THE CATHOLIC RECORD

one black sheep. In the London Free Press of the 2nd of January ap peared the following: Philadelphia, Jan. 1.-The Rev. Dr.

Alfred G. Mortimer, who suddenly resigned last week as rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, has been deposed as a priest, it was announced to day by Bishop Rhinelander, following the reof this city, has been de ceipt of a letter by the Bishop from Dr. Mortimer in which the latter renounced the ministry. The unfrock ing took place in the presence of two priests of the Church in accordance with the canons. In making the an-nouncement the Bishop's secretary said : "The matter is very serious and must be made known to the ministers and Bishops of the Church." This was the only statement made regarding the offense of the unfrocked clergyman. Dr. Mortimer, who is four years old, is staying with a sixty brother in Jersey City. It is said he intends to sail for England shortly. He came to this city from England in

We would not publish this were it not that we deem it right to show how contemptible is the conduct of the editor of the Guardian in regard to Catholic Church matters. Almost every day we could clip news items of this sort and publish them in the CATHOLIC RECORD, but we do not care

to do so. Neither do we claim that the Anglican Church should be held up to scorn because of the misconduct of Rev. Mr. Mortimer. We pity the Guardian's constituency. A family paper the editor of which becomes the purveyor of scandals, does not promote, but retards, the growth of a healthy, broad-minded citizenship,

THE TRUE STORY

A few months ago a subscriber in the East sent us a paragraph which had been going the rounds of the press which would lead to the belief that children in the Tyrol are sold as slaves and that they are taken to the market in charge of a priest, where they are put up at auction. Certain evangelicals concocted this story with the purpose of bringing odium on the Church, and we have no manner of doubt that in thousands of Protestant homes throughout the country it will always be held as a truth that Catholic priests are engaged in this abominable business. Pursuing these falsehoods is an onerous task, as certain "missionaries always place the seat of their story or plot many thousands of miles away. We copy in this issue an article taken from America giving the true version of the story, but we have no hope that it will find ite way into the columns of papers who gave currency to the canard of the militant evangelicals.

A LOST CAUSE

Varied are the expedients adopted by the Unionists to injure the Home Rule cause. A real Earl, whose name is Winterton, and whom we never heard of before, is a member of the House of Commons. If Home Rule be granted, the noble Earl fears up by the policeman that there has that Ireland and the United States een a smash in the egg market, in many places the prices ruling from may become altogether too friendly in their relations, to the extent even 20c to 25c. As the Canadian consu mer is still in the grasp of the monoof sending a representative to Washington, therefore be it resolved, reads polist, the prices ruling very high. the Yankee egg merchant is looking Earl Winterton's proposition, "that he Irish Parliament be sequence the Canadian holders are from passing resolutions on subjects on which it is to be forbidden to legislate" Sir Frederick Banbur and Sir Gilbert Parker (Toryized Canadian) fear that the Irish Parliament would adopt resolutions which would greatly injure the interests of Great Britain. This is but a cunning appeal to the mob. The interests of Great Britain and the interests of Ireland are inseparably bound up one in the other. A notable feature of the week has been a sharp passage at arms between Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Carson. This latter very intemperate individual, whose anti-Home Rule escapade is admitted upon all hands to be actuated by selfishness, made the remark that Ulster would secede from the Empire were Home Rule granted, upon which Mr. Churchill asked, 'Are you looking to Germany ?' This created great uproar. The thrust was vicious but well deserved. The Ulsterites are fighting for a cause which is already lost. The sponge should be thrown up.

would not urge as strongly as pos-The Catholic Record Price of Subscription -\$1.50 per annum. United States & Europe \$2.00. " " Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LL., D.

EDITORS-Rev. Jamee T. Foley, Thos. Coffey, LL., D.

Advertisement for teachers, situation so cents each insertion. Remittance

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d and recommended by the Archbis b, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface I London, Hamilton, Peterborough, rg, N. Y., and the clergy throughou

nion. Srs. Luke King, P. J. Neven, E. J. Broderick, M. garty, Mrs. W. E. Smith and Miss Sara Hanley Aiss O. Herringer are fully authorized to receive riptions and transact all other busines for the Subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Obituary and marriage notices cannot be inserted excent in the usual condensed form. Each insertion

50 cents. For the publication of social notices such as "favors received," etc., the price is 50 cents. When subscribers ask for their mail at the post-office it would be well were they to tell the clerk to give their CATBOLC RECORD. We have informa-tion of carelessness in a tew places or the part of delivery clerks who will sometimes look for letters

niy. Subscribers changing residence will please give old 5 well as new address. In St. John. N. B., single copies may be purchased rom Mrs. M. A. McGuire, 249 Maine street

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION Apostoltc Delegation Ottawa, June 13th, 1905.

Mr. Thomas Colley Mr. Thomas Colley My Dear Sir-Since icoming to Canada I have been a reader of your paper. I have noted with satis-faction that if is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all that it is imbued with a strong Catholic spirit. It strenuously defends Cath-olic principles and rights, and stands firmly by the trachings and autnority of the Church, at the same time promoting the best interests of the country. Following these lines it has done a great deal of good for the welfaretof religion and country. and it will do more and more, as its wholesome futures reaches more Catholic homes. I therefore, earn-estly recommend it to Catholic families. With my blessing on your work, and best wishes for its con-tinget success.

Yours very sincerely in Christ, DONATUS, Archbishop of Ephesus, Apostolic Delega

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913

THE TRRMBLEY-DESPATIES MARRIAGE CASE

The famous marriage case recently decided by the Quebec courts may go to the Privy Council for final adjudiention. It will, therefore, be something more than the proverbial nine days' wonder, and it is worth while discussing its every phase. The persistency with which the secular press refers to this marriage case as be tween fourth cousins may not be indicative of bad faith, but certainly does not show that writers for the press consider that there is any need d informing themselves as to a Church law which they, nevertheless, feel quite competent to discuss. The mistake in the beginning was probably due the stupidity or hurry f some reporter who confounded the term "degree" with "cousin" ; though it would probably take a combination d hurry and stupidity to overlook the evident fact that the first degree consanguinity is that which exists between brother and sister. At any rate for the last seven hundred years, by the universal and uniform ecclesrestical law which governs this matter, fourth cousins are absolutely free to marry.

There is a prejudice, a bias, per haps wholly or largely unconscious which makes it extremely difficult even for Protestants who sincerely desire to be fair and open-minded. to approach the consideration of a Catholic question with anything like judicial impartiality. Catholics, on the contrary, English-speaking Cath elies at all events, of necessity appre ciate the Protestant point of view. It is thrustupon them by history, literature, the press, environment. They live in a Protestant atmosphere. If sometimes manifestly dishonest

the higher law, so the ecclesiastical authorities are equally free from sible that the mistake be remedied by the validation of the supposed blame if Trembley refuses to be bound marriage, with the possible exception by it. of attendant circumstances which we shall consider later on. "But this does not alter the dis greeable fact that a woman married

by the priest according to the rites of the Church, and ignorant of any impediment, is now branded before cause of her mistake; not a whit more than in the case of the poor woman who believed herself to be ne world as unmarried." Wilson's wife. Let us take a precisely parallel cas

which happened in this vicinity a few veeks ago. A man (named Wilson if and circumstances of Trembley's we remember right, but the name does narried life. But we may put a not matter) married a young woman hypothetical question. Suppose conwho lived with him as his wife for litions at the time of the ome years and bore him three childiscovery of the invalidating imdren. It then transpires that he had pediment were such that under the another wife living and not divorced most rigid law a divorce would be at the time of this marriage. He was granted : that they were such as the arrested for bigamy and is now in Church would recognize as justifying

iail. a legal separation from bed and Does any one blame the law of the board: that the moral well-being of the and? or the courts of justice? If children, (if there be any), demand any one were silly enough to do so ed their separation from the mother. ne would scarcely get or merit suffic-Of the actual conditions we say noth ient consideration to have the abing ; but such conditions as we have surdity of his complaints pointed out indicated are conceivable. Then, and to him. only then, would a priest fail to ad But this does not alter the dis. vise, as urgently as he knew how

greeable fact that a woman married the validation of the mariage. by a minister of the gospel legally ecognized as a competent official. for divorce from the city of Toronto with all the formalities required by for this present session of Parlia law, and ignorant of any impediment, ment than there have been annulis now branded before the world as inmarried.

There are far more application

ments of marriage on ecclesiastical

Verily, some people strain out the

HISTORY"

readers that Dom Gasquet is "not a

judge martialling the evidence on all

sides impartially," but "a lawyer

with a brief." We must do him the

"Yet this criticism is not as hostile

as it seems, for be it remembered

in full :

grounds in Quebec in the three hun. We might add, and it does not alter dred years of its history. the fact, that this has been done in accord with a law which would have Catholic gnat and swallow the Pro been set aside upon payment of testant camel ; and under the microdivorce fees. scope of anti-Catholic prejudice the

To say so, however, would be unfain gnet becomes a monster of such to the judges whose duty it is to infrightful mien, that the familia terpret and apply the law which enlittle Protestant camel, garnished titles citizens to a divorce for certain with a few platitudes, is easily swal lowed.

Nothing but the ingrained bias which warps its view excuses the A PECULIARLY RESTRICTED Guardian from gross and groundless MHTHOD OF INTERPRETING discourtesy when it insinuates that Catholic Bishops grant dispensation The Mail and Empire the other for the sake of the fee. There are day contained a lengthy, and, consid certain specific and well defined ering the writer's point of view, reasons enumerated in canon law, one scholarly and impartial review of or more of which must be present Abbot Gasquet's new volume of hisbefore a dispensation can be granted. orical essays, "England Under the Suppose one goes to a lawyer in old Religion." Coronto to secure his services in the "No intelligent man," he says, "can matter, say, of preventing the editor ford to ignore any thoughtful conof the Guardian from putting up a tribution to a subject on which so certain building on a certain street. much has been said and so little

"I want an injunction " says the elient. "All right, on what grounds ?"

"What grounds! I've got the money, I'll pay for it, you get me the injunc-

" But my dear man I can't-" "But I know better, you can; my ext door neighbor, Brown, got an injunction restraining Jones from putting up a stable; and he got it for \$50; now, I'll pay \$50 or \$100, but I want that injunction.'

Well you can imagine the patient explanation of the law and lesson of respect for the courts that would be ecessary, and after all, it would not e surprising if the would be client should exclaim;

"Oh the law is crooked, it does for that in English speaking countries one what it won't do for another." we have heard only one side for the t three hundred years. The pub-Now the matter of dispensation pertains exclusively to the Bishops of side. the Catholic Church, a body of men, This even Protestants will admit, of as high a type, and as far removed from merenary considerations, as the judges. Now we would ask the Guardian can it blame Catholics if they some-

veals a peculiarly restricted method of interpreting history. As well might one speak of Mr. Lloyd George s the cause of the social upheava in England to.day."

We doubt whether the writer of the above could drop his unconsciously patronizing tone even if he knew that the distinguished Bene dictine whose book he is reviewing is one of the two greatest living author ities on the Reformation and pre

tory. You see Abbot Gasquet is Catholic priest ; that he could be a believe-just yet.

ian of the Reformation period is a Protestant, Dr. Gairdner has spent the best part of a long life, (he is an octogenarian) in reading, digesting, and editing the letters and papers of this period. Hitherto unconsidered sources of information throw a flood of light on the period, which is bad for the Protestant tradition that the divorce was only the occasion and not the cause of England's breaking

away from Catholic unity. When Dr. Gairdner's three vol umes. " Lollardy and the Reformation in England," are more widely read, Gasquet's "somewhat limited constituency" will be indefinitely widen-

One whom we might well take as guide considers the Reformation as great national revolution which lationalists. found expression in the resolute assertion on the part of England of its national independence.' These are otent Bonar Law! the words of the late Bishop Creigh ton, who further tells us in the same page that 'there never was a time in England when Papal authority was not resented, and really the fina act of the repudiation of that author ity followed quite naturally as the result of a long series of similar acts which had taken place from the earl iest times.' I am sorry to differ from so able, conscientious and learned an historian, and my difficulty in contradicting him is increased by the

pas-his consciousness that in these he expresses, not opinion merely, but sages own one which Protestant writers hav been generally predisposed. But can statements be justified? such there anything like a general dislike of the Roman jurisdiction in Church matters before Roman jurisdiction was abolished by Parliament to please Henry VIII? Or did the nation be fore that day believe that it would be more independent if the Pope's juris-diction were replaced by that of the king? I fail, I must say, to see any evidence of such a feeling in the settled." He praises the style which makes "the essays smooth and copious correspondence of the twenty attractive reading" ; the author's years preceding.

"That Rome exercised her spiritual emper, which is "calm and thoughtpower by the willing obedience of Englishmen in general, and that they ful"; the point of view, which is 'stated quietly, stated clearly, but regarded it as a really wholesom stated firmly and uncompromising. power, even for the control it ex. rcised over secular tyranny, is a fact which it requires no very intimate The reviewer, however, takes away knowledge of early English literature any harm there might be in his somewhat faint praise, by warning his

to bring home to us. "It was a contest not of the Eng-lish people, but of the King and his government with Rome.

'As regards national feeling the people evidently regarded the cause of the Church as the cause of liberty. justice of quoting the next sentence That their freedom suffered grievous

ly by the abolition of papal jurisdic-tion under Henry VIII. there can be no manner of doubt."-Lollardy and the Reformation in England, Vol. I,

who are trying to steal the coal fields ANDREW BONAR LAW We are beginning to feel grateful o Bonar Law, the makeshift leader

and iron mines of the nation are not intellectually defective. They are deficient in ethical understanding. of the Unionist party. His innate They are obtuse of conscience sycophancy and blundering incapa-The need for moral training is city have immeasurably helped the here quite clearly pointed out. The cause of Home Rule. Identifying Congregationalist way of meeting himself with Carsonism in Ulster this need is thus indicated when that crude appeal to racial and

"In the future, conscience trainreligious prejudice seemed to offer a ing must have a higher place in our great political advantage, he has inschool's curriculum. We must in culcate and develop the solid virtues volved his party in the discredit and of truth and justice, and encourage ridicule ensuing on its utter collapse. the young to be men and women re He has driven home to many minds nowned and matchless in moral char the realization of the fact that, what cter. We must elevate the ethical ever else the Unionist party stands above the intellectual. We must teach them to love the truth, to be for, its policy is shaped by men for so loval to truth that they would whom the high sounding word Con-We must teach rather die than lie. stitution means the safeguard of them to be pure in thought and pure in speech, and show 'How divine is lass privilege and special treatment. the blush of modesty on young human On the eve of ignominious ejection cheeks.' We must encourage them rom the leadership of his party, one to be so sensitive to honor that they night think that he could have spared will feel a stain on their character nimself the ridiculous performance of more keenly than a wound on their The overtopping aim of eduriding Ulster's dead Protestant horse ody. cation must be character building Speaking to Carson's amendment to To develop character as well as to exclude Ulster from the operation of mpart knowledge must be the ideal the Home Rule Bill, the leader of the of our schools, if we are to make them contributors to the strength and glory and perpetuity of the na "If the bill were put before the

electors, and they supported it, the Conservative party would not en courage resistance to it by the Ulster After the clear-cut recognition of the need of moral training in educaites, but that if the Government tion, this string of platitudes is disattempted to force the measure appointing. The natural virtues may through against the wishes of the people of Ulster he would heartily be inculcated without reference to assist them in resisting it. Mr. Law said he believed the Ulster loyalists religion. Then the teacher must not only know the natural basis of the would rather submit to being ruled by a foreign country than by the natural virtues, and their worth theoretically, but he must be their

living embodiment. His personal in-Loval Ulster! Loval and mos fluence will then be the most potent method of teaching this subject. To

As he toadied to the rowdy and encourage the young to be men and eckless element in the Tory ranks. women renowned and matchless in he could hardly be expected to withmoral character" is a very praise stand the aggressive onslaughts of worthy aim : but it does not touch the Protectionist wing of the party, the practical question, How shall we especially when vielding to it gave do it? him an opportunity to pose as an

"Pure in thought and pure advocate and champion of the vague, speech," sounds well; but who will nebulous Imperialism that is so popu say that the schools have solved, or lar with loose thinkers and grandiose who will show them the way to orators. Andrew Bonar Law, leader solve, the problem of implanting in of the opposition and possible future the hearts of the young a love for premier, made a protectionist propothe holy virtue of purity. al that gave shape and form to the The wisdom which is the fruit of Imperialism hitherto formless and the experience of the ages has void. This was nothing less than to taught the Catholic Church

the give to representatives from all utter futility of attempting to give parts of the Empire a voice in decidany adequate moral training on any ing whether or not a tax should be basis other than that of religion. imposed on Britain's food supplies. Then the storm burst around the

AS TO EGGS

perialism in the nebulous state was At least one of the Canadian mon all right. Food taxes euphemistically polies is showing signs of perturba known as Tariff Reform could be tion. The cold storages, with the tolerated. But when it comes to sole purpose of course of showing surrendering a jot or tittle of the their kindly disposition towards the right of the British people to decide public, have been in the habit of these things for themselves, the coralling the egg market when the leader of the Party is forcibly resupply is plenteous. They keep the minded that Unionists are to a man eggs in cold storage and in the winter season let them out in sparse quan-Incidentally, though unwittingly tities at almost prohibitive prices. and unwillingly, Andrew Bonar Law Their "contemporaries" in the United has rendered a distinct service to his States have been so closely followed

native country ; the storm has eleared the air in Canada. When we think of the scholarly astute, self-poised Balfour typifying the best traditions of English Conservatism, and enlightened by long years of varied political experience.

hapless head of Bonar Law. Im-

Bk. I., Ch. I. Here, on the part of the late we feel like wishing our distinuished fellow countryman Andrew Bonar Law many more years in his preciation of what we have called the exalted position as leader of His Protestant and historical dogma. Majesty's Loyal Opposition. Bishop Creighton, who, by the way

Home Rulers !

No one, who is not a fool, think for a moment that Trembley's supposed wife lived in sin, or that any stigma of disgrace attaches to her be

Reformation period of English his We have, perhaps, no right to enquire too closely into the conditions

the same time a great and impartial historian is a little too much to expect a self-confident Protestant to Fortunately the other great histor

Opposition said :

still all decent and self-respecting Catholies value the good opinion of bonest Protestants. For this reason we reproduce the ChristianGuardian's rejoinder to our explanation of Cath elie law and practice as involved in the Trembley - Despaties marriage case. It represents, we have no reason to doubt, the honest Protestant view temperately though forcibly expressed :

The Record, however, declares that the church would have been only too willing to validate the marriage, but the man refused to consent to the marriage. But this does not alter the disagreeable fact that woman married by the priest accord ing to the rites of the Church, and ignorant of any impediment, is now branded before the world as unman ried. And it does not alter the fact that this is done in accord with a law which would have been set aside upon payment of \$5 if the parties had known of the impediment. In spite of all the Record may say, the Roman Catholic Church does not come out of this affair with flying colors. The law of the Church has been vindicated, but a poor woman has been ruined and a higher law disregarded.

Now it is safe to say that there i not a reader of THE RECORD who has not heard and read similar com ments. It is primarily, therefore for our Catholic readers that we devote time and space to this question. Cases of the kind are of such rare occurrence that Catholics themselves may be troubled not only to answer the objections of Protestant friends, but to satisfy their own minds that all is right. at dat

This much is beyond dispute : there is not a priest in the world who

times regard this harping on the dispensation fee as petty, dishonest, and deliberate misrepresentation ? Just another word about dispensa

tion money; it does not go to the personal use of the bishop but is devoted to some charitable purpose. Let us get back to Wilson's poor wife and children, and continue our paraphrase.

The law of the land has been vinlicated, but a poor woman has been ruined, and a higher law disre garded.

Yes, a higher law has been disre garded. But by whom ? By the civil authorities? By the judge? By those who made the law? Certainly not ; but by Wilson.

In the Trembley marriage annulment, a higher law has been disregarded. The eternal principles of

justice imperatively demanded that he should validate the supposed marriage. Just as Wilson, when he gets out of jail, supposing that he should then be free to marry, should in justice make the only reparation in his power to the poor woman who is the mother of his children. He should marry her. But suppose he is not willing, or that she refuses to marry him, then no court or no church can compel them to marry.

And if the civil authorities are blameless for Wilson's disregard for

lic is judge-let us hear the other of the Rolls, we have a distinct ap-

one-sided reading history for three hundred years should be remembered by Catholics marked a distinct advance as a histor who would like to reconcile warped ian, from the older and more intoler. Protestant views with intellectual ant (and intolerable) Protestant dis

honesty. tortion of English history, states the And then, with a humor all the tradition very clearly. One-sided his more delicious because entirely untorical writers for three hundred conscious, our reviewer restates the years had passed it down ; and, quite great fundamental Protestant Dogma naturally. Bishop Creighton of English religious history, a presses not his own opinion merely dogma firmly based on the impregbut one to which Protestant writers nable rock of Protestant tradition. have been generally predisposed." But in certain rocks there is a process of disintegration going on; and that, like Abbot Gasquet, he finds no in this particular one the process is evidence for such a statement. much farther advanced than our courteous if prejudiced reviewer imliarly restricted method of interpre

agines. He is on the summit, ignorting history" can afford to ignore the ant that the base is crumbling away evidence of the original letters and " The Reformation was inevitable ays Hutton; but Gasquet would change one word, the Article, and make it read: 'A Reformation was inevitable,' i. e., a reformation car the Reformation in England.

ried on under the oversight of the Curia itself. He thinks that the Pro testant reforms went too far, that ex tremists had too much sway, that the Reformation was a revolution He tries to show that many of the leading pre-Reformation ecclesiastic (Bishop Fisher conspicuously) were sympathetic to the New Learning and that the old religion was (so fa as he has been able to discover) not unpopular in England. But he ig the fundamental fact that to non-Romans the whole development of the Papacy had been following for

centuries false lines, and that the blame (if any) for the upheaval lay at the door of the Vatican itself. To speak of Henry VIII's divorce or of his quarrel with the Pope as the

cause of English Reformation replease. R THERE CAMPS

when even grown-ups have their spalls, but there are too many look. THE S THE SHE AND STORE

partial history.

AN IDEAL OF EDUCATION That mental training is but a small part of education is now pretty generally recognized except by those who have given no thought to the

matter. But mental training was a er. higher conception of education than that which preceded it, namely, the acquisition of knowledge.

The opinion of the Canadian Con-Dr. Gairdner states quite frankly gregationalist is interesting not alone for the forcible presentation of the Catholic ideal of education, but even more so as indicative of the growing appreciation of the Catholic position amongst non-Catholic Christians :

"In the Public school, as well as in state papers, which form the basis of the home, the training of the concience should be put on a level with Dr. Gairdner's monumental and epoch-making work, Lollardy and the training of the intellect, and even above it. To educate a child mentally

and neglect to train him morally is Next week we shall adduce further to make him an enemy to himself and onclusive testimony from this most a menace to society. To make a boy smart without making him good is a poor kind of education. In the tug and strain of life more people fail from lack of morals than from lack To make a boy ompetent Protestant witness to show that the learned Benedictine monk is not a special pleader, however much he may appear to be so to of mind. The bankers and bank clerks in Leavenworth penitentiary those who have regarded three hunare there not because they were feeble minded, but because they were dred years of special pleading as imfeeble morally. The sweet mannered millionaires of the Sugar trust, who so manipulated the scales that they

-r greed, spanes pase one

squealing and want the Government to enforce the dumping law, which means putting a prohibitive tariff on the American egg. This is the age of conspiracies to get rich quick. Will our Canadian authorities favor the trusts or the people ? We shall

o Canada for a market.

see.

A SMALL BUSINESS Dijon, France, Dec. 24.-Rev. Fran

pois Montel, the parish priest of Djours, was arrested to-day on a harge of stealing government bank stocks to the value of \$2,600 from an old lady parishioner. The stock was missed eighteen months ago and the police were never able to trace it. Recently the executors to the estate of the woman, who had died mean-time, learned that a person who since is said to have been identified as Father Montel, tried to sell the stock. A subscriber asks us to advise him as to the correctness of the above paragraph which appeared in the

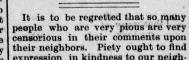
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Guardian. The report may be true or it may not be true. Having appeared in the Guardian we have our doubts as to

its correctness. The editor of that paper seems to possess a craze for picking up and publishing little scraps which he thinks bring odium upon the Catholic Church. If he desires to become a purveyor of scandal we may suggest that he will find abundant material stole millions of dollars from the United States government, were not mental illiterates. They were moral in his own particular sect. Supposing that the priest above mentioned degenerates. The men who have been looting the city treasuries and is guilty of the misconduct charged buying their way into Congress were not 'ignorant foreigners.' The men

The two most precious things on this side of the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, will and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore, will be more anxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it, and this will teach him so to live as not to be afraid to die.-C. C. Colton.

There may be things you failed to complish,opportunities you neglectis guilty of the misconduct charged it only proves that he is a criminal. Even amongst the apostles there was till ie before you.

their neighbors. Piety ought to find expression in kindness to our neighoors as well as devotion to God. If thou wouldst be happy, learn to



Only those who adhere to "a pecu