

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Athens, afterwards came to Rome, and was thence sent into Gaul by the Pope St. Clement. He went as far as Lutecia, or Paris, where he converted a great multitude of people to the Christian faith, and was, after the most cruel tortures, put to death by the Prefect of the Gauls, Fescennius Sisinnius, together with the holy Priest Eleutherius and the deacon Rusticus who had followed him into Gaul, and had been from the beginning the companions of his apostolate. We find that there are scores of documents proving the veracity of the above acts of the martyrdom of St. Denys, both in Latin and Greek. Martyrologes of different churches, even the Chronicle of Alexandria, who goes as far as to record that the above mentioned Sisennius or Sisenna became afterward consul under the reign of Emperor Adrian. We can not then understand how some continue to maintain and to print that both St. Denys and companions, and the Prefect Sisennius lived two hundred years later than the time of St. Clement, that St. Denys the Areopagite never came to Gaul, and that St. Denys the first Bishop of Paris is a different person from the Areopagite, although it is asserted by the above mentioned documents that they are the same person, that the Chronicle of Alexandria states that Sisennius was consul under Adrian, that is about the year 120, and that some 600,000 members of the Roman Catholic Church who daily recite the Holy office, read every year in the office book, on the ninth of October, the Acts of St. Denys

as mentioned above.

ST. CLETUS, FOURTH POPE.

A. D. 77 to 83.

The Church celebrates the feast of St. Cletus, on April 26. We read his acts as follows in an ancient record of the First Popes:

"Cletus was a Roman. He was born in the Vicus Patricii; his father's name is Æmilianus. He sat on the Pontifical throne six years, one month and eleven days, under the Emperors Vespasian and Titus, between the consulates of Vespasian and Domitian, and that of Domitian and Rufus, when he received the crown of Martyrdom. According to instructions received from Blessed Peter, Cletus ordained in the month of December, twenty-five Priests for the City of Rome. Cletus was buried the 26th of April near the body of Blessed Peter in the Vatican. After him the Pontifical See remained vacant twenty days."

The consulate of Vespasian and Domitian which is marked as the beginning of the Pontificate of St. Cletus follows that of Vespasian and Titus, which is given as that of the end of the Pontificate of St. Clement. What better proof can be had that St. Cletus succeeded St. Clement on the Pontifical throne? In some lists of Pontiffs the name of St. Cletus precedes that of St. Clement, because he was ordained by St. Peter previous to St. Clement, and also because he suffered Martyrdom many years before St. Clement, his name being already in the dyptics or sacred lists of Martyrs before St. Clement died.