THE ATTRIBUTES OF ANGELS.

om morels is invested with banding bedies. The Scriptime besides they have present in human from South phrosometers superitative vessel in the humanists of the Holy scriptimes presented they were only new visions, which took place merely in the insistination of those who had them, but several pressures of the Bible make receiving at those way had them, but several pressures of the Bible make receiving at those way four that of applications, and particularly of the three singles who manifestly appeared to Abraham, Lot and the inhabitants of Bodom.

ham, Lot and the Inhabitants of it.

the angels are incorporeal, howelether assume a body in human ? Assumed by the Divine power is commercioned them they had ensed nod transformed the air semake it resemble our body. They that form, not by their own rand with our by the nower and of Him who sent them for our encument, and to give as a visible manner of the area of the sentence of this harry and she including any miserable creatures in on to relieve, they descended into calley of tears, where they tound a find arkness and in the shadow out. In fact, the Anom Tessum.

Encarnation.

Can the bodies assumed by angels act like living bodies. We cannot racionally suppose it; for the natural acts and functions of men and anacis are not the same. The act of an angel invested with a human body proceeds from the nature of his faculities, and too from the body which he assumed, for this being, composed orly of condensed air, has no other power but that of inanimate bodies. It can retainly produce what is common to all human bodies, such as articulation, which is only the air in tibration by the tongute and lips, but it is incapable of doing what is naturally consistent to living bodies, because it he an oreal life, according to the man in. 'Cujus est potentia, cius est act o.'

Does the angel de eive us in presenting himself in human form? No, but it his body had fulfilled any cittal functions, it is then he would have deceived us, because we would attribute actions to him which in reality are inconsistent with his nature. He assumes a body for the color part of the history, and conduct us both by tangible and supernatural means to the Kingdom of Scriptural Glory. "The angels eye," says St. Dlonyslus, "manifests his power of knowledge, and all his other members other powers." But when the well and the support of living bodies; for the act and use of eating is to digeet and canvert the nutriment we take for the support of our existence; but such was act the case with the them, says the Bibbe. Now, to eat food is the natural function of living bodies; for the act and use of eating is to digeet and canvert the nutriment we take for the support of our existence; but such was not the case with the them, angels, for their bodies had no apitude for material food. It was like that of Raphael and of all the other angels, for their bodies had no apitude for material food. It was like that of Raphael and of all the other angels, for their bodies had no apitude for the support of our existence; but such was not the case with the three angels contained in a place but what has dimensions each such

it has a place percepture to the see, and a measurable quantity, this not the case with the situation is angel, once, we may conclude that many conclude that many certain the same continued that same continued that same continued that same continued that same continued to subtract the same continued to sub

Deas the act Iv which the most learn herats diher from his substance. At the bot ided sion, there is decided to be substance. Operation is the statistic of execution and the most of execution is the substance of the control of the substance of the control of the substance of the control of the substance is the control of the substance of the control of the substance is the control of the substance of the substance they war iron feel of the substance is the substance they war iron each other but by the degree of the the substance is the substance of the substance of the substance is the substance of the substance of the substance of the substance is the substance of the substanc

If they be necessary, they know them by their causes with as me in certainty as we know by the kear fal law of nature that the sun will like to meriow. If they be not necessary, but happen from a cidental causes they know to me out they charge as a physical is so much the necessary by so much the necessary by so much the necessary of death of his patient the better he knows them to meet sort of the recovery or death of his patient the better he knows them to see that they death of his patient the better he knows them, for His knowledger is infallible, universal, and eternal, so that all causes with their effects, all times and events of any nature, are no mystery to tim. It is not so with the anget, tor as not eleman and infallibles in the Ontain quently the and the see that they are the fall of things to car. It knowed is signs and wonders, and the events of times and wonders, and the coverts of times and wonders, and the events of times of the beart of the pulse of th who are more remote, or in a lower degree, according as it is the will and grace of God to reveal it to them by superntural light. St. Paul says: "That eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, what things God hath prepared for them that love Him. But God hath revealed them to us by His Spirit." (Cor. xi, 9-10). There are mysteries which they knew at the commencement of the creation, and others were revealed to them in lapse of time, according to the ministry entruside to them to the ministry entrusted to them by their Divine Master. They had even some knowledge of the Incarnation in a general manner, but not in particular till after the accomplishment of the prodigies and miracles, the Passion and Resurrection of the Saviour of the world. They are in constant contemplation of the Divinity, but do not comprehend all its attributes. All that the Prophetal learned by inspiration concerning the law of grace had been more perfectly revealed to the angels; and if they knew in general what God was to do for the salvation of the human race the Apostles knew more of the redemstion than they did. "As you may Jureading understand my knowledge in the mystery of Christ, which in other generations was not known to the soil of the salvation of the poptics of the postles in the pipit (Dph. III., 4-5). Even the spirit propheta. "In ave received more knowledge than the ancients." (Ps. exviii., 100).

THE ART OF ILLUMINATED WRITING IN IRELAND.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATED WRIT-ING IN IRELAND.

The marvellous excellence and perfection to which the art of illuminated
writing had attained in the schools of
ancient Ireland may be interred from
the quotations and remarks which follow: From Ireland, pre-eminently the
"Jainan of Saints and of Learned May,"
that art was carried by Irish missionarier to Scatland, England, and mosof, if not all, the countries of Europe.
Mr. Westwood, a distinguished Enslish authority, says: "There is abundant seventh centuries the art of ornamenting manuscribts of the Sacred
Scriptures, and especially of the Gospoles, had attained a perfection in Ireland almost marvellous."

Mr. Westwood, a usungasera miles authority, says: "There is abundant evidence to prove that in the sixth and seventh centuries the art of ornamenting manuscripts of the Sacred Scriptures, and especially of the Gospeis, had attained a perfection in Irosinand aimost marvellour. Gerald Barry, Welshman, better known as Charlowthing John, A.D. 1185, thus describes a magmilent copy of the Gospeis then preserved at Kildare. I have found nothing more wenderful than that marvellous book, written in the time of the Virgin, St. Brigid, and, as they say, at the dictation of an angel.

The book contains the Concordance of the Evangelists, according to Jerome, every page of which is filled with divers figures most accurately marked out with various colors. Here you behold a majestic face, divinely drawn; there the mystical forms of the Strangelists, each having sometimes six, sometimes four, and sometimes six, sometimes six, sometimes four, and sometimes six, sometimes four, and sometimes six, sometimes four, and sometimes six, s

If you look closely, with all the acutenos of sight that you can company,
and examine the limbust synch so that
we nations art, you will discover such
and examine the limbust synch so that
we nations art, you will discove such
debrate, such subtle, such after acute
to the limbust health and british each nesh and british
such nesh and british colors, that
you will readily as knowledge the abode
to have been the result of analytic
tather than human skill. The mos of
requently I knowledge the abode
are the beauties I discove in it, the
sore I am lost in graewel admiration
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sore I am lost in graewel admiration
are the beauties I discove in it, the
sore I am lost in graewel admiration
but in Mr Digby Wysit records. "In d. 31cary of handline, and minute and faulttess execution, the whole range of
policegraphy offers anthing companable to these early Irish menuscipus,
and those produced in the same stylin England. When in Dubin someyears ago I had the opportunity of
studying very carefully the means may
for the ornaments of a high I attempt
of to copy, but broke down in d's
grar. Of this very book. Mr. Westwood examined the pagess as I did, for
heurs torether, without even detecting
a magnifying glass, no less than 188 interincements of a siender ribbon; attern, formed of white lines, edged
with black ones, upon a black groundNo wonder that tradition should alless
that these unerring lines should have
been traced by angels." This, is wishout doubt, "The Great Gospel of Columbeille," to which the Four Masters
refer. A.D. 1006, "as the principal relia
of the Suttern word, on account of its
singular cover," St. Columbeille, to,
wrote the "Book of Lounda," it is unquestionably the most
claborately exceuted manuscript of
exterious, enduring, illuminated books he
wrote gratuitous!" With his own
claborately exceuted manuscript of
exterious chairs, at I rish monk, one of those
wandering blabo

hosts of the Illumirated books of Erinn."

Dr. Wasgen, a great authority, says:
"Victious circumstances leave no doubt now remaining on my mind that the figures, borders, and ornamental initials in the Book of St. Cuthbert, which is considered to be the masterplece of cid Anglo-Saxon miniature painting, have been executed by Irish monks, or by Auglo-Saxon monks, who were pupils of the Irish." He further says of this Irish art: "The ornamental pages, borders and initial letters exhibit so correct an architectural feeling in the distribution of the parts, such a variety of beautiful and peculiar designs, so admirable a taste in the control of the colors, and such an architectural feeling in the distribution of finish, that more feels absolutely struck with amassement."

D. B. M. in "The Gael."

D. B. M., in "The Gael." HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE LITER-

MAY DAY.

MAY DAY.

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Introductory.—This is but an extract from the poem of this name, the whole of which might with advantage be read aloud in class.

Purpose.—To praise the beautics of the spring season, especially in contrast with winter.

Plan.—This can easily be made out from a careful examination of the extract.

Preliminary Study.—Presents.

Finn.—This can easily be mixed out from a carried camination of the extract.

Preliminary Study.—Describe from the poom the appearance of the woods in winter. What afforded him confort in this season? What were the first changes noted in spring? Mention what the boy's aports are then. What does ale so admire in the birds? Give the meaning of: Stiff and stark, masked, cathedrals, asled, flickering, urchin, jocund, trimming, calendar, punctual, tropic, bard, hedge, weather-proof, generous, niche, lub-calendar, punctual, tropic, bard, hedge, weather-proof, generous, niche, lub-calendary unctual, tropic, bard, hedge, weather-proof, generous, niche, lub-calendary unctual, trimming, calendary motion of the comma after "days". The sense seems to require "where" instead of "when," and the omission of the comma after "days". "In . . . spark." No beat from the sun. Is this literally true? "Firm-braced." Well propared for the storm and cold.
"Anolent woods." Long known and loved by him.
"Struggling . . roads." Give in your own words.
"Whited desert." All was govered.

. undid." The same idea

above.

"Ail... undid." The same idea as expressed in the two preceding lines. Ghastly sugg.sted by the snow, shoet-tike.

"Eldest... wild." Justify this description of frost. The tail pine or fir trees retaining much snow, and with open spaces between, suggested this comparison. "Swift." because many of the famous cathedrals took long years to complete.

"The ... alsied." A continuation of the picture given in the two preceding lines, but with something added. Develop the points of the comparison.

"Loy... mind." The cold seemed

Those who have deemed it worth while to waste time in reading these effusions which appear from time to time in The Register over my nom de plume will remember that the last of while to waste time in reading these effusions which appear from time to time in The Register over my nom de pinne will remember that the last of those lucubrations was hammered out in the County of Renfrew, to which it had direct application, and they will wonder how I have turned up so quickly in Central Ontario. Well, let turious inquirers bear in mind that this is a fast age, rendered all the faster through the medium of steam and electricity—agencies by which a man is pulled around to-day almost with the quickness of thought. A wide stretch of country separates the Country of Renfrew from that of Northumberland, where I am at present rusticating, but in my march from one of these places to the other an incident occurred which has stamped itself on my memory as it has marked my whole proper person almost from head to flot. Dropping ambiguous phraseology, let me say in plan Anglo-Saxon terms that in one of those rural caravansaries where I have frequently held high carnival I passed the most desperate night of my life, not in communion with nature's sweet restorer, but positively engaged in a pitched battle with bed bugs.

I have had many encounters in my day, or rather in my night, with treacherous and blood-thirsty bug forces. All aking the line, from Quebec to Sarnia, I have net them, but never before with such villainous rascals as those who invaded the privacy of my room and the sancuity of my bed during my pussage between the counties of Renfrew and Northumberland. They were scarcelys, nor could they be trubirully designated humberland. They were scarcelys, nor could they be trubirully designated humberland. They for adoit maneuvering, for blood-sucking propensities, and for ways that are dark and tricks that are mean they stand unrivated in the great world of bugdom. Numerous were the sorties which I made that night, but they never before which also had hear mean decided himber of the propensities, and for ways that are dark and thicks that are mean they stand unrivated in the great world of bugdom. N

and the post would not estempt to depart it with idea but would for "To hear at decide and selected by contrast with the ead and second outside. Irring out the force of the angle of the property of the prop

Tion.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baidour moved that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday, June 14th, Mr. S. Smith said that he desired to enter his protest against the arbitrary way in which the Government had dealt with the rights of private Stembers during the present session. He had been the collection of the process of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of training on a motion for which he had found a place on the collection day, dealing will be considered that there was a growing feeling of irritation in the country among both churchmen and Nonconformists at the abuse that was made of training and voluntary schools in this country, and the extent to which those institutions were being used for the stringing out of the faith of the Reformation. It was not far from the truth to say that there was a widespread conspiracy in this country to use the whole system of education in order to carry out the designs of the Ritualists. They gradually acquired the control of the huge machinery of education and used it contrary to the on-victions of the great mass of the par-

few. Mr. Smith said he brought a case under the notice of the Vice-President about a year ago.
Sir J. Gorat: I cannot allow the hon gentleman to say that. It is not correct

senteman to say that. It is not correct. Raifour said the hon, gentleman (Mr. Smith) was most earnest and sincore, but he was creduity itself. Chaughter). Because here and there in his opinion these doctrines were taught in English Church schools, he wished to make it impossible for the most Protestant members of the Church of England to teach in Church schools, and to destroy the whole system of the Wesleyan and Roman Cathollo Voluntary schools.