

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

The Rome correspondent of The Dublin Freeman's Journal writes that the Eternal City has now resumed its ordinary serious and quiet demeanor.

The Royal visits are now matters of history, but people still continue to talk of them. They contrast the way in which the Emperor of Germany went to the Vatican with that of King Edward's visit.

The non-Catholic press of Italy and of France, finding it impossible to disregard the great respect shown to the Pope by the German Emperor, see a political aim in this visit, and assert that it is part of the Emperor's policy.

The Italian Monarchical and Parliamentary journals have expressed their disgust at the honor paid by the Emperor William to the Sovereign Pontiff.

The same deep annoyance at the respect which the German Sovereign—the ally of Italy—paid to the Pontiff is evident in these words of The Tribuna: "The sympathies of the Romans for William II. have not even been effaced by the unusual splendor which the Emperor deemed it his duty to give to his visit to the Vatican."

The visit which the German Emperor paid to the Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino has also been a source of annoyance. He was accompanied by the King of Italy and the Princes of the House of Savoy, and by the Crown Prince of Germany and his brother Prince Eitel.

An echo of the visit to the Eternal City of King Edward VII. is recorded in the Catholic journals of Rome. When he came to Rome he was presented with an address of welcome on the part of the English Sisters, known as "Poor Servants of the Mother of God," the mother house of which is in the Via San Sebastiano.

beside their little Church of Saint George and the English Martyrs. Though an English institution, founded in London a few years ago by Mother Taylor, many of the Sisters are Irish. They manage refuges, asylums for the aged and infirm, national schools, preservation homes, orphanages, and free hospitals, and visit the poor.

To the address sent him His Britannic Majesty deigned graciously to reply, assuring the Sisters of his benevolent consideration and his interest in their work. He thanked them for the prayers which they offer to the King of Kings, for his prosperity, and that of Queen Alexandra and the Royal family, and as a pledge of his sentiments he sent them his own portrait with its autograph, adding that he was sure that this memorial of his visit to the Eternal City would be appreciated by them and their numerous pupils.

Amongst the gifts presented to the Pope by the Emperor of Germany were photographs of the facade of the Cathedral of Metz, recently restored. The Pope was much interested in the style of the restorations, and noted that it recalled to his mind that of certain other cathedrals which he had seen on his way to Brussels over 60 years ago.

The Emperor replied that the work was indeed copied from these. It is now announced that the Pope will be represented at the inauguration of the facade. The Apostolic Chancellor has sent out a brief informing the Emperor of Germany that his Eminence Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau, has been appointed Legate for this occasion.

STATE AND CHURCH IN FRANCE (From The New York Sun.) To the Editor of The Sun: A few years ago the May laws of the Russian Government against the Jews elicited the fiercest protestations in all free countries, notably in England and the United States.

Two years ago the Associations bill was represented as a very inoffensive measure of domestic economy. Today the tyrannical, intolerant character of the Touillot bill can no longer be dissimulated. It should have been labelled "An act for the suppression of religious congregations engaged in teaching or preaching, preparatory to the suppression of the Catholic religion in France."

When the bill was before the Chambers M. Waldeck-Rousseau obtained many votes by solemnly declaring on the part of the Government that the free primary schools supported by Catholics and taught by Congregationalists were in no wise affected by this law of 1901.

I was at Juan les Pius, near Cannes, when some Sisters who had an orphanage of small boys were ordered at 3 in the morning to go immediately to their mother house in Brittany, at the other extremity of France, a journey of three or four days. Now no free Government may legally enforce a residence on any except an accused or condemned criminal. The Journal of Geneva, an able

Protestant paper, was the first to raise an indignant cry at this violation of public right.

This in this episode alone we have guilt, brutality and illegality on the part of this Government of Jacobins. My blood boils to think that such crimes can leave liberty-loving people unmoved merely because the victims happen to be Roman Catholics.

The latest act in this disgraceful episode of French history has just been perpetrated at the Chambers in violation of the spirit and the letter of the law of 1901, to use the words of M. Decrais. This law required that the demand for authorization of each religious order be submitted to the Chambers. M. Combes just bunched them all into three categories—teaching, preaching and contemplation—and at the request of the Government they were sent to execution by cartloads like the victims of the First Republic in 1793.

To mask their plans they mean to establish a kind of State Church served by servile State functionaries chosen among apostate priests. The First Republic tried the plan and failed conspicuously. Most thankfully would the Catholic clergy here sacrifice the subsidies to which they are legally entitled if at that price they could purchase liberty such as they enjoy in England and the United States.

Capégué in the third of his ten volumes on the Consulate comments on the singular fact that, from the beginning the First French Republic bitterly antagonized the Republic of Washington, that owed its independence to the murdered Louis XVI.

In 1850 monopoly in education by the State in the hands of the University of Paris was abolished by the Loi Falloux, and free competition legalized. It was the despot Napoleon I. who had established this monopoly, and the revolutionary Second Republic abolished it.

When I say M. Combes, I mean the occult society that governs France. Civil religious war is raging all over the country. The regular army has been called into requisition to aid the mounted police in sweeping back the multitudes who manifest everywhere against the expulsion of the congregationalists.

The Third Republic is following closely the First, which began with the Jesuits, then proceeded to all the congregations. The turn of the secular clergy came next; that of the nobles and the bourgeois followed in quick succession. To use the expression of Taine, "instead of a temple of liberty, the people found they were in a slaughter pen."

Author of "Slav and Moslem," Villa Rosa, Nice, May 2.

SURE REGULATORS.—Mandrake and Dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions.

could be found for this kind of property. Two classes of proprietors were formed; those who could give a clear title and those who could not. Civil and religious discord was perpetuated in this material form. Napoleon was most anxious to restore normal conditions, and there was but one person who could give a clear title to the confiscated lands in the eyes of Catholics. To him Napoleon appealed: But Pius VII. could not forego all claims to these lands without adequate compensation.

The payment of these subsidies to the Church is not a "tribute," or a gratuity, such as the State allows to Jew and Protestant ministers, nor is it a salary, as is falsely represented. It is strictly the payment of a national debt in the same way as the interest is paid to holders of 3 per cent. bonds.

The spoliation of the Catholic clergy, the suppression of Catholic schools were the chief means adopted by Julian the Apostate when he undertook to restore paganism. This pagan Third Republic is resorting to the same means.

The coming together of France and Italy was the first stage in this diplomacy. The object of this was to play the Quirinal against the Vatican, to break the last bonds between the Republic and the Papacy, to secularize the external relations just as the interior had been secularized.

Italy finds that these collaborations suit her admirably. Allied navally with England, militarily with Germany, economically and diplomatically with France, she sees accomplished the glorious dream conceived in the throes of 1870 at the moment when she carried out the ideal of unity with Rome for her capital.

There is but one kind of poison ivy (known to botanists as Rhus toxicodendron). This has three leaves. Another climbing, trailing shrub of the same general appearance, on walls and rail fences, is the Virginia creeper. This is not poisonous and has five leaves.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same, with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear.

ROYAL VISITS TO THE POPE.

Vatican May Withdraw Its Support From France.

Rome, May 1.—If the Kaiser's visit to the Vatican indicates the intimate connection between the Papacy and Germany, Edward VII.'s journey to Rome is interesting in a different way. Wilhelm II.'s three visits to the Holy Father indicate clearly the advance of his policy. At the beginning the "Sturm und Drang" period, the interview between the "two halves of God on earth" greatly disappointed Leo XIII. Harsh, inexperienced, awkward and proud, the young Hohenzollern left a painful impression. The second time, having impressed by contact with real facts, the Sovereign explained his plan to the Pope. He declared his intention of depending on the Church to carry out his "Weltpolitik."

The journey of Edward VII. to Rome and to Paris, the visit of Victor Emmanuel II. to London and Paris, M. Loubet's voyage to Rome and to London—they are all connected—will help to decide the plans of the Holy See and the ecclesiastical policy of Wilhelm II. The coming entry into Rome of the President of the French Republic is the chief move in the new French diplomatic system that has sprung, as everybody knows, out of the Dreyfus affair.

The alliance with Rome; her interest is in that. The United States, while preserving their independence, have a thousand reasons for not favoring the commercial expansion of the German "welt politik." Prussia is becoming a formidable rival, even in America. German imperialism intends to fight with American imperialism. Germany is a chronic sufferer from the almost vital disproportion between her productivity and her markets.

Italy finds that these collaborations suit her admirably. Allied navally with England, militarily with Germany, economically and diplomatically with France, she sees accomplished the glorious dream conceived in the throes of 1870 at the moment when she carried out the ideal of unity with Rome for her capital.

POISON IVY.

There is but one kind of poison ivy (known to botanists as Rhus toxicodendron). This has three leaves. Another climbing, trailing shrub of the same general appearance, on walls and rail fences, is the Virginia creeper. This is not poisonous and has five leaves.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same, with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND MALT AND FAMILY PROOF WHISKIES, OLD RYE, ETC. WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Educational St. Michael's College IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses

Loretto Abbey... WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, ON This fine Institution recently enlarged to cover twice its former site, is situated conveniently near the business part of the City, and yet sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study.

School of Practical Science TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1876. This School is equipped and supported entirely by the Province of Ontario, and gives instruction in the following departments: 1.—Civil Engineering, 2.—Mining Engineering, 3.—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4.—Architecture, 5.—Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

ST. JOSEPH'S Academy St. Alban Street, TORONTO. The Course of Instruction of this Academy embraces every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. In the ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT special attention is paid to MODERN LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS, PLAIN and FANCY SEWING.

Mrs. Wall's Business College, Cor. Toronto and Adelaide Sts. Established 1858. Members of many of the leading Catholic families of Toronto are graduates of our College. Individual instruction Day and Evening.

Brass Band Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc. EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogues, 50 illustrations mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

TOOLS We are showing complete sets of tools in prices from \$5.00 to \$20.00 a set. SCROLL SAWS and LATHES Rice Lewis & Son LIMITED Cor. KING & VICTORIA ST., TORONTO