Outline of the Career of . A Great King.

story of the influence

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<text><text><text><text> Ple and unvarished extracts tell plainly the story of the influence that sway the mind and heart of the young monarch, and of the debut the due to the Church for all the benefits that have flown through untold generations from the piety, learning and zealousness of that monarch. For a time, like David of old, Alfred had allowed pride to overcome interactions in the case of the generations. It is an interaction of the state of the generation of the state of the control of the state of the sta same source. We, therefore, prefer to tell the exact story of that wonderplainly ful reign, and to leave to speculative minds to conjecture the truth of the lessons that are thus inculcated. We must remark, at the out-set, that it is the thousandth anniversary of his death that is celebrated, not of his birth. He reigned

from A. D. 871 to A. D. 901. The Catholic Church commemorates the death, not the birth, of a saint, because the closing of this life means, for the saint, the beginning of his real life in eternity. So might we say of Alfred, that the end of his earthly reign was the commencement not only of his eternal reward, but of his immortality in profane

history. KING ALFRED'S FAMILY. — We to this interesting subject to enable us to present a full, if not a com-pletely detailed, history of the great monarch whose name has come down to us through ten centuries on the history in the most simple and ex-at manner possible, for it presents a splendid subject for the study of efface from the tablets of the past to each of the potent influence of the Catholic Church upon the gigan-tic destines of the potent influence of the Catholic Church upon the gigan-tic destines of the British Empire. King Ethelwulf had several sons. Each in turn the three elder ones succeeded him on the throne. They were Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred I. but their regims pre-sent nothing worthy of note, and they all ided childies. During the prign of the last mentioned, the banes invaded England, and the hing's young brother Alfred fought at Alfrite died, eaving the throne of Ethelred died, eaving the throne of Ethelred died, eaving the throne of Ethelred the barbarians that for a long time they kept away from the thorat of Britain. It was right after the first young brother Alfred fought at Alfrite S BOYHOOD and a start that Ethelred died, eaving the throne of Ethelred serving the throne of Ethelred died, eaving the throne of Ethelred berner and the second the second of Britain the second the second the second of Britain the second the second the thelred died, eaving the throne of Ethelred the barber and the second the second of Britain the second the second the second the second of Britain the second the sec

RICHES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS.

Selections Continued, by " Crux."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRON.OLE

and he gave the Bishop money for because of the gave here action of the secrets of these poor poor because of the secrets of these poor because of the secrets of the success was high of a number of candles such four actions the invested a clock, composition of the secrets of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the divided high poor board to be the secret of the s

the same taxes as in the past, and it they ever enloyed any exemption it is immediately withdrawn. As for-merly, should one of them when dy-ing wish to leave his estate to the others. He must pay the 114 per-cent. Moreover, thenceforth the com-munity property will be reputed to yield 5 per cent, of the gross capi-tal, and on that created income they will pay 40 per cent. 220 francs. They will pay 40 per cent. 30 the gross value of their real estate to make up for the droits de mutation, which they nevertheless pay else-where 400 francs. They will pay on the same title 30 per cent, on mov-ables-30 francs. Hence, by way of chastisement for having pledged themselves to the perpetual service of the poor, they will pay yearly 650 francs. If they are fortunate enough to 5e authorized, they will have the advantage of being unable to sell or acquire without the authorization of the State. And, indeed, they are prefty sure of being denied the pri-vilege of accepting any legacies that might be left them."

"They will continue to pay the taxes of common law, and, in addi-tionand the second second

Total 670

Let us now take a last example :-

Let us now take a last example :-'After comparing the taxes paid by a societe de rentes viageres, hav-ing gross assets amounting to 20,-000,000 francs, with what would be demanded of an authorized congre-gation possessed of the same wealth, this was the result obtained. Where the anonymous society would pay 14.496 francs (maximum figure); that congregation would pay 117,596 francs (minimum figure); that is, more than eight times as much. Be-sides, there is a means, simple in-deed in its mathematical sev?rity, of proving that the taxes levied on proving that the taxes levied on congregations are instruments of in-evitable ruin. We have seen that their gross assets, although in gen-eral producing nothing or almost nothing, would yield at most one-half of 1 per cent. of these gross as-sets if exploited by a skillful society or company wholly intent upon real-izing profits."

WEDDING BELLS.

de sole, and carried red roses, and Miss K. Tracy, of Sherbrooke, and Miss Lillan Shea, as maids of hon-or, one in pinv satin and the other in fawn color, with besutiful bou-quets. The groom was attended by his uncle, Mr. J. Levesque, with Mr. Maurice P. Shea as best man. After the ceremony the wedding party re-paired to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous "dejeu-ner" was served. The presents were costly and numerous, proving the popularity of the bride and bride-groom. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford left by the noon train for a trip to Que-bec and the Saguenay, and on their return will take up their residence at their new home. 2745 St. Catherine street. The bride went away in a handsome blue cloth travelling suit, with crimson blouse and hat of blue.

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petrated. I do not think that any preface is necessary. Each of the ex-tracts selected may require a short word of explanation, but I purpose reserving all comment for the end of this series, when I hope to be able to sum up the situation in a special contribution. The first law under the lash of which the religious congrega-tions groan is the "droit d'accrois-sement." of 1884, which has been translated into still more iniquitous "Loi d'abonnement" of 1895. It was instituted (for both these laws are on the same principle), that the public treasury might receive the "droit de mutation," caused by the death, or withdrawal of a religious. Father Belanger thus reasons it out. The following paragraph will show means of persecution and wilful con-fiscation :--"To be sure, it has been objected that the gain consists in this, that the community no longer requires to feed the departed. But how absurd! A religious is not a mere tenant who receives his maintenance with-out making any return for it. He is an excellent workman who works much 'and spends little. His death is, therefore, not a gain but a loss -the more so, as the work remains the same and a new workman must be chosen, one who is, perhaps, less qualified to do it and less skiltul. H we may be permitted a trivial com-parison, it were as reasonable to hold that a farmer becomes richer fon losing a horse. Why? Because he no longer needs to feed him 1 h." "Take, for instance, a congrega-tion of one hundred members, own-ing 300,000 francs. One member dies, There is no change in the work of the institution; the expenses and general taxation are the same; but there is one less to do the work, Where, then, is the gain? Is there not rather a loss? The cuming leg-islator maintains that there is no loss, and reasons after this fashion. A congregation owns 300,000 frances and we will suppose that, upor the death of a member, this fortune is divided among the others. (19) Is not the share of deceased 3,000 trance? Then let us in imagination turn the congregation into a moral person. Would it not inherit those 3,000 frances, thus increasing its wealth? Consequently, should it not pay the heaviest inheritance tax; eleven and one-half per cent.—that is, 345 frances, or, what would come a little higher, a yearly instalment of thirty per cent. of the gross cap-tal?" "Take, for instance, a congrega

Last week I gave a number of se-lections from Father Belanger's ar-ticles. I think that he has made out, of the Orders and against the French Government. But I find that to com-plete his arguments it is necessary to carefully read what he has to say anent unjust taxtion. This system munities, is one of the most crying outrages, in the form of legalized robbery, that could possibly be per-petrated. I do not think that any preface is necessary. Each of the ex-tracts selected may require a short word of explanation, but I purpose to sum up the situation in a special to sum up the situation in a

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section were selling men were Protest-g and sturdy, with g into the South, w that it was not in some places, be-d made the people ry one. it journey and were hing a place from easily move around as of interest. The and accommodations t, but after some ere taken into a tion, with a good e and some suspi-o our young men. s rude and had no-nd it from a hun-our travelers were on in, knowing that ght shelter in those could not be too

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ALFRED'S BOYHOOD.-In order to understand how Alfred came, in a state years, to become the greatest and wisest of all the English kings, it is necessary that we should know how he was brought up. The follow-ing paragraphs we quote from one of the most authentic histories of the great published; it is from the press of the famous publishers burns. Oates and Company, Port-man street and Paternoster Row. London.

man street and Paternoster Row. London "His mother's name was Osburga; she was Ethelwulf's first wile, and a very plous and learned queen. Os-burga knew what very lew people then knew, she inew how to read and wished to have learned men at her court. One day har boys were sit-ting with her, and she was reading a beautiful book, which was painted Our Lady and the saints. She told the boys, who were delighted with the pictures, that she would give it to the can among hem who could out cake the trouble; but Alfred went directly to ome of the scholars at court and asked him to teach him to read. He soon learned to read this beautiful book (which was writ-ten in Latin), and the went there to the here the starter to read the boys.

brother, Saint Went, had brought to his tent. It is also told that a stranger, in dazzling white, seized the standard of the Snow-white Horse, and conducted Alfred and his army to victory. At all events, the Danes were conquered, their power broken, their king was converted, and peace was restored—a peace that gave Alfred the long wished for op-portunity of settling down to a peaceful government of his kingdom.

ALFRED THE LEGISLATOR. -

ALFRED THE LEGISLATOR — Once more we quote from history : "The first thing he did was to re-establish order amongs his people. A number of petty magistrates had got power lato their hands in many of the towns and villages, and treat-ed the people most unjustly; taking money from bad men who bribed them, and behaving tyrannically to the poor. The King got rid of these magistrates and put an end to the system of bribery that had existed. Then Alfred made such laws and so onforced them that an old Saxon one dured to fouch them.' Next he had the people taught to build better houses, and to make more comfortable furniture, and he found-dor schools all over England, both for rich and poor. One of these istorios, built at Oxford becames inter on the famous university bear-ing that hame. The learned mon pohen et before assisted the King

authorized, or it is not. Take, then, in the first place an unauthorized congregation. The State does not recognize it. France, a member of such a congregat-tion is just the same as other citi-strain the same same as the same sate as beins the brochers in the same sate as beins the brochers in the same sate as here his brochers in the same sate as beins the brochers in the same sate as the religious, on the contrary, being the who has paid all his out and one-hill per cent, which is being the who has paid all his out the same rights (and the same sate at the same sate at the same sate at the same sate at the same sa

ly declared (July 7, 1892): that dues were claimed amounting to 6,000 times the value of one share. The Cour de Cassation ended by reject-ing these toolish pretensions on the part of L'Enregistrement, and yet, Attraordinary as it may seen, the administration redused to accept this solution. Indeed, there is no telling what would have happened but for the voice of the new law. Such is, in its principal lineaments, the fiscal machine operated against religious, and we beg to illustrate this arid description with a few examples and comparisons. They will bring plainly to light the disguised confiscation and violated equality of which con-gregenistes are the victims."

-----I will have to ask space for the I will have to ask space for the following uninterrupted statement in the form of examples. It closes my extracts for the present, and gives us the basis of a fearful arraign-ment of the legislators whose preju-dices set at naught any sense of jus-tice that they may ever have en-loyed.

oyed. "Here, for instance, are five indi-riduals who smitten with love for suffering humanity, decide to re-leve it. They buy property valued at 100,000 france, improve, embel-ish and furnish it at a cost of 10,-000 france, and into it receive either loor old men and women or or-onaus, whom they feed, care for and ducate. What will they have to asy? The land tax bersonal tax, li-same tax, and the tax on doors and windows (from the last they may erhaps be dispensed). That is all find aince it is but too evident that here are no profils no 4 per cont mount fax is demanded. Moreover

effective manner, Gounod's "Et In-carnatus Est." The bride looked ex-ceedingly well in a rich gown of dove-colored brocaded silk with hat to match and carried white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Marian Shea, as bridesmaid, who wore a gown of pale blue mousseline

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