The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ..

FOREIGN NEWS

The departure from Rome of the Bhah of Persia on Sunday last was made the occasion of an anti-Papal domonstration. The Shah, according to announcements made previous to his arrival, intended to visit the Pope. For some reason or other perhaps for lack of information - he did not seem disposed to submit to The requirements of eliquette in the case of non-Catholic Sovereigns visiting the Sovereign Pontiff. Having no representative to the Holy Sec, the Shah should have proceeded to the Natican either from a hotel or from an embassy accredited to the Vatican from some other country. The embassies of Belgium and of Prussia were mentioned as possible points of departure. It is evident to the sunplest observer that the Pope could not receive a Sovereign coming from the Pentifical Palace of the Quirinal, nor from an embassy accredited to

When the Emperor William II. of Germany was in Rome in 1888 he brought from Berlin a special car-, will be the first monument creeted in riage with horses and driver and footmen, with which he was driven resided in the Quirinal as the guest of King Humbert. The German monarch acknowledged and acted upon the necessity of observing a special etiquette, seeing the conditions in which the Quirinal stood to the Vatican. The Shah, it seems, either did not appreciate or refused to submit to the cansequences of those conditions; so he gave up the project of visiting the Pope. As it is customary bouldes for the Cardinal Secretary of State to return the visit made to the Holy See, it was rather inconsiderate to expect that Cardinal Rampolla would pay a visit to the Apostolic Palace of the Quirinal, the rightful property of the Holy See, even for the sake of the Shah.

But this was a triumph to the anti-Papal party in Rome. On Sunday morning, at the departure of the Shah, they took occasion to make this evident. The Shah had done them a favor; he had declined going to the therefore he was worthy of their applause. Hence, "Viva, the Shah!" alternated with cries el followed closely with shouts of Down with the Vaticani Down with Triesto, Austria-Hungary, Monsignor the Popel" There are journals in Rome that look with favor on this signor Schaepmann, Holland, Monsort of thing, regarding it as the natural outcome of the popular mind. This is a repetition of the sort of excuse made by the late Minister Stanislao Mancini, when in 1881 the riff-raff of the Roman streets had full freedom to outrago the name and by some of the ablest and most dismemory of Pius IX. on the night tinguished persons in Rome, and in when his body was brought from the other countries Natican to St. Lorenzo. This Minister excused himself from responsibility in the matter by declaring that this was the spontaneous outburst of the popular feeling, Since, and before that time, this popular expres-sion of feeling at the period or occaalon most suitable for display has been cleverly manipulated by the, authorities in Rome. There is nothing more manageable than this, or anything more calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the foreigners disposed to believe what is told them.

There is, however, another alde to the picture. When the King is made the object of insult or attack, there is another cry. This aspect of the case is judged from a different point of view; though the origin of the insuits to the Pope might, on keen inquiry, be found to be closely akin to that of the insults to the King. The Nace della Verita, in its issue of last week, says that the Home Minister had on the previous Sunday two special occupations: in the morning that of preparing the outrage on the Pope; in the afternoon of getting information concerning the outrage on the King. At the Piazza Termini (the railway station) of the Rome of the Guarantees, a shouting crowd, met satisfied with applauding Their Majestles of Persia and Italy, have added the cries of "Down!" with the Pope and the Vatican.

"And why? For the so-called failure to visit ' And what did it matter to these shouters if the Shah did not go to the Vatican, and if the Vatican had domanded, not the visit, but the usual forms of such visits? In these forms those clamorous patriots beheld a negation of a protest on the part of the Pope against the third Rome; but then on every occasion when a Sovereign accopts these forms, the demonstration should be repeated and doubly so: against the Pope who requires it, and against the Sover-

The outrages made to the Pope are wise apparently intended as outrages to the roligion of which he is the ffend. The spirit which animates the former is very like that which movof the miserable wretch of Naples to of themselves for the time being; and the erodite editor of Curry's "Lec- bor. Why will not all be to the miserable wretch of Naples to of themselves for the time being; and the erodite editor of Curry's "Lec- bor. Why will not all be to themselves and everyone else? They a stone against the carriage of practically to acknowledge the Cath-

the King of Italy. It is pleasant work for a Minister to palliate the chullition of patriots against the Pope; it is more difficult for him to prevent outrages against the King Amongst the many projects in which Catholic devotion is shown to the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII, in this year of his Jubilce in the See of St. Peter, that of the Catholic workingmen is one of the most interesting. The announcement of the Com-

mittee for the first Workingmen's Monument, "In memory of the 25th year of the Pontificate of his Holiness," I.co XIII, has just been is sued. It relates that the Catholic Workingmen's Societies and Clubs in Rome have taken the inlative in crecting a monument which will record the rights and duties of workinginen, ennobled and sanctified by the Catholic religion. The monument which will be placed in the vicinity of the Pone's Cathedral Church, St. John Lateran, consists of three bronze tablets recording the three Encyclicals of his Holiness Leo XIII. on Labor These tablets- will constitute the base of a statue symbolizing work sanctifled by Christ. It

honor of this Pontiff, who has been justly described as the Father of the from the Prussian Ministry to the Workingman. It is hoped that Cath-Holy See, in the Vatican, though he olic Societies throughout the world will take part in this grand demonstration of affection towards the ven crable Pontiff and of adhesion to his teachings With this object in view the Committee announce that offerings may be sent to Cavallero Francesco Seganti at the Vatican, or Monsignor Pezzani, 79 Via Monteroni Rome "The names of all subscribers will be engraved on the monument. All persons or associations sending an offering may send a motto with the signatures of the Association written on a piece of parchment not exceeding two inches by one These will be enclosed in a leaden box and walled up in the monument, and a copy presented to the Holy Father

> The Honorary Committee has for its president Prince Marcaptonio Colonna, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne Amongst its members are Prince Antici Mattel, Commendatore Luigi Belli, Count Augustus Caterini; Canon Cetty, for Alace Lorraine; Commendatore William Osborne Christmas, for Ireland; Count'Figuera, Portugal, Count Leon Harmel, France; Mgr. Fr. Nagl, Bishop of zond, England; Commendatore Verhaehen, Belgium; L. Volino Naples, etc It is evident from the names selected from the list of members that the work is patronized and carried on

Three persons, remarkable in their respective ways, have died rather suddenly within the past week. These are Father Adolphus, Provincial of the Capuchin Friars Minor, who was one of the most zealous upholders of the faith in the Paris district which his Order served. He died from an attack of infectious anthrax, passing away in a few hours. Benjamin Constant, the celebrated painter, who had attained all the honors and distinctions that could be conferred on an artist, went off the other day in his 57th year. About the same time died Madame Henry Greville, one otthe most energetic producers of flo-

tion in France. The new French Bishops are Canon Campistron, of Auch, and the Very Rev. Vicar-General Beauvain de Beause'jour, of Besancon The former succeeds Mgr Isoard in the diocese of Annecy, and the latter follows Mgr Billard in the See of Carassonne. The new Bishop of Annecy was born in 1810, was ordained in 1864, and acted as Rector of several colleges during his career. The Bishop of Car-cassonne was born in 1839, ordained in 1863, and was long attached to the prominently before the public Cathedral of Besancon

The Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Chost have received the full list of their religious who perished in the Martinique disaster There were twelve in number, and there was one lay brother. All were from France, and chiefly from Cambrai, in the North. Three priests and a lay brother were saved. The official service at Notre Dame for the repose of the movement. The importance of such souls of all the victims of the volcanto disturbance brought the Premier, the Ministers and a whole crowd of anti-Cirrical officials to the Cathedral. The Colonial Minister, M. Decrais, who had to decide on the organization of the solemn service, is a Protestant. Not only the religious, but the secular, papers are slightly sarcastic over the presence of the Masons and the rest at Notre Dame.

French nation and the Republic. On Loubet risiting other Christian churches in St. Petersburg, including among them the French Catholic place of worship in the Russian capital, where he heard Mass. All this is very hard on the anti-Clericals, who are now afraid that the Jesuits, Benedictines, and the Assumptionists will be allowed to return to France, and to resume there the old tactics, supposed to be directed gainst tho safety of the Republic.

IRISH LITERATURE.

An Plarnest Plea for Its More Serious Study.

The following fervent letter speaks for itself. It comes from the pen of readers of this paper Himself a discur, Mr. Murphy has done a lion's share towards disseminating and popularizing the literature of his native land. The suggestions contained in

New York, June 3, 1902 Editor Catholic Register

Dear Sir-The lamentable dearth in our public libraries of works written on Irish subjects by persons compotent to take up such material and do it justice, prompts me to offer a suggestion to the Irish people of the United States and Canada through the columns of your paper, with your permission. Let us effect a national organization throughout the country that will demand of the public libraries that such works be placed upon their shelves, and then read them. In most cases where the public library is supported by a municipal fund or endowment, these books will request of one or more citizens Therefore, such an association as that suggested, is not hand!capped by the necessity of raising any fund; or-

ganization is all that is necessary Librarians usually complain that when some patriotic Irishman has a number of Irish works placed on the library catalogue, they remain untouched and unread; proving that such purchases are a useless expense. This is an evil that our association can prevent by furnishing readers for the books as soon as they are avail-

While good, wholesome Irish fiction is always welcome, it should be the aim of the association to see that the major portion of the books thus placed is Celtic in spirit and comprises works on the arts, sciences and literature of ancient Ireland. These should be chosen very carefully by a committee of able Irish literati, chosen for their knowledge of such subjects as well as for general literary ability it may be difficult to select a large committee of such men at first, but after a while they will readily be found and there is no doubt that all such men will heartily enter into the work and serve such a cause with all their hearts. The nucleus of such an organization could be formed in each town with five or ten people Several small circles would, indeed, be more effective than one large one, as the facilities for meeting often would be better.

Summing up the foregoing, briefly, the objects of the association should

1-To select at regular intervals a national committe or advisory board which shall select a certain number of works each year for the purposes of the organization.

2-To meet once every month, at least, to discuss current Irish literature and receive reports from the advisory board, in reference to works on Irish subjects

3-To see that approved works are placed on the shelves of every 'public

library 4-To have these works read when they are thus placed, each member pledging to read as many of them as feasible during the year, and then interesting as many as possible outside of the association

5-To interest the newspapers of Iberno-Celtic literature, so as to bring the publication of such matters 6-To encourage the production of

all new works on important Irish subjects and give moral support to researches into Irish antiquities 7-To study the Irish element in American history and bring into

prominence the part taken by the Irish race in the founding and maintenance of the American Republic The foregoing are suggestions with which to begin the society Other aims and works will be suggested later by the developments of the an organization can hardly be estimated From a national standoint there is no subject of more consequence than the literature of a country, and the anathy displayed by the Irish people toward their literature

must be dispelled if we hope to keep the spirit of the race alive. For this apathy the Irish people, however, are not wholly to blame, as

Att Ministration of the State o

olic religion as being still the na- the Ancient Irish," in writing on tional and official religion of the this very subject says "During the first part of the eighteenth century the other hand there was President possession of an Irish book made the owner a suspected person and was often the cause of his ruin. In some parts of the country the tradition of the danger incurred by having Irish manuscripts lived down to within my own memory, and I have seen Irish manuscripts which had been buried until the writing had almost faded, and the margins rotted away, to avoid the danger their discovery would entail at the visit of the local yeomanry."

The causes of the indifference of the Irish people to their own literature are too obvious to allow blame to rest on the race. Crushed by a merciless foe, who placed a price on the head of the schoolmaster and made learning a crime, it is a wonder that they have any literature left. Persecution has not driven the love for a gentleman who is no stranger to learning from their hearts, however, and they will yet respond to the proper treatment, awaking to tho tinguished Irish scholar and litterat- fact that no country north of the Alps possesses such a treasure of ancient literature. Of this literature the world knows comparatively nothing, because it is locked up in the vernacular. In fact, even our own great Mr. Murphy's communication should | Celtic scholars do not know its exreceive serious attention from all tent. M. d'Arbois de Jubainville who are interested in the subject it quotes a German authority as estimating that the literature produced by the Irish previous to the seventeenth century and still existing, would fill a thousand octavo volumes Ancient law, medicine and science were doubtless included in the cate-

> Dr. Douglas Hyde, in his magnificent work, "A Literary History of Ireland," tells us that when O'Curry, O'Longan and O'Beirne Crowe catalogued a little more than half the manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy, the catalogue of contents filled thirteen volumes containing 3,418 pages. In the Academy alone, there are nearly as many more manuscripts which remain uncatalogued. Is there any reason why this work should remain unfinished? None.

The number of books required to

furnish the public libraries of this country would make an edition of sufficient size to amply repay any aube placed upon the shelves at the thor for spending months on a work. The ancient manuscripts would be brought into English for the world to read, and reproductions made of the originals. Ireland's great epic poems would be popularized; and the revelations of her ancient arts and sciences would startle the world. Our ancient literature is a field that is yet unexplored, and the person who knows only the forthy tales of Lever, Carleton and others, as Irish literature, is ignorat of that wonderland of story and song which is alone worthy to be called Irish. All this splendid work is within the possibilities of such an organization as that suggested. Where will its first branch be formed? Who will form it? As for me, my poor services are always at the disposal of such a prolect. Thanking you for the courters.

*Buffalo Express', ‡ ject Thanking you for the courtesy of a hearing in the columns of The Catholic Register, I am, Yours very respectfully.

M. J. MURPHY, 185 West 97th St., N. Y. City

GOOD DIGESTION SHOULD WAIT ON APPETITE -To have the atomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect the When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Patmalee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty enter will suffer no inconvenience and will derive all the benefits of his food.

A LESSON FROM THE LEAVES. It is easy to obey the rule of constant rejoicing as we see farther into things The decay and fall of the leaf appears in all the ancient literatures as the symbol of the brevity and fruitlemness of human life. It seemed to men the end of things-a beauty and a use which perished out of the treat harmony of nature But science tells us that this was superficial judgment, as the real substance of the leaf does not perish at all, being taken back into the stem of the tree, to come forth to new life when spring returns Oa-ly the empty shell of the leaf perishcs, while the real leaf lives again in newbeauty. The leaves which are now shaping themselves on our trees are the resurrection of the leaves we thought dead and done with So "we all do fade as a leaf," in our outer man, in our husk or abill of the body. butour real self lives in through all changes, even that which we call death, to find a new stringtime beyond death, and to live on in fresh beauty and use.

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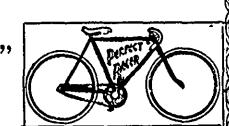
If workingmen were all a true to their fellows as many of them are false to themselves, there would be no "labor question" in the present acceptation of the term. Every man is is a product of English misrule would work, with head or land and over their native land. Dr. Sullivan, each got the full reward of his lathe erodite editor of Curry's "Lec- bor. Why will not all be tue to

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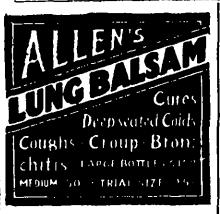
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