## The Catholic Record.

"Bublished Weekly at 481 and 486 Riching street, London, Ontak Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum.

EDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

Messrs. Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Nevon and Joseph S. King are fully authorized to re-celve subscriptions and transact all other busi-acess for The Cartholic Records Awent for Newfoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall. St. Johns.

Rates of Advertising -- Ten cents per line each Approved and recommended by the Architecture of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface the Bishops of Hamilton, Peter borough, and Oxdensburg, N. Y., and the elegy throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proorteor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new address be sent us.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,

Ottawa, Canada March 7th. 1900. Ont:
For some time past I have read
For some time past I have read
be paper, The Catholic Record,
be paper, you upon the manner in which it is published.
If a matter and form are both good: and a frig matter and form are both good: and a fright Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend to be the fulfill.
Bleaster you, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain.

Believe me, to remain.

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
Yours faithfully in Arch, of Larissa,
Apost, Delex.

Matter intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1903.

The real Bees Wax Candles are for sale at the Catholic Record Office. We regret to say there is on the market a cheap imitation, colored in such a way as to very closely resemble the genuine article. Cheap candles cannot be of bees

THE JUDGESHIPS OF HURON COUNTY.

Some time ago we announced that His Honor Judge Doyle of Goderich had been promoted to the Senior Judge. ship of the County of Huron vice Judge Masson, who on account of continued ill health was obliged to vacate the position.

Judge Masson had been appointed Senior Judge by a previous administration over Judge Doyle's head, notwithstanding the fact that for years the latter had faithfully and ably fulfilled the actual duties of the Senior Judgeship.

It was not that there was any object tion to Judge Masson personally, that the friends of Judge Doyle felt that an injustice had been perpetrated in appointing Judge Masson to the vacancy. Judge Doyle's ability was known to be not surpassed, and he had besides faithfully and ably fulfilled for years the actual duties of the Senior Judgeship. It was therefore believed that he should have received the appointment; and it was a graceful recognition of his services that when the position was for the second time made vacant by Judge Masson's retirement, the injustice which had been done to Judge Doyle was repaired by his recent appointment by Sir Wilfred Laurier's Government.

The Ontario Government has now of Judge of the Surrogate Court. This Senior Judgeship, but was some years ago separated therefrom by an act of the Ontario Legislature.

The promotion of Judge Doyle to these two important positions has been received with much satisfaction by the bar and the press of Huron county, as may be judged from the following notice of his appointment to the Senior Judgeship which appeared recently in the Huron Signal of Goderich:

"Owing to the retirement of Judge Masson, on account of ill-health, which every friend of the Judge deplores, a new appointment has been made, pleased to see that Junior Judge Doyle has been raised to the senior judgeship. The Government is to be judgeship. The Government is to be congratulated upon their action in this instance, as Judge Doyle has always been a scrupulously upright and painstaking Judge, and his elevation meets with an entire endorsation from the people of Huron county."

The popular verdict in regard to Judge Doyle's appointment to the Judgeship of the Surrogate Court is equally decisive, and both the Dominion and Ontario Governments will receive credit from the public for the justice and wisdom of their respective

The appointment of Judge Holt to the Junior Judgeship of the County of Huron is also universally approved, as the new Junior Judge is admitted to have been an able and upright lawyer, and on the bench the two Judges will be a mutual assistance to each other in the performance of their onerous duties through the county, and in consultations on difficult points of law.

We can drive a stone upward for a moment into the air, but it is yet true that all stones will forever fall; and whatever instance can be quoted of unpunished theft, or of a lie which somebody credited, justice must prevail, and it is the privilege of truth to make itself believed.—Emerson.

CATHOLIC SENTIMENT IN ITALY.

The most decisive Catholic movement which, perhaps, has ever been known in Italy has taken place in reference to the divorce bill which is at present under consideration before the Italian Parliament. To say the least, it is the most decisive which has taken place since the occupation of Rome by the Piedmontese usurper, and for many centuries previously, which is sufficient for our present purpose.

The Government, dominated as it is by the Freemasons and other anti-Catholic elements, has fully come to the determination to pass this bill so that in certain cases marriages may be difsolved, and the divorced parties may marry again; but the Catholic spirit of the country has been thoroughly roused in the matter, and has manifested itself most unmistakably in the form of a petition against the Bill, signed by four million voters. The fact demonstrates that the sentiment of the country is in signing the petition.

The Government has been completely taken aback at this manifestation, and is endeavoring to prevent signatures from being attached, but with little effect. To this end, the official organs have been made to state that the promoters of the petition are to be prosecuted for frauds practiced in obtaining signatures. The threat has not succeeded in its purpose, for the public have been made aware that it is a harmless one, inasmuch as the greatest care has been taken that none but genuine signatures should be attached to the document, so that it might be an honest expression of the sentiment of the country. The Government, however, is unwilling to admit this, as the natural inference would be that the Catholic sentiment could at any time be invoked to overturn the Government itself. That it has not been so invoked is owing to the fact that the prohibition of the Pope is still in force against Catholics taking part in the elections. There is no doubt that the moment this prohibition is removed, the Atheistic rulers will be hurled from power, and it is the fear that this moment may come suddenly that makes the Government hesitate in persecuting the Church more bitterly

than it has yet done. In consequence of this knowledge, the Government may yet be induced to withdraw the obnoxious Bill; but, even if it be passed into law, it is easy to foresee that it will be repealed by the first Parliament which will be elected by the freely expressed votes of the people of Italy, who are at present restrained from voting against the Government, only because the Holy Father persists in forbidding them to manifest any acquiescence in the present condition of affairs, by voting at all under existing circumstances.

THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The federation of Catholic societies followed up the action of the Dominion of the United States is making rapid by appointing Judge Doyle to the office progress. Four hundred and eighty representatives were reported as being office was formerly attached to the entitled to seats in the general convention of the federation held last year in Chicago. When it is borne in mind that each State is entitled to representation on the basis of one delegate for 1.000 members or for a major fraction of the same number, it will be seen that the representation at Chicago in. dicates that there must be at present about 480,000 members. In reference to this representation it is provided that a State shall be entitled to one delegate, even though the number of associates should not reach 1,000 memorganization is entitled to send one delegate at large to the national convention, for each 10,000 members belonging to the organization. These provisions cannot seriously affect our estimate of the total number of members, as there will be very few States giving a proportion of delegates at large will be us part." small as compared with the whole body of delegates.

eration that 31 States are now repreed also that the Central Catholic Association of the Philippine Islands will soon give its adhesion to the Federation, as it has been invited to do so.

In this Federation all Catholic Societies of the United States and territories are invited to join for the purpose of promoting Catholic interests in general. The county and State Federations have full direction and control of their own methods of organization, and select their own delegates in such a manner that the various societies composing them shall be fairly represented by the delegates sent to the general conven-

The Constitution of this organization

themselves are governed. Thus in all local matters each State organization have members of that Church that they governs itself, and each Catholic sc- are in the way of salvation in following the national Federation is free to carry out in its own way the special purposes for which it has been organized, while co-operating with the national organization in regard to all Catholic matters of general importance.

The annual per capita tax paid to the National Federation is very small, as it has been reduced from 3 to 2 cents, without any initiation fee.

The Catholic Federation had grown up within a few years, and its utility has been demonstrated by the frequent recognitions of Catholic influence made by the United States Government in its appointments when Catholic interests have been at stake to any considerable extent. This has been made evident by the appointment of Catholic representatives on the Philippine Commission, the Indian Department, and even on the Commission empowered to arbitrate on the greatest enthusiasm is manifested the recent strike of Pennsylvania coal-

It is noticeable that the convention of the Federation has chosen its officers with great fairness and impartiality from States more widely separ ated from each other and from the various Catholic societies which are affiliated to it. The national President of the Federation is the Hon. F. B. Minahan of Columbus, Ohio, who is also President of the Ohio State Federation. The Vice-Presidents and other officers are prominent members of Catholic societies of divers nationalities throughout the nation, being from New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Vermont, Iowa,

We wish this Federation of Catholic societies all the success which it can achieve by the lawful and constitutional methods by which alone it proposes to operate. It was certainly not for with the expansion of the United States into an Imperialism, Catholic interests were certainly being seriously threatened in several quarters, and especially in the newly acquired terwith the assured success of the Cathoready past.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

Bishop Borgess, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Long Island, N. Y., made a remarkable address at the annual dinner of the Church Club held last week, insomuch as he strongly commended the attitude of the Catholic Church on the question of divorce.

The Bishop said:

"The Roman Catholic Church has stood like a bulwark against divorce. It has stood for the inviolability of the marriage tie, and the unity of the home. Because of this, it is in the world to day one of the greatest forces for progress and for Christianity.

Our prayer-book says one thing, thing is all right; but our canons tell quite a different story. The great work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to harmonize prayer-book and When our canons eclare that communicants in our faith once married are married for ever, then the Protest ant Episcopal Church will have done what it ought to do for the cause of civilization and the cause of Christ. Young people of to-day grow up with the idea that there is nothing binding in the marriage tie, and that it can be broken almost as soon assumed."

It is a truth that in the Prayer-Book of the Church of England, which is used also by the Protestant EpiscopalChurch, the officiating clergyman is directed to ask the man who is to become a husband:

" Wilt thou love her, honor, and keep bers in such State; and each national her in sickness and in health, and forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?" And the man is required to answer, "I

The woman is required to make the same promise of fidelity to the man during life. And a second time the promise is made by each party separately to have

These passages in conjunction with We notice by the reports of the Fed- divine institution, which ought, therefore, to be subject to the divine law, sented in it, besides the District of from which no law of man can dispense Columbia and Porto Rico. It is expect- or derogate. The canons, however, permit divorced men and women to the canons and the Prayer-Book lay directly contrary to each other.

> Might not Bishop Burgess justly draw the inference that his Church has departed from the law of God?

We admire, indeed, the stand he has of marriage; but we cannot admire tice from the divine law.

If, as Bishop Borgess admits, the able time. Catholic Church is in this respect a It appears to be very doubtful

ciple under which the United States Church has done its best to destroy the bulwark? And what guarantee ciety forming a component part of its guidance, whereas it is admitted that it guides its followers into the paths of disobedience to God?

Such a Church cannot be the one which St. Paul describes as "the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth. The Church of England in Canada

stands on the same ground with the Episcopal Church of the United States; and if the youth of the country are growing up in ignorance of their duties, as Bishop Borgess declares to be the case, it is because they have been taught false doctrine by man-made churches.

DISTRESS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

It is one of the most difficult problems which civilized Governments of the present day are called upon to solve, how the working classes are to be kept employed so that they may earn enough to keep them not only from starvation, but from want, and even to enable them to enjoy such comforts as are suitable to their condition in life.

Under existing social conditions it is not to be expected that all classes shall enjoy life equally; and even if equality were for once established, a very short in the Dominion in 1835 of Irish parenttime would be required for the re-establishment of social inequalities. Men are not equal either in natural abilities or in the opportunities afforded them to | Parliament he better their condition, and the results of their labors must differ in like against the anti-Catholic clauses in the Education Act of New Brunswick. At of their labors must differ in like degrees. Thus it must happen in every community that even though a number of persons were to start equally, in a short time there will be laborers and employers of labor, and some will become rich and others poor. Superior industry and the ability to take advantage of opportunities afforded will enrich some in an incredibly short time. organized sooner than it was required, while others will become poor with equal rapidity.

As time passes, these discrepancies between the classes and the masses grow greater, and thus we have the state of affairs at present existing, that ritories. It would seem, however, that a certain number of persons possess enormous wealth without being neceslic Federation movement the danger is sitated to labor at all, while others who rapidly passing away, if it be not al- have labored hard all their lives are poverty-stricken; and if at certain periods there occurs a scarcity of work, numbers are brought face to face with actual starvation.

Of recent years especially legislatures have endeavored to some extent to arrange the relations between rich and poor, the employers and the employed, so as at least to distribute the burdens of government in such a way that the chief expense thereof shall fall upon the wealthy, and that as far as possible the Government itself shall keep up a system of public works for the purpose of giving employment to the multitude at times when they might be in danger of suffering for want of employment.

There are times, however, when the vision could be made to avert threatened disaster,

Whether from a blameable want of foresight on the part of the British Government, or from the actual impossibility of foreseeing a crisis of such magnitude as has come suddenly upon the working classes of the United Kingdom, it is stated that at the present moment there are 750,000 unemployed workmen in Great Britain and Ireland. These are not idlers nor tramps, but are said to be " self-respecting citizens who cannot find employment." As a consequence, thousands of men who never begged before, and who feel the do so, are now begging in the cities and

throughout the country. The London County Council and the twenty-eight District Councils of the Metropolis are stated to be deeply membership of less than 1,000, and the and to hold each other "till death do stirred over the situation, and it is intended at an early date in February to hold a convention at which all the the context declare marriage to be a municipal bodies of the three Kingdoms will be represented, to devise means to and Christians. mitigate the universal distress. So general a movement as this has never before been attempted in Great Britain, and it is to be hoped that the gatherbe remarried to other parties. Thus ing will be successful in affording the relief which is so much needed. down modes of procedure which are It would appear that the only means whereby such relief can be afforded to any adequate extent will be to inaugurate everywhere throughout the country a system of works which will be of enduring benefit to the public at large, taken in favor of the indissolubility and will at the same time ensure to the distressed working-men employment for or praise the teaching of a Church a sufficiently lengthy period to enable which confessedly has departed in prac- them to tide over the period of stagnation which may itself last for a consider-

bulwark of Christianity, must it not be whether combined municipal effort will is wisely based upon the federal prin- admitted that the Protestant Episcopal | be sufficient to meet the crisis, without | for the European powers to teach the Gertrude.

Chinese once more that the Western some positive action on the part of the Government, and we hope that under the circumstances the Government will not neglect to take such action. If it has been taken unawares by the crisis, it should at least nerve itself to meet the situation now that the magnitude of the evil has become apparent.

Mr. George Hewitts, the secretary of the "Social Democratic Federation," has announced that "in the course of fortnight, fifty thousand of the unemployed in London will hold a meeting on Trafalgar Square for the purpose of passing resolutions and of showing the nation at large and the Government that the evil is a real one, and that Great Britain is swarming with idle men who are yearning for an opportunity to support themselves and their families." This may be a useful move- repetition of these horrible doings. ment for the purpose of making the great extent of the suffering an object lesson to the country; but the Government ought to know sufficiently the needs of the people and to come to their succor even should there be no such demonstration as that proposed.

The Boston Pilot of 31st January

says: "Hon. John Costigan, the leader of the Canadian Opposition in the Domin-Parliament, has been for many years a foremost figure in the political life of Canada. A Catholic, and born age, Mr. Costigan has ever been an earnest and uncomprising advocate of Catholic claims and Irish aspirations. Thirty years ago in the Dominion successfully struggled a later period he identified himself with the movement for Home Rule for Ire-House on that subject. As a delegate the Irish National Convention held in Dublin in 1896 he was a notable trans-Atlantic personage. In the administrations of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbot and Sir John Thompson Sir Mackenzie Bowell he held the Cabinet rank. The popularity of Mr. Costigan in regions even outside of seen in the fact that his many friends in the Dominion and elsewhere presented him in 1885 with a valuable homestead in Ottawa."

Mr. Costigan has announced his intention of again introducing a resolution at the approaching session of the House of Commons on the Irish ques-

CHINESE EVENTS.

A despatch from Hong-Kong states that on the 27th Jan. the Viceroy of that city arrested seven rebels of the province of Kwang-Si who were discovered to be preparing for a revolt. during. Thy enemies who are in covered to be preparing for a revolt. during. The Plans were found for the purpose of bringing about an uprising at Hong-Kong and Canton simultaneously. The men had banners in their possession. and secret codes for communication with their fellow-conspirators.

Kwang-Si Province is but a short distance from Hong-Kong and Canton, the latter city being in Kwan-Tung, to which province Hong-Kong also belonged before it became a British possession. Canton is little more than one hundred miles from the border of lack of employment for the masses has Kwang-Si, and Hong-Kong not quite not been foreseen, or if when even if it double this distance. Hence, communihas been partially foreseen, it has not cation is easy between Chinese rebels chi have just come to a close, and when been sufficiently foreseen so that pro- in these cities and those of the most turbulent and anti-foreign the Celestial Empire.

The Boxer movement was strongest in Kwang-Si, and it is suggestive that a Boxer leader who was deeply in sympathy with and implicated in the Boxer uprising against Christians, and who was one of those whose punishment was insisted on by the allies when that movement was suppressed, has been recently appointed Viceroy of Kwang-Si.

The British, French, and American Ministers have protested jointly to the who are ready and willing to work but Empress against this appointment. They have informed the Empress that they let pass the not carrying out of the punishment of this official, but that it keenest shame that they are obliged to is not to be expected that they will permit him to be Governor of a province where missionary interests are so important as in Kwang-Si. It is to be supposed that should other disturbances arise against the Christians or foreigners, the newly-appointed Governor would be found to be what he was be fore, a friend to the anti-foreign element, and an enemy to all Europeans

No action has yet been reported as having been taken upon the representations made by the foreign Ministers, and it is highly probable that the Chinese authorities will, as usual, dawdle away as much time as possible before giving an answer, or, at least, before taking positive action on the matter. But straws show which way the wind blows, and recent events give cause to fear that just another such rising as that of the original. the Boxers is still contemplated in China. There are, in fact, localities in the interior provinces where the Christians are still almost as much the object of persecution as they were during the height of the Boxer movement, It is far from being improbable that

powers are not to be trifled with.

It is well understood that notwithstanding the fact that the Empress Dowager was obliged to yield to superior force, to agree to the payment of a heavy indemnity, and to punish with the death penalty many of those officials who were implicated in the Boxer uprising, and though she expressed the deepest regret for the outrages committed, her sympathy was entirely with the Boxers in their perpetration of the greatest atrocities. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that she willingly consents to the re-enactment of similar outrages if she dared. Both the Empress and her favorites, therefore, need to be closely watched by the Western powers that there may be no

## ST. MALACHI'S PROPHECY.

The Voice, published quartery (25 cents a year), by Rev. Father Brown-formerly of Canada—at Alderney, Isle of Man, has the following : Speaking recently at Maynooth College, Cardinal Moran, of Sidney, Aus-

tralia, said:
"Yesterday a friend of mine put into my hands a memoir of Oliver Plunkett with whose venerable and saintly name of have not been unfamiliar. The name of that venerable martyr to Ireland's faith should be ever revered and celebrated as a promoter of temperance in fair land. There is one remark that I thought I would set forth. It is that this venerated martyr had consulted the greatest literary authority of his day, the distinguished Benedictine, Mabillon, as to the authenticity of a prophecy of old, and the reply of Mabillon to that venerable Primate of Armagh was that that prophecy of St. Malachi was undoubtedly genuine, and he risked his authority on the genuineness of that prophecy. And that prophecy should be dear to every Irishman. At the dying moment of St. Malachi he was een to shed tears, and those standing

by asked why he thus wept, and the

reply is given in that authentic docu-

alas! for my ruined country, ala

for the Holy Church of God.

'Woe is me,' said St. Malachi

long, how long dost thou forget us? 'How long, my country, art thou consumed in sorrow?''

A little after, as if some one had spoken to him, he said: "Be of good heart, my son; the Church of God in Ireland shall never fail. With terrible discipline, long shall she be purified. But afterward, far and wide shall her magnificence shine forth in cloudless glory, and Oh! Ireland do thou lift up thy head. Thy day also shall come, a day of ages, a week of centuries, equaling the seven deadly sins of thy enemy, shall be numbered upon thee. shall thy exceeding great merits have obtained mercy for thy terrible foe, yet thee shall be driven out and humbled, and their name taken away. But in as much as thou art ressed, in so much thou shalt be exalted, and thy glory shall not pass away. There shall be peace and abundance within thy boundaries, and beauty and

After this, Malachi was silent for a while. Then, with a loud and joyous voice, he exclaimed 'Now, O Lord, dost Thou dismiss Thy servant in peace. It is enough The Church of Gcd in Ireland shall never fail, and though long shall it be desired, my country stand forth in its might, and be fresh in

strength in thy defenses.

its beauty like the rose."
"I need scarcely remind you that seven centuries from the death of Malawe look back over the last fifty years that have rolled over our country we cannot but see that the fruitful zeal of the clergy of Ireland has already began to bear its fruit, and those plants that have been sown, those plants that have been spread throughout the length and breadth of the country are spreading their branches far and wide even into the remotest extremities of the world.

-Record.

## AN ECCLESIASTICAL HORACE.

This handsome volume should win more than a perfunctory success d'est from those who reverence the person, if not the office, of its venerable author. Pope Leo might have won for himself a place among nineteenth-century poets on his own merits, had not the marked him out for her own. As early as 1822 the Pope embarked on his long poetic voyage with an immature but dedication to a friend; his uggestive latest achievement-a Christmas Eve Reverie, written in 1901—shows the ripe fruits of accumulated experience as well as the ease of expression tha comes from long practice in the art of versification. Perhaps his best-known poem is the Ode on the Opening Cen-dury, which has been translated into English by Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Thompson, and into almost every European language. led on Horace, and opens thus:

Cultrix bonarum nobilis artium Decedit octas : publica commode Decedit octas ; publica con-Viresque naturae retectas, Quisquis avet, memoret canendo. Mr. Henry shows his capabilities as translator by the following accurate

A noble nurse of all the arts, The Age departs: Let who will sing the truths it taught, The marvels wrought.

rendering :

Elsewhere, he is singularly successful in the difficult task of preserving the oft-times rugged metre with the sense of the original. The notes at the end are all that they should be—terse, clear, well-balanced, and to the point. The book as a whole can be cordially recommended .- The London Pilot.

My Lord and my God, it is for Thee I propose to-day and all the days of my life, to do all my actions, exterior and interior, having in view it may become necessary very soon glory and the salvation of men.—St. THE HOLY NAME OF JESU

FATHER DRUMMOND'S SERMON SUM IZED-THE NAME OF JESUS TE REVERENCE, OBEDIENCE, LOVE. Rev. Father Drummond, after announcing that a coll-would be taken up for the Ca schools, preached last Sunday ex-from the text: "Let this mind you, which was also in Christ. Who being in the form of God, the it not robbery to be equal with but emptied Himself, taking the f

a servant, being made in the like

men, and in habit found as a mar humbled Himself, becoming ob unto death, even to the death eress. For which cause God als exalted Him, and hath given name which is above all names; the name of Jesus every knee ow, of them that are in heav earth and under the earth, an every tougue should confess the Lord Jesus Christ is in the g Lord Jesus Christ is in the g God the Father. (Phil. ii, 5-11 Rev. Father said the name rep the character and deeds of the It is in this sense that the C Church devotes the second after Epiphany to honoring the Jesus. In the text chosen two are noticeable at the outset with to this holy name. The first is the name of Jesus every knee of them that are in hear earth and under the earth. Ar he might be allowed to say t ordinary Protestant version quite correct when it say, 'things' that are in heaven. in the Latin and the Greek ubstantive is expressed, but t stantive that is understood is already expressed, " every kn it is more correct, a Catholic version to say, " of the are in heaven," etc. With re are in heaven." the bowing of the knee, the onlin which this practice is carried out is the Catholic "We bow the knee, or genufie the reverend speaker, "in the of Jesus; and it is a common with the laity to bow the he

that holy name is uttered.' The second remarkable thin noticed in this text is than numbled Himself unto the dear noticed in this cross. Nowhere are the humil the cross so much made of a Catholic Church.

Now let us suppose an inqui knows nothing about Christian ing up this passage, because he told that it contains the higher on of the spirit of Christian first question w.ll be Who w

And when he is told th were written by the Apostle Pa naturally examine into the proofs that Paul existed. The he will find in the early writers ianity, in such men as Irenae second century, who knew mer known Paul, and therefore wa from him by only one go But our inquirer might object a great deal of doubt by what is called higher criti ne authenticity of this and ot this we should reply that t of higher critics when unsup arguments ought not to shake fidence in historical tradition this, there is the broad fact passages as this have transf world. Nothing could be mor to the spirit of crucifixion and ence here expressed than the and lust which were the features of the Roman empire when Paul wrote these words that Roman Empire was words, and others 1 converted to the worship

However, the inquirer be content with this, but wou say that these things may hav enough for past ages, but are of the enlightenment of the To this a very obv century. can be given. Is not the twe tury inclined to overrate itse it an unscientific temper of agine that there was no inte earning in the days which made immortal, and in ma mapproachable? It was months ago that tablets were in the region of Babylon that the textbooks of the that country, five thousand were much more advanced in than our own text books are instance our multiplication the most improved, does no twenty times twenty, whil lonian children, five thou ago, went as far as sixty Other similar examples mig which show that learning a did not begin in the rec ies, and therefore that we despise old things simply l

are old.

The preacher went on Christ precticed obedienc to us. If we wish to pa spirit we must follow His observe His commandmen teaches us reverence for H In order to be reverent or that what name implies; nion of two natures, the d human, in one personal without being aware of it ecause they do not really Christ has a divine nat stance, Rev. John Watso cently published "Life of speaks of Christ as realis sion on the day of His be shows that the author is a out being aware of it. At ould recognize that C God, knew all things, future, at the very of His existence. Again. ut being aware of it, an Nestorius split up the of Christ into two. H were two persons, one dhuman. This completely unity of the atonement. any redemption it mu by a person who is bot

human—divine in order tion may have infinite val

order that that expiation