THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Catholic Record

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THOMAS COFFEY, Editor and Publisher. Approved and recommended by the Arch bishope of Joronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion. Subscribers changing residence will please size old as well as new address. Oblituary and marriage notices cannot be inserted except in the usual condensed form.

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LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION. Apostolic Delegation Ottawa, June 13th, 1905.

Aportolic Dieterston, 1965. Ottawa, June 18th, 1965. Mr. Thomas Coffey : My Dear Sir, -Since coming to Canada I have been a reader of your paper. I have noted with satisfaction that it is since the satisfaction that it is an entry of the satisfaction that it is since nead with a strong Calibratic term, in the strong nead with a strong Calibratic term, in the strong nead with a strong Calibratic term, in the strong nead with a strong Calibratic term, in the strong nead with a strong Calibratic term, in the strong nead with a strong Calibratic term, in the strong nead with a strong Calibratic term, in the strong the best interests of a read country. Following the welfare of religing a strong Calibratic term, as its wholesome interefore, earnest more Catholic homes. I therefore, earnest more Catholic homes. I therefore, earnest work as the strong constant the will de wishes for learenty in Chrise, Don Artos Acholishop of Ephesus, Apostolic Delegate.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

Mr. Thomas Coffey : 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 pleas tree, I can recommend it to the faithful. Eleesing you and wishing you success believe me to remain.

Ain, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ † D FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

A QUESTIONABLE RUMOR.

The Giobe of the 25th inst. contained a dispatch stating that a joint open letter had been written by four or five priests to the Holy Father. It was a harsh criticism of the Sovereign Pontiff's policy, an appeal to him to start over again, and stand more closely by the purpose he had at his accession marked out for himself in governing the Church : To restore all things in Christ. The hopes which the motto gave as well as the beginning of Pius the X.'s reign have been, according to these priests, crushed. The stand which the Holy Father takes in regard to the criticism which is pursued in academical halls upon the most sacred subjects is not pleasing to them. They wish to ride the winged steed to the very sun itself. We cannot youch for the truth or falsehood of the rumor. Among so many men really learned and strong willed as the Catholic priesthood numbers, five men cculd be found not agreeing with Papal policy and bold enough to constitute themselves advisers to the Pope. There is a great deal of human nature in the world. It is still within the soul upon which is impressed the priestly character at ordination. Study and learning aggravate its selfish vanity. Age and experience make it more assertive and insistent, for fear that its prerogatives may be ignored or its rights disputed. Who these new selfconstituted advisers are the report did not say. We dare say they are men of erudite scholarship. They, like most intellectual people, have implicit faith in their own ideas. The human mind presents to-day the ill-promising picture of the blind leading the blind Criticism has taken the place of candid investigation. Learning has laid aside the robe of religion, dropped from its hand the torch of faith, and stalks forth into the darkness to analyze the past without measure and condemn it without mercy. Nothing, however sacred in theme or hallowed in memory, is secure. Revelation and the supernatural are the special points of attack. It is the continued war of nationalism upon faith. The fight has increased in severity, owing partially to the advance of science and partially to the dimming faith and religion of mankind. We should upon reflection be prepared to expect some Catholic scholars to take sides more or less with these modern critics. However well inten tioned they might at first enter upon such paths, it is not long before they find themselves upon very slippery ground. They seldom stop or regain We ordinary people their footing. should not be scandalized at finding that the lessons of this modern school of thought are up for discussion in theological classes and even for adoption by theologians themselves. To trace the school from its early start is to go back to the days of Kant, whose scepticism was imported from Scotland by Hume, and whose original theories imitiated that severe method of criticism, which, protecting itself behind a self-made moral rampart, made unsparing war upon all that human intelligence had believed or human reason had devised. To follow the wanderings of this school through German darkness and French paths, as well as English materialism, is to enumerate the strongest enemies Christianity has had with in the last two centuries. The personal history of our Blessed Lord and His holy Mother-the very denial of His existence, or at any rate of His divine Personality, are only a few of the ques-

to have thrown open to every theorist in the civilized world. On of the most protracted and severest contests centred about the Old and the New Testament. Now the Holy Father could not look quietly on whilst not only the schools were disputing amongst themselves, but when they were disseminating their views amongst all reading classes likely to disturb the faith of countless thousands. Truth has no such champion as the Vicar of Christ. His guidance, his position, his light and his authority fit him best to be truth's strongest support and guardian. There are many interesting questions still unsolved, whose discus sion may be of advantage to spiritnal and scholarly people. There are others insoluble by pure reason. Criticism is too fond of handling these. When, therefore, the Holy Father calls a halt, he is most assuredly doing more to restore all things to Christ than if he let the disputes go on amongst scholars who are imbued with too much dilettantism and have not the prudence to confine their argumentations to their own halls. Belief is mightier than reasoning, as the rock is safer than shifting sand, and the supernatural more convincing and clearer than the natural. Modern thought is in a state of unrest, thanks to Protestantism and

tions which this school of critics wish

philosophical scepticism. Our Sov ereign Pontiff is striving to bring it back to more simple faith. Thus does he restore the human intelligence to Christ - the Way, Truth and the Life.

INSULTING INSPECTION.

The other day a motion was adopted in the British House of Commons which is as insulting to Catholics as it is un-English in spirit. A bill was intro duced appointing a commission to inquire into the need of inspection of monastic and conventual institutions. We are glad to see that the Irish Parliamentary Party protested earnestly against the motion, the carrying of which, Mr. Redmond assured the House, put an end to their Liberal alliance. It was surely a favorable orportunity. Their withdrawal is a nessage of sympathy and unity to the Catholics of England, Ireland and Scotland. And the protest ought to come not merely from the Catholic members of the House of Commons. It ought to be sent from every hamlet and from every colony belonging to the British Empire. The unlimited confines of a nation priding itself on liberty ought to ring with indignation at the proposed invasion upon the sacred rights of home and private property. Is the motion intended to win increased favor with the persecuting Government of France? Does the Liberal Government of England hope thereby to throw a sop to non-Conformist bigotry Or is the motion a revenge for the opposition the Catholics of England have shown to the education measures Whatever may be the purpose of the Government the measure itself is a discredit to them. It infringes wantonly upon what English love of freedom and fair play has always respected with manliness and guarded ing. patriotism-the sacredness of home. A man's house is his castle, and is as free from inspection as his conscience. By what reasoning are convents and monasteries treated differently ? Are the homes of ladies who live quietly together devoting their lives to religion, prayer or works of mercy, to be singled out as needing the busybody interference of public commissions ? Are the few monasteries throughout the kingdom a menace to their neighbors that their libraries and cloisters and cells must be the object of governmental inquisition. England does not act so tyrannically with the Brahmins of India. Bigotry dies hard. We doubt if it dies at all. We did think, and with reason too, that if bigotry was not dead it was too ill to run for parliament or undertake any public office. We are mistaken. By this motion the Liberal government of England has gone back more than fifty years-to the days before the Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill, to the time when the Massachusetts Legislature during the know-nothing troubles ordered a similar commission. Yielding to the bigotry of the old Puritan stock, Mussachusetts appointed an inspecting committee known in history as "The Smelling Committee." It is humiliating to find a house of parliament, with such record as has the English House of Commons, debase itself by a motion retrograde in history and insulting in purpose. But the present government of England, if not remarkable for political wisdom and patriotic justice, will leave their mark in history for inefficient proposals and radical ideas, which, while they win temporary popular favor, are strongly against the spirit of freedom, fair play and conservatism, which have been the pillars of the nation's greatness. Neither

rnment which proposes the measure will have everything to fear. The motion will meet the condemnation not only of all Catholics but of fair-minded Protestants as well. It is some time since Sir Campbell Bannerman and his party have shown their narrowness and weakness. This last is the worst and meanest of all.

THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN.

From Rome we learn that the Biblical Commission has given a decision which furnishes a safe guidance for Catholic students of Holy Scripture For some years the school of Loissy has been proclaiming, in harmony with German nationalists, that the Fourth Gospel was not written by St. John, that the Christ of this Gospel is not the real Christ of history. These are some of the destructive teachings of this school of which the five priests elsewhere referred to may be graduates. In substance the Commission decides (1) It is historically established that the Apostle St. John wrote the Fourth Gospel; (2) that this truth is confirmed by the internal evidence of the text : and (3) the facts narrated in it are historically true, and the discourses ascribed in it to our Lord were really nttered by Him.

SCHOOLS OF TORONTO.

We are not surprised to see that the manners of the Toronto children are exciting very severe, though just condemnation. A letter written by Henry O'Brien Esq., one of the most prom inent lawyers in Toronto, characterizes the children as probably the worst on the continent. The fault, this gentle man considers, is due to both parents and schools. Nor can any one dispute the charge. Parents are too busy earning money for their children, and schools are too closely employed in teaching fads to have children brought up with respect and consideration for others. Mr. O'Brien gives the case from which he draws his conclusion. A boy, the son of a well-known and highly respected citizen, was guilty of stealing flowers and destroying plants. When property is left without a closed fence in order that the public may share in the taste which the culture of flowers ought to foster it is too bad that owners are expose to the vandalism of young people When the attention of another child's mother was brought to her boy's con duct, she did not see what the fus was about : the flowers were God's flowers and the child had a right to them. There is the poison. Schools may not teach good manners or high morals ; but they do not as yet teach socialism. What can be expected of a mother-a respectable woman-holding such false theory, and sympathizing with her child instead of reproving him. Stealing flowers is bad enough, but blasphemy is far worse. Toronto again is the scene. Last winter Mr. Wanless wrote to the News complaining of the reckless profanity which was so common. " Worse still," he writes, school boys are following the example of their seniors to such an extent that in some of the public schools the language at times is simply shock.

DR. SPROULE AND THE MON-TREAL GAZETTE.

Every country has its " undesir The president of the United ables." States recently referred to the " undesirables" in Idaho. We have " undesirables " in Canada, but notably in Ontario. The men who would endeavor to promote acrimonious feelings between people of different races and creeds deserve even a harsher name than "undesirables." On the ruins of peace and good will they attempt to build for themselves positions of prominence. Such has been the history of nearly all of the " Grand Sovereigns " of the Orange order, from the time when Ogle R. Gowan introduced the hateful and hated faction into Canada. The cold and narrow-minded Dr. Sproule is a worthy successor of that "undesirable " Irish refugee from justice. It were difficult to know by what process of reasoning some Orangemen arrive at the conclusion that the authorities of the Catholic Church have any, even the most remote, designs upon their liberty, their persons or their property. That some few believe this we have little doubt-that a great many who pretend to believe it are but merely political adventures, having thrown patriotism and principle on the scrap heap, we firmly believe.

A weekly organ published in Toronto heips to keep this brotherhood stocked with bitterest feelings towards their Catholic fellow citizens. Dr. Sproule, member for East Gray, stands very high in the estimation of the Orange order, but it would be well for him if he would take to heart the cold fact that he holds a very unenviable position in the minds of the vast majority of the people of Canada. Indeed, it seems as though this god of fanaticiom believes he rules, as it were, a little kingdom of his own, with Colonel Samuel Hughes as the Court Fool. We have not yet seen in a single paper in the country approval of the Grand Sovereign's reference to the visit of the Premier and the Finance Minister to Rome. The Montreal Gazette, without doubt one of the most influential papers in Canada, has but slight regard for the Grand Sovereign. This is the way it refers to Dr. Sproule's statement that the Catholics of Manitoba and the North West were getting more than they were entitled to.

" The Manitoba school settlement of 1896 was not a Catholic triumph, and the amendment in 1905 of the school clauses of the Alberta and Sas-katchewan bills at the instance of Mr. Sifton did not make for Rome's control over education in the two provinces." Perhaps the keenest cut of all, how ever, is this sentence of the Gazette 'Dr. Sproule, in what he said, thought he was doing his duty more than drawing attention to an evil," which means that whether he has a case or notwhether Rome deserves censure or not -it is his duty as an Orangeman to abuse it anyway. We trust the time will soon come when politicians of the Dr. Sproules stamp will find no place in the political life of our country and be relegated to obscurity by a libertyloving and intelligent electorate.

STILL THE EVICTOR. Despatches from Cork advise us that evictions have been carried out in certain parts of that county. We are also told that a stubborn resistance was offered, but no one appears to have been hurt. The present government is beginning to show evidence of an anti-Irish as well as anti Catholic spirit. The cld, old scheming will once more be put in force. The Du lin officials and the constabulary will receive unwritten orders to goad the people into a state of restlessness in different parts of the country and this will be taken as a reason why the peop'e are unfit for self government. But this particular line of procedure will have little or no effect on the minds of people of this advanced age of the world. It was very effective at one time when a hireling press represented the Irish people as a race that had to be governed by an iron hand. The Campbell Bannerman government has been a great disappointmens so far, and the large majority which brought them into power will be gin to dwindle away. Ere long it will be more discredited than the one which

bers, at a recent meeting of the United Irish League, supported a resolution calling upon the Irish members of parliament to resign. Upon a vote being taken the resolution was defeated. Mr. Dolan, however, has decided to resign his seat and appeal to his constituents for re-election. This election will test the feeling of the people in regard to severing the tie with England so far as parliamentary represent ation is concerned.

FATHER CONRARDY'S PLAN.

At the Gesu, Montreal, last Sunday, the congregations at the various Masses were profoundly moved at the appeal made to their charity by a heroic worker in the cause of God and humanity, Rev. L. Conrardy, missionary to the Chinese lepers. Almost every one present had previously heard of this apostolic priest, in connection with the saintly Father Damien. He it was who ministered to the leperstricken pastor of Molokai, and after his death remained alone at the dread post of duty. Finally, relieved by the arrival of another missionary, a relative of his predecessor, Father Conrardy turned his attention to a wider field. In the Chinese empire he learned that there are 25,000 lepers. Equipping himself for his new task, by taking his degree in medicine and surgery in the United States, Father Conrardy proceeded to China. Some particulars of what he found there and ome idea of the work he contemplates in behalf of these unfortunates, formed the substance of the preacher's discourse.

The lamentable condition of those afflicted beings is beyond the wildest imaginings. Huddled into huts, five or six together, despised, forsaken, ragged, filthy and almost starving, emitting the most intolerable odor, such was the flock which awaited the superhuman charity of the Apostle and

such the state of things which Father Conrardy proposes to remedy. Needless to say that his own intrepid cour age, devotedness and exalted charity preached louder than any words. It reminded the hearers of the great truth that, in the ranks of the Catholic priesthood, men are always found to undertake, simply and naturally, without rhetoric of any sort, the most revolting tasks, the most perilous duties, and herein is, as it were, a proof and test of the sacredness of their Orders.

Father Conrardy awed his listeners, nevertheless, when he freely made, in presence of the altar, the sacrifice of his life, if necessary, by the horrible medium of leprosy. Giving so much himself, it seemed easy, indeed, for his auditors to contribute in money to the splendid scheme which the missionary has in view. This is the foundation o a leper settlement where these poo wretches shall be placed. It will only be possible to withdraw from their present degradation, their living death, a few at a time. But once the work is started it will grow and become, in time, as so many Catholic works started from small beginnings, a magnificent success. A community of Franciscan Sisters of Mary have volunteered for the work, and two doctors, one from Belgium and one from Engl What is needed, of course, is money, and Father Conrardy hopes much from the pennies of the poor. Even the very smallest offering, he explains, is of a value that his hearers can little understand. Therefore, it is not only his auditors at the Jesuits' and the other churches, where he preached and collected-not only Catholics but all lovers of humanity-who are invited to assist in his noble project. Contributions may be sent to him at the following address during the next few weeks. He hopes to return to his post in about three months. Therefore, now is the acceptable time to help him, even if it be but by a few cents in the name of that Christ for Whom he labors. Address, Rev. L. Conrardy, M. D., Grand Seminary, 1197 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, Que. May the response to his appeal be such as the appeal deserves.

JULY 6, 1907.

A POOR POULTICE.

The meagre bill of fare-a mere shadow of Home Rule-offered to Ireland by the Campbell-Bannerman government, has wounded the feelings of the Irish people both at home and abroad, In this there is no cause for wonderment. It was thought that, at long last, the governing body of the predominant partner desired to be not only just but generous, so as to in a small degree make amends for a system of government in Ireland which merited the censure of the civilized world. Indeed, there were people in England who were highly exercised of Russia, forgetful of the fact that, under their own flag, there was ir justice and tyranny and poverty and suffering similar to that endured in the empire of the Czar. A generous measure of Home Rule would have been accepted in the spirit in which it would be offered. But what a disappointment ! The wound inflicted on the sister isle was deep and festering and of long standing. A heroic remedy was demanded and expected, but merely a piece of court plaster was prescribed. It is satisfactory to know, that while the Home Rule agitation is for the moment quiescent, Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has introduced into the House of Commons a measure entitled "The Evicted Tenant Bill." He is to be commended for these kindly words which accompanied its introduction :

"Rain is falling pitilessly in the west of Ireland, the turf is rotting and the seaweed used as manure is as wet as when taken from the sea. Such a measure as this will be taken by the population as a token of good feeling. t will do much to bind up many a well nigh broken heart and in some staunch bleeding wounds. measure There are mo thousand tenants to be reinstated and the government wants to make clean job of it and must acquire land compulsorily.

All very well as far as it goes, but, were Gratten's parliament once again doing business at the old stand in Co!lege Green, the scenes of misery and degradation would be unknown in the Emerald Isle. There is a large class of land owners therein, for the most part descendents of the Elizabethan carpet baggers, who have beer, and more than likely will continue to be, far more interested in the raising of cattle than in the welfare of the people, for, indeed, it is a fact that the cattle have in many sections the fat of the land, while the people are driven to the mountains and the bogs and to lean parts, where they are expected to pay rent and eke out a miserable existence. But a change must come sooner or later. Soon, we hope. The fight is on between the champions of vested rights and the advocates. of vested wrongs.

THE LATIN VULGATE.

The London Times, noting the action

of Pope Pius X. in ordering the revis-ion of the vulgate, says that : There is no book which has exercised so wide and so powerful an influence in moulding the faith, the morals, the thought, traditions and literature of the European world as the Latin version of the Scriptures which we know as the Vulgate. It was to the whole world down to the Reformation in many respects what the Authorized Version has since races. and it still remains for all Latin peoples the accepted rendering of the Script-ures. For one thousand five hundred years it has been setting its impress upon the lives and upon the who mental heritage of countless millions of men. It has formed the larger part of the daily offices of the Roman Cath-olic Church wherever her rites have been celebrated, and it has inspired all that is noblest and most elevated in the rest. It has been the basis of writings of her theologians from the days of Augustine; it has been quoted by her pontiffs since Gregory the Great sat upon the throne of Peter and sent out his missionaries to the heathen Saxon of England. It has informed the Saxon of England. It has informed the whole of medieval art and literature, which are very imperfectly intelligible without some knowledge of his text." But is it not a Protestant, if not the Protestant idea and assertion, that the Bible is and has always been a "sealed book" to Catholics ? Yet all those "coun less millions" above referred to upon whose lives and mental heritage the impress of the holy book was set were Catholics, and more than a thousand of the fifteen hundred years were Catholic years and centuries throughout all Christianity.-New York Freeman's Journal.

JULY 6, 1907

THE LVIL O

Cardinal Gibbons in ' The Church regard The Church regar most inviolable an contracts that w Every human comp fully dissolved but be justified in abrog each other; merol partnerships; broth leave the paternal i and Esan, separate and Esau, separate friends, like Abraha obliged to part co and wife can be death. No earthly the nuptial knot what G gether let not man No moral prece enforc oluble character The apostle Paul is wedded person du spouse, and Christ unciation of divorce among the

Protestant come Scripture justifies in separating from and marrying again Church explains sense that while may obtain divorc privilege of marry

TENTIMONY St. Paul in his thians forbids div fied terms. His the people newly Christian religion matters, but state "To them that but the Lord co

wife depart not And if she depart married, or be re band. And let away his wife." Here we find Master's name, c ated couple to re out any reference so important an Paul would not tion it : otherwis the gospe than its founder Both St. Mark second marriage spouse, no matte use of separat Gospels do the that unfaithful aggrieved party

We therefore ing to the religi jugal infidelity of party to marry : conclusion of Christians Christianity wa the teachings of Paul were imp their faith. The Catholic light of the Gos

man to enter during the life This is the infle claimed in the and which she all opposition. HE BY VIII

Henry VIII. obedient son church, conceiv attachment for the queen's h sired to marry from his lawfu Arragon. Bu sternly refused tion, though easily foreseen action would persecution an unhappy schist Had the Po

" If these gentlemen will watch attentively they will find another virtue, modesty and purity, boldly defied and set at nought by our public system of coeducation. When men recognize so grave a state of affairs as that referred to, how is it they do not pursue the subject by demanding a change ? There can be no doubt that modern non-sectarian education is the worst enemy the State can have. It leaves the valleys unfilled and the prooked ways untouched.

AN OUTRAGE.

The daily papers contain an adver isement of a certain patent medicine which states that many miracles have been reported from St. Anne de Beaupre and other shrines, but that there has been no such remarkable rescue from the grave as that of a gentleman who had been taking this nostrum. Surely the people of Canada are not so completely lost to all feelings in regard to Christian tradi tion as to feel anything but resent. ment toward the owner of a quack medicine who would claim for it powers exercised only by the Creator of heaven and earth. Can it be that our system of education is beginning to give us a crop of infidels such as those who are now ruling and ruining France. But the fruitage of Godless schools will be in evidence sooner or later. While on this subject we desire to express the hope that our government will ere long put certain patent medicines in a class by themselves and prohibit their sale elsewhere than in the bar room-with apologies to the whiskey and beer, which are made, shall we say, respectable, by comparison. It will make the bar tenders duties of a still more revolting character, but, then, he should strike convents nor monastries have anything out into some occupation which does to fear from inspection. But the Gov. not degrade the body and kill the soul.

it supplanted. Late advices from Dublin inform ns that Mr. John E. Redmond delivered an address at Wexford, at the ceremony attending the unveiling of a memorial to Wexfordians who fell at the battle of New Ross, in 1798. He gave a defant warning to British statesmen, say ing :

"We tell England that we hate her rule as bitterly as did our forefathers when they shed their blood on this spot. We tell her that we are as spot. spot. We tell her rule to day as our forefathers were in '98. We tell her that she can change that hatred only by granting freedom, and so long as she witholds freedom it will remain only a question of expediency, how, and by what means we will strike at the power that holds our country in bondage." Mr. Dolan, one of the Nationlist num-

A DIAMOND JUBILEE.

To few are given the length of years enjoyed by Rev. Sister Theresa, superior of the Rideau street convent, Ottawa Her diamond jubilee was celebrated on Monday evening of last week. All classes and all creeds of the capital city were of one accord in tendering her heartiest congratulations, and addresses and testimonials in plenty were a feature of the celebration. These expressions of esteem were richly deserved. Mother Theresa's ideal was fitting souls for heaven, training hearts for service of Him to whom she had been for so long a span a faithful spouse. A crown of glory has been given her by hands of men-an infinitely more beautiful crown awaits her, may we not say, at the hands of the Master to Whom she has given unstintedly obedience and love and faithful service.

Weighty Words From Pius X.

The Bishop of Bayonne has caused to be published some words which the Holy Father addressed to him on the occasion of a recent audience. After discussing the question of reorganizing the Italian seminaries, the Pope spoke with deep feeling on the subject liberal tendency in doctrine, ism as it is now termed. He said : ism as it is now termed. He said: "Do not at any price permit that error to enter into the teaching in your sem-inary. What I have said to the Italian Bishops I say to you. Watch over the professors; see that their teaching is the purest orthodoxy, with no conces-sion to the false ideas of the day. And howare of conference of beware of conferring Holy Orders on any student who shows a disposition to-wards these ideas. You will always repent if you let him go on; you will never regret if you turn him back."

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When Napo devoted wife, Marie Louise was he of th tempt to obta sanction of hi remarciage the sult the Holy A few year applied to Pin riage which contracted Baltimore. ing reply to t "Your Ma upon the info by us it is nounce a sen not utter a j the rules of not, without decree the in according to power can su THE C If we we

whither, as when we fo cepts concer of the mar voman in p lighten us. with few exc oppression, She had no felt bound life of Gree on monogam stricted the nelpmate a tolerated : hetairai lation of in joyed his so received m his lawful s While the most elemen care was liminds of the entertain t while they charms. T