

THE VATICAN WHITE BOOK

Correspondence Between France and Holy See is Published.

A French translation of the Vatican white book regarding the separation of Church and State reached Paris a few days ago.

In the leading chapters an effort is made to demonstrate that the entire onus for the rupture between the Vatican and the French Government and the resultant separation of Church and State rests with various French Cabinets, the members of which pursued an anti-religious policy, including the suppression of the congregations and religious instruction in the schools.

The book next proceeds with the refutation of the accusation that separation was rendered inevitable by the attitude of the Church. It declares that this charge was made because French statesmen, knowing that the people of France had no desire for separation, wished to disclaim responsibility for the consequences, which, it is pointed out, would be equally serious for France and the Church.

Then follow arguments showing the baselessness of the charge brought against the Church of acting contrary to the interests of the Republic.

The question of the nomination of Bishops is discussed at length.

The appendix deals in the main with the French protectorate over Catholics in the Far East, and the argument is advanced that although the protectorate is founded on international treaties, it must depend on the will of the Vatican.

This is the historical justification of the dealing of the Vatican with France. The encyclical of the Holy Father, which, it is expected, will be issued soon, will outline the policy to be pursued by the Catholics in France.

It is said that the mind of the Vatican authorities regarding the policy to be followed in the face of the new law of separation was ably reflected in a recent article published in the Revue des Deux Mondes, by Ferdinand Brunetiere, the only member of the French Academy known to be in close relations with the Vatican. He says that it is now necessary for the French Bishops to get together and assemble in plenary council to take action for the new conditions created in the Church in France.

No matter, however, if the meeting of the French Bishops be held at the direct order of the Pope or at the urging of the French cardinal primate, the assembling of the bishops must be considered a matter of supreme necessity, in order to show the world that there is still some unity in the Church of France, notwithstanding the desperate description recently given by a French Bishop regarding Catholic conditions as they exist at present in the country. Then unity of action is very important at the present moment, as, in the face of the new law, it is not possible to adopt certain measures in one diocese and not to enforce them in all the others.

The writer suggests that the council of bishops shall leave all political questions aside and instruct the clergy to do the same in their future action. He suggests the details of future organizations of the Church of France, chief among which will be the nomination of new bishops, of whom France at the present moment needs seventeen. He believes that the Holy See would not act wisely in nominating any foreigner or any member of the religious orders recently expelled from France, and that perhaps it would be advisable for the Vatican authorities not to make nominations direct, but to consult the French hierarchy and clergy before selecting a candidate to a vacant diocese. In fact, he advocates the same system of episcopal nominations now prevailing in the United States, where bishops and clergy are permitted to forward to Rome several names for selection. This opinion of M. Brunetiere is known to be shared by Pius X.

Orders have already been issued by the Vatican authorities that the Bishops of France shall assemble, not in Paris nor in Rome, but in an obscure provincial French town, probably Blois, and there discuss the

new situation created to the Church in France by the adoption of the new law.

The French Minister of Worship, M. Bienvenu Martin, has just appointed a special commission, composed of Messrs. Briand, Bruissin, Valde and Lacomte, among others, to elaborate a set of rules for the practical working of the new law. This set of rules will have to be approved by the Council of State, and the hope at the Vatican just now is that no rules will be adopted interfering with the rights of the Holy See to the nomination of the French bishops independently from the control of the government.

IRELAND TO HOLD A WORLD'S FAIR.

Ireland is to hold a world's fair in 1907. It will embody the results of the industrial revival which has swept over that island during the past decade. A large plot of ground in Dublin has been purchased, work will be begun on the buildings in a few weeks, and in the summer of next year the Emerald Isle will invite the world to come and visit it.

Plans for this undertaking have been maturing for some years. There have been many obstacles to overcome, but the movement has been led by such indomitable men as James Shanks, ex-lord mayor of Dublin, and they determined at the start that they would not fail. They have at last raised the necessary guarantee fund, and the enterprise is on a most promising basis.

The main feature of the exposition will be the exhibition of home manufactures. Everything will be done, by the erection of suitable buildings and facilities for display, to make the Irish section a show worth going any distance to see. All trades and every handicraft will be amply represented. Cottage industries will be given a prominent place and the native arts and crafts will have a great display.

The untravelling Irishman will have his first opportunity in many years to see the newest things of foreign manufacture. Furthermore, Ireland's greatest need just now is for markets for the wares which are the first fruits of the industrial revival now in progress. The promoters believe that these markets can be found in no better way than by the holding of a "world's fair."

Incidentally, hundreds of thousands of visitors will be drawn to Ireland by the exhibition for the first time. It is expected, too, that this exposition will form a magnet which will draw thousands of Irish-Americans back for a visit to their old homes.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLE

Is Diseased Kidneys and the Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. Jas. Kinella, Who Slept in a Chair for Two Summers—What she Says of It.

St. Malachie, Que., Jan. 22—(Special)—A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back, and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Mrs. Kinella, speaking of her cure, says: "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

FLED IN FORTY-EIGHT.

A Dublin paper states that the recently deceased Dead of Limerick, Father Flanagan, was at the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he had to make his way out of the city in lay disguise. For some years he was a member of the Birmingham oratory, under Dr. Newman, with whom he always remained on terms of the closest friendship, and he assisted Dr. Newman by preparing some of the theological matter for the "Apologia pro Vita Sua." Dean Flanagan was 85 years old, but his mind was clear and active to the last.

DORAN FOR MAYOR.

MASS MEETING

AT THE

ST. GABRIEL HALL

Island Street,

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 26th

Many distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

FAMOUS CATHOLIC PUBLISHER DEAD.

During four decades P. J. Kennedy has been the honored head of the great Catholic publishing house of P. J. Kennedy & Sons, New York. His sudden death has evoked widespread regret. He was one of the oldest Catholic publishers in the country and was upright and honorable in all his dealings, while progressive and alert.

His funeral took place from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and was attended by representatives of all the Catholic publishing houses in the city. Later his remains were placed in the vaults of the Walsby Chapel of St. Andrew-on-Hudson, some time ago built by Mr. Kennedy as a family memorial at a cost of \$10,000.

LECTURE UNDER AUSPICES OF YOUNG LADIES' CAN. BEN. ASSOCIATION.

The members and friends of the above association were given an illustrated lecture by Dr. W. H. Donnelly last Wednesday evening at St. Anthony's Villa, which proved most interesting. This Association, which is of comparatively recent origin, looks after the moral as well as the temporal good of its members. These lectures, which are given monthly, are well worth attending.

On Catholic Papers and Magazines

I have, perhaps, more than most men had more opportunities of noting the effect of the Catholic newspapers on the life around us—especially in country places. In many cases men have told me that the Catholic paper kept their faith alive, and that their children have remained Catholics mainly through the influence which these papers worked on their lives. Away from the vivid Catholic life of an American city with none of those intellectual or social incentives which make the practice of religion easy in great centres of civilization these men and their families were dependent on the weekly paper for the vitalization of their faith.

"My six boys," a man whom I met in Minnesota in September said to me, "are all Catholics; they have married Catholics; and living as we did on a distant farm, far from a church we were kept faithful by the Catholic paper—each of my boys gets from me each Christmas a paid-up subscription to a Catholic paper."

It is impossible to realize the influence of the Catholic press on faith and morals unless you get away from the cities. There sermons, lectures, books, libraries are available; organizations of all sorts abound, but imagine the remote village, the far-off farm house, the long winter evenings which may be spent in reading perhaps, but in reading which has no relation to those essential truths and rules of conduct which makes the glory and the grandeur of the faith.

The priest everywhere finds his path made easier by the press. He does not have to cultivate reverence; it exists already where a Catholic paper is taken. The paper furnishes food for thought, for conversation. It is a history of the past, a record of the present and a permeative power which makes day by day for the growth of honest, fearless, well formed Christian manhood.—Maurice Francis Egan.

CANCER OF THE FACE.

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will gladly send you the names of Canadians who have tried their painless home treatment for Cancer in all parts of the body. Some of the cures are simply marvellous.

AN IRISH TOY MAKER.

Miss Kathleen Cody, of the Irish Ladies' Choir, has the unique distinction of being one of the first Irish toy-makers, and is at the head of a little establishment in Nenagh, County Tipperary, where dolls are made in large numbers and not only used to gratify the motherly feelings of little Irish girls, but are exported to England, Scotland, and even to America. The idea came to Miss Cody while she was completing her musical studies in Germany. One afternoon while strolling through the streets of a Bavarian town she saw a box of dolls addressed to an American firm lying in front of a toy-maker's shop. She conceived the idea of making dolls in Ireland and on her return to her native land put it into execution. The industry was a success from the start, and is now giving employment to a number of country people in the idle hours of Irish rural life.

THE S. CARSLY CO. Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre-Dame Street 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. OILCLOTH, 15c. 1,500 yards of good quality well-seasoned Floor Oilcloth, in a variety of patterns. Regularly 25c. Sale price 15c.

BIG SALE OF DRESS GOODS

The most sensational Dress Goods event ever planned in Canada. Thousands of yards of perfectly new and fashionable fabrics offered at less than mill prices. Every yard is reduced.

SPECIAL SALE OF LINENS

No sale in the Dominion offers better values in reliable Linens and Cottons than this great Carsley event. To all who have not yet purchased we urge immediate selection, and quote values to convince you of the importance of the event.

SALE OF FURS—EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS

For the manufacturers the fur season is practically over but for you, for us, we're almost in the middle of the wearing season. There are not only many weeks of fur-wearing weather to come, but a fur piece is good for many years—that is if you buy CARSLY FURS. A manufacturer's surplus stock—sacrificed to us at a reduction, explains these extraordinary prices.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre-Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

NOTICE.

During November and December I offer very special reductions in all lines of religious goods as follows: Colored Statues—Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin, regular \$5.00 each for \$4.00, and St. Anthony, regular \$4.00, for \$3.00. Prayer Books from 10c up. Prayer Beads from 5c up. J. J. M. LANDY, JEWELLER, 416 QUEEN ST., W., TORONTO, Ont. Phone Main 3158. Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

ST. PETER'S CRUCIFIXION.

A controversy regarding the exact place on which St. Peter the Apostle suffered martyrdom for the faith is on. A long-standing Roman tradition assigns the top of a hill of San Peter in Montorio, anciently called Mons Avrus, as the spot, and some centuries ago a church was built there, which Bramante later substituted with the present magnificent circular temple. It has long been the custom of the Roman people to visit this church. Considerable excitement was therefore caused among the Roman people when Messrs. de Waal, a prominent member of the Roman Archaeological Society, backed in his assertions by other famous archaeologists, expressed the opinion that St. Peter had suffered martyrdom in the Neronian Circus, in which the first victims of Nero's cruelty were put to death. The Neronian Circus stood where, in later years, the present basilica of St. Peter was erected. To commemorate his archaeological discovery Messrs. de Waal caused a marble inscription, describing the martyrdom of the first Pope, to be erected near the famous church. Pius X., however, would not allow the long-standing tradition to be so easily cast aside, and ordered the immediate removal of the inscription, at the same time asked the Archaeological Commission to make a more profound study of the question. For faith, everywhere, multitudes die willingly enough. 'Tis not the dying for a faith that's so hard, every man of every nation has done that: it's the living up to it that is difficult.

GET THE BEST LUNN'S LAMINATED SKATE. THE ONLY LAMINATED SKATE IN THE WORLD. Manufactured by G. J. LUNN & CO., CHATHAM WORKS, 134 Chatham Street, MONTREAL, Que. MACHINISTS and BLACKSMITHS REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.



THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY OWES M. Great Strength to the Vote. HON. JNO. COSTIGAN FULL VIEW.

Although the Liberal has been predicted for some such an overwhelming victory hardly counted upon. It is to foresee what effect it is in Irish affairs. Home Rule made an issue of the election Irish people can hardly feel thoroughly satisfied however, are turned to February, when Parliament for its all probability the pursued in regard to Ireland foreshadowed in the Speech Throne. The following given by Hon. John Costigau Ottawa Free Press gives of how the question is in this country:

(Ottawa Free Press.) The returns from the B. are gratifying, to O. vocates of Home Rule. The friends of the Irish country must be numerous may judge from the the federal parliament upon motion moved by Hon. Jol endorsing the policy of the tional Party.

Among those who believe land has reason for renew view of the events of the days is Mr. Costigan himself watching the progress of as fast as the reports reach. To the Free Press to-day tigan expressed the opinion Liberal victory in England seem to place Sir Henry Bamberman in a position Home Rule Bill with little. He does not agree with the sert that the generous support Campbell-Bannerman is re- sulting in his throwing Home aside.

"However strong the may become," said the ve median legislator, "it can't ignore the powerful int manding Home Rule." Mr. Costigan then points alliance between the Irish ist party and the Labor strong sympathies existi these elements of the new he affirmed, would compel ment to carry out its pro ameliorate the conditions "Why," remarked Mr. "The Government would hav up the Irish and Labor part it could go back on its pla

The pledges to the labor of an indefinite nature, an known what legislation w acted to satisfy this grow The Nationalists are suppo Labor members in return help in the Home Rule act a powerful combination brought about. Apart from these consider Costigan finds ground for Home Rule legislation in that nearly all the minister mitted to that policy and them who had been in the Hament had voted with the Nationalists.

Mr. Chamberlain has been ed to a degree which make greater force in parliament for the elections. On this Mr. Costigan concludes he cognized all the more by the Sir Henry will be disposed to keep all his friends are By alienating any support be indirectly, but strengthening the hands of lain. Accordingly the true the government would be all its support, which cannot without Home Rule for Ireland. As to the degree of in- land wants Mr. Costigan. is no question. Nothing to separation scheme has been of by Canadian Home Rule & Mr. Redmond's policy.