

## LESSON CCCLVII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>temporary</b>	<i>Temporary</i> is that which lasts only for a time;
<b>transient</b>	<i>transient</i> , that which is short at best; <i>trans-</i>
<b>transitory</b>	<i>itory</i> , that which is liable soon to pass away;
<b>fleeting</b>	<i>fleeting</i> , that which is in the act of taking its flight. This world is only our <i>temporary</i> home; life is <i>transient</i> , its joys are <i>transitory</i> , its hours are <i>fleeting</i> .
<b>temper</b>	<i>Temper</i> always shows itself to be the same
<b>humor</b>	whenever it shows itself at all; <i>humor</i> varies perpetually. Thus, we may be in the <i>humor</i> for reading or for writing, for what is lively or what is serious; but our <i>temper</i> is shown in our daily conduct.
<b>tautology</b>	<i>Tautology</i> is a <i>repetition</i> of the same meaning
<b>repetition</b>	in different words. For example: <i>Down</i> until this time; hitherto and <i>before now</i> .
<b>talk</b>	<i>Talk</i> is usually broken, familiar, and variable;
<b>conversation</b>	<i>conversation</i> is more continuous and sustained, and turns ordinarily upon topics of higher interest. Children <i>talk</i> to their parents or to their companions; men <i>converse</i> together.
<b>trivial</b>	Both these words are used to characterize ob-
<b>trifling</b>	jects of little importance or value. <i>Trivial</i> , however, generally implies contempt, while <i>trifling</i> does not. Thus, we say, "That is a <i>trivial</i> matter, hardly worth consideration;" "Our time was spent in amusements and other <i>trifling</i> matters."
<b>tease</b>	<i>Tease</i> implies a prolonged annoyance in respect
<b>vex</b>	to little things, which is often more irritating and harder to bear than severe pain. <i>Vex</i> denotes the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, etc. We are <i>teased</i> by the buzzing of a fly in our ears; we are <i>vexed</i> by the stupidity of a servant.

## LESSON CCCLVIII. Homonyms.

<i>ring</i> , a circle.	<i>row</i> , persons or things
<i>wring</i> , to turn and strain	arranged in a line.
with violence.	<i>red</i> , of the color of blood.
<i>raised</i> , caused to rise.	<i>read</i> , did read.
<i>razed</i> , leveled; overthrew.	<i>reed</i> , a plant.
<i>right</i> , correct; just.	<i>read</i> , to go over and utter
<i>write</i> , to form letters,	aloud, or recite to one's
figures, or characters.	self.
<i>rite</i> , form; ceremony.	<i>raise</i> , to cause to rise; to
<i>wright</i> , a workman.	lift up.
<i>rote</i> , mere repetition,	<i>rays</i> , a number of lines
without attention to	coming out from one
the meaning.	center.
<i>wrote</i> , did write.	<i>raze</i> , to overthrow; to
<i>roe</i> , a female deer.	destroy.

## LESSON CCCLIX. Dictation Exercise.

The rays of the setting sun look red. I have read of houses being razed to the ground by wind; it must blow hard to raze a house. I raised the dumb-bell to my shoulder, but could not raise it higher. My brother wrote to me last week, and it is only right that I should write to him. My little sister learned the lesson by rote from hearing me read it. I dropped my ring on the ground. Bamboo is a reed. Five soldiers are standing in a row. There is a pretty roe in the Park. My brother is a wheelwright. If we wring clothes too much in washing we may tear them. A rite is not a sacrament but only a form.



## LESSON CCCLX. Latin Roots.

**sto, statum** = to stand, to set; **stringo, strictum** = to bind;  
**struo, structum** = to build.

- |                      |                    |                  |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. stā' ble          | 7. stāte           | 13. strīn' gent  |
| 2. stā' tion         | 8. strīet          | 14. eōn strāint' |
| 3. dīs' tant         | 9. strāin          | 15. dē stroy'    |
| 4. eōn' stant        | 10. dīs' trīet     | 16. īn strūet'   |
| 5. stā' tion ā rý    | 11. dīs trēss'     | 17. strūe' tūre  |
| 6. stānd' ard (-ērd) | 12. rē strīet'     | 18. eōn' strūe   |
| 19. īn' strū ment    | 20. ōb strūe' tion |                  |

## LESSON CCCLXI. Latin Roots.

**tango, tactum** = to touch; **tendo, tensum** = to stretch;  
**teneo, tentum** = to hold, to keep.

- |                   |                    |                   |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. eōn' tāet      | 7. eōn tīn' gent   | 13. tēnd' en cý   |
| 2. tān' gent      | 8. īn tēnsē'       | 14. āt tēnd' ançe |
| 3. tān' gible     | 9. āt tēnd'        | 15. tēn' ět       |
| 4. īn tāet'       | 10. prē tēnçe'     | 16. tēn' ant      |
| 5. āt tách'       | 11. ěx tēn' sion   | 17. eōn tāin'     |
| 6. eōn tā' gion   | 12. īn tēn' tion   | 18. dē tēn' tion  |
| 19. āb' stī nence | 20. māin' tē nance |                   |

## LESSON CCCLXII. Latin Roots.

**traho, tractum** = to draw; **venio, ventum** = to come;  
**verbum** = word.

- |                    |                       |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. trāçe           | 7. dīs trāe' tion     | 13. prē vēnt' ĩve |
| 2. āt trāet'       | 8. ād' vēnt           | 14. ād vēn' tūre  |
| 3. ěx trāet'       | 9. eōn vēne'          | 15. vērb          |
| 4. pōr trāy'       | 10. vēn' tūre         | 16. prōv' ěrb     |
| 5. eōn' trāet      | 11. īn vēnt' or (-ēr) | 17. vēr' bōse     |
| 6. ěx trāe' tion   | 12. eōv' ě nant       | 18. vēr' bī āge   |
| 19. prō vēr' bī al | 20. rē vēr' bē āte    |                   |

## LESSON CCCLXIII.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

- |               |                         |                |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <i>schīsm</i> | sūr tōut'               | rēd' ō lent    |
| nēth' ěr      | mīn' ā rēt              | tāp' ěs trý    |
| ō' ā sīs      | stal' wart (-wērt)      | plāt' ĩ nūm    |
| pā' thōs      | trāv' ěrse              | vēr bā' tīm    |
| tī ā' rā      | vīr' ū lent             | ā mē' nā ble   |
| vēn dūe'      | īn hēr' ent             | trū' eū lent   |
| pāg' eant     | hē rāl' dīe             | vī' ō là ble   |
| prōv' ōst     | plē bē' ian (-yan)      | āp' pā rā tūs  |
| sue çinet'    | trī (trīs-) sýl' là ble | vī tū' pēr āte |

## LESSON CCCLXIV. Words accented on the first syllable.

- |           |             |               |                  |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| eōm' pass | eū' eūm bēr | eōn' grū ent  | eōn' stī tūte    |
| eōn' dūet | eār' rīāge  | ē' quī poise  | drām' ā tist     |
| dū' rēss  | eōn' strūe  | ěx' plē tō rý | erīn' ō līne     |
| grōv' el  | eōs' tūme   | dīs' çī plīne | bēl' lows (-lūs) |
| ē' pāet   | ěq' ūi tý   | drōm' ě dā rý | ām' bēr grīs     |

## LESSON CCCLXV. Words accented on the second syllable.

- |             |              |               |                 |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| dē fūnet'   | īm mō' bīle  | dīs eōm' fīt  | au tōm' ā tōn   |
| gāin sāy'   | ās sign' ōr  | ād ūm' brāte  | āe eū' mū lāte  |
| eū rā' tōr  | dē eō' roūs  | dī grēs' sion | ān nī' hī lāte  |
| dīs ās' tēr | dī mēn' sion | āl lōp' ā thý | ār bīt' rā ment |

## LESSON CCCLXVI. Words hard to spell and to pronounce.

- |            |           |            |               |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| ehā' ōs    | ōx' ĩde   | guīn' ěa   | ghāst' lý     |
| fau' çet   | dē' pōt   | mōr' tīse  | eū rē' kā     |
| fē' tīch   | eār' tēl  | tōr' tōise | guēr' dōn     |
| vēn' ūe    | sīb' ýl   | nūi' sançe | frān' chīse   |
| moi' ě tý  | mē' grīm  | rhū' bārē  | mēer' schaum  |
| ā bys' mal | ghēr' kīn | psý' ehīe  | hēm' ōr rhāge |



## LESSON CCCLXIX. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>vanity</b>	<i>Vanity</i> is the love of being admired (not merely approved), so that he who is vain has a secret feeling of pleasure at being praised for excellence which he commonly does not possess, and knows he does not possess. <i>Pride</i> is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority. A man may be <i>proud</i> of his acquirements, rank, talents, etc.; he is <i>vain</i> of his personal appearance, his fine clothes, etc.
<b>pride</b>	
<b>valuable</b>	<i>Valuable</i> signifies having worth; <i>precious</i> having a high price; <i>costly</i> , costing much money. A book is often <i>valuable</i> for its contents; a thankful heart is like a box of <i>precious</i> ointment; there are many <i>costly</i> things which are <i>valuable</i> to those only who spend their money for them.
<b>precious</b>	
<b>costly</b>	
<b>vagabond</b>	<i>Vagabond</i> , <i>vagrant</i> , and <i>tramp</i> have all about the same meaning, and stand for a strolling, idle, worthless fellow having no fixed dwelling; a <i>beggar</i> is simply one who asks for alms. A <i>vagabond</i> , <i>vagrant</i> , or <i>tramp</i> may not be a <i>beggar</i> ; a <i>beggar</i> need not necessarily be a <i>vagabond</i> , <i>vagrant</i> , or <i>tramp</i> .
<b>vagrant</b>	
<b>tramp</b>	
<b>beggar</b>	
<b>voluntary</b>	What is <i>voluntary</i> is an act of choice; what is <i>spontaneous</i> springs wholly from feeling by a kind of outburst of the mind which admits of no reflection; as a <i>spontaneous</i> burst of applause. Hence the term is sometimes applied to things inanimate; abstinence is <i>voluntary</i> fasting, and exercise but <i>voluntary</i> labor.
<b>spontaneous</b>	
<b>want</b>	We <i>want</i> that which we need; we <i>wish</i> for that which will add to our comfort or pleasure: We <i>want</i> bread; we <i>wish</i> for a fortune.
<b>wish</b>	

## LESSON CCCLXX. Words often Confounded.

dē'çent, suitable; proper.	dīş ēased', afflicted with
dē scēnt', extraction;	a sickness.
attack; slope.	dē vīçe', a contrivance;
dīs sēnt', difference of	an invention.
opinion.	dē vīşē', to plan.
dēf'ēr ençe, respect.	dēp rā vā' tion, the state
dīf'fērēnce, dissimilarity.	of being corrupt or
dawn, break of day.	wicked.
dōn, to put on.	dēp' rī vā' tion, loss; want.
dōse, the quantity of	drōss, waste matter.
medicine to be taken	draʷs, pulls along.
at one time.	ēs sāy', to attempt.
dōze, to sleep lightly.	ās sāy', to subject to a
de çeased', dead.	chemical examination.

## LESSON CCCLXXI. Dictation Exercise.

The boy draws the cart as well as a man would. Out of deference to the family of the deceased we should devise some means to give him decent burial; The doctor gave the patient a dose to relieve a diseased lung. I suffer from deprivation of sleep, for I only doze occasionally. If we essay to assay the metal we should devise some device to save the dross. Although there may be some difference of opinion in our club, no voice is raised in dissent. We started at dawn to go up the mountain, first stopping to don our heavy clothing. My father can trace his descent back two hundred years. The prisoner's crime showed unusual depravation.



## LESSON CCCLXXII. Latin Roots.

**sumo, sumptum** = to take; **salio, saltum** = to jump;  
**sacer** = sacred.

- |                  |                   |                        |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ăs sūme'      | 7. eôn sūme'      | 13. sāl' lē ent        |
| 2. rê sūme'      | 8. sāl' lŷ        | 14. ăx al tã' tion     |
| 3. prē sūme'     | 9. ın' sũlt       | 15. sãe' rĩ fice(-fiz) |
| 4. sũmp' tũ oũs  | 10. rê sũlt'      | 16. sãe' rĩ lēge       |
| 5. rê sũmp' tion | 11. ăs sãult'     | 17. sãe' rã ment       |
| 6. ăs sũmp' tion | 12. ăs sãil'      | 18. eôn' sē erãte      |
| 19. dēs' ē erãte | 20. ăx' ē erã ble |                        |

## LESSON CCCLXXIII. Latin Roots.

**veho, vectum** = to carry; **verto, versum** = to turn; **verus** = true.

- |                  |                   |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. eôn vey'      | 7. ın vëe' tĩve   | 13. vēr' sã tĩle  |
| 2. eôn' vëx      | 8. vërse          | 14. ăd' vër tĩse' |
| 3. ın veygh'     | 9. vēr' sion      | 15. à vër'        |
| 4. vë' hĩ ele    | 10. ăd vërt'      | 16. vër' dĩet     |
| 5. vëx ã' tion   | 11. à vër' sion   | 17. vër' ıfĩ      |
| 6. vë' hē ment   | 12. ăd vër' sĩ tŷ | 18. vērã' cious   |
| 19. vë rãç' ı tŷ | 20. vër' ı tã ble |                   |

## LESSON CCCLXXIV. Latin Roots.

**via** = way; **unus** = one; **sequor, secutus** = to follow.

- |                     |                      |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. dē' vĩ ãte       | 7. ăb' vĩ ãte        | 13. ũ nĩque' (-nēk') |
| 2. trĩv' ı al       | 8. ũ' nĩt            | 14. ũ' nĩ eôn        |
| 3. dē' vĩ oũs       | 9. ũ nĩte'           | 15. sē' quēl         |
| 4. prē' vĩ oũs      | 10. ũ' nĩ tŷ         | 16. sē' quēnce       |
| 5. ăb' vĩ oũs       | 11. ũ' nĩ fôrm       | 17. ăx' ē eũte       |
| 6. ım pēr' vĩ oũs   | 12. ũn' ion(-yũn)    | 18. sũb' sē quent    |
| 19. eôn sēe' ũ tĩve | 20. pēr' sē eũ' tion |                      |

## LESSON CCCLXXV.

The prefix *per* means *through*; *pre* signifies *before*; *pan* is the Greek word for *all*; and *poly* the Greek for *many*.

- |                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| pēr sĩst' ent   | prē çēd' ençe    | pãn' thē ısm    |
| pēr' eô lãte    | prē sũmp' tion   | pãn' tũ mĩme    |
| pēr' pē trãte   | prēj' ũ dĩçe     | pãn' tũ grãph   |
| pēr ãm' bũ lãte | prē sēn' tĩ ment | pãn' à çē' à    |
| prē vën' tion   | prē vãr' ı eãte  | pãn' ô rã' mã   |
| prē eũr' sor    | prēp' à rã' tion | põl' ı glõt     |
| prē' mã tũre'   | prē dõm' ı nãte  | põl' ı thē' ısm |

## LESSON CCCLXXVI.

The prefix *re* means *again*, *back*; *retro*, *backwards*; *sub*, *under* or *below*, the *b* in the last word is sometimes changed to *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *s*, and *m*.

- |                 |                    |            |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| rē view'        | rē' trũ grãde      | sũg gēst'  |
| rē dēem'        | rē' trũ grēs' sion | sũp prēs'  |
| rē scĩnd'       | sũb mĩt'           | sũp plãnt' |
| rē ım bũrse'    | sũb serĩbe'        | sũr pãss'  |
| rē vēr' bēr ãte | sũb mērgē'         | sũr mount' |
| rē gēn' ēr ãte  | sũb ôr' dĩ nãte    | sũs pēnd'  |
| rē sũs' çĩ tãte | sũe çĩnet'         | sũs tãĩn'  |
| rē' trũ spēet   | sũf fũsē'          | sũm' mòn   |

## LESSON CCCLXXVII.

The prefix *super* means *above*; *se*, *apart*; *syn* (written also *sym* and *syl*), *together*.

- |                    |                  |              |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| sũ' pēr sēde'      | sũ' pēr ın dũçe' | sũm' pã thŷ  |
| sũ' pēr vēne'      | sē dĩ' tion      | sũm' bõl ize |
| sũ pēr' lã tĩve    | sēg' rē gãte     | sũmp' tũm    |
| sũ pēr' flũ oũs    | sē çēs' sion     | sũl' lã ble  |
| sũ' pēr çĩl' ı oũs | sũn' thē sıs     | sũl' lã bũs  |



## LESSON CCCLXXVIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

- safety** *Safety* implies the absence of danger; *security* the absence of all fear of danger. *Safe* refers to the present; *secure* to the future. Those who are out of danger are *safe*; those who are beyond the reach or the fear of danger are *secure*. Thus, we say, complete *safety*; well-grounded or false *security*.
- scholar** A *scholar* is one who is, or has been, under instruction; a *pupil* is one under the immediate and personal care of a teacher. The term *scholar* is applied to both young and old; *pupil* only to the young. Thus, we say, a distinguished *scholar*; an obedient *pupil*.
- pupil**
- singular** That which is unusual, out of the ordinary course of things, is *singular*; that which is worthy of being noticed is *remarkable*. Thus, it is *singular* that during the whole time I was away traveling I saw very little, if anything that was *remarkable*.
- remarkable**
- surpass** We may *surpass* without any direct effort; we cannot *excel* without effort. Thus, one man by his genius may *surpass* another, but no one can *excel* in any art except by study and application. Thus, we say, though the boy can not hope to *surpass* his brother, as a rule he *excels* him in mathematics.
- excel**
- specimen** A *specimen* is a representation of the class of things to which it belongs; as, my cabinet contains *specimens* of every mineral found in the state. A *sample* is a part of the thing itself used as a fair representation of the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar, a *sample* of cloth; a commercial traveler carries *samples* of the goods he is trying to sell.
- sample**

## LESSON CCCLXXIX. Words often confounded.

- ěäp' ĭ tal, principal, chief city. erĕek, a small river or brook.
- ěäp' ĭ töl, the house occupied by the United States Congress. ehō' ral, sung in chorus.
- ěön dĕmn', to blame. eör' al, a limy deposit made by certain animals, and used as an ornament.
- ěön tĕmn', to despise. eöm' ĭ tŷ, civility; good breeding.
- ěür' rant, a fruit. eöm mĭt' tĕe, one or more persons to whom any matter or business is referred.
- ěür' rent, a stream; course. ėĕn' sŭs, an official numbering of inhabitants.
- ěän, to be able. sĕns' ĕs, feelings.
- kĕn, reach of sight or knowledge.
- erĭck, a pain in some part of the body making it difficult to move the part affected.

## LESSON CCCLXXX. Dictation Exercise.

The Capitol stands in Washington, the capital of the United States. Much as we may condemn the fault, let us not condemn the man. The choral portions were very well sung, and charmed our senses. Whilst pulling against the current I got a crick in my back. The water in the creek is very low. There is a black currant bush in our garden. My sister has a coral necklace. I can read almost any writing, but a letter received to-day is beyond my ken. The committee has just finished the census; its proceedings were marked by great comity.



## LESSON CCCLXXXI. Latin Roots.

tribuo, tribūtum = to give; video, visum = to see; omnis = all.

- |                     |                              |                       |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. trib' ūte        | 7. rê trib' ū tīve           | 13. vī'sion(vīzh' ūn) |
| 2. trib' ū tā rŷ    | 8. dīs' trībū'tion           | 14. ěv' ĭ dençe       |
| 3. āt' trībūte      | 9. vīs' āge                  | 15. prōv' ĭ dençe     |
| 4. eōn trib' ūte    | 10. vīs' ĭ ble               | 16. ōm' nī bŷs        |
| 5. dīs trib' ūte    | 11. rê vīse'                 | 17. ōm nīp' ō tent    |
| 6. rēt' rībū'tion   | 12. vīs' ĭt or(-ēr)          | 18. ōm nīv' ō roŷs    |
| 19. ōm nīp' ō tençe | 20. ōm nīs' cient(nīsh' ent) |                       |

## LESSON CCCLXXXII. Latin Roots.

vivo, victum = to live; voco, vocatum = to call; primus = first.

- |                        |                  |                     |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. vīv' ĭd             | 7. eōn vīv' ĭ al | 13. vouch' ěr       |
| 2. rê vīve'            | 8. voīçe         | 14. vō' eal ĭst     |
| 3. vīv' ĭfŷ            | 9. vō' eal       | 15. ĭn' vō eā' tion |
| 4. sŷr vīve'           | 10. vow' ěl      | 16. prīme           |
| 5. rê vīv' al          | 11. rê vōke'     | 17. prīm' ěr        |
| 6. vī vā' cious(-shŷs) | 12. eōn vōke'    | 18. prī' mâte       |
| 19. prī' mārŷ          | 20. prīm' ĭ tīve |                     |

## LESSON CCCLXXXIII. Latin Roots.

volvo, volutum = to roll; seco, sectum = to cut; rego, rectum = to rule.

- |                  |                    |                       |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. rê vōlt'      | 7. rêv' ō lŷ' tion | 13. dīs sěe' tion     |
| 2. ě vōlve'      | 8. sěet            | 14. ĭn' těr sěe' tion |
| 3. vōl' ūme      | 9. ĭn' sěet        | 15. reīgn             |
| 4. vōl' ū ble    | 10. dīs sěet'      | 16. rěe' tor(-těr)    |
| 5. dě věl' ōp    | 11. sěe' tion      | 17. rě' gal           |
| 6. ěv ō lŷ' tion | 12. sěg' ment      | 18. rě' gent          |
| 19. dī rěet'     | 20. rěg' ĭs těr    |                       |

## Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

For other abbreviations see pages 32, 47, 56, and 58.

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| @, at.   | C. E., civil engineer.                              |
| Adj., Adjutant.  | cf. (confer), compare.                              |
| Æt. or æt. (ætatis), of age, aged.                                 | Ch., Church.  |
| Ag., Aggeus.   | Chas., Charles.                                     |
| Alex., Alexander.  | Chron., Chronicles.                                 |
| A. M. or M. A. (artium magister), Master of Arts.                  | Co., Company.                                       |
| A. M. D. G. (Ad majorem Dei gloriam), to the greater glory of God. | c/o, in care of.                                    |
| And., Andrew.  | C. O. D., Collect on delivery.                      |
| Anon., anonymous.  | Col., Colossians.                                   |
| Anth., Anthony.  | Coll., College; Collector.                          |
| Ap., Apostle.  | C. M., Vincentian Fathers.                          |
| Arch., Archibald.  | C. P., Passionist Fathers.                          |
| Agt., Agent.   | C. PP. S., Congregation of the Most Precious Blood. |
| ad lib. (ad libitum), at pleasure.                                 | C. R., Fathers of the Resurrection.                 |
| Atty., Attorney.   | Cr., credit; creditor.                              |
| Atty.-Gen., Attorney-General.                                      | C. S. B., Basilian Fathers.                         |
| Aug., Augustus.  | C. S. C., Congregation of the Holy Cross.           |
| Av. or Ave., Avenue.   | C. S. P., Paulist Fathers.                          |
| Avoir., avoirdupois.   | C. S. Sp., Fathers of the Holy Ghost.               |
| Bart., Baronet.  | C. SS. R., Redemptorist Fathers.                    |
| B. C., before Christ.  | d., days; pence.                                    |
| Benj., Benjamin.   | Dan. or Danl., Daniel.                              |
| Brig.-Gen., Brigadier-General.                                     | D. C. L., Doctor of Civil Law.                      |
| B. Sc., Bachelor of Science.                                       | D. D. S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.                 |
| bu., bushels.  | Deut., Deuteronomy.                                 |
| ¢. or ct., cents.  | D. G. (Dei gratia), by the grace of God.            |
| Cap., capital. Caps., capitals.                                    | Dist.-Atty., District-Attorney.                     |
| Card., Cardinal.   | Dr., debtor.  |
| Cath., Catholic.   |   |