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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1902.
To 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.
Believe me, Sir, in Jesus Christ,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
J. D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Ottawa.
Agent, Joliffe.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

THE FEAST OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

On the 14th inst. the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the capture of the Bastille of Paris was celebrated in that city amid great rejoicings, and the fine weather added much elation to the occasion. The troops paraded the city during the forenoon to the sound of martial music, and the entire garrison of Paris made its way to the Bois de Boulogne, reaching its destination at 1 o'clock p. m.

After a lunch and a rest, the troops were again marshalled and paraded on the Longchamps racecourse, where one hundred and fifty thousand spectators were assembled on the stands and around the course at every point of vantage to witness the display.

President Loubet was present and was greeted all along the route to and from Longchamps, with much cheering and shouts of "Vive Loubet, Vive la Republique," etc. The President was attended by General Andre the Minister of War, Mons. Combes the Premier of France and his Cabinet, the Foreign Military attaches, and many other notable persons. Among these, Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian General, was particularly prominent in his rich attire.

The Bastille was undoubtedly a prison of ill repute in which prisoners were subjected to most inhuman treatment, being confined in cells opening upon, and exposed to the ditches which carried off the ordure, and from which insufferable odors emanated. The prisoners were miserably fed also, rather owing to the avarice of successive governors than the penury of the government, as sufficient allowance for that date was apportioned for the support of the prisoners, the amount ranging from 2 francs per day for a laboring man, to 25 for the nobles, and 50 francs for the princes of the blood royal; money being then at least twice the value which it possesses at the present day; but it is asserted that the governor kept most of this money for himself, and spent on an average only 20 cents per day for the food of the prisoners. It is no wonder that the first act of the Parisian revolutionists of 1789 was to assault the Bastille, which was taken by storm. The day after the capture the prison was ransacked, its towers razed and its dungeons filled with the broken stones. The governor De Launay and the captured soldiers were cruelly slain, their heads being set on pikes while the revolutionists made their triumphal march through the city.

But the capture of the Bastille was the prelude to the frightful reign of terror which was characteristic of the first revolution, and we must say it somewhat surprises us that in many parts of France, and even in the province of Quebec, the anniversary was celebrated by a religious ceremony. The day is associated in our minds with the horrors of the great revolution, the massacre of over 150,000 citizens of France, men, women and children, the imprisonment and torture of as many more, the execution of a kind-hearted king and his gentle queen, the rule of a bloody triumvirate, the persecution and abolition of religion, and the defilement of a woman of ill character, as a substitute for the worship of the true God.

We do not say this, however, to cast blame upon those who look upon the event from a very different point of view, and who, leaving these features under a veil of oblivion, celebrate the day as the feast of the assertion of the rights of man as opposed to the oppressions of despotic government. We take it as a matter of course that those who have celebrated religiously the 14th of

July as the festival of the French Republic have done so merely because the deed of the day was a triumph for popular government, and not because it was accomplished in cruelty, and followed by a deluge of the noblest blood of France. Still we feel that we have good reason to believe that the day was selected by irreligious rulers to be the festival of the Republic, chiefly because of the irreligious and anti-religious memories connected with it. It may be a wise thing, however, to accept the inevitable and to celebrate it for its single pleasant memory, and so to take the poison out of the scorpion's sting. It is only thus that we can consider it at all advisable to celebrate the day as a religious festival. It is the making of a virtue out of the necessities of the case.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Persistent efforts were made down to the last moment by friends of the convict Rice to obtain his pardon, but without success, the Government having signified to the petitioners who interested themselves to obtain a commutation of sentence, or if possible a pardon, that there would be on the part of the Government no interference with the course of the law in the case. The death sentence was accordingly inflicted on Saturday morning in Toronto.

The murder of which Rice was found guilty was a peculiarly atrocious one, and none except those who either are opposed entirely to capital punishment, or who have a morbid sentiment of pity for those who are condemned to death after a fair trial, could desire to see the sentence of the court set aside in the present instance.

We have on former occasions received letters from persons who interested themselves to obtain the pardon of criminals condemned to death for crimes equally atrocious with that for which Rice has been condemned, and who asked us to use our influence in the same direction; but we have uniformly refused to use the columns of the CATHOLIC RECORD for such a purpose. We are believers in the necessity of capital punishment for the protection of society against the grosser crimes, and we fully approve of the Government's taking a firm attitude against the pressure which may be used to induce them to exercise clemency in the case when criminals have been convicted fairly of crimes which are in a high degree atrocious.

CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

The Globe's special correspondent writing from London, Eng., under date June 30th, 1902, says:

"I had the honor of accompanying Lady Laurier and the Solicitor General and Mrs. Carrol to the special service of prayer for the recovery of the king held at the Brompton Oratory, and presided over by the special Papal Envoy, Monsignore Mery del Val. Just as the great Anglican Cathedral of St. Paul's had been filled in the morning, so the great Catholic edifice was crowded to the very doors in the afternoon. As is almost always the case, the most prominent seats are reserved for the Colonial Premiers, and we had a most excellent opportunity of enjoying the beautiful service to the fullest extent."

Among those present at the service were Prince d'Orsini, a member of the Pope's noble guard, who attended Mr. Mery del Val, Major-General Sir T. Dennehy, extra groom-in-waiting to the King, Lord Edward Talbot, the brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Norfolk, representing the Duke, Lord Howard of Gassop, the Spanish Ambassador, Lords Walter and Ralph Kerr, Lord Clifford, and many other notable persons.

The Duke of Norfolk was unable to attend this function in person owing to the serious illness of his son, the Earl of Arundel, who has since died.

The correspondent continues:

"The service was most impressive, and the litany of the saints was exquisitely intoned, while the Miserere, which I had heard twice during the past few days, chanted in English, was sung with marvellous effect in the dignified Latin tongue. There was something wonderfully impressive in the occasion, and in the devoutness of the immense congregation. The question crossed one's mind, 'would there have been a service of thanksgiving after the coronation in the same edifice?' or was this again the 'stronger' bond working under the guise of human pain and suffering for the good of mankind? One knew perfectly well that many nationalities and many creeds were represented in that vast congregation, and one marvelled at the twists and twirls which history receives when the agency of human suffering moulds it."

In the doubt which is here expressed by the correspondent whether or not there would have been a service of thanksgiving on account of the coronation of the King if that event had taken place, the writer seems to suggest what has in fact already been said plainly by a goodly number of writers for the Protestant press, to the effect that there is no strong feeling of loyalty among Catholics for the King and the Royal Family. We do not say positively, however, that this is actually the meaning intended to be con-

veyed by the Globe's correspondent, yet we deem it to be a matter on which it is proper we should make some comments.

In the first place, we assert without hesitation that the Catholics of the British Empire are thoroughly and undoubtedly loyal. So far as England and Scotland are concerned, there can be no doubt of this. There is no distinction on account of creed in the manifestations of loyalty which have sprung out of the events of the last two or three years in all parts of the United Kingdom, as shown in the universal sorrow for the death of Queen Victoria, the congratulations sent to King Edward VII. on his accession to the throne, the grief manifested by reason of his unexpected illness and the consequent putting off of the coronation, and in the universal joy shown on his recovery.

In Canada, Australia, and other colonies, the manifestations of loyalty were unmistakable on the part of Catholics equally with Protestants; and there was no distinction on account of religion among the colonial volunteers who fought on many a bloody field during the recent South African war, now so happily ended. In fact, it was especially noted by Lord Roberts in his official despatches that the French-speaking contingent from Quebec fought as bravely, and gained as much honor by its share in several battles, as did the purely English-speaking regiments or companies from any part of the Empire. It is even admitted that the Irish Catholic regiments were always to the fore where there was hard fighting to be done; and it cannot be forgotten that they earned a special commendation from Queen Victoria for the part they took in "saving the Empire" by their bravery on the veldts and kopjes of South Africa. It was as a special mark of the Queen's gratitude that her Majesty ordered the whole army to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's day. We fear the gratitude of the public generally did not last very long, for though the shamrock was worn very generally throughout England even by civilians, on St. Patrick's Day 1900, that is to say, just after the order was issued, the cause of the order appears to have been forgotten when St. Patrick's Day 1901 came round, for, except in the army, where the Queen's order made obedience a duty, the people entirely forgot their enthusiasm of the previous year.

But here there are other circumstances to be noted which must lead us to modify our remarks. It must be admitted that the people of Ireland showed very little enthusiasm on the accession of Edward VII. The reason for this is found near the surface. The wrongs and grievances under which Ireland has suffered, and continues to suffer, remain unredressed and make Ireland's case exceptional. In fact, the Irish people wish to show their indignation at the state of affairs existing there. But we do not hesitate to say that if once the misgovernment of Ireland, which has lasted for centuries, were to cease, the past would be no more loyal part of the King's dominions than Ireland.

There is another matter which cannot but have a greatly depressing effect upon Catholics in general throughout the Empire, that is, the disgraceful insult which is offered to Catholics when the Sovereign takes the accession or coronation oath. The incoming king is obliged to swear that Catholics are idolatrous and superstitious.

This is an insult which it is not deemed necessary to be thrown at His Majesty's heathen and Mohammedan subjects, but it is good enough for Catholics. It has not made Catholics disloyal; but its tendency is certainly towards diminishing the enthusiastic expression of Catholic loyalty, and it is possible, nay even highly probable, that the pertinacity with which the insulting oath has been retained, notwithstanding all the protests which have been made against it, has destroyed the feeling of loyalty in the breasts of many.

It is the duty of subjects to be loyal to the Sovereign, it is equally the duty of the Sovereign and the Government to foster the sentiments of patriotism and loyalty, by not wantonly irritating a large portion of the people governed; and if circumstances of the dead past caused a coronation oath to be introduced centuries ago, which must be grossly irritating and offensive, it is the duty of the present generation of rulers to remove the cause of such irritation, and thus to make unreserved loyalty possible.

The circumstances under which the accession oath was adopted have ceased to exist, and there is no excuse for retaining the insults contained therein. There remains now no party worth talking of which would follow the standard of any descendant of James II. if that standard were raised in England to-morrow; and there is no longer any need of security against the return of the Stuarts to the throne.

It is no excuse for the retention of the accession oath that the Protestant people of England wish to be assured that there shall not be hereafter any but a Protestant King; Catholics concede enough when they express no intention to ask that the Protestant succession be made less sure than it is at present. But if the Protestant succession cannot be made sure without wantonly insulting Catholics besides, such succession is not worth being assured. At all events the wound will be fresh and will rankle so long as the iniquitous oath may be retained.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

Another of those disgraceful events known as lynchings, the tendency of which is to bring the country in which they occur back again to a state of barbarism, took place near Clayton in Mississippi at midnight between July 16th and 17th.

A negro named William Ody, who was supposed to have been guilty of criminal assault upon a young woman, was caught and identified by the young woman, after which he was taken to a spot in the country near the scene of assault and tied to a tree around which faggots were piled. Coal oil was then poured upon the unfortunate negro's clothing and on the faggots, which were then set on fire, and after a short time there was nothing left of him save a pile of charred bones.

The crime of which the man was accused was, indeed, a horrible one, but nothing can justify the practice of lynching, which assumes a man's guilt on insufficient evidence, and, further, puts into the hands of an irresponsible mob the office which belongs only to the lawful authorities. Every one of those who participated in this awful tragedy was as deserving of the punishment inflicted upon the victim as he was himself, on the supposition that he was guilty of the crime attributed to him. If mob law is to be substituted for the calm judgment of a properly appointed judge and jury, the country must relapse into utter barbarism, if it has not already reached that stage.

A mob is not and never can be a proper tribunal for the trial of a suspected criminal under any circumstances, as it can never calmly consider the value and weight of the testimony given. To this we must add that the barbarous manner in which mob executions generally take place and as was the case on this occasion, is calculated to engender a bloodthirsty spirit among the people, and the people whose maidens and children can join in inflicting such tortures as a mob can invent, must already be sunk very low in the grade of civilization.

Lynchings have occurred from time to time in nearly all the states of the union; but they are of very frequent occurrence in Mississippi and other Southern States, thus showing how fast some of the states are lapsing into a condition which would remind us of the doings of the former kings of Dahomey and Zululand.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAINE BATTLESHIP.

According to a recent editorial article in the New York Times, there has been a good deal of discussion in naval circles during the past couple of weeks in reference to the explosion of the American warship the Maine, which took place in Havana harbor a very short while before the declaration of war by the United States against Spain.

From China the news has come that a Chinese warship named the Kai Chih exploded and sunk within 30 seconds while lying in the Yangtse Kiang River, killing one hundred and fifty officers and men. In regard to this explosion, it is universally admitted that the cause was within the vessel itself, and there is no suspicion that it was the result of any malicious work from either inside or outside. It was, in fact, a case of spontaneous combustion in one of the coal bunkers, and the fact has given rise to the supposition that the explosion of the Maine was from a similar cause.

The explosion of the Maine was one of the most mysterious affairs which ever occurred in naval history, and though the American Board of Inquiry declared that there were evidences in the appearance of the wreck indicating that it was the result of the explosion of a torpedo placed surreptitiously by night under the vessel, and then exploded, many naval officers are of the opinion that there was no sufficient evidence that such was the case.

It is now stated positively that half an hour before the explosion an unaccountable and sudden rise in tempera-

ture in one of the magazines of the Maine was noticed and reported to Captain Sigsbee, and entered on the records. There appears to have been no further notice taken of the incident, owing perhaps to the Captain's hurry at the moment, as it must have been about the time when he was about to take a boat to go to one of the vessels in the harbor where the officers of the fleet were expected to partake of a banquet.

It is known that in tropical waters spontaneous combustion does sometimes occur in the coal bunkers, and the suspicion is now strong that belief that the cause of the explosion of the Maine. This suspicion has been confirmed by the explosion of the Kai Chih mentioned above; and it is known also that a British man-of-war was also some years ago exploded similarly from spontaneous combustion which reached one of the magazines.

All these circumstances taken together confirm the suspicion that the Board of Inquiry which examined into the causes of the Maine's explosion was influenced by the strong public opinion of the American people, who in their bitterness against Spain were disposed to imagine that the Spaniards of Havana were at the time ready to commit any act of treachery against the United States.

The Chinese warship which was recently exploded was in every respect an up-to-date vessel, and very similar to the Maine in many particulars, and it is not at all unlikely that the same causes which operated in its case occurred on the Maine.

It is well known that the bitterness which was caused against Spain on account of the general belief that the Maine had been destroyed purposely by a Spanish torpedo placed under it by Spanish conspirators, was one of the incidents which precipitated the war; and the circumstances which have now come to light give strong reason to suspect, if not actually to believe, that the violent feelings aroused by the Maine's disaster were not based upon sufficient grounds.

The loss of life on the Kai-Chih was not so great as that which occurred on the Maine, but it was relatively greater, as only two escaped on the Chinese vessel.

KINDLY WORDS.

During one of Rev. Father Finnigan's (S. J.) discourses (that on Catholic literature) given at the Spiritual Retreat recently held for ladies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, London, he referred in very complimentary terms to the CATHOLIC RECORD, stating that he was in this city an excellent journal replete with interesting, instructive and timely articles—one that he considered truly Catholic in every respect. He advised the retreatants not only to subscribe but to read it thoroughly and thus keep themselves conversant with Catholic affairs.

GENERAL SMITH'S DISMISSAL FROM AMERICAN ARMY.

General Jacob H. Smith, who gave orders to his officers to kill all Filipino taken prisoners, has, by decision of President Roosevelt, been dismissed from the American service for conduct disgraceful to an American officer.

It was clearly proved before the court-martial, before which the General was tried, that he had given the order; and when Major Waller asked the extent to which the order should be understood to apply, he was told to kill all Filipino males over ten years of age. Many subordinate officers had fulfilled these orders to the letter. Others had not fully carried them out, as they considered them barbarous.

It was maintained by General Smith that the orders he had received from Washington justified him in his course, as he was directed not to hesitate from the severest measures in order to put an end to the harassing war. The Court did not take this view of the case, and declared that the General had disgraced the service by his cruelty, not only in ordering such wholesale murder, but also by allowing the so-called water-cure to be administered to Filipinos by dropping water upon their heads and pouring water down their throats in order to force them to give information concerning their fellow combatants. The result of this treatment was the physical exhaustion of those subjected to it, and in many instances, death.

President Roosevelt confirmed the sentence of the Court. He declared that he approves of the sternest measures necessary to put a stop to such atrocities, and to bring the war to a close. For the latter purpose, it is necessary to use all legitimate and honorable methods to overcome the enemy, but officers in high and responsible positions should be careful to keep a moral check over acts of an improper character which might be committed by subordinates.

In conclusion, the President said: "General Smith has behind him a long career distinguished for gallantry, and on the whole, for good conduct, which reflect credit upon the American army and nation; and it is deeply to be regretted that he should have so acted in this instance as to interfere with his further usefulness in the army. I hereby direct that he be retired from the active list."

The punishment certainly does not err on the side of severity.

DEATH OF WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M. P. FOR SOUTH BELFAST.

Mr. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg, Ireland, who was member of Parliament for South Belfast from 1885 to 1900, died of pneumonia on July 17th, at his residence at Ballykilbeg, County of Down.

Mr. Johnston was noted as being an Orangeman of the "knee deep in Papists' blood" kind, being always bitterly hostile to any measures which might place Catholics on an equality with other citizens of the British Empire; and was particularly opposed to the granting of Home Rule to Ireland, as he was conscious that such a measure would put an end to the Orange Ascendancy which has been Ireland's curse for many generations.

Mr. Johnston became an Orangeman in 1848, and, owing to his violent anti-Catholicism, he soon became one of the foremost members of that anti-Catholic organization; and he was for a long period one of the deputy Grand Masters of Orangemen in Ireland, the Grand-Mastership being regularly reserved as a sop for some nobleman who might be a member of the order. Mr. Johnston was, however, Grand Master of the "Grand Black Chapter," which has lodges throughout the British Empire, and in a few cities of the United States.

In 1808 Mr. Johnston was in prison for a three months' term for violating the Party Processions law, which forbade offensive processions. His loyalty, like that of his class, generally, was of the "fair weather" kind, and he could not or would not endure any restrictions placed upon the rowdiness of the Ascendancy party.

Before the expiration of the three months' term of imprisonment, it was understood that the Orangemen intended to assemble at the prison gate to give him an ovation, and the government ordered his release two days before the expiration of the sentence.

He was therefore put outside the prison door, though he protested that it was his desire to remain in confinement till the end of his term. However in order that the demonstration might take place, he returned to the prison doors at the hour when the full term was ended, and was escorted by the Orangemen to his residence. During his incarceration he was elected to Parliament as member for South Belfast, by an overwhelming majority. He was returned to Parliament, afterward several times, and sat in the House of Commons continuously from 1885 to 1890.

From 1878 to 1885 Mr. Johnston was Inspector of Irish Fisheries, but was dismissed in the latter year in consequence of a speech which he made before the General Synod of the Irish (Anglican) Church, in which he counselled rebellion in the event of the passage of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. On this occasion he declared that the Orangemen were ready to die in the last ditch rather than that Ireland should obtain Home Rule. He was dismissed by Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration.

Mr. Johnston was, as a matter of course, a Conservative in Parliament, and a firm supporter of Lord Salisbury's administration; but in recent years he became to some extent an advocate of tenant right, and he was presented by the tenant farmers of Ulster with a splendid testimonial for having advocated in Parliament the claims of the Irish tenantry. He also advocated rectification of the excessive taxation of Ireland.

Mr. Johnston visited Ontario some years ago, after his famous "last ditch" speech, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the Orange lodges. One Toronto lodge was instituted under his name as "the William Johnston lodge," and on the occasion of his death, this lodge sent a letter of condolence to Mr. Johnston's family.

Cardinal Gibbons Ordains Father Dorsey at Baltimore.

Among the twenty-four young men ordained to the priesthood at the Cathedral, Baltimore, Saturday, June 21, was John Henry Dorsey, the first colored man to be ordained in the United States. The celebrant of the Mass was Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Very Rev. J. R. Slattery and Rev. A. Chenequa of St. Mary's. After the Mass was over the new colored priest was warmly congratulated by persons of his own race. An enterprising colored man took up his station on the pavement in front of the Cathedral and sold photographs of Father Dorsey.

Father Dorsey celebrated his first Mass Sunday at St. Francis Xavier's church.

ANOTHER CURE AT

Translated for the Freeman
"Le Nouvelliste de Lyon."
J. S. Lynch, D. D., L. L. B.

Our readers are aware that our townspeople have just loudly cured at Lourdes, which never cures its victims. It was interesting to very lips of Miss Mary the authentic account of the most striking taken place.

It was also necessary investigation ourselves of condition of this young woman. It is for this reason waited several days to the completeness of the cure. Yesterday we visited St. Foy, near Lyons, where is spending her convalescence.

This hospital, a refuge which we all remember brilliant festivals ever since, it situated at the walk from the church, from the cemetery.

This privileged asylum sheltered for four years her cell, whom the good "Poor Mary" was attending.

Poor Mary was attacked with pleurisy. I care which her mother her the unfortunate young eighteen years did not. In fact, symptoms of tuberculosis began to show. Two years later the misfortune to lose her Bailly. This terrible condition of the girl having died when she was now a full father or mother.

Mr. George Bailly, who then took charge of the place with the Sisters of St. Foy, in spite of the devoted Sisters and the good disease continued its ravages. After a year the young not work a step and was her bed, waiting for death, she thought the pious.

It seems that God willed Miss Mary Louise B. made more clearly to render the more which was more impossible helps alone.

Tubercular peritonitis developed ten months ago was deemed necessary physician of St. Foy.

Miss Mary Louise B. Following a very serious mind—that it would the unfortunate young more, as she had only to live. So she returned. Her sufferings were the unfortunate girl at least, nourishment, movement caused her.

When she was at the pilgrimage to Lourdes, she announced go on it any cost. vice of her family, of the Sisters could p fixed determination of "I feel that I shall said."

Nobody felt like any what seemed to be the dying girl.

THE ACCOUNT OF Yesterday at my Sisters brought Miss Bailly to the parlor. I could not bring my she was "Poor Mary" held so tightly in it years at the hospital.

The young girl that me had the natural who had not been years. She did not very strong constitution she advanced towards step and there was in the hand she extending was free, and he from a chest which it had been impaired.

first, she became more told the object of "On 1st June, 1898, she," to be able to all-powerfulness of Our This is my duty and giving me an occasion.

"I want to first dreadful condition in time of the departure that you may see he able it was for me remedies of the doctor.

And, smilingly, she phases of her did never gave way to Our Lady of the felt confident that back my health to wonderful manner, given up by the doctor. I had. The Blessed me this grace, because that my cure would conversion of a person makes me suffer more.

"You see how det on the pilgrimage informed that the do low me to undertake Our Lady assisted in opposition of the physicians. I was a.

A difficulty arose the physician of the time he was having journey. I prayed good person would.

"Miss Gabrielle I must beg pardon modesty by mention gratitude forces me the Blessed Virgin, "Miss Gohard and ly placed in one rages.

"It was only after Carrill of Lyons, party, became aware He examined me a attempt to conceal