If you have something that the people need advertise with courage and faith," and the people at home and abroad will respond to your profit.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

CATHOLIC CULTURE.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE CATH-OLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

REV. DR. LOUGHILIN DELIVERS A SOPOLARLY LECTURE ON THE TRIUMPHS OF CHRIS-TIANITY-GERNAN TATERATURE AND SHAKESPEARIAN DRAMA THE THEMES OF OTHER DISTINGUISHED SFEAKERS-A GLANCE AT THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE SCHOOL AND ITS SOCIAL SIDE—NEW ARRIVALS.

By our own special correspondent.]

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL GROUNDS,) Plansburg, July 23.

The exercises of the second week of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg consisted of a course of five lectures on "The Second Period of the Church's History," delivered by the Rev. James Archdiocese of Philadelphia. These were followed by a series of five lectures on of New York, and in the evening Mr. Sydney Woolette, of Newport, E.I., delighted his audience with Shakspearian Studies. On Friday, July 24, the Horn Morgan J. O'Brien, of New York, was the lecturer of the evening, and the subject chosen was a consideration of "Some Live Issues."

Despite the rainy weather the Summer School students flocked to the early morning lecture on Monday, and were rewarded for their ardor by the rich fund of knowledge delivered to them by Rev. Dr. Loughlin in his concise relation of

Taking a general survey of the course of church history during the ages which followed the conversion of Constantine, Rev. Dr. Loughlin dwelt upon the changes effected in the ideas, customs and institutions of the Roman world by the introduction of Christian principles. Constantine, he said, occupies in the history of God's Church a unique position. He summed up in his person the full strength of the Empire of Rome, and when he became a Christian, it was not an individual abjuring error, but it was the unconditional surreckler of the mightest Empire of the world. learned lecturer, quoting the Edict of Toleration from the pages of the cotensporary Lactantius, proceeded to show how Constantine in this Edict occupied a place which was not merely that of an alien ruler, moved by sentiments of humanity, like Cyros of old, but that he was moved by the spirit of religion, and a profound conviction of the faity of God, and a sincere respect for the virtuous life and the earnest faith of the

Still further tracing the career of Constantine and the nature of the laws enacted under his rule as sole monarch of hangs its empty head for shame, and ant half-hour with the citizens after the world, Ber. Loughlin declared that true worth, intellectual power and Constantine never assumed religious Christian simplicity need not the trappower, but regarded himself as a bishop pings of wealth or rank to obtain the dictating to the Church in matters of fisherman and his successors, and not to

the emperors. Dr. Loughlin then entered upon a discussion of the schism of the Donatists in Africa, and said that Constantine showrestored to the devil. Constantine's Roman law. In the Church his position was that of a Layman, subject to the spiritual authority constituted by God. Christian Unity in this nineteenth cen-Continuing the reverend lecturer still tury community dwelling on the shores further considered the schism of the of placid Champlain. Donatists and followed the Arian dispute to the summoning of the first of the great general councils, that of Nices, the declarations of which were loyally accepted by Constantine as the decisions of the Holy S irit.

Dr. Loughlin gave this appreciation of the work of Constantine as an exemplification of the best relations which the empire could bear to the Church.

"Interior Development," Monas-ticism," "The Migration of the Nations," and "The Greek Schism," were the heads under which Rev.
Dr. Loughlin continued the study of the Second Period of the Church's History. These lectures were pectability, and entitles well attended and seemed to increase in interest as they proceeded. They were delivered in a simple lucid style and were strongly imbued with the lecturer's individuality. Rev. Dr. Loughlin is a great favorite among the Summer School residents, and is and has been one of its most active and enruest promoters.

Prof. Herbermann's discourses on "The Beginnings of German Literature" were another interesting feature of the week's Programme. The early legends and manner, which gave the assembly a comprehensive view of an extensive literary field. Many of Prof. Herbermann's readings were his own translations, in Wit, bright and sparkling as from Mass; Rev. J. T. O'Brien, Tiblank verse, of the great German epics, some clear fountain, intermingles Mr. Edward Brennan, Bost and were deeply interesting. The Lethroughout, and the ringing laugh and John Byrne, New York city.

gend of the Holy Grail was beautifully unfolded by the Professor, and was to many the first complete explanation of it they had ever heard.

Mr. Sydney Woolette, at the evening rectures, discoursed on Shakspeare, whom he described as the chief literary glory of England and of the world. He said that there is very little at the present time, elevating or salutary, in the stage from an intellectual standpoint, yet reproducing scenes dramatically was one of the earliest, intellectual means of entertainment. The old plays of Greece were given to audiences that numbered from 10,000 to 15,000 spectators, and the actors in those days were among the most respected and venerated of the land. Later came the provincial poets of the middle ages, and the miracle plays reproducing scenes of holy life, which in some instances have continued in their ancient customs down even to the religious spectacle that takes place every ten

years at Oberammergan. There is no name, certainly no rame of approaching eminence, of whom so little is known, but of whom so much kas been written, as that of Shakopeare. Certain facts regarding tris life have come down to us, but it is mere sketch. F. Loughlin, D.D., Chancellor of the we know when and where he was born and died. At fourteen years of age his father was on the verge of ruin, he was obliged to resign his municipal offices, the 'Beginnings of German Literature," and to take his sen from school to assist by Prof. Charles G. Herbermann, L.L.D., him in business. It will not be difficult to imagine that the poetic son of William Shakespeace found no very a luring or congenial vocation in the trade of his

> The young fellow coubtless applied nimself to the business as well as he could, but not without some compes and escapades—frequently playing the truant, and taking part in the rustic festi-

tals of the town. It is amidst a galaxy of great names that the name of Shakespeare stands conspionous and prominent. Shakespeare is as intimately a part of our heritage as the name we bear. Macheth. Hamler, Lear, Romeo and Juliet, have charmed us, and will continue to do so "The Trium:ph of Christianity under till the end of our days. He's words have constantine and his Successors." cheered and strengthened mankind in its struggles and its hopes; they have shown us all that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and in doing that, the world has been stimulated to greater exertion for the advancement of art, and for the benefit of the race. And with the exception of the sornets, all of his genies had one end, one bearing, he looked upon the world as a stage, and to that end was his genius dedicated.

Mr. Woolette's recitals from Macbeth, Hamlet and The Tempest were of high artistic merit and fully appreciated by his large audiences.

The Catholic Summer School is already the nucleus of an ideal Catholic society, which will necessarily diffuse its influence abroad over the land elevating, enlightening and widening the narrow horizon of immeature, uncultivated or prejudiced minds, and drawing them within its ever-increasing and luminous circle. There are no hairsplitting social distinctions that freeze the sensitive soul and congeal the sympathies of the privileged few, in this levely abode of Christian culture. Pride of the Church for external affairs, never recognition and respect that are their due. The atmosphere of the Summer belief or discipline, for he believed that | School is eminently cultured and social, the authority of Christ was given to the and the harmonious commingling of visitors from many different states and cities and their complete absorption of the spirit of the School seems a proof of a Divine influence governing and directing all in accordance with His Holy ed his severe contempt for all violators [Will. It brings to mind the early days of the Church, for his theory was that of Christianity when a common aposall schism comes from the devil, that it tolic community dwelt together in should be split off from the Church and peace and unity, imbibing knowledge from the fountain of truth, and spreadgreat task was to breathe the spirit of ing the light of God's Gospel to the Christianity into the heathen body of remote and darkened recesses of the

> These lines of Wordsworth might well be suggested as a greeting to the uninitinted guest :

'Stranger, henceforth be warned and know that

pride Howe'er dissuised in its own majesty. Is littleness, that he who feels contented
For any living thing, both faccuries.
Which he both never used: that thought with kim
Is in its infancy."

It is just these unused faculties and infaut thoughts that the Summer School curriculum and social atmosphere bring to the light and quickly develop to

The badge of the Summer School is considered a sufficient guarantee of respectability, and entitles the wearer to all the social privileges of the happy groups that occupy the broad piazzas of the different cottages, during the atternoons and evenings, exchanging thoughts and opinions on many divers subjects, discussing lectures and personalities, always with a charm and grace that bespeak the trained intellect and the charity that marks the Christian. There is no minute measuring and analyzing of individual characteristics, but on n broad basis of common sense and divine charity is erected an elegant poems were related in a succinct, clear structure of refined intellectual thought that rouses to action the mayhap dormant brain of the listener and vivines its latent faculties.

quick repartee that often greet it are sufficiently contagious to prove that DARK LANTERN CRUSADERS. quick repartee that often greet it are Catholicity is not so gloomy in its influence as some outside the fold would

It is pleasant to find Rev. Fathers, distinguished Doctors of Divinity, professore and philosophers humbly submitting to the social influence and making themselves one with the Summer School students, for the time being at least, and encouraging the innocent amusements that prevail and partaking in the general flow of conversation.

"Our intellectual ore must shine.
Not slumber idly in the mine,
Let education's moral mint
The noblest images imprint.
Let taste her currous touchstone hold.
To see if standard be the gold:
But 'tis thy commerce Conversation.
Must give it use by circulation,
That noblest commerce of mankind,
Whose precious merchandise is mind."

The growth and development of the higher mental powers among the people will prove the barrier against the accumulating deluge of trash, both in newspaper and book form, that now finds such ready sale. Gossip, teo, is at a discount among people whose minds are equipped with true knowledge and Christian principles or who aspire to such attainment.

The good that must end-shall emanate from an environment such as the Catholic Summer School provides will be the ready antidote for such pernicious evils as are fostered and fomented by the warped and twisted minds of socialistic and atheistic reasoners, and it may be the special means the all-seeing God has chosen to combat and subdue the prevailing evils of the day which are largely the outcome and natural fruition of the dime novel and semational newspaper, aided by the more ambitious, insidious, and faith-sapping productions of some fin de sécole writers.

Let it be clearly understool that the Summer School is not intended as a retreat alone for these invested with university degrees, brilliant literary lights, or ponderous philosophers, It is intended for the ordinary individual-the great these of the people; that they may glean and harvest the rich kernels of knewledge, no longer sacredly guarded in college halls, but scattered broadcast like a blessing from the skies. It is intended for the roung and the gay, and recreation and knowledge are so exoxisitely blended that we partake of each without always recognizing their separate flavors.

If Montreal people fully realized the advantages of the Summer School, they would yearly-send a large contingent to the Assembly.

It has all the attractions of a popular summer resort and recreation ground. with the added advantages of popular pendous absurdity than educational facilities, and a strong infusion of true remement. Plans are already prepared for a large hotel on the grounds for next-session. This will atford needed accommodation for the ever increasing influt of visitors.

Tennis, baseball, receptions and eachre parties, a fine bathing beach, them. boating etc., are now some of the popular pagtimes. Rapid transitto Philadelphia. New York, and Boston is one of the wanders of the institution. You may go over to Philadelphia and spend a pleasdinner, and have ample time to visit Biston and New York defore supper. You may, if so inclined, compare the variety of accents that prevail, but you will note them all a delightful community of charming people.

NOTES.

Miss Katherine Cronyn, of Buffalo, N.Y., is among the recent arrivals.

Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, poet, litterateur and journalist, has arrived at the Summer school.

Hm. Judge J. J. Curran and Sir William Hingston will lecture during the last week of Summer School session. Mrs. M. Crotty, Miss McGee, Miss Lily McGee, and Mr. Thomas D'Arcy

McGee, of Ottawa, are located at the White Cottage for the session. Miss O'Leary, Miss Annie Smyth, Miss Jennie Smyth, Miss M. Smith, and the Misses McCabe, of Montreal, are attend-

ing Summer School Jectures. Rev. Dr. Conaty, and Warren E Mosher, A. M., Secretary of the Summer School, are untiring in their efforts and devotion towards the development of this grand educational work, and under such skilful guidance and management prosperity is assured.

A few of the people you meet:-Condé B. Pallen, Ph. D., Mrs. M. A. Pallen, Miss L. Tomkins, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Gallagher, Dansville, New York; Miss Ellen M. Wills, Boston; Miss McMahon, Miss Mary McMahon, and Master Willie McMahou, Miss Ellen Sullivan, Mrs. Hugh Dully, Miss Sweeney, Boston; Rev. John F. Fagan, Springheld, Mass; Mrs. Isaacs, South Carolina; Rev. M. Hallissey, Detroit, Mich.; Miss McNamara, Miss Mary E. Gibbons, Miss H Looney, Buffalo: Rev. I. A. Morissey, Philadelphia; Miss Helena Gasmann, Amherst; Miss Fannie Lynch, New Haven; the well-known writer and lecturer, Mr. H. J. Desmond, editor of the Milwaukee Catholic citizen; Mrs. M.J. Purcell, New York; lic citizen; Mrs. M.J. Purcell, New York; Mr. D. L. Doherty, Syracuse; Mr. T. J. Sullivan, Brooklyn; Mr. Michael J. Egan, New York; Prof. Alex. J. Herbermann, New York; Mr. P. A. Garvin, Hartford. Conn.; Mr. D. A. Kenyick, Lawrence, Mass.; Rev. J. T. O'Brien, Ticonderoga; Mr. Edward, Brennan, Boston; Major Lahr, Burne, Non York city.

A BAPTIST MINISTER ADMINISTERS A TELLING REBUKE

TO THE A.P.A. OF THE UNITED STATES-A MOVEMENT WHICH IS NOT ONLY REVOLU-TIONARY BUT ALSO SUBVERSIVE OF THE BASAL PRINCIPLE OF FREE GOVERNMENT.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Nashville, Tenn., the hotbed of "professional patriotism," where nearly every county and municipal office-holder is A. P. Ape, has a sensation. A leading Baptist minister, Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, has denounced the proscriptive organization in no uncertain terms, and his atterances are the talk of the day. "Religious Liberty and Its American Foes" was the title of the preacher's discourse. The announcement that the noted orator would deliver himself upon a arestion of such general interest and local pertinence attracted to the church representatives of all religious, and the audience thus made up was striking for its refinement

and intellectuality. In his treatment of the subject Dr. Hawthorne was radical to averagreene on several points, but there is sincerity in every line of the discourse. He argued for complete and entire separation of Church and State, and denounced the movement to "put Cariet in the Constitution" as incompatible with the spirit of Christ and with the system of government which the fathers of our Republic. sought to establish. He condemned the exemption of church property from tex-ation and the appointment of Caristian chaplair sin our army and navy. Speaking of the A.P.A. ne said :

"That secret, outnito mil political organization known by the 'An erican Erotective Association. 'in proposing to establish a religious qualification for citizenship and office, is at war with the not regard these disguised and darklanterned crusaders as withd enemies of lions of American Catholics of citizenship and treedom of conscience. In other words, they declare that the only meth | d | ciples of religious aborty is to violate

AN APPEAR FOR CUSTICELY

"They tell us that Roman Caboli s have proscribed Protestants where they have been strong enough to do it. That may be true in many instances. I am ! to stamp out opposition to their dec-trines and worship. I am here to put to all honest and well-meaning Protestants this cuestion: Can we teach Cathelies a bett it way and promote the spirit of toleration, equality and fraternity in our country by treating them as wrongfully as they treated us? Can we win them over to the cause of religious freedom by making despots of correlves? Let as have the courage and magnanimity to deal justly with all mon. Let us dare to confess the truth, even where, by so | doing, we strengthen the position of those who are opposed to us. The whole direction of religious liberty. Catholic Italy is now open to all religious. The same is true of Catholic France and Cathoric Brazil and Catholic Mexico. 1 am sure that I speak the truth when I say that in all these countries this happy transformation has been accomplished under the leadership of men devoted to the Catholic religion. This recolution is in progress in all Catholic countries, and if nothing is done by Protestants to retard it, the day is not distant when in every country now dominated by Catholies there will be com-

plete separation of Church and State. "Can Protestants promote the progress of this movement by patting into the Constitution of this American Republie a clause depriving Catholics of the rights to vote and hold office? Is this wisdom? Would it strengthen Protest-antism? Would it make Christianity more attractive to a world that ligth in wickedness? Do men see in this move ment the spirit of Him who said, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' No. If the American Protective Association should ever be strong enough to dominate this Government and to inaugurate its policy of prescription, Protestantism would be come a synonym for depotism, Ingersoll intidelity would sweep the country, the Republic would perish and the better part of what Christianity has contributed to the civilization of our land would dis-

appear. PROTESTANTS AGAINST IT.

Sometiment of the state of the

far removed from the spirit of the American Protective Association as they are from the spirit and purposes of Jesuitism. and when the question of proscribing Catholics or any other element of our population is submitted to them in a national election they will bury it beyond the reach of any resurrecting power. In the progress of thought and in the ever-increasing light of truth we shall by and by reach a period when every man now connected with this unpatriotic and unrighteous movement will publicly renounce it. confess his stupendous mistake, and beg pardon of the American people. The people of this country have only par tially realized their dream of religious liberty. They have religious toleration but much remains to be done before they secure for themselves religious liberty."

On the subject of appropriations to denominational schools, Dr. Hawthorne

" Who will deny that it is a violation of the Federal Constitution? Who will deny that every Congressman who votes for these appropriations violates his oath of effice? Who will deny that in making these gifts the Government has patronized religion? And who will say that such patronage is not a violation of the rights of conscience? How can Protestants belonging to the American Protective Association consistently condemn Roman Catho lies for this unwarranted use of the Government's money when their own de nominations are just as guilty as Catholies? Why is the American Protective Association so blind to the inconsistencies of Protestant Christians' Why doe it not preserve and attempt to decitiz nize. Methodists, Episcopadisea. It shyterials and congregational ists on the ground that they have sought and obtained money from the public treasury for sectarian purposes !

PERSONAL TANGETY TO SERVICE STREET true doctrine of realizables liberty. I do that, in respect to this matter, the Ro the religion of enrist and will'ul cons | As long as American Protestants accept spirators against the individual treed in 4 government sid American Catnolics will but as men acting under face conveps do the same. When American Protesttions of truth and right. While claims and are ready for an absolute divorce of ing to be the friends of Christ and the over a north and State they will find Ameridinchilly advocates of the rights of one cae. Catholics willing and eager to join whence, they want the American people, them in the patriotic and righteons to declare all Roman Catmaics in ligible (movement). I have made it my business to citizenship and office. Could pay to find out what the sentiment of the movement be more red Jutionary, more Roman Cathodes of this country is upon destructive of the interests of Unrist's Itois subject. They are ready to go just kingdom and subversive of the tasal jas far as Protestants will go, and no principles of free government? Was farguer. When the Protestant millions there ever a more unmitigated and store of America rise up in their majesty and their scheme embodies? They are posse contribute as their dollar from the pub-to preserve and promote religious linerty. He treasury to redigious purposes, they in America by depriving nearly too mil- will find American. Catholics, united in voicing the scale pariotic sentiment.

" "Why should the American Protective Association thunder its indignant profor preserving the great and sacred ; the posts against Reman Catholics for not paying taxes upon their vast accumulation of property in this country when it is combined of the most that every denomination of Protestants has sought the same exemption for its own property I believe in mir dealing. It is not right it is not just, it is not honest to inflance may be true in many research the passents of t sistently deing. These fanatical crosad ers tells us that it something is not done to check the growth of Roman Catholieism, it will soon take the country. That] these Romanists are trying to take the country I do not deny. But Buptists are trying to take it. Methodists are trying to take it. E dee pasture are trying to take it, every denomination is trying to take it. Under the laws of the land every religious sect has the right to attempt to take it. All that we can demand is an open field and a fair fight. Let us see to it that in this condict he carnal weapons are used. Let us make Catnolic world is making progress in the our append to reas many conscience, in a just Gol will smile upon us and prosper us."

SIR DONALD SMITH FOR HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MR. LAURIER SAYS SIR LONALD WILL RETURN TO HIS POST IN LONDON.

Sir Donald Smith had a three hours' interview with the Premier yesterday afternoon, the result of which is believed to be that he will retain his office in England, for a time at least. The Premier was seen after the interview and said: "I may tell you that Sir D mald will feave on Saturday to return to his post in London."

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

A dispatch from Quebec, received this morning, says Cardin if Taschereau's condition changes for the worse yesterday atternoon, and his physicians were hasting summoned to his loodside. His Eminence is suffering from the ailments common to old age. Life and strength "minority" or Roman Catholic repre-are failing him. His physicians have sentative to succeed him. Commee of but little hope.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BICYCLE.

The bicycle is doing more than producing the bicycle face. It is driving organization. I believe that nine tenths horses have been shipped to Great devoted women have already made 100,000 organization. I believe that nine tenths | norses | norses of the Protestants of this country are as | Britain.

THE TRANSVAAL RAIDERS

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Found Gullty and Sentenced for Differs ent Periods-A Brief Account of the

LONDON, July 28.—The case of Dr. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Major Raleigh Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White and the Hon. Henry F. Coventry, who took prominent part in the recent raid in the Transvaal, was continued in the High Court of Justice this morning before Lord Chief Justice Russell. Baron Pollock and Justice Hawkins.

The defendants are charged with violating the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870, in that they took part in an armed expedition against a state with which Great Britain was at peace. Yesterday counsel for the defence and the prosecution submitted their cases and at halfpast ten o'clock this morning Lord Chief Justice Russell began to sum up the case. At that time the court room was crowded, interest in the case reviving as

it drew to a close. Among those present were many well known society ladies. In summing up Lord Russell emphasized the importance of the trial. He said that the crime with which the defendants were charged might entail consequences which no-body could foresee. There had been no attempt to gainsay the statement of the witnesses for the prosecution, but if the jury had any real doubt as to the nature. of the defendants' acts they must give

them the benefit of it. All the defendants in the Jameson

trial have been found guilty.

Continuing, the Lord Chief Justice said that if such things as the defendants were charged with had been done by the Queen's authority they would have amounted to an act of war. Done by the Queen's subject, without her authority, they amounted to an illegal dimustering raid. If the grievances referred to in the letter signed by the five leaders of the Johannestors retorm committee summolang Dr. Jameson to the assistance of the residents of Johannesburg were legitimite, the Queen's representatives should have been appealed to and not a trading company (the British South Afri-

Lord Russ at concluded his summing up at 400 a.m. and the case was then given to the july, who at once retired to

onsider their vermet.
The jury remained in the room till 1.25 p.in , when they filed into the court room and in re-ponse to a question by the clerk of the court announced that they had agreed upon their verdict. which was "guilty" against all the le licudants.

After the usual formalities had been amphed with the Court sentenced for Jameson to fitten months implient ment. Sir John Willoughby was settenced to ten months, Col. H. F. W., ite to seven months, and the other deletals acts to three menths' imprisonment each. None of the prisoners who be compelled to do hard labor caring their incarperation.

HON, MR. HARTY III.

AUST D THEOCGH TOO MUCH HARD WOLK IS CONSISTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

A Western exchange thus refers to the probable retirement of the able and genial Minister of Pablic Works of

Ontario, through ill health :--In circles close to the Ontario Government a rumor has, within the past day or two, gained credence that Hon, William Harty is about to resign the port-Polio of Paolic Works. Thestory, which was last night characterized as improbable by a Cabinet Minister, is based partially on the fact that Mr. Harry has meen a sick man for several weeks past. The Minister, ever since his appointment. to the office on the death of the late Hon. C.F. Fraser, has been a most indefatigable worker, and his close attention to the neavy duties of his department has undermined his health. As an instance of his love for work, it may be stated that for six weeks previous to the last session of the House he did not have his quarters in the Parliament buildings, except for an occasional stroll of half an hour in Queen's Park. These ceaseless efforts and the lack of all exercise had their natird effect, and is r weeks past Mr. Harry has been seffering from such a severe attack of general nervous prostration that he has been obliged to cease all labor, and to even assent himself from

the meetings of the Cabinet. Now his physicians say that it he wishes to recover his health, he must for the next few months avoid all werry and excitement. He, will therefore, leave in a day or two for Prince Edward Island, there to take a free and easy holiday of some weeks. When he returns he may be prepared to continue the administration of his important office. A man is not likely to the wap a Cabinet position unless he has to, and his numerons admirers hope that his indisposition will not prove sufficiently severe to compel his retirement from office.

In case of Mr. Hartyle going out, the Government would have to select scutative to succeed him. Conmee of Algoma might be called, but it is likely that Tom Murray of Pembroke or some other man not now in the House would be chosen.

A recent traveller in Southern Africa, says the Ave Maria, tells of a community "But I will not allow myself to con-template even the possibility of success for this un-Christian and un-American months more than 25,000 American says the Average, tells of a community of Benedictine nuns who have undertaken not only to build their own house but, where the manufacture the material. These even to manufacture the material. These bricks with their own hands.