4 The Catholic Record

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obituary an tuary and marriage notices cannot be inserted to the usual condensed form. Each insertion

ents. Then subscribers ask for their paper at the pos-ce it would be well were they to tell the clerk to ethem their CATHOLIC RECORD. We have infor ion of carelessness in a few places on the part of very clerks who will sometimes look for letten

Messrs. Luke King, P. J. Neven, E. J. Broderick an iss Sara Hanley are fully authorized to receiv bscriptions and transact all other business for the subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for Newfoundland, Mr. James Power of SI. John. Agent for district of Nip-using Mrs. M. Reynolds, New Liskeard,

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

Apostolic Delegation. Ottawa, June 13th, 1905. Mr. Thomas Coffey : My Dear Sir.-Since coming to Canada 1 hav My Dear of your paper. Thave noted with satis My Dear Sir—Since coming to Canada I nave My Dear Sir—Since coming to Canada I nave Deen a reader of your paper. I have noted with satis-faction that it is directed with infelligence and ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a strong Catholic sprint. It strenuously defends Catholic primepies and rights, and stands firmly by the teach mgs and authory of the of their attrice. Follow mg these lines it has done a great deal of good to the welfare of religion and country, and it will d more catholic homes. I therefore, earnestly recom-mend it to Catholic families. With my blessing o ork, and best wishes for ed suc

Yours very sincerely in Christ, DONATUS, Archbishop of Ephesus, Apostolic Delegat

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

Ottawa, Canada, Januar, Januar, Januar, Januar, Januar, Coffey J. Dear Sir : For some time past I have read you estimable paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, and congra-tulate you upon the manner in which it is publishe its manner and form are both good ; and a trui Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, wir pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful. Bley ing you and wishing you success, believe me to r

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908

THE ROMAN CONGREGATIONS

As the text of the Papal Bull, changing the Congregations of Rome, and so e condemned are being circulated; reconstituting the administration of the and to remind the Ordinaries how Church, we pass from the general prin ciple of these Boards to the new arrange ment. Last week we had promised to explain each of the, Congregations. Since these are different in power and number it is perhaps more advisable to consider the new list. The change is quite important and shows the wonderful power which our present Holy Father has for government. It is characterized by greater simplicity and economy Instead of there being fifteen Congre gations there will be only eleven. Here we may mention that the decree goes into force on the third of November next. The one dominant feature of the reform is the reign of canon law, which in English-speaking countries means its introduction. As the constitution established by Sixtus V. remained for three centuries so it is likely that the new one introduced by Pius X, will for many centuries remain the ground-plan of the central government of the Cath olic Church. The Curia is divided into Congregations, Tribunals and Offices whose work is more clearly arranged so as not to clash. Thus legislative and disciplinary matter is carefully distinguished from purely contentious matter. The former belongs to one or which are administered by the members other of the Congregations, the latter of religious societies. With this we to one of the Tribunals. A large part close for the present, reserving the of the world, and in fact most of the other points for next week. English-speaking world, is transferred from the Propaganda to the different Congregations, with the consequent LORD LOVAT IN NOVA SCOTIA. application to them of the common law of the Church. A reduction of fees the gratuitous assistance of procurator and advocates for those unable to pay, and the right to plead their own case are the important changes in the Tribunals. Another important change is the establishment of a new Congregation whose duty it will be to attend to the Discipline of the Sacraments. "Rome" observes that whilst English-speaking countries will henceforth be governed by the common law of the Church an exception is to be noted that rectors of missions do not become ipso facto canonical parish priests with all the rights and privileges attached to this state. No innovation will take place until the publication of the Code which will contain some entirely new provisions upon the subject. The Congregations are: (1) The Holy Office over which the Holy Father himself presides, and whose function is to guard the teaching of faith and morals: (2) The Consistorial Congregation which consists of two parts. To the first appertains chiefly the founding of new dioceses, the election of Bishops and the division of dioceses in those parts of the world not subject to the Propaganda. Thus the election of Bishops in Canada will rest henceforth with this branch of the Consistorial Congregation. The second part of the Congregation is charged with all those matters which concern the government of the different dioceses not subjec to the Propaganda, and which hitherte belonged to the Congregation of the Bishops and the Council: (3) The Congregation of the Discipline of the Sacraments, to which is assigned all the legislation concerning the discipline of the seven sacra-

which belong to the first Congregation, that of the Holy Office. Nor is this Congregation concerned about the ceremonies to be employed in the adminis Antigonish Casket says of this dis-

tration and reception of the sacraments. These are the function of the Congregatinguished nobleman : tion of Rites. (4) The Congregation of the Council. All that relates to the universal discipline of the secular clergy and the Christian people devolves upon this Congregation. Hence it is charged with providing for the observance of the commandments of the Colonel in the Scots Guards. His widow is noted for her diligence in good works, and is the founder of a Training Church, the government of parish priests, all things affecting pious Home for Young Servants in London Another branch of the Fraser family is odalities, pious works, honorarium of Masses and matters of a similar headed by Baron Saltoun. He is not nature. (5) The Congregation for the Catholic, but his wife is, being a daughter of the late Thomas Grattan Bellew, sometime M. P. for Galway Affairs of Religious. As the name im-Bellew, sometime M. P. for Galway who took the name Grattan on marrying plies this Congregation decides only those matters throughout the world the grand-daughter of the famous Irish

which relate to the affairs of religious of both sexes, whether they are bound by solemn or simple vows. (6) The Congregation de Propaganda Fide. The jurisdiction? of this Congregation is limited to those regions in which the sacred hierarchy is not yet established, or, if established, is only

inchoate. The Decree withdraws from this Congregation the following countries, placing them under the mmon law: in Europe, the ecclesias

tical provinces of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Holland and the diocese of Luxemburg : in America, the ecclesiastical provinces of Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. In districts subject to the Propaganda it is to hand over to the other special Congregations the matters pertaining to them. (7) The Congregation of the Index whose province it shall be not only to examine diligently the books delated to it, to prohibit them if this should seem well, and to concede dispensations; but also officially to investigate whether writings which should

solemnly they are bound to condemn pernicious writings. (8) The Con regation of the Sacred Rites. This Congregation has charge of examining and decreeing all things which relate proximately to the sacred rites and ceremonies of the Latin Church. Amongst its other powers is the right to deal with everything pertaining in any way to the beatification and canonization of the saints or the Sacred Relics (9) The Ceremonial Congregation This congregation regulates the ceremonies to be observed in the Pontifical Chapel and Court, and of the sacred functions which the Fathers Cardinals perform outside the pontifical chapel. It also takes cognizance of the question affecting the precedence both of the Fathers Cardinals and the Legates whom the many nations send to the Holy See. (10) The Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, and (11) The Congregation of Studies. To this last Sacred Congregation is committed the regulation of the studies which are to be gone through in the major athenaeums known as Universities or Faculties, which depend on the anthority of the Church, including those

The visit of Lord Lovat to Nova of the Province, and more particularly by the Catholic portion of them, who recognize in him the leading Catholic noblemen of the Highlands of Scotland, He attended the Quebec celebration on the invitation of the Governor General. Accompanied by his kinsman, Sir Kent Fraser Bart., he arrived in Halifax on Wednesday the 22nd, and during his two day's stay in Halifax they were guests at Government House. On Wednesday the dis tinguished visitor was entertained at dinner at the Halifax club by Mr. Joseph A. Chisholm, K. C., and besides Lord Lovat, Sir Kent Fraser, Archbishop McCarthy Lt. Governor Fraser, Mgr. Daly, V. G. Premier Murray, Hon. Wm. Chisholm, Judge Drysdale and others were present. On Thursday Lord Lovat addressed the Canadian club at luncheon, and gave an able and instructive speech. In the evening he was again entertained at dinner at the club by Lt. Governor Fraser, and all the prominent Scotsmen in the city were present. Friday morning the party proceeded to Antigonish. Addresses of welcome were read by Mayor McDonald, Dr. W. F. MacKinnon of the Highland society, and D. C. Chisholm. parrister, of the Clan Chisholm, O. S.C. To these Lord Lovat made a graceful reply. In the afternoon he called on the venerable Bishop Cameron who received him most University of St. Franeis Xavier, where, degree of Doctor of Laws on Lord Lovat. In the evening the party left for New Glasgow. During his stay there he was presented with an address from the Clan ments. This does not prejudice certain Fraser and one in Gaelic from the Gaelicpowers in the sacrament of matrimony speaking portion of the community.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Lord Lovat made a most favorable im- ones to draw these two prizes offered by

pression wherever he went. He left for the King of Servia. Shortly after the Montreal on Saturday. sound of the wedding bells has died Our esteemed contemporary away, however, we will have the same the

orator. Fort Augustus, where Lor Lovat and his brother went to schoo

takes its name from the notorious Wil-

who used it for a garrison. It was ac-quired from the Government by the present Lord Lovat's grandfather, and

present Lord Lovat's grandfather, and was presented by the late Lord Lovat to the Benedictine Order in 1876."

THE AMERICAN MARRIAGE

MARKET.

crying need of implanting Christian

principles in the minds of thousands at

their own doors, who, while professing

Christians from the teeth outwards, are

in reality people who deserve not the

name, and whose lives are a reproach.

American papers tell us that Madam

Anna Gould has married another repres-

entative of the haute noblesse of France

She married him in London, and the

organist, who we think must be an Irish-

main the familiar old hymn "Abide

With Me." It seems as if the lady

had always been getting married to

Frenchmen, but, after all, this is only

the second time. It has been, a New

York paper says, spread over so much

time and so many pages of newspapers

that it seems more like the tenth. Our

contemporary goes on to sav that

marrying members of the French no-

bility becomes in time a habit the

strength and basis of which the exper-

ience of ordinary persons does not

qualify them to understand. Neither

Boni nor Helie would commend them-

selves to the ordinary understanding

as profitable mates, but, with some per-

sons marriage is a speculation, and as

to winning is losing. Perhaps there is

French persons, in that with them one

is sure to get a run for one's money, and

either win or lose definitely. That may

suit a sporting taste better than merely

The American Republic is noted fo

its stiff protective policy, having for

generations maintained a heavy duty

which renders it difficult for foreign na

tions to dump their wares upon it. It

bows continental princes who are

dodder along without sensations.

man, played with all his might and

liam Augustus, Duke of Cumberla

round of yellow newspaper reports and pictures of the princes and their brides "Lord Lovat's brother and heir, Cap-tain the Hon. Hugh J. Fraser of the Scots Guards, was, like his Lordship, educated at the Abbey School, Fort and the family jars, the procession to the divorce court, the annulment of the marriage and scandal's tongue fluttering at break neck speed. All this is Augustus, and also served with dis tinction in the South African War An uncle, the Hon. Alexander Fraser who died in 1885, was Lieutenant species of "Modernism" from which ou non-Catholic brethren should pray the good Lord to deliver them.

AN ENGLISH "HARVEY DUFF. There are a few people in England who hate the Irish all the time, and hate them strongly. If asked the reason why, themselves. they could not tell. Such a person appears to be the Gentleman Usher of he Black Rod in the House of Lords, Sir Henry Stevenson, who has, we are old, forbidden the Irish national cos ume to be worn in that House. Mr Hazelton, the member of North Galway, was the cause of the prohibition. He had taken a friend, who was wearing the Irish costume, to tea on the terrace of the House of Commons. There the costume gave no offence and attracted no notice. Indeed why should it ? asks Mr. Hazelton.

Perhaps one of the most scandalous His description of it is "a most incon conditions of our modern life is respicuous kilt of saffron color, plain down vealed from day to day in the divorce he front, with a saffron shawl over the courts of the United States, and many houlder, a silver gilt waist belt and there are who hold to the opinion that silver buttons inscribed with an Irish our non-Catholic friends who are ennotto." And yet, when he took his gaged in missionary work in China, riend to the strangers' gallery in the Japan, and India, spending abundance House of Lords, Mr. Hazelton was of effort and millions of money, should ouched on the arm by an attendant, devote more of their attention to the who said :

"Black Rod instructs me to say, sir. that he does not think your friend's dress is a proper one to wear in the Mr. Hazelton has written to Black

Rod, and has received a reply which he does not consider satisfactory. So he has written again. Next session the vote for the salary of Black Rod will come before the House of Commons. If e does not bend before that will be Mr. Hazelton's opportunity. What makes natters worse is that the Scotch kilt has never been subjected to any such discrimination. Only a few weeks ago a dozen officers of the Cameron Highland ers, clad in all their glory of kilt, spor an and shawl, sat unquestioned in the

distinguished strangers' gallery of the Commons to see Winston Churchill take nis seat for Dundee. Moreover, a sor of Lord Ashbourne, ex-lord chancellor of Ireland, wears the Irish kilt contantly, and as the son of a peer has the right to take his position on the steps of he throne in that dress.

It is to be hoped the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod will be duly taken to account for this impertinent interference with Mr. Hazelton. Why, it may be asked, should he single out the Fox said of gambling, the next best fun Irish costume, worn by an Irish gentleman, for prohibition, when it is custom an aleatory charm about these titled ary to permit in the House the national costume of people from every other nation in the world. But we must re member that Ireland has always been an exception to almost every rule in the minds of certain of the governing class in England. This feeling is dying out, but it is dying hard. When it become extinct, and when Ireland is permitted to transact its local business in its own way, there will be a better understandmay not be feasible to enact a protect-

ing between the two peoples and the ive law that would keep at home out-at- British Empire will be all the stronger.

not heard that education suffered or that Protestantism was endangered thereby. Invariably has this theory been adopted in Quebec to meet such conditions as exist and must be dealt with as they exist."

We hope our Protestant friends New Glasgow will adopt a different node in dealing with their Catholic neighbors. A course of action dictated by prejudice is a bad asset in the Dominion. Catholics will have their Catholic schools, whenever and wherever possible. The imposition of a double tax upon them by their Protestant neighbors is something which gives a wrench to the golden rule. Prejudice dies hard. Those who are responsible for its existence should be ashamed of

AMERICAN DIVORCES AND CAN-ADIAN LAW.

The subject of marriage and divorce being under the jurisdiction of the individual States of the American Republic, there is an absence of uniformity in the laws governing those important subjects in the several states of the Union, and unless all the facts and in cidents are stated it is not possible to express a reliable opinion. In a case submitted by a correspondent the parties were married in Maryland and lived in

that state for eight years. Maryland was consequently their domicile. It is a well recognised principle that the domicile of the husband is that also of the wife. If, after separation, the wife moved to Michigan with the object of obtaining a divorce, the husband continuing to reside in Maryland, then the divorce would not be recognised under international law.' If, on the contrary,

Michigan and taken up his residence there, even if not living in the same immediate locality as the wife, she would be properly domiciled in Michigan, and if then the proceedings in the application for divorce were strictly followed under the laws of that State the divorce would in that case be recognised under international law, and consequently be valid in Canada. It will be noted that the legality of the divorce would depend mainly on the question of domicile and strict observance of the laws of the State.

THE MONTREAL Gazette hits off the Toronto bigots in choice fashion. Coming from the pen of a Protestant writer in has all the greater force. The editor refers to a Toronto paper making objection to the placing of Champlain and Cartier and French words on the tercentenary postage stamps. "Perhaps its righteous rage may be modified." the Gazette says, " if it is promised when he Queen City has its tercentenary here will be an issue of stamps with pictures of Dutch King William and an bstructed street car thereon." A pity it is that there are papers in Toronto which will, instead of educating a certain class to higher ideals, pander to their baser instincts, and promote disunion where there should be concord. The Quebec celebration has given them an opportunity to say some things which bring them no credit The Montreal Herald well says that our amiable Toronto friends seem to object to any reference to Quebec except that

THE EXCESSES of the French infidel are well nigh inconceivable. The most

rabid enemies of the Catholic Church in

other sections of the world are begin-

ning to look with disfavor, even with

AUGUST 15, 1908.

THE GOVERNMENT of Japan has taken course of action in regard to literature which might with advantage be copied by Christian countries. It has forbidden the sale of a translation of some of Zola's works. Zola ranks high amongst the filthiest class of French writers. But this did. not prevent the present Infidel Government of France from having his remains. interred in the pantheon. No need for surprise have we, however, because they are birds of a feather. The Japanese Government has also condemned some of Tolstoi's works and several of those of Maxim Gorky. There is pressing need for prompt action on the part of Christian countries to deal with the plague of mmoral literature.

FROM TIME to time there appears in the public press, the product of the sensational reporter, a rumor that the Pope is ill. A despatch to the New York Times, one of the most reliable of the papers of that city, states that at the very time of the last announcement of the illness of the Pontiff he was receiving in his private room some very distinguished American visitors. He was, the despatch states, extremely kind, and the impression made upon the minds of the callers was that he was in perfect health.

AMERICAN CATHOLICS, and, we may say, the people of America generally, will hear with regret that His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, who is now in Rome, has been compelled, through illness, to retire to his apartments and seek medical advice. The prayers of the faithful all over the continent will ascend to the Most High that this great churchman may be spared many more years in the service

ALCHEMY AND THE CHURCH.

At a time when the scientific world is eginning to realize that the aspirations of the alchemists were not idle dreams, 'the Catholic Encyclopedia " publishes, nost opportunely, an article on alchemy in which it states that St. Thomas himself was interested in the subject.

" Alchemy " says the Encyclopedia, "is the art of transmuting baser metals into gold and silver. It was the predeces of the modern science of chemistry, for the first steps in the developments of the modeIn science were based on the work of the old alchemists. Chemistry dates from the latter half of th eighteenth century. About this time the idea was formulated that the formtime ation of an oxide was an additive process; that an oxide was heavier than the original metal, because something was added to it. The discovery of oxygen is often taken as the date of the birth of chemistry. It established the fact that red oxide of mercury is composed of nercury and oxygen. The lack of this seemingly simp y simple conception gave its definite existence. From lehemy old Egyptian times men had studied the chemical properties of bodies without establishing any tangible or tenable theory. The name alchemy has been applied to the work of all early investigations. By their means were determined a vast number of facts, which were only classified and reasonably explained by the new science of chemistry. Many of the alchemists were earnest seekers after truth, and some of the greatest intellects of their time figure among them. Two motives actuated many investigators : the hope of realizing the transmu tation of metals, and the restial immortality by the discovery of the elixir vitae. The fantastic element apparent in such desires operated to give alchemy a bad reputation, and it is not

science to which it is entitled.

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the husband had followed his wife to of the Church.



seeking marriageable American girls. whose parents have given them a bulky

bank account. Such a law would no doubt be evaded because there is nothing to prevent the American title hunting butterfly crossing the ocean. Our American cousins might, however, be en abled to keep a great amount of Ameri can money in their own country were they in some manner to bring about th creation of American princes. Th sons and daughters and uncles aunts and cousins of present and tired presidents might be declared law of royal blood. The average pet prince of the continent is not a suc morally, physically, intellectually financially. He is married to the American girl in some fashionab church. The couple live together for : time, then a divorce is obtained, and the prince is put away in the rummage room of some old curiosity shop, his wife usually settling upon him enough suggests that it would be more correct to keep him in food, clothing, cigarettes to say that the atmosphere is atheistical and cocktails rather than Protestant. He continues :

A press dispatch from Vienna gives u omething brand new in this connecti Reports obtained from Russian source A Protestant will at once answer. 'No say that King Peter of Servia intends But, let us reason together, or better let us recite an instance where the shoe to marry his two sons to American women of great wealth. Emperor Nichwas on the other foot : In Antigonish where the majority are Catholics, the olas of Russia is said to be agreeable to Protestants objected to the Catholic such unions and even has promised atmosphere in the schools of the town cordially and accompanied him to the be the godfather of the first son born to It was open to the majority to say,either of the princes, and Gen. Arthu as chancellor, he conferred the honorary T. Tcherep-Spirlovitch, president of the Slavonic League at Moscow, has enough for yours.' But, as reasonable already started for New York to lool around for heiresses in America.

There will now be a flutter in a cer you allege may be true. Take your own taxes and your own share of school monies and build and maintain your own tain class of American society and much speculation as to who will be the lucky schools.' That was done, and we have Royal.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

" Is there any ground for the allega

testant atmosphere

They appear to have a school ques norror, upon those men who have cast to tion in New Glasgow, N. S. We are the winds all thoughts of a future life. somewhat surprised to be told that in all thoughts of responsibility either to that town the Protestant ratepayers. God or man. A Paris message says who are in the majority, impose condithat in order to show his contempt for tions upon their Catholic neighbors, so religion in any form, the Mayor of far as the schools are concerned, similar Thoinette ordered that a ball should be to those which exist in the United held in the parish church on the eve of States. They say that as the Public the National fete. At nightfall, accomschools are good enough for Protestant panied by a number of men and women children they are good enough for Cathfriends, the Mayor unlocked the doors olic children. From the Protestant of the church, and, having himself rung point of view this may be deemed quite the bells summoning the population, reasonable. But the Eastern Chronicle started the ball. Under the Separation follows this with the reply of the Cath-Law the parish church becomes the proolics : " Your schools are good schools perty of the commune, and the Mayor as far as secular schools go, but there is asserts that he is empowered to use the a Protestant atmosphere about them to building for any purpose that he may which our religious teachers object." think suitable. In this connection, however, the editor

> LE CANADA, of July 21st, published a aotice of a French library in Montreal where immoral books and books on the index can be read by any one who goes there. We will not give the names of the works because we do not desire to be an advertising medium for those few miserable people in Montreal who rejoice in the present condition of affairs in France-who glory in license and defy the Church. A few red flag folk

The schools are not Catholic schools have always lived in the metropolis of but public schools, and as they are good Canada. They are the great-grand-chilenough for our children, they are good dren of the Revolution, who look at men, they did not say that. They said, the teachers are Catholics and what priests askance, and would, were the power placed in their hands, level the churches and convents and crown the

"Goddess of Liberty" on Mount

As the belief in the possibility of the transmutation of metals was almost universal, much of the work of the alchemists was directed to the production of gold. Often the work was perfectly honest, but many instances of charlatangold. ism are on record. Dishonest men practised on the greed of rulers. If discovered to be guilty of fraud, capital punishment was sometimes administered. Henry IV. of England exhorted the learned men of his kingdom to study alchemy, and pay off the debts of the country by discovering the philosopher's stone. In the sixteenth century practi-cally all rulers patronized alchemists. Many clerics were alchemists. Albertus Magnus, a prominent Dom To can and Bishop of Ratisbon, is attributed the work " De Alchimiâ," though this is doubtful of doubtful authenticity. Several treatises on alchemy are attributed to St. Thomas Aquinas. He investigated theologically the question of whether gold produced by alchemy could be sold as real gold, and decided that it could, if it really possessed the proper-ties of gold. A treatise on the subject is attributed to Pope John XXII, who is also the author of a Bull "Spondent quas non exhibent" (1317) against disnonest alchemists. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that there many honest alchemists. Chemists have never given up the belief that the transnutation of elements might effected, and recent work in radio-activity goes to prove its possible accom-plishment in the case of radium and ielium.

To get in touch with God is a great thing. It is likewise a great thing to get in touch with human needs and conditions. And who succeeds in this has grasped the great gain.

Humility is the genuine proof of Christian virtues ; without it we preserve all our defects, and they are only crusted over by pride, which conceals them from others, and often from ourselves.—La Rochefoucauld.

onstructio are used each term is no other How stra that whole have stricl mony of record. ONE LORD Few ther

or defend t hess of the baptism, bu uphold the highest to fied to th our sectar