brien commenced the great work of internal pacification, the Irish cause was steeped practically in the slough of despair. English ministries neither had the desire, nor did they deem it expedient to pay any attention to Irish claims for national concession. Disunion prevailed in Ireland and retrogression, as a consequence was the order of the day in the English Parliament.

This movement has evolved order out of chaos. It has established an organization where disorder prevailed before. It has brought on a common platform men who held diversified opinions on matters of personality and method in the conduct of the public movement. It has restored the Irish cause to its old position of prestige, it has strengthened Irish patriotism and it is responsible to-day for the opening up of a brighter and a happier era for our unfortunate country. This is the organization that we started here in this country a little over 12 months ago.

views through the Representative Chamber. There came, therefore, as the natural result the introduction of the lowered franchise, which at once gave the parliamentary representation of Ireland into the hands of men whom Ireland accepted and recognized as the exponents of her national claims. Up to that time the cause of Ireland had been represented in Parliament only by a formal motion brought on every session for Home Rule, and another motion introduced after the same fashion for the establishment of the principle of Tenant Right for Ireland. Each of these motions was the subject of a formal and merely ceremonial debate on the question involved, and then a division was taken which ended, of course, in an immense majority against the Irish demand, and the subject was quietly allowed to drop until the next session gave opportunity for a repetition of the same inane performance. Those were the days when "the three P's," representing sixty of tenure, fair rents, and free sale were commonly regarded even by advanced British Radicals as the full symbols of all that was needed for the complete settlement of the Irish Land Question.

Then there came the days of the policy commonly described by its opponents as that of Parliamentary Obstruction. The genius of Charles Stewart Parnell first discovered and applied this new and indomitable force to its proper destination. Isaac Butt had led for a long time the Home Rule Party in the House of Commons. But Isaac Butt had never dreamed that anything could be done for Ireland by so active and so original a policy. He was a sincere lover of his country and sympathized fully with her just claims, but he was essentially the advocate of strictly conventional proceedings in the House of Commons. He had a profound respect for the ways and forms of the House, and he did not understand that the need of Ireland's claims had utterly outgrown these antiquated forms, that the case was desperate, and that there was no choice left but that between Parliamentary and National Revolution. Parnell's was that the House of Commons must be compelled to listen to the claims of Ireland, and that such compulsion could only come from the policy of obstruction. The whole principle of his action was embodied in the declaration that if the House of Commons would not pay adequate attention to the vital business of Ireland it should not for the present be allowed to attend to any other business whatever. The situation was like that illustrated in a poem written by an Irishman, which tells of the widowed woman, who flung herself down on the ground before the Roman Emperor's charger and declared that if he would not listen to the grievances of her and hers she would with her own weak frame bear his progress, and he must either bear her or trample her to death. We can all remember how Parnell and his seven or eight followers carried out that policy of obstruction for session after session in despite of every effort, legal or extra-legal, which could be brought to bear against them. By this policy and by none other, was brought about that reduction of the franchise which put Parnell at the head of a large majority among the representatives of Ireland.

It must ever be among the brightest memories of my life that I had for many years the opportunity of serving under Parnell in the maintenance of his wise and successful policy. It is a pleasure to me also to remember that there were at least a few independent and enlightened British representatives, who acted generously and faithfully with Parnell's party in his endeavors to secure a hearing for the national voice of Ireland. One of these English members is now again in the House of Commons after an absence of some years—Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Another is Henry Labouchere, who has held his seat without interruption in the House. Then there came troubles to the Irish party into which it is not necessary to enter now, for they were but short-lived, and Ireland has once again a thoroughly united and national party, under a leader who holds the full confidence of the Irish people. In the meantime, and after a period of terrible trouble, often coming to the verge of civil war, and during which the whole constitutional system of Ireland was supplanted by a brutal despotism, the centre of which was in Dublin Castle, the Land League has been converted into a splendidly organized national body, representing in all its details the intelligence, the patriotism, and the just demands of the Irish people. Under the influence of this organization the old and disastrous differences between Ulster and the other Irish Provinces on the great question of Irish Land Tenure have disappeared, and Mr. T. W. Russell, once the representative of Ulster Unionism, now stands side by side on the Land Question with John Dillon and William O'Brien. The direct and immediate result of this new condition of things is the Land Bill so lately introduced by a Conservative Administration. That measure at the time when I am writing this article is still on its way through the House of Commons, but whatever may be its fate in Parliament, the very fact that it has been brought in, and by a Conservative Government, is enough to show that the Irish Land Tenure Question has come within sight of a full and final settlement. For the first time in the modern history of

What is the meaning of this wonderful change? There has been no lowering of the flag, and no critic can point to one single instance during the course of this movement, difficult and weary, where a single principle has been compromised or a single member of the Irish party has lowered the national flag. There have been many reasons given for the change, but whatever may be thought, in my humble judgment we owe the triumph to the unity of our people, to their splendid organization, to the light they have made for Ireland in the English Parliament, to the growth of that sentiment in this country in favor of the fight of the Irish people which has been so splendidly exemplified by the existence of an organization to-day scattered all over the soil of America. (Applause.)

We owe this triumph to Irish fidelity to Irish courage, to Irish unity all over the world and by being true to ourselves, and to the sacred character of our mission we may attribute the far-reaching concession which is already being made to the Irish people. (Cheers.)

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S GAIN IN IRELAND

As Seen by Justin McCarthy.

During the past quarter of a century what a distance we have traversed in Ireland! Just before that time we seemed to have fallen into a period of something like stagnation or reaction in the national condition of Ireland so far as the political and industrial interests of the country were concerned. Gladstone's Land Bill of 1870 appeared to have been the last word that British legislation was inclined to pronounce for the settlement of the whole Irish land question. That measure had just done enough to open the right path for a settlement, but according to the general view of what was regarded as English opinion, the path only brought us to the edge of a precipice, down which cautious and timid legislators did not venture even to look. Now, even in England, it is generally admitted that the path only brought us within sight of the hill, which has to be safely mounted in order to reach the level and expansive ground of Ireland's agricultural development and prosperity. Then at last the whole national feeling of the country—I mean, of course, the whole national feeling of Ireland—was roused for the first time, to the conviction that Ireland and her people must act for themselves if the nation were ever to be made self-supporting and prosperous. The appeal was made to Ireland, and Ireland made splendid answer to that appeal. The heart of the country was stirred, and the Irish people were taught to think and act for themselves, and to convince their legislators that the Houses of Parliament must take counsel from Ireland as a nation, or must make up their minds to enter on a period of revolution. By the influence of the Land League and its leaders the whole mass of the Irish population was brought to act as one man and with one spirit.

The Irish people had had since the Union no adequate representation in the House of Commons, and virtually no representation whatever in the House of Lords. Even Gladstone himself did not for a while understand how utterly inadequate was the Irish representation in the House of Commons to express the will of the Irish people. This I know to be a fact; for Gladstone himself once told me that he did not see how it was that while a very small number of Irish members in the House of Commons professed to speak for the Irish people, the immense majority of Irish members elected on the very same franchise declared that they alone had authority to announce the will of Ireland, and that Ireland wanted none of the Radical reforms in political and industrial life for which some half a dozen Irishmen in Parliament were pertinaciously calling. Gladstone, it need hardly be said, only wanted to learn the truth, and he was not long in discovering that the franchise as it then existed gave no opportunity to the Irish people to make known their

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our island we have had the representatives of the landlord class and the tenant class coming to a full agreement as to the basis of a settlement, and we have had a Conservative Government accepting those terms as the conditions of a legislative measure. "Vestigia nulla retrorsum," when that point has been reached.

Even a greater evidence of Ireland's progress is to be seen in the fact that we have now the whole nation thoroughly and adequately represented in its own national consulting body. The Dublin Convention was an Irish Parliament elected by Irishmen, discussing the measures best adapted for Ireland's welfare, listening attentively and considerately to every difference of opinion, and coming to a final and definite agreement. The Dublin Convention was the most important event in the history of our national progress. Even the Tory newspapers most pertinaciously opposed to Ireland's claims have recognized the forbearance, the perfect order, and the willingness to hear every individual opinion which marked the whole of these debates, and the complete sincerity of the decisions which were adopted. There, the, we have the authorized demand of the Irish people proclaimed in clear and commanding tones. The English Government, whether it be Liberal or Tory, which fails to recognize the authority of that proclamation must know that it has to deal not with any mere political organization, but with the embodied resolve of the Irish race at home and abroad. Thus for the first time united Ireland stands and presents her demands to the Imperial Parliament. This is the New Ireland which will henceforth have to be dealt with by the Imperial Government. The spirits of Grattan, of O'Connell, and of Parnell might well be invoked to sanctify that genuine union of Irishmen who love their country, who know her wants, are prepared to realize her aspirations, and have faith in her progress. All this has been done for us within the past quarter of a century—these are our gains. I am now but a mere overseer of the Irish National Movement, and perhaps for that very reason am the better able to judge from my remote and secluded position the actual import of these great changes which have lately taken place in our national conditions. Surveying the prospect in all its proportions and its lights, I am proud to be able to express my absolute conviction that the New Ireland has arisen, and that our dearest national hopes are on the eve of consummation. It is well for those Irishmen who have lived to see the coming of such a day.—New Ireland.

COLUMBA'S ARRIVAL AT IONA. The king of the neighboring territory made him a present of the islet, and soon he had built a little village of oaken huts for himself and his companions. This was the origin of the famous school of Iona, to which for centuries the nobility of all the northern kingdoms were wont to send their children. From this little rocky isle all the monastic schools of northern Ireland and many in England were governed. This was the centre of the Catholic propaganda of the Celts from the end of the sixth century to the arrival of the cruel Danes. The abbots of Iona were the greatest ecclesiastics among the Celts. The monks of Iona were regarded throughout the Christian world much as we to-day look upon the Trappists or the Carthusians—as the models of the virtues of humility, abnegation and industry. Iona is the Holy Land of the Celtic race. Every inch of its soil is sacred by contact with generations of saints and scholars. On that rocky patch of soil, amid the boiling tides of the intellect, can occupy the attention. The school of Iona was soon famous for the industry and the splendid penmanship of its writers and transcribers. Columba himself was the choicest scribe in Ireland, and his last act was to finish a page of the gospels. His children improved the inheritance he left them. They became the writing-masters of Europe, and, centuries later, when France and Germany had not yet completely emerged from their barbarism, the scribes of Iona were welcomed in the monasteries and the cities of the continent as teachers of writing. The books written by them were eagerly sought after, just as in our day men pay great sums of money for some small printed book from the early presses of Venice or Amsterdam.—Donahoe's

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