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PREPARING

The discovery of another lake-village, in the vicinity of Meare, has been recently an-

The site lies within the margin of the low-

The central portion of the trench was occupied by a great mass of clay interspersed

Now can there be any reasonable doubt that both flourished in that somewhat perplexing period known as Late-Celtic. But it may be asked, Why is Late-Celtic art considered so important a phase of early British civilization? What are its archaeological characteristics and its range in space and time? If its products are to be assigned to pre-Roman times, why are they called Late, seeing that a genuine Celtic art, founded on the very same motive elements, flourished in early Christian times? It may at once be admitted that much of the interest and mystery associated with the so-called Late-Celtic period arises from the fact that we are not yet able to give satisfactory answers to such questions. These are, however, the very difficulties that the

The above cursory remarks on the past, present and prospective archaeological developments in the neighborhood of Glastonbury are specially intended to direct the attention of historians, as well as pre-historians, to the importance of this field of research. To extricate from the Meare mounds the unwritten records, which they have so long kept safe (perhaps from the prying curiosity of ignorant explorers), is no longer a local, but a national duty. As to any prospective operations that may be undertaken, there is no person more competent to be general superintendent than Mr. Bulleid himself, who has made such excellent use of his long experience at the Glastonbury lake-village. He would, however, require the assistance of a few experts in different departments, as an advisory committee. But the practical work would be most efficiently and speedily done by a staff of four or five young and promising archaeologists (each having under him two or three workmen), who would be always present during working hours, for in this kind of work every inch of the stuff turned up by the spade has to be carefully scanned. In this manner the excavation of several mounds could be going on at the same time. The entire cost of excavating the Meare mounds may be estimated at £1,000.

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The Defeat of Modernism

"In the front of the house was the big square centre hall known as the 'ballroom,' and the best dancing-floor in Peking. My uncle's private rooms opened off this on one side; on the other were two reception-rooms furnished in Chinese style, and his private office—the sanctum sanctorum. Here he worked, standing always, with a rug strapped round

"The doyen of the household was even more privileged than the rest. He had been with the I.C. for half a century, visited 'Chinese Gordon' with him, waited upon Li Hung Chang, and once, in 1878, accompanied him to Paris, where the maids hung over the banisters as he left the hotel and, kissing their hands to him, called down 'Au revoir.' Feeling that such politeness merited a response, he kissed his yellow finger-tips in return and called back, 'Allewalla, allewalla,' in the best French accent he could muster."

The defeat of Abdul Aziz by his brother, Mulai Hafid, has brought a serious complication into the Morocco problem. Such a

the victory of their friend Mulai Hafid, and for the moment they seem to have good cause for rejoicing, although they can not be pleased to see that the occupation of Casablanca by the French must necessarily be prolonged. There can be no doubt that order would at once have been re-established if the battle had gone the other way, for then France would no longer have any pretext for keeping her troops in Moroccan territory. At the present moment anarchy has returned; conflicts between the tribes who espouse the cause of Hafid and those who remain faithful to Aziz still go on.

From the very outset too much was expected from the Modernistic agitation. It was not an evangelical movement after the manner of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, but was purely intellectual and in the spirit of modern scholarship. Among the Modernists there was no Luther and no Calvin. What they contended for was not the eradication of the false positions of the Church of Rome, but only for a reconciliation between the principles of modern independent research and the teachings of the Church—two things that could not be reconciled. The decay of

Recent publications by Merkle, Kiefl, and others, especially the biography of Schell by Kiefl, and his latest work, just issued, entitled "Die Stellung der Kirche zur Theologie von Hermann Schell," shows that the Modernists have indeed become more careful in their utterances, but that they have yielded nothing in principle. Kiefl maintains that the Pope in his encyclical has entirely misjudged the character of Modernism, and that Modernism in the sense in which in that document it has been condemned really never existed and could not exist in the Catholic Church. So careful, however, are Kiefl's utterances that even the extremist Prof. J. Stuffer, who holds the chair of dogmatics in the most Catholic state university in Europe, that of Innsbruck, declares that the Index congregation could find no cause to censure Kiefl on the basis of this work. And while it is a matter of considerable debate whether Schell himself ever retracted this offensive view, it is certain that with one or to exceptions the Modernists within the Roman-Catholic church have not withdrawn their teachings. They have been silenced but whether this is permanently or temporarily only a prophet or a prophet's son can tell.—Literary Digest.