

The King's Roman Visit, Liberty of Conscience.

Written some time prior to the visit of King Edward VII. to the Pope, and read in the light of the events that came to pass last week, the Roman correspondent of the English Catholic press has set forth some very interesting historical facts in a letter which we think it well and timely to reproduce.

The news I gave in my last letter to the effect that the King would visit the Holy Father now receives confirmation on every hand. This is something over which the subjects of the King will rejoice, and especially the many millions of Catholics living in the Empire, and it is something not more interesting than instructive, even if it should yet chance that the hopes be not realized in full.

(Continued from Page Five)
other subjects or not, cannot be compelled to receive the faith, even should they have sufficient knowledge of it." (Suarez Tract de fide. Disp. 17, sect. 3, n. 4.) We see that the opinion of Suarez with regard to the matter is equally strong with that of St. Thomas.

Even the Reverend Edmundo J. O'Reilly, S.J., the theological corpseus of the modern Irish Church, says: "Catholics and the Catholic Church are not disposed to preach a crusade against Protestants settled in any country, even when they would prevail in the attempt." (Theological Essays, page 270.) It can be easily seen from this quotation that his opinion accords with those of the aforementioned theologians. It also expresses the present disposition of the Church in dealing with modern heresies, like the English and others, though they are far from admitting it.

But what need of my giving any further authorities on this head, since our canon law, as it stood in ancient times and as it still stands, renders irregular all those who have actively concurred in the death or mutilation of any human being, whether Catholic or heretic, Jew or pagan, even in a just war, or by exercising the art of surgery, or by judicial proceedings. This irregularity means that such persons cannot be promoted to Holy Orders, or exercise the orders they have already received. Nay, when an ecclesiastical judge has, after due examination, pronounced guilty any person accused of obstinate heresy, he is required by the Church to expressly declare in her name that her power extends no further than such decision. And in case the obstinate and unfortunate heretic is liable (by the laws of the land to suffer death, or any other excessively severe punishment, he is obliged to use his good offices towards obtaining his pardon. Even the Council of Constance, in condemning John Huss of heresy, declared that its power extended no further (Labbe's Councils t. XII, p. 129). That fact alone should silence forever those who are continually accusing the Church of being imbued with a spirit of persecution.

dinal Pole, held at that time. This representative of His Holiness even opposed the persecution project, as did King Phillip's chaplain also, who preached against it, and defied its advocates to produce in its favor an authority from Scripture. Then there is the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. That was for political and not religious purposes, as is well known by every student of reliable history.

A glance at the kind of liberty of conscience accorded to Catholics by Protestants, whenever they had an opportunity to assert themselves, reveals a different condition of affairs. The learned Bergier defies Protestants to mention even one town in which their forefathers, when they became masters, tolerated a single Catholic, Rousseau, who was educated a Protestant, says that the Reformation was intolerant from its cradle and that its authors were universal persecutors. (Lettres de la Mont.) That assertion seems to be sweeping enough. Yet in their false histories those Protestants are continually representing us as enacting the role of persecutors. The Huguenot Minister, Jurien, acknowledges that the authorities of Geneva, the Republics, England, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, etc., all employed the power of the state to abolish "Popery," and establish in its stead the Reformation. To go to the fountain head, Luther, the father of Protestantism, finding his new religion which he had submitted to the Pope condemned by him, immediately sounded the trumpet of persecution and murder against the Pontiff and all his supporters. Hear his words: "If we send thieves to the gallows, and robbers to the block, why do we not fall on those monsters of perdition, the popes, cardinals and bishops, with all our force, and not give up until we have bathed our hands in their blood." (Ad Silvest Perier.) That is one more ebullition of the kind of Christian sentiments with which Luther was imbued. St. Paul, in writing to the Galatians, says: "For the law is fulfilled in one sentence: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In that case, Luther was often delinquent in the fulfillment of the law, because in his writings he so frequently exhibits such a complete lack of charity towards the Church to which he was far from being an honor while he was a member of its fold.

GRAND TRUNK
Leave Bonaventure Station
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
FAST OTTAWA SERVICE
REDUCED FARES
CITY TICKET OFFICES

CANADIAN PACIFIC
\$48.65—Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.
\$46.15—Montreal to Spokane, Wash.
\$45.65—Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Ottawa Sleeper leaves Windsor Station every night at 10.05 p.m.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office
129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office

to the Roman Pontiffs. The lapse of ages has rendered their chains heavier. This is amply proved even by a few facts of not very remote occurrence. In 1833 all the bishops of the little kingdom of Greece signed the following declaration: "The national church, although it recognizes no other spiritual chief than Jesus Christ, recognizes at the same time, as far as its government is concerned, the King of Greece as its supreme head." They add, it is true, that their highest ecclesiastical authority consists of a permanent synod of bishops and archbishops, yet they do not tell us that all the members of that assembly are really nominated by the King, and that a delegate of the King, by right, forms part of it, and that every decision arrived at in his absence, and which bears not his signature, is null.

S. GARSLEY CO. LIMITED
FIGURING OUT THE COST OF FIRST COMMUNION OUTFITS?
Here's the Guide Book of Charges, prepared by an establishment whose motto is reasonable in all things. Believe every item has been considered, and every need anticipated in the Stocks.

GIRLS' DRESSES.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' FOOTWEAR.
GIRLS' GLOVES.
PARASOLS.
WHITE MUSLIN LUNCING.
MUSLINS FOR DRESSES.
FIRST COMMUNION VEILS.
CORDED WAISTS.
PRAYER BOOKS AND BEADS.

S. GARSLEY CO. LIMITED
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal

CARPETS. The Largest Stock the best values from best manufacturers is the strong feature of our business. Also, Curtains, Rugs, Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, with Spring and Mattress complete.

THOMAS LIGGETT
Walter C. Kennedy, Dentist, 883 Dorchester Street, Corner Mansfield

land by the councils of the cantons and the Grand Council of Berne, and in England, Denmark, and Sweden, by kings and parliaments. Heresy would have none of the beneficent guardianship of the Church. It looked upon the Sovereign Pontiff as a foreign potentate, usurping the domain of souls. But by withdrawing itself from the legitimate authority it had necessarily to seek elsewhere for support to save itself from approaching and inevitable ruin. It made itself the slave of kings; it sought to profit by political revolutions; it lavished caresses on the great; it cringed; and alas! it still cringes to all those powers that are the real masters of its existence. From the beginning it had for its high priest a debauched king, who for expedition in ridding himself of his wives far outstripped the South Dakota divorce law. For popes they had a queen "who had all the virtues without any of the virtues of her sex" and who, as far as horrifying crimes are concerned is considered fit to rank in juxtaposition to Isabel of old.

THE IRISH GRAMMAR
HE first step in missionaries to reduce Indian language as well as a pressive alphabet, a mar. Otherwise it is an endless task to the primitive tongue. Irish is concerned in phabet which dates — as I will show in — And for its gramm number of able wor mentary branch of Some years ago, over at least, a Mr. O'Do the task of building grammar. He had t the best Celtic scho Davis referring to h a man eminently ca posed, from the high ther against the pret literature. His gran 1828, has been gra while he was engage graphy of the Ordma in editing the best a of the publications logical Society. It is as the class-book of a tee of the College of His capacity, disposi tunities and the circ publication, will, t his grammar at onct ion, at the head ture."
Another comment work is quite (chall derfully) free fro style and sweeping a ten and so misch from the forum to Irish writers. One m master, nor even a Irish language, to fi knowledge in this regim of rules wit lustration, or autho grammars. It is a p cursive treatise on th inflections, structure, the most perfect tongues. There is no an antiquarian or ph rope, but will gras wished-for key to fac obscurity of a langua grammarians had on their own parishes, a notable grammars w pretenders."
It is worth quo comments upon this may serve to bring i of those who are en ested in the movem in the schools.
"From the letters to the rules of vers portion of the gram and illustrated—the frantic speculation on Tyre or Babel, but th one who has weighed sics of language in T Harris—the illustrati of his own and Mr. C and experience), exte hymns of the early r Jacobite ballads, fro glossary, to the slan ster masons.
"You cannot open without finding som ment which lightens t the country, the cust ple, and the idiom wh brought into English ter on Propositions a to 38 close pages) t ant materials for long student of Ireland, b ignorant of Irish. Yet suppose that this wor antiquarian miscella logical treatise, or bo "It is a thoroughly grammar. It gives, w simplicity, the most r and rules (accordi judgment of the auth proceeds to explain th rule, and the reason f the variations from t ent ages and in dista island. These minute vincial pronunciation or for the first time, and has ever attempted to will know the value o "It has been reproa Irish language, that Kerry to Cork, from Galway, from Donegal and from Louth to An ference in this last co but the Gaelic of th is the Erse, or Alb brought from Arghy Hebrides during the f