ROME IN AMERICA

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[CONCLUDED]

Rome, with her old traditions undimmed and illumined by the spirit that once animated the Pilgrim Fathers of the Republic will by posseased of a power and of an infinence undreamed of even in the days of her lofticat supremacy. If she can but rise above her antecodents and how great an 'IC' is this what may she not accomplish? Emancipated, telerant democratic, American who shall say what is not in store for her or what is beyond the accomplishment of such a Church? But if this ideal of mine is ever to become other than such stuff as dreams are made of, it will be readily understood that she most becompletely nationalized and naturalized throughout

Nor is this difficult of accomplishment when we remember that the Romar Church is chiefly remarkable for an endless plasticity and an inexhanatible faculty for adaptation, which modern biologiste have taught us to recognize as the condition precedent to life. In the highest and best sours of the word she follows out the precepts of the Apostle, and becomes, anywhere and every where all things to all men. She never changes in her dogman, her principles of morals, or her casential constitution. She may. she does change in points of discipline in practical application of principles according as circumstances are altered, and in ber general exterior bearing: her garments take the color of her environment. And this power of adaptation on her part -itself an sasential of vitality is nowhere more remarkably displayed than in America. The States are jealous of for influence. The Church feels that she has no right to exist in America as a mere for sign cetablishment. Catholics desire no. outward form of union between Church. and State. They claim their rights as sitische of a free Government, and they demand for the Church no other rights than those which the law gives to all forms of voluntary association: among citizens. And is not this Christ's own deal of the Kingdom of Heaven? Certain narrow, prejudiced people will continue to judge Catholics from what ages . Such critice are mistaken. Paries change, and the relations of men with them change also; and the relations of Catholies to the State in America are entirely different from the rela-

tions of like kind in other places and

times. They know their niche in the

Republic and they fit themselves to it

loyally and unreservedly

With regard to the increasing hordes that are ever flowing into the great Republic it is generally conceded, even by her enemies, that the Church of Rome will do more than any other body in the States, not only to Christianise them to humanise them, and to render them fit and capable citizens. but also to establish them in the land of their adoption ... Not the most prejudiced Puritan, the most bigoted Protestant, the most loyal Republican, but acknowledges quite frankly and truthfully and with nothing of serierereason that in the case of amarchy or of revolution the influence of Rome will over be bealthfly conservative and will ever be exercised in favor of the Government, and to restrain the wild passions and headstrong impulses of various foreign elements elements that otherwise would continue to be a source of daily-increasing menace and danger to the unity and happiness of regarded si the 'dumping" ground for the Old World, which considers itself privileged to precipitate her surplus populations upon the wide stretching prairies or the already overcrowded cities of the New World. All this seething mass of Bohemians and Hungarinna Sweedes and Germans, Irian and Italians can be held together only by soclesination ties. This presents not only a serious problem to be solved by the Government, but it constitutes, at one and the same time, the shief difficulty that confronts the Church, and provides her with the one great opportunity of proving to the world the real tameible nature of her power and of her inflasnow. For it now has become the sim and duty of the Church in America to unite fuse mould, essimilate into one homogeneous whole the various nationslities that come beneath her care. and to inculcate not only one form of Christianity, but also a heartfelt aliegiance to the political principles of the country. Priests, as a rule, recognize this fact. The question, of course, is a very difficult one; the problem to be solved is very wast; so much then the greater will be the credit to the body that solves it. In exact proportion to the difficulty of gaining the victory will be the kudos acquired by the vio tors and the influence they will subsequentiv be able to exercise. It was not always so. In the carle

days of emigation Roman Catholic priects and bishops were invariable. like their people, strangers and pilglims in a foreign land. The Church then necessarily wore a foreign aspect This was inevitable, and yet undesir. able for many reasons. But the foreign sappet is now wearing away. The majority of American Catholics are now born in America, and are American to the Americana. The whole tendency

make faithful toyal Catholics and loyal Americana

Laudable as is this gendency, and glorious the communication ultimately to be attained yet the work does not progress without meeting difficulties from these very foreign claments within her ranks Garmans, Poles. Bohomians, French, and Italians make a strong fight for their own customs and tendencies; and, under the guidance of Horr Cabensley and a lier mistaken leaders-blind leaders of the blind-tre andeavoring, as far as possible, to give each tanigmiffern tethnical unit its own representative on the Episcopate. From every neint of view. occionizationi se well se political, this would be suicidal. If their ideas triumphed, we should see in America an Italican Church a German Church a Hungarian Church a French Church. Their rulers would establish and mainwould create an imperium in imperio in each locality.

No so Cardinal Gibbons and his assistant preinter These wiser and wider-minded Catholics realize the icterms importance, if the Church is really to carry out her mission in its entirety, of Americanizing and nationalising as rapidly and completely as possible bishops; priests and people. remembering always that the spirit of the Church is to be the Church of the nation in which she works.

And now is her dream on the very verge of actualization. Her prelates are not foreigners: they are not aristocrass; they are Americans to the core, attached heart and soul to the principles of democracy, seeking only to build upeach and all into the true union of the Republic . Their one desire is to see a free Church in a free country, teaching to the varied inhabitants of that country the universal brotherhood of man and the all-fatherhood of God. without which as both they and I carrying out of these her ideals, she will no longer be the Church in the Republic, but the Church of the Republie beloved of all her children .- Rome the Mother of the world.

INSPECTION OF CONVENTS.

Scheme of Annoyance Inspired By Bigetry and Frejudios.

Miss Golding, who still poses as an "scaped hun," has been visiting Saliabury, and the Salisbury Times declares that she has made specific charges the same time the editor argues that convents should be regularly inspected by Government officials. He is evidensiv unaware that Miss Golding's charges in so far as they are specific. are about to be investigated by a representative committee of Protestant ment for Algiers. Machiahou wanted to and Catholic gentlemen. Catholica are always ready to meet definite secuestions. The troubles with persons of the "escaped mun" type is that in their libellous statements they are usually careful not to commit themselves to partioniars. As to the demand for the inspection of conventa we repudiate it for the same reason that the editor of the Balisbury Times would denounce an attempt to subject to periodical inspection the home of his sister or his wife, if he has such. Does he not perceive that to acquiesce in the inamention would be equivalent to admitting the measurity or it? Convents are the homes of ladies whose lives will well bear comparison with those of the immates of any households in the country, and why should the sametity of those homes be invaded any more than the saucity of the home in which resides the wife or alster of the editor of the Salisbury Times? The idea is preposterous. As a rule it finds a resting-place only in the minds the States America is now universally of bigots whose moral condition is excoodingly low.

TRISH LITERARY SOCIETY Bright Intellects Giving It Their Time

and Talenta.

Those who are watching by the cradle of the Irish Literary Society, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, have reasonable hopes of seeing it grow into vigorous maturity. Some of the brightest Irish intellects are giving it their time and their gifts and the press of every shade of opinion has welcomed it, if not with accismation. with a fair consensus of approval, so that so far as it has gone the society finds hopeful as well as practical support. But as a literary movement of this kind must find its chief resources among the people—the people who buy books and read them we hope that the suggestion which Mr. MacDonagh makes will be received with favor. There is no lack of literary taste among the Irish people at home or abroad; but there is a lack of cohesion in literary matters. There are numerous Irish literary tocieties scattered throughout Great Britain and Ireland. which if affiliated to a central body like the Irish Literary Society, would not only be in a position to do their own work better, but would inspire earlier administration was taken up others to inquire into their progress, their aims, and their objects. This tion and the re-establishment of the French The wisdom of the step in as Mr. Mao-Bonagh points out, apparent to all who sympathize with the movement. There is nothing like an old adage. capecially when it is as true as it is old. to bring home a palpable fact; union

The strength of a nation is in the intelligent and well-ordered homes of its

is strength.

DEATH OF MACMAHON.

France Loses One of Her Once Notable Figures.

Se Was One of the Greatest Mar Biology of the Country, Probably, Mr. any line Manage - Meled Shoot of Mis Intelligible Carper.

The doub of Field Marshal Markinhou it Parks removes one of the guestant nea, probably, in the history of France rospitor that of Nanalson.

His demine, coming at the time anomal demons visition Russianis, has mingled the bifter with the awest, and the French nation today is divided between sorrow and happi-

Marie-Edmond - Patrice-Maurice-de-Masgested by the !- "I should think the Mahon, duke of Magente, marshal of France, ex-senator, and ex-president of the tain a foreign unit in every state, French republic was born at Sally, he the Saone of Loire, on July 12, 1806. He was descended from an ancient Catholie famlly of Ireland which followed the Bitucrisinto exile. The son of a French poer, one

personal friends of Charles X., young MacMahon, after passing through military school of Saint Cyr, was placed in the corps of the guards, and had his Brok military experience for Africa. He persed rapidly through all the grades and became general of brigade in 1848. when he became administrator of the subdivision of Tlemsen. He ned been created an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1887. Gen. Mackahon naw his first military service meninet European in the Crimena war in 1855, where he was placed in sommand of the division of infantry in the

corps of Marshal Bosquet. To him wee committed the perilous honor of empturing the Mainkoff. After a furious resistance, which lasted for hours, the Russians were compelled to retreat thes giving up one of the keys to the fortifications of the hold, no Republic can hope to exist oity. For this exploit Machine resulted And if the Church but succeed in the the thanks of the French and the swend cross of the Legion of Honor.

His next services were in Africa, w he commanded a division in the Kabrile expedition. He drove these tribute who have remaily been giving trouble to the Spaniards from their positions. In the Italian war in 1800 MacMahon took a distinguished part is the victory of Magenta, and Napoleon III, made him a duke and marshal.

In 1864 MacMahon was made governorgeneral of Algeria, where he put in fever a military administration of such risos as they may have said or done under against convents and that specific to call forth accusations from Mgr. Lavigarie, the great anti-slavery pr hinted that the governor general abo an inclination to establish nomething like an Arab kingdom.

When the cabinet of Emile Officer came into power a strong party in the chamber declared in favor of a purely civil governrealgn, but the government refused to allow him to do sa and insisted on his remaining to put the new regime in force, When the war with Promis broke out in 1870 Mac Mahou was recalled to France and put at the head of the lat army corps. which had charge of the defense of Alance. On Aug. 4 his advance guard was defeated at Weisenbourg, and two days later the Crown Prince Frederick defeated him at Woerth. Reichoffen and Freschweitler. compelling him to abandon the line of the Vonces. 9

MacMahon had only \$5,000 French men to pit against 75,000 Germans. He made a clever retreat with the remains of his army upon Chalons and took command of the new army which was organized there. Agrainst his protest he was ordered to join Marabal Bassine at Mets.

Learning on Aug 27 that the Prussiana instead of marching on Paris, had turned north, MacMahon consentrated his terrops st Sedan, where, on Aug \$1, his body of 120,600 men was astacked on Sep. 1 by 180.000 Germans. Early in the day the marshal was set rely wounded. He gave up the command to Ducrot, but Gen. Wimpifen arrived with orders from Paris and insisted on taking command.

In the meantime Napoleon, whose general quarters were at Sedan, gave the order to retire within the place. Am unconditional capitalation of the emperor and the French army was signed by Gen. Wimpffen, and the wounded MacMahou was carried of to remain in Germany until after the signature of the preliminaries of peace in 1871.

MacMahou's first duty on returning to France was to come to the ametance of Thiers, who appealed to him for assistance against the commune in a document in which he called him a soldier "without fear and without reproach." On May 28 he was muster of Paris.

After innumerable efforts had been made to get him into politics, upon the weakening of the Thiers administration MacMahon found himself the seknowledged representative of the French army, and on the night of May 24, 1878, he was elected president of France, without having asked for it, by a vote of 890 out of 892 who voted. The entire left had abstained from voting

M. De Broglie was placed by the marshal at the head of the new government. His largely with the work of civil reorganizafederation can be easily brought about army. On the 6th of November following. MacMahon appealed to the assembly to give him such a lease of authority as would enable him to bring order out of the existing chaos of French affairs. It was at this point that the Comte de

Chambord approached MacMahon with proposals for the re-establishment of a monarchy. But be refused to give his countenance to any such plan

WHY NOT BE CIVILE Values Treatmont Semetimes Associad

It is not often that it's amti-Cat newspaper keeps its deager signal as wall in eight as a cortain Morth Londen jawrasi, whose name we have not been able to appartal assume to de-A Cuthadis mostley was hold to North a few evenings age and fale the miss ing there extered an ingen neme lapith, youth, who turned out to be a register. Having a peachant for inquiry, at al caporters are supposed to have and seeing some other fourselfst present he salest—what he might have been reasonably supposed to know-who the mousing was for

"It is to raise faucts to build a Cath olic church," was the raply. "I" --- and Hero awas was fairly sur

are enough of them about " dome one mildly suggested that the new comer and plain speaker well in a Catholic meeting he might at innet, respect the feelings of others retraining from giving to his own nations about the to Cathaliz sharehes. Journalists yer troquently consider they are privil beings. Your "all very fine and burge" kind of a "superior parent," while is kappered to belong to the "profession."

is generally a disagreeable person rub your shoulders against, with anti-Catholis ecopletet, "theirs my opinion, and I mean to express the The engrerosites want or warm

that there was a disposition on part of a presuman present to selt the committee to remove this rather too demonstrative Protectant reporter, who to entur the mosting. His prethere was evidence that his paper-d'a, publisher, proprietor, editor, and every body accessed in hesping it attent desired to turn an homest putty amonignt Catholics by getting a repor of the meeting. The bad m this "rentiemen of the press" therefore, somewhat yarademics mostling to increase Cathelie-chin was evidently expected to put a them ise" or two into the pulsets of the propriets of the paper of the reporter would not have been there but it seems the reporter, weating the "towben." did not like the sharehes. There lo an Impression that Outholio most are mor fairly reported when en verny in eccurred, and when the west controversial mosting is paid in Marth London it might be dissect to make a selection of the Protestant papers that not the leastranea why Protostanti should not 'walk rough and show its muscle," but there is every reason why Catholics should not be floated to withness the performance

IRISH AND ENGLISH LANDLORDS

Palmfully instructive reports by Ma W. P. O'Brien and Mr. R. C. Richards to the Labor Commission on the condition of the agricultural laborer in freland have just been found. The Irish inhorars are, according to these doesments, in adeplerable condition. Their waren are low, and they are, as a rele. ill-housed and ill-fed. If Mr. Richards is correct, the Irish landlords are in a 17 to hall committee the esectionable measure to Marrie he ide. wretehodams of their ans He sayes "Whatever he the moute or demorite of landlordiem, one council seme of it in England and in Indust. respectively in regard to the habits of the English districts visited there were sieus of the interest telege by the landlord in the condition of the pro-antry-signs that he is using his failesues to compel and educate the persons to take an interest in his ewa souds tion. In the irish districts it was quite the exception to flid engthing of the kind. Even at the ledges of private manufons there was often as much dirt and disorder as would be found in the meduant hovel." If the Irish landloads instead of betraying actagonism to the people and opposing every popular movement had taken the lend in premotion the welfare of the farmers and pensuate, not only would the prosperity of the sountry be much granted but their own monition and pre would be far different from what there ere at present . They sowed the win and have reaped the whirtwind

The Pers and the French Republic The Sovereign Pontiff's policy in directing French Catholics to lay saids densatie ambitions and quarrels and

frankly scoops the Republic has been the au bject of almost endless missures sentations. The motives by which he was animated were travested in the most extraordinary manner during the heat of the recent electoral contacts. What they actually were could not of course have been doubted for a more ment. His object was to beneft both religion and the country, and this his Holiness declares emphasically in an interesting letter which he was fuet addressed to Mgr. Boyer, Aren blakep of Bourges. 'Our sole perpose,' he says 'has been to liest the wounds inflicing on the French nation by evil times and wicked men, and to inspire all its sons with one sentiment, the desire to follow the footsteps of their ancestors who by the constancy of their falts and their love of religion have won honor and distinction for their sense. The motive and main spring of this pairies in the love we feel for your ments. dressed to Mgr. Boyer, Archbishop of

with givery and enjoying true prospec-to." Dispose stotyments of the stock from the Make Tables bissesti with at

tions for side with the side of