

*ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE.*  
(OCTOBER, 28TH.)

THESE two Apostles were the sons of Cleophas or Alphæus, and nephews of Joseph and hence they are called brethren of our Lord—the word brethren being taken in a wider sense among the Jews than with us.

St. Simon was surnamed the Canaanite, or in Greek Zelotes, because he belonged to a strict sect of Pharisees. He was born at Cana of Galilee and is supposed to have preached the Gospel in Egypt. Some writers state that he visited Great Britain. He suffered death in Persia at the same time as St. Jude, having been sawn asunder.—a cruel method of martyrdom alluded to in Heb. xi. 37. On this account he is represented with a saw.

St. Jude is also known by the name Judas, Thaddæus, or Leb-bæus, no doubt to distinguish him from Judas the Traitor. He wrote the Epistle known by his name, to refute the errors of the Gnostics and Simorians. He preached in Syria and Persia. He was one of the married Apostles and two of his grandsons suffered under Domitian for the faith of Christ.

*CHURCH HISTORY.*

THE ANGLO-NORMAN CHURCH.

(Continued.)

*Q.* How were heretics treated in the reign of Henry II?

*A.* They were classed with murderers and traitors as enemies to the state, and this opinion was upheld till the eight century.

*Q.* Give an instance of the forcible suppression of religious error?

*A.* A company of German heretics, (Publicani,) who travelled through England denying the use of Sacraments, prohibiting marriage and the use of wine and animal food, were first whipped and then literally starved out of the country, no one being permitted to give them food or shelter. This is the first occasion when it was found necessary to punish heretics in England.

*Q.* What was the cause of the quarrel between the Pope and King John?

*A.* The King had appointed a new Archbishop of Canterbury, whom the Pope would not acknowledge. Indeed, he appointed another, Stephen Langton, whom the King on no account would receive. Thereupon he was excommunicated, and the realm put under an interdict.

*Q.* What was a papal Interdict?

*A.* The Pope pretended to absolve all subjects from obedience or allegiance. No one could be buried or married, no administration of Holy Communion could take place, and no services were held, or sermons preached. In fact, the Kingdom was given over to lawlessness, and the condition of the people was most deplorable, that is, when the fell sentence was executed.

*Q.* Was it observed closely in England?

*A.* No; Langton mitigated its severity and many Bishops altogether ignored its provision. The King profited by it, for he expelled the clergy who enforced it and pocketed their revenues.

*Q.* What did the King then do?

*A.* Hearing that Innocent had pronounced sentence of deposition