TT A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCCLXII.

1. On page 43 of his "Mediaeval Europe" Professor Emerton speaks of Peter as, in Roman Catholic belief, having "received from Jesus a peculiarly pure and precious tradition."

2. It is evident from this that Professor Emerton, our install misunder. fessor Emerton curiously misunder stands the doctrine of Rome. Rome does not hold that Peter received from Master "a peculiarly pure and ous tradition." She does not beprecious tradition.

lieve than St. Peter received from Christ any other tradition than that communicated to all the Apostles. She does not believe that the Saviour imacces not believe that the Saviour imparted to Peter any manner of escoteric teaching. All the Apostles were with their Lord throughout the course of His earthly ministry and after the Resurrection and at the Ascension. The Saviour gave them all the same instructions and made them all with instructions, and made them all wit nesses of the same events. On the three occasions when the nine were James and John, the sons Zebedee, were present, equally with

3. At Pentecost all the Apostles received the fulness of the same Spirit, which, the Catholic Church teaches, ensured to them all the same plenary ensured to them all the same pienary and infallible inspiration, in everything involved in the revelation of God in Christ. The Apostles might sometimes have to confer, and compare points of view, but the result, it is held, where doctrine was concerned, was always that which seemed good to the Hate Cheet a well as to them. the Holy Ghost as well as to them.

4. Rome does not suppose herself to have received from Peter any other tradition than that which he had previously communicated to Jerusalem and to Antioch, and subsequently communicated, through Mark, to Alexan-dria. She holds her own tradition to identically the same with which John gave to Ephesus, and Philip to Hierapolis, and Thomas to the Christians of India, and the other apostles to the churches founded by them respectively.

Tertullian, expostulating with the heretics about their doctrinal vagaries, tells them that whatever apostolic Church they might consult, whether Rome, or Corinth, or Ephesus, or Thessalonica, or any other, they would find everywhere the same tradition of doctrine. No apostolically con-stituted Church, he reminds them, will be found infected with any of the extravagances of Gnosticism, which although not the only form of heresy at that time, was still the principal certainly the most dangerous.

6. True, St. Irenæus ascribes peculiar trustworthiness to the tradition of the Roman Church, not as being different from apostolic tradition gen-erally, but as being peculiarly well guarded against corruption or defect. As the Christians from all over each province resorted to the metropolis of the province, so the Christians from all over the Empire resorted to the metro-polis of the Empire, and there, under the penetrating eye of the Roman Church, to which, however we may ex-plain it, there had certainly been committed a special equilibrium of judgment, incipient and opposite perver-sions of original tradition mutually expunged each other, and redundancy supplied defect, thus resulting, not in any difference of substance, but in a more circular completeness of doctrine than was apt to be found in the pro-

7. Moreover, which Protestants seem seldem to know, and even Catholics largely to neglect, Rome teaches Apostle had a universal n. Therefore, as is remarked jurisdiction. by the eminent Catholic Professor Schanz, as long as the Apostles lived, the Primacy, although existing in prin-

ciple, was in a manner in abeyance.

8. What distinction, then does Rome make between Peter and the other Apostles? This Peter had uni versal jurisdiction, and so had Paui and John, and Philip and Thomas, and Andre w, and each of the rest. How-ever, while Andrew, or Philip, or any of the others, though himself having egumenical authority, could only give to the Bishops ordained by him local jurisdiction, within a restricted range, beyond which they would be usurpers if acting as ordinaries, Peter alone amunicated to the future incumbents of the Roman Bishopric his own pleni-tude of commenical authority, so that in them, and in them alone, the Aposalthough not continuing in its inspiration, continues in its exercise o universal government, more or less explicit according to circumstances, but everywhere existing as of right.

9. Moreover, the Roman Catholic Church, while not claiming for the successors of Peter any more than for those of the other Apostles, any con-tinuance of the apostolic gift of positive inspiration, holds that, negatively so much of Peter's gift of inspiration has been transmitted to his successor as this, that when a Pope, speaking ex cathedra, defines a doctrine of faith or morals involved in the apostolic revelation, the Holy Spirit restrains him from defining erroneously. As the Pastor aternus says, the Holy Ghost does not communicate to the Popes the knowledge of new truth, but He does clear their definitory state ments of truth already known in the Church of all intermixtures of false-

Therefore, while Professor Emerton's statements of the claims Rome to spiritual superiority over the Church bear considerable outward re-semblence to the actual Roman doctrine they rest on wholly different assumptions, and would if developed, result in wholly different conclusions.

fact that the Council of Chalcedon shaped its whole doctrinal action on the model of Leo as merely owing to the accident that Leo turned out a great theologian. Doubtless the accident tions of the Fathers of the Council: "Peter has spoken through Leo!" in-cluded this, but they certainly in-cluded much more than this. Imagine the Fathers of Nicæs, although they were led by Athanasius, exclaiming. "The Apostolic College reappears in the deacon Athanasius!"

the deacon Athanasius!"

12. On page 44 Emerton says that Gregory the Great did not claim for the Papacy any infallibility. It is true. He did not. He was never called to the deacon Athanasius!' He did not. He was never and define any burning question of doc-trine. His claims for the Papacy were conflued entirely within the circle of administration and discipline. In these although he exercised a high and prevailing authority, I am not aware that he ever professed to be infallible. Certainly Pius X. makes no such pro fession to day. In the pontifically ratified words of the Swiss Bishops: "The Pope is not infallible or impeccable in his life or in his conduct, in his political views, in his relations with temporal princes and governments, nor even in the government of the Church

13. But had Gregory been called to decide some question of doctrine, when I wholly misunderstand his character and claims, and the whole history of his See, if after full consultation and nis See, if after full consultation and deliberation (the obligation of which is acknowledged by all) he would not have insisted that his final definition should be received, and would not have treated the Patriarch of Constantinople or Antioch, rejecting it, as a heretic.
CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Andover, Mass.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

" God Who is rich in mercy."

Let us take the words of the Great St. Paul to the Ephesians as the subject of our July talks. Surely the riches of His mercy brings to us at once the thought of the Precious Blood. Many daring things have been said of hany daring things have been said of this glorious price of our salvation, but none in which the faint heart, sick of the world, of sin, and of self, can find more comfort than in the beld convicts, with which the bold security with which great St. Ignatius declares

his Spiritual Exercises: "When you present at the divine jadgment seat this price of your ransom, the Precious Blood, you are therefore paying more than you really owe." Who among us has not as times been terrified at the thought of the great unknown eternity? Who has not dreaded the solemn hour which will usher us into the presence of Him Whom we love, on! so tenderly, but Whom we also fear so deeply, since Then like the calm that fell on the

troubled waters, at the sound of His "Peace, be still," so over our affrighted souls flows the waves of the Precious Blood, its crimson streams effacing the handwriting on the wall which so haunts us, and bearing us in safety to the desired heaven. Let us dwell long and seriously on the words which have been re-echoing through the centuries since the days of St. Paul, Who is rich in mercy." our very own, therefore His riches are ours, since "of His fulness we have all received." Why art thou have all received." Why art thou sad, Oh! my soul, and why dost thou disquiet me? From how many anxious hearts does not the plaint arise in words heard only in the sufferings and silence of the inner consciousness un-tollowed by the sweet "Hope in God, for I will still give praise to Him Who is the Salvation of my Countenance and my God." May and June were as and my God." May and June were as the blossoms of Hope, to our needy souls, now comes July, the fruition of promise, the month of the Precious Blood, Oh! how little we know the graces that are fast closing in around us because of this laver of healing which is flowing in such copious streams from those dear founts in the hands and feet and side of Him Who was crowned on the day of His espousals.

Let us press our lips to those Sacred

Wounds, of our own making and be comforted in the meditations of the twilight hour, that in His own royal way He will make them our refuge. They will be our "hollow places in the wall," where we may hide ourselves, wall, where we may had discress, safe from even the shadow of distrust. Let us ask our Blessed Mother ere we close, is she not the treasure house of the riches of His mercy? and delighted in our claim of being her children taking as our right those sweet liberties what may we not ask, and what not hope to gain? Her love for us, more tender than a mother, will be the unfailing solace of life's darkest hours, and while the darkness gathers we will fain believe that her dear eyes will shine brightly through the gloom and happy tears will well at the thought of her who is " our life, our sweetness and our hope."-The

THE VIRGINIA APOSTOLATE.

Rev. Thomas E. Waters has recently inaugurated his missionary work in Virginia by a mission at Charlottesville, Va. He followed it up by missions at

Culpeper and Gordonsville.

Father Watters thus begins what bids fair to be a long and extremely successful missionary career. During the past year he followed the lectures at the Mission House and adequately prepared himself for the great work that is before him. He brought to this preparation a ripened experience of over a decade of years in the ministry together with very great natural gifts as a public speaker. His presence is pleasing, and his amiable and genial disposition immediately established friendly relations with everyone he meets. From this point of view he is the ideal missionary. Moreover, his strong and steady disposition will incline him to remain at the week for a 11. Professor Emerton says that by the time of Leo I. the belief in the superiority of the Roman Church "was accepted by pretty nearly every one in the Western world." According to Emerton's strange statement, that the Emerton's strange statement, that the Roman Church was accepted by difficulties. If converts do not come at once he will keep at it. Roman superiority was nowhere admitted in the East he must hold the good parish at Manchester, Va., and a

very successful parochial career to take up the Apostolate work. The field in Vir-ginia is not so difficult if properly worked. The exporiences of missionar-ies in the smaller towns demonstrates ies in the smaller towns demonstrates that more than ever will the non-Cath-clics attend, and the taste that they have had of missions through the pre-vious work of Father Psyne and others readily incline them to return when missions are announced. We may then expect good reports from Father Waters. He is beginning his work under most a uspicious circumstances. He has the good will and friendship of all the priests; his conservative, kindly disposition will make him at tractive to the non-Catholic, while his missionary spirit and love for the work will secure for him the best results.—

FIVE MINUTES SERMON.

Seventh Sunday After Pentecost FALSE PROPHETS.

Beware of false prophets. (Gospel of th

I think my dear brethren, that you all know pretty well what our Lord means when He says in to day's Gospel, "Beware of false prophets." You "Beware of false prophets." You would tell me, at least if you stopped to think for a moment, that He means to warn us against those who were to come after Him, pretending to teach His doctrine, claiming that theirs was the true and pure Christian religion clothing, but really striving to dra the faithful away from the unity of the church which He had established; being, in fact, to use His own words, ravenous wolves.
Yes, you would tell me this, and you

would be right in your explanation of His words. It is, indeed, of these false Christian teachers that He would warn us. It is against the innumerable errors which are taught as Christianity and against the countless self-appointe multiply as time went on, that He wished to forewarn us; to keep us from listening to them, or allowing ourselves to be turned by them from the one source of truth which He has provided for us in His holy Catholic Church

And no doubt, in a way, we listen to His warning, and are not much deceived by their pretensions, at least in these days. If a Catholic loses his faith nowadays, it is usually easy enough to see that he does so, not because he is really deceived by the false prophet and takes him for a true one, but because he wishes to lead an easier life withour being blamed for it; because ne objects to confession and the other restraint on him, or because his tem poral interests will be advanced by the

But still, in spite of this general security which we now have against being deceived by the persuasions of those who would lead us into error. nay, even on account of this very security which we feel, we do not obey quite carefully enough our Lord's warning. We think we are in no danger from these false prophets, and so we are willing enough to hear what they say. We would not join with them; far from it: but we think there is no harm in hearing or reading their discourses or acquainting ourselves with their We do not, in short, beware of

Really, however, there is. When our Lord said, "Beware of these false "Beware of these false He knew that they would do us harm if we did not beware; that if they did not destroy our faith, they would at least mar its purity or diminish its intensity if we did not take care to avoid them and their teachings in And the Church has always every way. not wish even her priests to concern themselves with heretical or infide doctrines except with the intention of onfuting them as their office requires fortified though they be with the most thorough instruction in and knowledge

We are none of us perfectly wise and above the reach of even the most absurd errors, especially when our nature, corrupted by sin, is enlisted on the side of those errors: and, if not in danger of actually falling into any of them in particular, we may at least, by acquainting ourselves with those into which great men have been led, he likely to fall into the most dangerous of all errors, that of believing that truth is so hard to find that it cannot be expected that all should find it, and that it makes no difference what a man believes, as long as he does what seems to the world in general to be right.

The true course for us is, then, to beware of false guides in religion by keeping out of their way altogether: and, on the other hand, to study as far we can the truth, which, if we learn it and grasp it as we should, conveys in itself the answer to them all. Listen to the true prophets, and leave the false ones alone; that is the highest visdom from the mouth of our Divine

Temptation rarely comes in working hours. It is in their leisure time that men are made or marred.

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THE BATTLEFIELD OF LIFE.

"Remember Thy Creator in the days of thy youth." These words of God, as spoken to us in Holy Writ, are striking in a high degree. They tell the great importance of one's conduct. in early days as forming the foundation of the kind of life that is to be led afterwards. It is with man as with all other things. The great, solid struc-ture rises from a strong, well-laid foun-dation. The tall, stalwart oak grows up from an acorn that imbeds itself in by the dews and sun's rays. The mighty river has its rise in some little eddy on a mountain side. Everything is in the beginning, and if the beginis in the beginning, and if the beginning is good and the course he continued along the same live, the end must be good and will be great in proportion to the start that was make.

"Mind the beginning," some one has said, and experience proves the wisdom of the counsel.

Thus God tells the young to remem ber Him in their first days when they are forming habits and acquiring prin-ciples of thought and action, for these will remain with them all through their lives and will be for them the factors of their success or failure. It is in the time of youth that the see is of what The boy is father to the man. is the youth, so, for the most part, is the after life. If the young shoot be good and sound it will one day become fine tree and give good fruit; for, as the Scriptures say, the good tree beareth good fruit, but a bad tree cannot bear good fruit. In the case of a man or woman, their youth must be a man or woman, their youth must be sown in virtue if they are to blossom forth and yield the rich and abundant fruits of a holy life. There are some exceptions to this rule, but the greater number by far of those who have illustrious for their goodness and virtue are found to be of those who from their youth up have loved God and kept His

Now, this appeal to the young which Now, this appear we 'Remember thy God makes, namely: "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," supposes that the young have the power to espond to it; that is, that they have come to the years of discretion and can readily think and act for themselves. In childhood the boy and girl serves. In clintatoot the boy and gird are faithfully watched over by loving parents and devoted guardians, who are careful to gradually instill into the slowly developing mind little lessons of truth and virtue; from the first the little hands are taken and clasped in prayer and the child is taught to look up to heaven and lisp the name of God and His Blessed Mother, and thus they are guided through the years, but after infancy has long passed away and youth's short period is fast hurrying to manhood's and womanhood's estate then the future man and the future woman are asked to begin to build up a good and holy, an honorable and use ful career, by laying broad and deep, within themselves, tae foundations of

goodness and piety.

The time of youth may be said to be the battlefield of life. its dangers are great, its temptations many. The glare of the bustling world and the whirl of acted on the principle which her bits dizzy pleasures entrance the young suffer from stomach and bowel troubles, and unwary, and unless they are well poised they are soon carried away into irritable. Their vitality is lower now inful excesses. It is then the time that choice must be made—God or the world, virtue or sin. In the present choice the future rests. Hence God's appealing words "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," for n His wisdom He knows that unless one makes a right beginning, a good ending is hardly to be expected. The care with which good parents guard and shield their children in their helpless years should be continued by them less years should be continued by them-selves when they have grown up. The lessons they were then taught should be put into lasting practice. They are now able to serve God more intelligently than before, and they should be faith ful in doing so. They need all the grace and blessing that they can get, for in youth not only are the world and its alturements to be met and overcome, but satan and self both conspire then more fiercely than at any other time against the soul and nature. Hence the need of the young of calling constantly upon God to help them, by His grace; hence the need of fortifying oneself by prayer and the sacraments. At all times there are great access

sions to the number in the class or ag known as youth, but at no time are they greater in number than in the time when the young are graduated from the schools. Then they come, as it were, all at once; they go out from their alma mater; they leave their teachers was watched over them up to that time, and must sail alone on the ocean of life, with only such principles of virtue to guide them as they learned and practiced in their school days. It is then God speaks to the heart of the and practiced in their school days. It is then God speaks to the heart of the young through the unmistakable voice of conscience, and bids them through the years are sense of gratitude, for the gift of conscience, and bids them through of life and in token and hope of a glorious immortality, that they should keep His holy law and persevere in their years. In a word, serveHim with their whole mind, with their whole mind, with their whole heart, with their whole mind, with their whole heart, with their whole mind, and with all their strength.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the flour and it obscore habits are healthful, sense of gratitude, tor the gift of the word of life and in token and hope of a glorious immortality, that they should keep His holy law and persevere in an adult of prevention is worth as word, serveHim with their whole mind, with their whole heart, with their whole in and allow a disease to work its will swicked-soul and with all their strength.

God's appeal, therefore, is timely to ally young men and young women now leaving our Catholic schools and colleges, to be true to the lessons of lath and putty which they received, and build higher and broader as the business, and a certainty of curs. Consults to make the control of the disturb years advance. This will, indeed, be

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the case if they keep faithful to the graces which will be given them through prayer and the sacraments. The great advantages they enjoyed of learning and practicing their religion in their school days ought to bring rich and abundant fruit all the rest of their life. God will make it so if they but have good will and co operate as best they can. Let them be wise and keep themselves free from the contaminating influences of bad companionships Let them watch and pray and God keep them safe and bring them after life's journey into the haven of heaven-ly rest. Their barks will be clear from ly rest. Their barks will be clear from the rocks of vice and error as they sail on the high seas of life in honest, noble effort to take an honorable part in its duties and thus escape the of sloth and indolence on which so many barks are wrecked, because they who sail them have no higher or ambition but for the foolishness of this bleeding and disappointing world. With heaven always the aim and the love of God the directing force, let our your g people be ever active and energetic as their youth warrants, and faithfully press onward and upward, striving to bring honor and glory to God and to His Church as faithful children, inspired by the words of our great poet Longfellow in his in-mortal "Psalm of Life":

"In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of life. Be not like dumb, driven cattle, Be a here in the strife!

Trust no future, howe'er plessant! Let the dead past bury its dead! Act—act in the living present! Heart within, and God o'erhead!"

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TO CANONIZE COLUMBUS.

Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin, has accepted the presidency of an international committee which is be-ing formed in Italy for the commemora tion of the fourth centennial of the death of Christopher Columbus, on May 20, 1906, by the erection of a magnificent monument in the Vatican to the great discoverer of America. At the same time steps are being taken to recall to life the movement for his canonization.

Vatican council thirty-six years ago a large number of the archtishops and bishops present signed a petition urging Pope Pius IX. to admit the inaugura-tion of the necessary steps to this end in the Congregation of Rites. And even after, the council prelates in different parts of the world made individual ap-peals to the Holy See about the matter.

The late Count de Lorgues spent his entire life in collecting evidence des-tined to support the claims of Columbus to canonization and in vindicating his memory from certain charges alleged against him. But since the count's death the affair has been allowed to drop, and it is only now that it is being taken up again, in connection with the quadricentennial of the death of Columbus, who may, after all, become the patron saint of America.-N.Y. Freeman's Journal.

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JULY 29, 19 CHATS WITH

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