## DION AND THE SIBYLS

## By Miles Gerald Keon

a clasic christian novel.

## ${ }^{4}$

 "I meant $t$, say that the prevail (from Cumae, Greece, Egypt, Baby ing notion has ahways been that it sibyls still lived, or their oracles appear, and then his sway is to ex- were preserved. tend gradually into every part of "are not thess oll," said Pollio the world. Oid sayings, various of enthusiasm, if not insanity ?", warning oracles, traditions among "Cicero, although in general common peasants, who cannot sarcastic and disdainful, so incredu speak each other's languages and lous and so hard to please," an don't even know of each other's swered Piso, "has settled that sibyls, the dream of angs of the question.sibyls, the dream of all mankind, "He has, I allow it," added Pom the mystical presentiments of the ponius Flaccus, :and settled it world concur, and have long con- most completely. What a charm curred, upon that singular subject. ing pasage that is wherein the in Moreover, tion of morals, to which Horace writer, and fastidious critic ex and must ena in dissolving society the Sibylline books, and dem of altogether, unless arrested by the strates withe books, and demonaltogether, umless arrested by the strates with tiumphant logic their
advent of some such being. That is claims upon the attention of all manifest. Haterius and others, tional, all clear-headed and philosowho are learned in the Hebrew lit-| phic inquirers!" erature, tell me that prodigies and portents, so well authenticated that it is no more possible to
doubt them than it is to doubt that Julius Caesar was murdered in Rome, were performed by men who, ages ago, much more distinct-
ly and minutely foretold the coming of this person at or near the and, accordinuly that the whole nation of the Jews (convinced that those who could perform such things must have enjoyed more han mortal knowledge and power) ully expect and firmly believe that the leing predicted by these workers of portents is now immediately to appear. Thus, Haterius-
"No," said Fomponius Flaccus,
shaking his head, looking on the Ground, and pressing the tip of his forefinger against his forehead, "that is not Haterius's argument,
or rather, 'thuc is only the half of or "rather, thut is only the half of
it." "I now remember," resumed Lu"I now remumber," resumed Lu-
cius Piso; "you are correct in
checking my versiou of it. These checking my versiou of it. These had also foretold several things that were to come to pass carier
han the advent of the great being, and these things having in their respective times all duly occurred serve to convince the Jews, and in eed have also convinced many philosophic inquiters, of whom Dionysius is one, studying the pro phetical book.s in question, and then exploring the history of the Hebrews, to see whether subse what had been foretold-that seer ould perform the portert which they performed in their day and who besides possessed a knowl edge of future events verified by the and truly proinhets, and that ther predictions descrved belief concern ing this great, mysteriqus, and much-needed iersonage, who is to appear in the present genergtion
And then there is the universal tra dition, there $:$, the universal expec tation, to confirm such reason ings," added Piso
The astounding character, as
well as the intrinsic importance and interest of this conversation its reference $i n$ his half-countryman Dionysius, of whom he had heard so much, and the glimpses of society, the hints about men and
things which it afforded him, things which it afforded him, had prevented Paulus from asking these exalted gentlerolk to make som bound.
"But how all this accounts, most noble Piso, for the visit of the Athenian to the cocirt of Augustus, marked Pollio.
"He obtained," replied Piso, "the emperor's permission to study the Sibylline books."
"What a mity," said Flaccus, "that the frst old books were burnt in the great fire at Rome." "Well," resumed Lucius Piso, brought this t trmission to me, governor of Rome, and I went with him myself to the quindecemviri and the other proper authorities. opinion of those learned in such matters that there is little or othing in the old books which ha abtained by the senate afterward
'c am not a rational, or clearheaded, or philosophic inquirer,",
broke in Apicius. "Come do to the in Apicius. "Come, do come
and do pray at last allow this foreign-looking young gentleman and rustic damsel to enter the doorway

## And

noned the thaster of admissionwho beckonel to Paulus, and he, ollowed by Renigna, now entered the hall, which was flagged with hues, and supported by four pillars of porphyry. The adventurers passtral or image-room, and saw the ral or image-room, and saw the the smoke of many generations they crossed mother chamber hung they crossed another chamber hung
with pictures, and went half round the galleried and shady impluvium, inclosing a hind of internal garden, where, under the blaze of the sum light, from which they were them stres sheltered, they beheld, like spreams of shaken diamonds, the
tatushing fomntains. th he glowing colors of marble, and exquisite flowers. Nea a thousand ne wing of the colornaded quad ranyle they arrived at a door which they were passing when then guide stopped them, and as the
door flew open to his made them open to his, knock; h them through the aperture.
They noticed as they followed that the slave who had opened this tal slaves, who scarcely looked up, were writing in the room which The now entered.
ing round the of admissions, glan cing round the chamber, said, ad "Claudius is not here, I perceive let some one go for him, and say that the daughter of Crispus, of the One Hundredth Milestone, ha him the pleasure of Tibkrius Caes touching his immediate manumission; and that $I$, the master of admissions in the Mamurran palace, am to add 1 circumstance or two which will complete the informati, the damsel has to give. Let some
one, therefore, fetch Claudius forth one, therefore, fetch Claudius forth-
with, and tell him that he keeps us with, and
waiting."
During this speech, which was rather pompously delivered, Paulus noticed that, close to a second door in the chamber at the end op-
posite to that where they had enposite to that where they had entered, a young slave was seated
upon a low settle, with a hide belt round his waist, to which was belt round his waist, to which was pad-
locked a light but strong brass locked a soldered at the 'nether link to a staple in the floor. This slave to a staple, and opening the door, held it ajar till one of the clerks, after a brief whisper among themselves, was detached to execute the errand which the steward had deivered. The slave closed the dor gain, the clerks continued their writing, the steward hall-shut his yes, and leaned against a pillar.in expectation: and Paulus and $\mathrm{Be}-$ During waited in silence.
During the pause which ensued jump out of the steward suddenly ump out of his dignified posture,
and felt a hand at the same time
laid lightly on his own shaulder
Turning round, he saw Turning round, he saw the youth
who had a few minutes before de scended from the bronze chariot. "Ought I not to be an acquaincomer with an agreeable smile. "You are strikingly like one whom I have known. He was a valiant Roman knight, once resident i Greece; I mean Paulus Lepidus
Aemilius, who helped, with Mar Antony, to win the great day o Philippi.
"I am, :ndeed, his only son,"
said Paulus said Paulus.
"You and
"You and a sister, I think," re turned the other, "had been left a and the Thrace, with your nurse and the servants, when some busi ago brought your father and his wife, the Lady Aglais, to Athens There I met them. Alas! he is are your'mother and your wher
Paulus told them.
"Well, I I equest
them that Dionysius of Athens-so people style me-remembers them with affection. I will visit them and you. Do I intrude if I ask kindly toward Benigna, who had listened with visible irterest.)
Paulus the
Paulus told him, in a few rapid
words, not only words, not only who she was, but
with distinct details with distinct details upon what et He had come.
He had scarcely finished when Claudius, the slave, arrived breathless, in obedience to the summons
of the magister.

The orders of Tiberius Caesar n me, observed this functionary
a slow, ioud voice, but with rather a shamefaced glance at Dion, "are, that I should see that maiden the laus, learnt from this he is graciuusly pleased to grant volu your liberty, and then that I
should myself hing in addition."
"O Claudius!" began Benigna, blushing scarlet, "we, that is, not you, but I-I was not fair, I was not just to $T_{1} b-$ that is-just read this letter from the illustrious preect Sejanus to my father.
Clandius, very pale and biting his
ip, ran his eye in a moment throngh the docmment, and riving communication.
"Well," said she, "only this mo "nell," said she, "only this motrifing condition which the generous Caesar, and tribune of the peo ple, attaches to his bounty." There was a meaning smile interchanged among the slaves, which escaped none present except Benigna; and Claudius became yet more
palid. "The prefect Sejanus has just told Master Paulus," pursued the young maiden, "that you have only
Caesar to obtain forthwith your freedom, and fifty thousand ses voice.

A dead silence ensued, and lasted
r several instants.
Paulus Aemilius, naturally pene prating and of a this much, that some discerne some not insignificant secret, was in the act of disclosure. The illustrious visitor from Athens had let the hand which lay on Paulus's shoulder fall negligently to his side and with his head thrown a little back, and ia somewhat downward sweeping glance, was surveying the scene. He possessed a far higher
order of intellect than the gallant and bright-witted youth who was standing beside him; and had re ceived, in the largest measure tha the erudite civilization of classic antiquity could afford, that finished mental traming which was precise plished in all athletic accomrather lacked Both the youth eas rather lacked. Both the youth eas ly saw that something was to
come; they hoth felt that a secret was on the leap.
"Break a horse!" exclaimed the lave Claudius, with parched, white lips; "I am a poor lad who have know of horses or of riding ? There was an inchnation tor titter among the clerks, but it was check-
ed by their good nature-indeed, by their liking for Claudius; they all looked up, however.
"Your illustrious master," phed the magister or steward,

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## "Heart Broken"

We will not let the reader into the secret of what has happened, has broken her heart ittle companions of the woeful little maid whe what has happened. Cut flowers nod reassuringly at them, and a bright bit of verdure covered wall stands in the background. 'There'is omething piquantly Watteauesque about one of the petite figures gesting just a touch of French influence on the artist.
childhood. It is called

## "Hard to Choose"

As in the other picture, we will not give away the point made by there are three happy girls in the picture, caught in a momes Again pause in the midst of limitless hours of play. One of the little maids holds in her arms the toy horse with which she has been play g. Flowers and butterflies color the background of this, and an The two pictures old table replace the wall.
The two pictures together will people any room with six happy ittle girls, so glad to be alive, so care-free, so content through the orning the house like the throwing open of shutters on a sunny

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