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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada. March 7th. 1900.

Te the Editor of The Catholic Record,
London, Ont:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper. The Catholic Record,
and congratulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good: and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you success.

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ng you, and wishing you success.
elieve me, to remain.
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.
† D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Lariesa.
Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday March 8, 1902

THE COMING FRENCH ELEC-

There is intense anxiety in France in regard to the result of the forthcoming elections for the Chamber of Deputies, and the Journal de Debats of Paris asserts that the third Republic is passing through a most critical period in its history.

There is a party which is constantly growing in power, and controlling a large number of newspapers, which is deeply infected with the principles of Radical Socialism, and from it arises one of the worst dangers to the country. Its growth is the direct result of the infidel principles which have been inculcated and propagated by the Re publican Governments which have controlled the country during the last thirty years. This party is watching its opportunity to take the ship of State in hand and control its destinies, and it hopes that the coming elections may give it a great increase of strength whereby it will be able to carry out its programme, which is anti-proprietorial and anti-religious.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau does not go with this party, nevertheless his bill against the religious orders is a concession to it, and is merely an indication of what may be expected if the Radical Socialists win, or be even greatly strengthened by the return of a considerable increase of the number of their deputies at the election.

This party is at war with the Church, and it does not conceal its intention to carry on this warfare with determination should it prove successful at the ballot boxes.

The operation of the Association law has already wrought much mischief, but its further application has been suspended till May in order that the feeling of the electorate in regard to it may be ascertained, and according to this result, it may either be applied with vigor or become a dead letter.

Unfortunately the Catholic Party in the country are sadly disunited in their ago advised the Catholies of France to political questions. accept the Republic heartily, but not all have followed this advice. It was reporter be summoned to appear before specially distasteful to the families of the committee with his notes on the the nobility, and these are still dream- interview, that the charge might be there is certainly a hope that with the jects. strong Catholic faith which dominates

The present Government has already since the passing of the Associations Law. This is ominous of defeat, yet it is not a certain omen thereof as the French Chamber is very differently constituted from our own or the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.

Our House of Commons is made up alwhen the question regards a change of lin. Government, or the maintenance of the spirit of compromise.

Under the circumstances, it may be emed necessary by the Catholic party generally to give a modified support to the Progressive Republicans, who support the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry. ists to gain the upper hand. It now appears probable that this will be the course generally taken, notwithstanding that the Catholic Party are greatly incensed at the Government's anti-Catholic course which was taken for the purpose of drawing these Socialists to the side of the Government. Should this be the case, it is still possible that the Government itself will be led to change its recent policy, and may endeavor to appease the Catholic party by adopting a more moderate course. From present appearances, it is highly probable that this will be the course pursued, in order to avert an imminent evil. The elections will be in a few

A DISCUSSION ON IMMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

A bitter attack was made in the House of Commons on Feb. 27 by Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, M. P. for Victoria North, and Mr. Wilson M. P. for Lennox, on Mr. C. R. Devlin, the Government Immigration Agent to Ireland, charging him with holding views in regard to Irish emigration which are inconsistent with the proper discharge of his duties as an Immigration Agent, and demanding that he should be dismissed.

The charge was founded upon Mr. Devlin's words said to have been used in an interview held some weeks ago with a representative of the Montreal Daily Witness. The words attributed to Mr. Devlin are:

"I do not urge immigration from Ireland, and I never will. I agree that Ireland should be the home of the Irishman, and I shall be glad when the day omes that no Irishman will have to eave Ireland. But we have to notice the fact that there is a large emigration from Ireland, and my aim is to secure for Canada the largest possible proportion.'

Messrs. Taylor, Wilson and Hughes assailed Mr. Devlin, asserting that he could not earn his salary white entertaining such views and acting upon "He is paid," they assert, "to them. induce immigrants to come to this country from Ireland, instead of doing which, he is practically devoting his attention to urging the Irish people to stay at home." They add that "it is Mr. Devlin's duty to point out the advantages of Canada, and not to mix himself in Irish political strife."

The matter was brought up next day, February 28th, before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and a large crowd of interested auditors were present, to listen to the discussion, as it was generally understood that the matter would be then ventilated. The same gentlemen who had brought the matter up in the House of Commons, urged their views before the Committee, and for some time a lively discussion took place.

Mr. Pedley, the Superintendent of Immigration, produced a letter received from Mr. Devlin in reference to the subject under consideration. In it Mr.

"Regarding the interviews alleged to have been given by me, I do not admit ter times, might deem it preferable to They took place in their accuracy. They took place in the Windsor Hotel weeks ago on my arrival, when I was with my friends, and I merely answered as a matter of political aims. Pope Leo XIII. years to the pressua, on Canadian

Mr. Taylor moved that the Witness ing of the restoration of one of the substantiated, and Dr. Sproule, M. P. former monarchies, either Orleanist or for South Simcoe, followed in similar Napoleonic, while others are thoroughly strain maintaining that Mr. Devlin Republican. This division of political could not fulfil his duty to Canada if he sentiment will be necessarily a draw- had attached himself to the Irish Land back to success at the elections : yet League with its known political ob-

From the names of those who made the country outside of Paris, Marseilles, this determined attack on Mr. Devlin and some other large cities, a it may easily be seen that it was an fairly homogeneous Catholic Party may assault emanating from the Orange be elected which will arrest the on- lodges, which are always on the alert ward trend of communistic sentiment to to misrepresent the position of Cathowhich M. Waldeck-Rousseau has pan- lies in general, but especially of any dered without entirely approving of it. Irish Catholic, and of course Mr. Devlin could not escape their virulence as lost half its majority in the chamber he is stained with that original sin of being an Irish Catholic. The fact, however, makes him especially qualified to turn the tide of Irish emigration toward Canada; but his Orange assailants do not really want Irish immigration, unless it should be from Ulster. and especially from Belfast, and this is most exclusively of two great parties evidently their reason for this outpourwhich absorb all minor differences ing of their venom against Mr. Dev-

There was not a particle of evidence Government's policy even to the most brought forward to show that Mr. Devminute details. This is not the case in lin is a member of the Irish Land France, the Chamber of Deputies League; yet Mr. Sproule had the hardibeing composed of many groups or hood of basing his attack on the hypoparties, whereby the stability of a thesis that he is a member of it. If Government is constantly threatened, this be a fact, however-a matter of and its majority fluctuates according to which we are not aware-it does not afts success in keeping together these feet injuriously Mr. Devlin's efficiency various groups which support it in a as a Canadian immigration agent, and nothing but spleen could have led Mr. | fused to fulfil their duties. Such have appeared among the hills.

Sproule to include this in the charge against Mr. Devlin.

In truth if Mr. Devlin were a memb of the League it would rather increase his efficiency, as the fact would tend to required by the Trustees. We have no rather than allow the Radical Social- give the intending emigrants confidence in his representations of the suitableness of Canada as a place of settlement for them.

With Mr. Devlin's private views in Committee on Immigration has nothing to do, as it does not in the least affect injuriously the interests of Canada. On the contrary, having in view the sentiments of the Canadian people regard to Home Rule, we should say that Mr. Devlin showed himself quite in accord with those senti-

ments, as manifested on at least two occasions by almost unanimous expressions of opinion by votes taken in the Canadian House of Commons. It is Mr. Devlin's assailants who are at variance with the sentiments of the people of Canada in regard to this question.

It is surely not the duty of a Cana-

dian immigration agent to render the people of any country to which they go, discontented with their own land. We remember that before now a Canadian immigration agent was summarily ejected from Germany because he was suspected, rightly or wrongly, of the sums to be collected, and any making the people of Alsace and Lorraine discontented with their homes. If it was in bad taste and deserving of summary punishment to do this shall be payable by the municipality, in a foreign land, it would be in still worse taste to do so in the heart of the British Empire day of December in each year, be paid to which we owe allegiance. We say over to the Trustees, without any deto which we owe allegiance. We say therefore that Messrs. Taylor, Hughes, Wilson and Sproule are altogether astray in their notions on how a Canadian immigration agent should comport himself. He does his duty well if he endeavors to turn to Canada the the tide of emigration which he finds in actual operation. This is exactly what Mr. Devlin has done, and the Canadian Committee on Immigration did just what they ought to have done in squelching the Orange effort to force Mr. Devlin to act against his conscience and duty as a Canadian official, under threat of dismissal. It was a bitter pill to Messrs. Hughes, Taylor and Sproule that their resolution was not allowed even to be recorded in the proceedings of the Committee. But they needed the medicine, and much credit is due to Mr. Wade of Renfrew for having moved a resolution, which was carried, that neither the interview nor Mr. Devlin's

letter should be put on the records. Mr. Hughes of King's, P. E. I., very reasonably pointed out that Mr. Devlin found that an aggressive policy would be unpopular in Ireland. That country has been already depopulated to an extent which is a disgrace to the British Government, and it would add to that disgrace if Canadian immigration agents were to be sent to the country to induce further depopulation. Mr. Devlin should be praised rather than blamed for having duly appreciated his duty. It was just the thing he should do to show the advantages of Canada to intending emigrants, but not to induce those to leave the country who, hoping perhaps, for betremain where they are. That is all is all that the officials of another ernment ought to allow them to do.

THE SANDWICH EAST SEPAR-ATE SCHOOL.

We notice by recent papers that the Town Council of Walkerville at a recent meeting resolved not to strike a tax rate on the Catholic Separate School supporters in Walkerville belonging to the Separate School of Sandwich East.

About seventy Catholic children are said to be in attendance at the school; but the number in attendance from Walkerville is not stated, and no reason is given for the refusal of Walkerville Council to levy and collect the taxes.

It would seem that the members of Walkerville Council are of the opinion that they are at liberty to treat the Catholic School as something which has no right to exist, or which exists only on the sufferance of the members of the Council. If this be the predominant idea of the Council members, they are very much The Catholic Separate Schools of the Province are as much a part of the Provincial School System as are the Public Schools, and the powers and duties of the Catholic Boards of Trustees are in almost every respect similar to those of the Pablic School Boards. Hence, when public officials refuse to fulfil their duties toward Catholic Schools, they may be compelled to do so in the manner provided

by law. It has from time to time occurred that there have been disputes between Publie School Boards and Municipal Corporations, because the latter have re-

happened several times even in the city of Toronto, and on such occasions the School Board has always been able to compel the Council to take the action doubt that the Catholic Board of Sandwich East, by taking the proper steps may also oblige the Walkerville Council to do what is required of them.

The Public School Trustees have only regard to Home Rule for Ireland, the to give notice to the Council that they need a certain sum for the school purposes of the year, and to ask that the same be provided. It then becomes imperative on the Council to collect the amount required by means of the machinery provided by law for municipal bodies to collect money. The Catholic Trustee Board have to take a similar course, and the Council must comply with their request. The law on the point is as follows: "It shall be the duty of every munic-

ipal Council, if so requested by the

Trustees of a Separate school at or be

fore the meeting of the Council in the month of August in any year to cause, through their collectors and other municipal officers, to be levied in each year upon the taxable property liable to pay taxes legally imposed thereon in respect of Separate schools by competent lawful authority in that behalf and at request, and the Counat their expenses attending the assessment, col-lection, or payment of school rates by the municipal Council or any of its office ers, for the trustees entitled thereto, and the said rates, as and when collected, shall within a reasonable time thereafter, and not later than the 14th duction whatever.' (Separate Schools Act. C. 294; Sec. 58.)

It is usually sufficient to point out to the Municipal Councillors their duty, whereupon they fulfil it; but when Councils or the Councillors are disposed to be mulish in order to annoy the Separate School Boards, the latter have the recourse provided by the 69th section of the same Act, which is as follows:

"In the event of a disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic parate schools and Inspectors of Public schools, or other municipal authorities, or in the event" (here other disagreements are enumerated) " the equitable arbitrament of the Minister of Education, subject, nevertheless, to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, whose award shall be final in all cases.

The Sandwich East School Board may see from these extracts the course to be pursued to bring the Walkerville Council to compliance with their reasonable request that their school taxes may be collected by the Council in the same way whereby the Public school taxes are collectible. It is probable, however, that the Council-will not need to be coerced into fulfilling its duty. when the law on the subject is made known to the members.

The provision in the law that the expense of collection of the Separate school tax shall be borne by the Council is for the purpose of equalizing the positions of Public and Separate schools, as the Council pays the expense of collecting the Public school taxes.

A ROBBER GOVERNMENT.

has just perpetrated another spoliation | the Ontario Legislature for second remain where they are. That is all has just perpetrated another spoliation the Ontario Legislature for second han's career is of a kind to give him that Canadians have a right to expect to be added to the list of its robberies reading his bill to give voluntary the fullest title to this honor and to their immigration agents to do, and it of God's sacred property. The famous Schools the privilege of Government picture of the Madonna by Sassoferrato was some time ago stolen from the the condition that certificated teachers Church of St. Sabina in Rome. A de- should be employed and authorized tective recovered the picture by repre- books used. senting himself as an art collector, and Government regulations all ancient become the property of the State." no easy matter to imagine how the picture thieves can be said to have been "allowed to remove" the picture. It is a case of bare-faced robbery by the Government.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE AND HER CAPTORS.

At last the missionary ladies, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, whose capture by brigands on the mountains of the frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria has occupied so much public attention, have been released. The amount of their ransom was paid some weeks ago, and it depended on the honor of the brigands to keep their word. The fears which were entertained in regard to this matter have now been dissipated. The prisoners were 23rd, being brought within one and a half hours' walk from Strumitza, where they were left under shelter of a tree at 3.30 in the morning. The direction of and they were directed to make their report themselves to the village elder brigands then turned back and dis-

Macedonian Committee which is seek- which inspection can bring to them, ing to liberate the Province from Turkish rule has been responsible for the the Minister of Education that there capture and detention of the ladies, are 86,049 children of school age not the object being two-fold, viz., 1st to accounted for in the Public school sys. provide funds for the Committee to tem. He inferred that these are for enable them to carry on their work of the most part being educated in private liberation, and, secondly, to call the seminaries. He had no wish to impair attention of the world to the state of the Public school system; but he did anarchy existing in the Turkish Em- not believe that his bill would tend in pire. Surely, however, if the Commit- this direction. tee expected sympathy from the civilized world, it was a strange way to obtain it to capture a respectable American lady and expose her to to secure State aid for the schools months of hardship in the hands of therein referred to. The bill provides brigands, and to require an unprece- that the cost of inspection be paid by dentedly large sum of money for her liberation.

as yet that the Macedonian Committee are really responsible for this outrage, and the charge against them may be school of the description mentioned in unjust. Should it prove to be correct, the bill, and though State aid is not however, it will certainly produce much asked for there is nothing to guarantee disgust instead of sympathy with the that it may not be asked for in the cause of the Macedonian Christians. future. He added that if there were But independently of their conduct, we fifty such schools, they would be a cannot shut our eyes to the fact that cloud endangering the Public school these Christians have been subject to system. the most inconceivable persecutions from their Turkish oppressors, and we must confess that even their uncouth did not press it against the wish of the and barbarous conduct, if they have Government. been really guilty thereof, does not destroy in us our sympathy for them. tions and influences, are not to be in the Legislature. misrule.

comparative: that is to say, they were was shelved. would be the case.

Dragged about from place to place for months by a rough band of murder- side with the Public or Board schools. ers and marauders, it can scarcely be supposed that the prisoners were comfortable. Now that they have been released they state that they were con tails of their wanderings. When they were released they did not know even and yet so cautious were the brigands that they were obliged to swear, be- Order:fore being released, that they would not give any information calculated to establish the identity of their captors. the location of the places where they were concealed, or anything else which captors.

A DISCUSSION ON VOLUNTARY

On the 26th ult. Mr. W. J. Hill, M. The rapacious Government of Italy P. P. for West York, introduced into inspection at their own expense, under

The Minister of Education denounced the Government is now in possession of the bill as inimical to the Public School it, having made the claim that by the system. Its adoption, he said, would works of art which have been "allowed be a going back to sectionalism and to be removed from a public collection | sectarianism and a policy of segregation. He declared that there is no re-The picture is valued at \$50,000. It is quest for such a bill except from a few estimable citizens who are taking up a cause from which other men are receding day by day.

"The movement," continued Mr. Harcourt, "is gaining no ground, and there is only one school with twenty or thirty scholars, on behalf of which this demand is made, whereas the school population reaches half a million. The logical "conclusion of this bill will be State aid for schools of this description, and toward this end the bill is the thin end of the wedge."

Col. Matheson, the member for South Lanark, declared that "he had more faith in the Public School system than the statements of the Hon. Minister of Education implied. What must the liberated on the morning of February child to be shut out from the benefit of inspection because he is sent to a school to get a little religious instruction, or, perhaps, to learn the classics in youth? In Germany, voluntary schools are under the village was pointed out to them, inspection, and even a governess in a private family is entitled to that way to it as well as they could, and to privilege." The Colonel maintained that the State's responsibility for eduwho would provide for them. The cation extends to the whole population, and as there are hundreds of private or voluntary schools in the province, they ment of mystery from life.

It is now positively asserted that the should have the right to all the benefit

Mr. Hill showed from the reports of

Mr. Whitney could not understand why the Minister of Education interpreted the bill as being an attempt those who ask for it, which makes it clear that its promoters propose not It does not appear to be quite certain to ask for State aid for their schools.

The Minister of Education in reply said that at present there is only one

The bill was then declared by agree ment "lost on a division," as Mr. Hill

The school on behalf of which this measure was asked is one of the Church These Christians, as they are called, of England parochial schools. It may belonging to a branch of the Greek be observed that though the request of schismatics, and being completely the promoters of the bill was not accedsegregated from really Christian na- ed to, it was most respectfully treated judged so severely as Western Chris- mainly because so inconsiderable an tians who have had better opportun- interest was said to be at stake, ties to know how true Christians should whereas it would affect at the conduct themselves. Therefore, de- most twenty or thirty pupils, spite the barbarities now attributed to who could readily be provided em, we may still entertain the hope for by other means than those proposed of their speedy delivery from Turkish by the bill. It may be presumed that if the Church of England as a whole, Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka have or any other Protestant denomination. reached Salonica since their liberation were seriously desirous of establishing and they report that they were well a Separate school system for itself, the treated by the brigands during the demand would not be seriously resisted whole time of their imprisonment. We in the Legislature; but in the absence may interpret this as meaning that of any such general demand, we are not the kind treatment they received was surprised that the measure proposed

somewhat better treated by their rough In England as well as Germany, volcaptors than it was generally expected untary schools are not only under Government inspection; but they receive a good share of State aid, side by

We have much pleasure in copying the following paragraph from our esteemed contemporary, The Rosary Magstantly in the dark regarding many de- azine, as it has reference to a native of this city. Rev. Father Dinahan's old friends in London will be delighted to in what part of the country they were ; note the brilliant success of their former townsman in the great Dominican

"Father P. A. Dinahan, O. P., has re cently been made a Preacher General The investure took place at St. Vincent Ferrer's, the Dominican Church in New York City, with the Very Reverend L. F. Kearney, O. P., Provincial officiatmight even remotely compromise their ing. The conferring of this degree is a signal honor to the recipient and is o s conferred only upon those who have distinguished themselves in the way of preaching and the choice of the candidate as sanctioned by the Master Gen eral and the Fathers of the Order in in Chapter assembled. Father Dinathe emoluments which come with it We trust that in the dispensations the Master of life and death, there may be many years accorded to him in which to enjoy his distinction and to continue his fruitful labors.

THE PLAGUE OF SKEPTICISM.

Skepticism has become fashionable, be a retrograde, movement as it would be a going back to sectionalism and sectarianism and a policy of segregaevery walk of life in this city who doubt ord of God, and pin their faith to Tyndall, Huxley and other priests of infidelity. Skepticism is not a system, it is a sickness, it is a plague. Catholic faith is not only the grandest of all systems, but the specific for all intel-lectual plagues and moral diseases of Catholics seldom become the heart. theoretical skeptics; but non-Catholics If a Catholic gives up his religion it is because he is buried in some vice Lust is generally the fore-runner of the Catholic layman's indifference, of the Catholic priest's apostasy. The flesh is faith's most formidable enemy. proof were needed we might point to the history of Martin Luther and to the sad stories of unfortunate priests. It is to declaim against the slavery of Cath olics' intellect, and they never tire of saying that our submission to the authority of the Church and matters of faith impedes exercise of mind, and so completely destroys liberty of examinsystem be worth if it cannot stand such a test as this?" He asked: "Is a with religion, that we are incapable of embracing an elevated and independent philosophy. They judge us without knowing us, and condemn us without a hearing. They might easily learn that the authority exercised by the Catholic Church over the intellects of her children does not curtail the just reasonable liberty expressed in words of the sacred Scripture: delivered up the world to the disputes

The rejection of the mysteries of Christianity will not eliminate the ele-

of men."-American Herald.

LEAGUE OF THE General Intentio ADORATION

MARCH 8, 1

The priest who office, unveils the portion by portion Behold the wood of sistant clergy sir hung the Saviour choir and people Come let us ado this three times, t on a cushic the clergy remove ship the Cross, times before kissi Adoration the choi repeation after eve

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