

EDITORIAL NOTES.

very likely that no one has ever been successful since in retailing liquor in the country. We were somewhat incredulous to that story but some of the old Lytton Indians confirmed it last Sunday (May 23).

The Kamloops Wawa is now giving to its Indian subscribers simple readings concerning Early Church History, the lives of the Apostles, the first Christians, Pagan Rome, the Catacombs, the early Martyrs, etc. Illustrations are taken from where they can be found, and reproduced in the Wawa with Chinook reading. We hope no one will object to our plan, for the sake of hundreds of Indians who will be benefited by the reading. We will take occasion of this for placing before the eyes of our readers a few points of Early Church History which have been elucidated lately, requesting their kind attention, if found in the right sense, and begging their indulgence if somewhat mistaken.

ST. LINUS,

Successor of St. Peter.

There has been a confusion in the history of the first Popes, which seems to have been resolved lately. It was though generally admitted that St. Peter died the year of Our Lord 66, and that St. Linus was his first Successor. We find the following notice of St. Linus, in one of the most ancient records of the first Popes, and it agrees with what is found in the Roman Breviary for the first Office of St. Linus, September 23.

"The Successor of the Prince of the Apostles was Linus, an Italian by origin, born at Volaterra, Son of a Tuscan named Herculanius. He sat on the chair of Peter, One year, three months and twelve days. His Pontificate elapsed while Nero was Emperor, from the consulate of Saturninus and

Scipio to that of Capito and Rufus. Linus received the Crown of Martyrdom. According to instructions received from the Blessed Peter, he decreed that women could not assist at the assemblies of Christians without a veil on their heads. He made two ordinations in which he consecrated fifteen Bishops and Eighteen Priests. He was buried in the Vatican, near Blessed Peter, October the ninth. In the Roman Breviary, the following information is added to that given above: "Linus' faith and sanctity was such that he not only cast out devils, but even raised the dead to life again. He wrote the Acts of Blessed Peter, especially his dealings with Simon Magus. He suffered death by beheading for his constancy in the Christian Faith, by the order of the impious and ungrateful Consul Saturninus, whose daughter he had freed from the vexations of the devil. He sat eleven years, two months and twenty three days."

Notwithstanding what we read in the preceding notice, a number of books referring to St. Linus and the early History of the Church continue to make his Pontificate last from 67 to 78 after Christ, as if it had lasted eleven years, beginning at the death of St. Peter. Yet both documents have it that St. Linus died during the consulate of Saturninus, while Nero was still Emperor of Rome. No: St. Linus sat as Pope only a little over a year. What means then that his pontificate lasted eleven years and more, according to the second version? Simply that he had been ordained Bishop by St. Peter, and that his pontificate as Bishop commenced under the consulate of Scipio and Capitus, as above, in the year of O. L. 56, ten years before the death of St. Peter.