# November 14, '83

# THE SPANISH INQUISITION

Lecture delivered by the Nev. James Cal-Isghan, before a public meeting of the Calbelle Young Men's Society of Montreal.

The Rev Father James Callaghan, Moderator of the Academy, was received with great applause upon coming forward to deliver his lecture on "The Spanish Inquisition." He said :

The subject which I have chosen this evenof logic has been expended and wasted. A question of this nature excludes all religious and political fanaticism, and admits only arguments of sterling historical weight. Thetrue merits of the case must be discussed for a judicious interpretation of the wise legislation of an institution on which men of sound principles and unblemished ohartheir well merited approbation. Throughout the course of the present lecture I have preferred to quote from authors whose views are opposed rather than favorable to the Inquisition, as, for instance, the assembly of the and domineering popularity of abort-lived duration cancelled, among other institutions

Spanish glory. Before entertaining my respectable audience with the Inquisition as established in arguments, but they are the outward mani-Spain, I deem it useful to preface my subject festations of an illogical mind, and the exwith a few preliminary remarks on the pressions of a long-fed hatred of every origin of the Inquisition in general. It is Obrietian and Oatbolic institution. May the no doubt impossible to ascertain the precise enemies of the Inquisition learn, before givdate when the inquisition began. Like the academies of science of London and Parls, it originated in a series of circumstances naturally calculated to bring it into prominence. Opinion afterwards lent its powerful aid to their development. Authority finally approved and sanctioned inem when once they had arrived at their fall growth. The Council of Verons, held in 1184, qualified the Juquisition as a separate and distinct organization. Pope Innocent III. established it canonically in 1204. Popo Gregory IX. in his memorable production entitled " like humani generis" dated 24th April, 1233, and addressed to the provincial of the Dominicans at Toniouse, annexed to its canonical sanction the form and title of a legal institution. The opinion which asserts that St. Dominick was the founder of the inquisition is untenable. It is even contradicted by historical evidence. No mention is made of his ever having bad recourse to it when its powerful agency alone would have stienced most effectually the enemiss of the Church. Moreover the illustrious tounder of the order of Preaching Friard had been resting for ten long years in a lonely and solitary grave before any member of his order was invested with the charge and dignity of inquisitor. The Inquisition had been already in vogue throughout the various countries of Europe nigh three hundred years before Spain ever dreamt of appealing to it. At first Isabella opposed its introduction into her vast dominions, but she finally surrendered to the logic of the arguments of the Emperor Ferdinand, her spouse. The bulls of the institution arrived from Rome in 1478. The circumstances of the times demanded some severe messures. Spain's nationality was rapidly decreasing. Jewish influence and Mahomedan ascerdency threatened to cliace the last remnants of Spanish authority. The Jews, the Mahomedans and the openiards seemed to vie with each other for the ruling and governing power of the realm. The throne of Ferdinand began to totter and his crown to forfeit the effuigent splendor with which the glorfous past of Spain had encircled it. In such an emergency, when ordinary justice was without any result, no other metto appealed more plausible to Ferdinand than the maxim of Boman jurisprudence in extraordinary occurrences, "Counsellors, see that no injury be done to the Republic." No man of reasoning powers will or can contest the right of a sovereign to have recourse to extraordinary means to control exceptional circumstances. The one best adapted to avert a serious evil and to secure success must, with the exception of crime, be employed in such cases. The Inquisition alone was at that period capable of effectivy a radical change in the public administration of affairs in Spain. The Assembly of the Spanish Cortez, whose spirit of hostility to the inquisition is proverbial, acknowledges indirectly the valuable services rendered by it to Spain. It expresses itself as follows : - " Olroumstances have reudered it useless.". If so, there must have been others that made it useful. Though an impartial hearer may judge the excellence of the Spanish Inquisition from the foregoing observations, it would however, be unfair to allow any popular objection to go without a proper solution. In consequence, I have classed such opposite views into three categories : 1st, The Spanish Inquisition was an ecclesisstical institution : 2ndly, The clergy who composed the Tribunal condemned the malefactors to death ; 3rdly, The malefactors were condemned to death for the mere holding of opinions. I shall refute the first objection in the present lecture and defer to a fature time the solution of the second and third. My first proposition is: "The Spanish Is quisition was not an ecclesiastical but a royal institution." The tribunal of the Spanish Inquisition was composed of eight ecolesiastica : two regulars and six seculars. By special command of Philip III. one of the regulars should necessarily be a son of St. Dominicx; the other, in accordance with a mandate of Charles III, a member of the various Religious Orders in their respective turns. An Archbishop or a Bishop was always the president of the tribunal. Each branch of the Inquisition established over the country had its own loosl Inquisitor. It would appear at first sight as if the tribunal were an ecclesiastical one owing to its being made up of Roman Catholic clergymen. The contrary is the case, as may be inferred from a twofold consideration, viz, the source of their appointment to office and the nature of their jurisdiction. Their promotion to office was an Imperial gift. Local luquisitors were by the consent of the Emperor invested with their charge by the Inquisitor-General. The Emperor personally appointed, suspended or dismissed, according to his own pleasure, the Inquisitor Gen mal. "Kings," says the Assembly of the Spanish Cortez, " have always rejected the auggestions and the suspicions addressed to them against the institution because they are in each case absolute masters to appoint, suspend or dirmiss the Inquisitor. The authority or jurisdiction of the tribunal was null and void without the Imperial sanction. The very rules and regulations drawn up by Cardinal Torquemada, for the existence and preservation of the institution, were not adopted until they met with the approval of the Emperor. Charles V. governed it with Pepin, Ste. Silvere ; Slater Helene Felletier, Majesty was entreated by the States The following entered the Novillate and gives forth. There are negative as well as Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, and an army of Arsgon and Castille to give As received the Holy Habit of the Congregation positive wrongs in the existence of laws others,

tion, he paid no attention to their petition. Pope Leo X. interposed on behalf of his Ostholic subjects. Charles still persisted. Philip II. disavowed any higher tribunal in his realm than the Inquisition. In a letter of the Spanish Cortez, dated April 18, we read the following : "Philip II. forbade, as abusive, all appeals from the contence of the Tribunal, none of its orders were issued without the

(a) A second s second sec second s second s second se

imperial authorization." Tc-day, as in the past, says the Spanish Cortez, no order can be ing for the advancement of the intellectual executed or even published without the king's interests of our literary academy is "The consent. Nay, the Council of Castille or the Spanish Inquisition." It is one universally oblef Council of State, was in the habit of discussed but generally misunderstood and issning orders without consulting the Inmisrepresented. It is one concerning which quisitor General. "In no bull of the Poper, more violence ofdeolamation than genuineness do you find," says the same authority, "that the Supreme Court could expedite business matters in absence of the Inquisitor-General ? Yet this it does without any scruple The Counciliors set in this case as royal, and not as ecclesiastical, judges. The Assembly goes with calm impartiality. All misconceptions even so far as to assert that Philip II. will then gradually disappear and make room founded the Spanish Inquisition. It says : for a judicious interpretation of the wise "Philip II, the most absurd of princes, was the real founder of the Inquisition; it was his refined policy that brought it to the actor have i vished the highest marks of height which it had attained." Garnier, the author of the history of Obarlemagne, states that the Religious Inquisition was a political оде

Voltaire, "the hero of untruth," may foam with rage against the inquisition if he pleases. Spanish Cortez, which amid its high handed He may style it a tribunal reeking with bloof, a wooful monument of monkish accendency, the boon and the terror of Spain, the vindiof note, this exceedingly useful monument of cation and the desecration of the altar, a pointment of Father Oarberry to this diocese sacred weapon to destroy mortal man. All these violent outbursts of Satenic rage are no ing utterance to their feelings, the political nature of the luquisition, and hurl, if they will, against kinge, but not egainst Popes, their horrid invectives of despair and fury. (Loud applause.)

> CATABBH .--- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-ti

## Catholic News.

Abbe Leolerc, vicar of Buckingham, has just been named cure of Notre Dams de la Selette.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese of London, Ont., took place last week. Father Doherty, S.J., of Guelph, was the preacher. Cardinal Monning states, in a Paris interview, that there will never be a diplomatic link established between England and Papal Rome.

At the annual collection for the House of Providence in the Catholic churches of Toronto, the handsome sum of \$1,227.50 was realized .

A new Roman Oatholic church at Lake Me gantio is to be inaugurated with a solemn benediction on Wednesday. Several bishops are to be present.

The Rev. Mr. David Hernett, of Kingston Kent, was ordained priest at St. Johns, N.B., on All Saints' Day by Mgr. Sweeney. Mr. Harnett was educated at the College of St. Joseph Meinramcook.

An address was presented, with an offering of \$75, to the pastor of St. Felix du Cap Rouge R-v. P. O. Drojet, on his departure, having been removed to St. Jean des Challlons, after spending haif his lifetime at St. Felix.

The following changes have been made in the diosese of St. Hyscinthe :- Abbe Routier has been transferred from the curscy of St. Robert to that of St. Barnabe, replacing Abba Gourdeau, who goes to Waterluo. From the Kingston, Ont., papers we learn that the new Oatholic church at Sharbot Lake, North Frontenac, was solemply dedicated by Mgr. Farrelly on the 28th ult. Many of the reverend clergy and a large concourse of the laity of Kingston diocese were present and assisted at the solemn services. Father Stanton, of Westport, preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion. The parishioners of St. Felix, of Oap Bouge, would not part with their cure, Abbe P. Drolet, without giving him some mark of their esteem and respect. He was the recipient at their hands of an address in both languages and a purse containing \$75. There were 300 people present on the occasion. Mr. Diolet has been cure for the past 24 years, and leaves to fill the position of cure at St. Jean Deschaillons. At the last meeting of the Colonization Seciety of the Roman Catholio diocese of Montreal it was resolved that, considering that from Lake Nominingue to River La Lievre there extends a vast region suitable for a large population, and finally, considering that the **Colonization Bailway is the indispensable ar**tery to reach these rich lands, it is unanimously proposed and resolved now that steps be taken to induce the Government to somplete the projected road without delay. Thursday morning a number of young ladies took the veil at the Grey Nunnery, Bev. Father Deguire, Ohaplain of the Coa-St. Mathias; Sister Souvier, Sister Pivaut, Sister Boucher, Sister Drusis, Sister Masson, Sister Mercier, in religion Sister Marie de Bonsecours; Sister Olivier, in religion Sister Labarre; Sister Sylvestre, in religion Sister Commartin; Sister Dufour; Sister Bivard, in religion Sister Marie Joseph, and Sister Bellemare. Four of the number are Bretons, who have lately arrived in this country, and another, Sister Bivard, is the widow of the late Dr. Trudel.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

milder tone to the proceedings of the Inquisi- of Notre Dame :-- Miss Boucher, in religion | which manufacture human misery. Wade-Sister Ste Joseph Capertino; Miss Allard, Ste Marie Samuel; Miss Marcotte, Ste Victoire; Miss Ouillet, Ste Marie Philomene; Miss Decary, Ste Marie de la Reparation; Miss Newcomb, Ste Ohristophe ; Miss Mentha, Ste Marie du Sanctusire ; Miss Oaisse, Ste Marie de l'Assomption; Miss Trudel, Ste Marie Theophile; Miss Joyce, Ste Jean du Cenacle; Miss Godin, Ste Marie Ildeforme.

BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

CONSECRATION OF REV. FATHER CARBERRY AT BOME.

BOME, Nov. 12.-Bey. Father Carberry Was vesterday consecrated Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, Cardinal Howard officiating at the ceremony. The Right Bev. F. Carberry, was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in 1821. He was projessed in 1843, and pursued his theological studies in Italy. For many years he was stationed in Oork, and subsequently went to Limerick, where he became Prior, where he remained till about three years ago, and was much respected, wielding great influence, more especially amongst the young. He was noted for his plety, seal and exemplary life. His lectures always attracted large numbers to the Dominican Church, where he presided. For about five years he was the Provincial of freland, and in 1880 was appointed Socias or Secretary, to the General for the Englishspeaking Provinces of the Dominican Order. and has been realding since then in Rome. The Rome correspondent of the Boston Pilot says :-- " A special interest surrounds the apas he was wholly unconscious of the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff and the Propaganda in his regard on leaving Rome a few weeks ago. His withdrawal from the office of Socius is regretted by the Irich members of the Order.



should go to the support of the otherwise unemployed; and in the fraudulent manner in which the landlords have succeeded in retaining a valuation for their property that was made over a century ago, as the standard for measuring their fiscal obligotions to the State at the present hour. I shall now, with your permission, endeavor to point out

### A Remedy

for this hoary-headed social evil of land monopoly. I shall lay down two proposi-tions, which are not mine but those of two able Englishmen, John Stewart Mill and Dr. Bussell Wallace. The first is, "that the land of every country belongs to the people of that country;" and the second is the rational and logical conclusion from the first, " that the " primary and highest use of a nation's land is to provide healthy and happy homes for the greatest number of its people, and that it should be the birthright of every subject to have the use and enjoyment of a portion of his native land, with no unnecessary restrictions on that enjoyment, other than that implied by the equal rights of others." If these propositions can be assailed and shown to be wrong in equity, I am not justi. fied in advocating the land for the people ; but if they cannot thus be related, we are demanding in the

### NationHastion of the Land

of these counties, a right which belongs to their respective peoples in justice and reason. It may be said that what Henry George and Dr. Wallace advocate is right in theory, but impracticable of application. This is ab-aud reasoning. In order that a thing shall be practicable of application in a proposed moral transaction or procedure, it must be correct in theory or it will lack the most vital qualification for being put into practice where morality and justice are recognized as [ which society is based." Let Mr. Fawcett,

worth, who often went for poetic inspiration to the habits and feelings of the people, has truly said :--

Man is dear to man. The poorest poor Long for some moments in a weary life, When they can know and feel that they have been Themselves the fathers and the dealers out Of some small blessing; can be kind is such As needed kindness, for the simple reason That we have all of us one human heart,

Where is the room in those conditions of ex-

istence, which require ten or twelve hours a day of manual labor to procure the bare necessities of life, for the play of the better and higher instincts of the masses? Where the chance to enjoy the exquisite pleasure of doing good to their kind ? Where the opportunities of contemplating the beauties of from the strain of constant effort by reorestion and amusement? There is no such chance for the poor. Life to them is more of a misery than an enjoyment. They are was sixty-seven. situated as if they had stolen into existence unknown to their Creator.

### The Severest Indictment

that can be made against the individualistic civilization of the present, which has engen derud monopoly, is, that it denies to the million the possibility of giving play to what is good in human nature by putting its passions and selfishness into deadly activity in a cut-throat competition for wealth. Within this civilization, it has been truly remarked, so Four hundred bead of attractive at first glance, clothed as it is with some rangent of enlightened a barn on Tuesday right. culture, there fester wrongs which make mcrality a sham, and religion seem a mockery to all who have read the sermon on the Mount and who are familiar with the earthly career of Him who went about doing good. What is the main cause of all this which tends to make the economy of social life " a philosophy of despair resting upon an arithmetic of ruin ?" There are many contributing causes, it is true, but a volume of opinion which is every day gathering the force of a whirlwind of conviction declares that the chief cause

### and parent of all the rest is

#### Monopoly of Land.

When this conclusion is arrived at, and the only obvious remedy for the evil is suggested, we are met by the objection, "Oh, but what about the vested interests of the landlords in country and city?" "What about the vital interests of the mass of the people ?" may be answored. What are these vested interests? The levying of a tax upon the industry of the farmer, laborer, mechanic and artisan, and the receipt therefrom of an enormous income without personal risk or bodily effort. But what about the vested interests of the classes whose heart, strength, and constant exertion are involved not only in the earning of their wealth which monopoly grabs from the hands which create it? Which of the two slop. capitalist are well illustrated by Carlyle in the picture which he drew of the French Seigneurjwho, clothed in perfame and luxary, watched the widow gathering neitles for her children's dinnar, and, by aid of landlordism, took from her hand every third nettle and called it rent. There is only one term for such a vested interest as this, and its name, in

plain blunt English, is 7 heft.

It has been well asked if wealth is everything and man nothing, and whether property has dethroned the God of Justice and Truth in the heart of society. Some years ago Mr. Fawcett wrote: "Production has increased guite beyond the most sauguine hopes, and "yet the day when the workman shall obtain a larger share of this increase sterns as far "distant as over, and in his miserable abode "the stroggle against want and misery "is as hard as it over was. The "result of this is to create a profound " hostilly to the fundamental principles upon

### Telegraphic Summary,

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Lennox election takes place on the 27th instant.

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies that Russia has designs on Merv. The next session of the Dominion Parlia-

ment will open on the 17th January.

Hon. A. M. Rose, the new Ontario Treasurer, has been elected by acclamation in West Huron.

The further prorogation of the British Parliament until the 19th of December is announced.

A Trades and Labor Congress will be held nature, and relaxing with body and mind in Toronto on the 26th, 27th and 26th of Decomber next.

The total number of deaths by the explosion at the Moorfield Colliery at Acorington

A member of the U.S. Oabinet has stated that Arthur will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Last advices from Madagascar state that the Hovas had secured a large supply of gunpowder from America.

The Toronto Board of Trade has adopted resolutions requesting certain changes in the Oustoms and Tariff Acts.

Four hundred head of cattle belonging to Mr. Walker, of Walkerville, were burged in

A petition has been fyled at Fredericton N. B., against the return of Amasa E. Killam, M.P.P. for Westmoreland.

The contract for the breakwater at Malpeque, P.E.I., has been awarded to Mr. B lirste, whose tender was the lowest.

The new Kamouraska Court House, at Fraserville, is to be inaugurated on the 29th inst. by a solemn benediction.

Some distress is reported among the fishermen at Esquimaux Point, and the authorities are preparing to send them relief.

The authorities have adopted new rules for the compulsory retirement of militia officers on the attainment of a certain age.

The Boer leader, General Alfred Aylward who is at present in Ohlcago, has become a victim of intemperance and gambling.

Gen. Pryor says he has not applied to be admitted to court to take p rt in O'Donnell's defence and he does not propose to do so.

The Toronto plasterers' strikers have succeeded in inducing all the men brought from various points by the masters to return home. It is understood that the Government has no intention of abandoning either the Facown sustenance, but in the production of the tory or Franchine Acts introduced last ses-

sets of vested interests are entitled to most | Public Works will shortly commonce work consideration? Those of the landlord and on the extension of the pler at Riviere du Loup.

> Catholic churches in Toronto on Sunday, in aid of the flouse of Providence, amounted to \$1,227.50.

> The importainto New York of merchandles for the past week were valued at \$8,495,000. The imports of spacie for the week amounted to \$1,819,000.

> Thomas Mitchell, a tramp, was arrested on Tuesday hight at Peticoniac, N.B., as the perpetrator of the altempton assassination of Mrs. McCann.

One of David Moore's Elppewa ratts, containing about 15,000 feet square white pine, a portion wavey, has been sold in Quebec a 28 cents per foor.

A. Chalifour, last manufacturer, of Quebec, has sold the front part of the site of nis lactory to the North Shore R.R. Company for the sum of \$7,500.

Ex-Governor St. John, of Kausas, au ar-

land, and the foremost Catholic nobleman of Great Britain. Even in his religion he is historic, for another of his ancesters lost his head in Elizabeth's time for his devotion to Bome, and, incidentally, to that most be-witching of Home's daughters, Mary Queen of Scots. The Howards have kept the taith ever since, through good and evil report. The present duke wedded Lady Flora Hastings, a daughter of the famous Countess of Loudonn, and of another ancient English family which draws its very name from the battlefield that gave Britain to the Normans. Their single son, Philip Mary Joseph, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was born blind. There had been something infinitely touching in the devoutness of the efforts made by the stricken parents to avert this affliction. The poor little boy has been blessed in person by the Pope; he has been prayed for at Knock, at Lourdes and other shrines in Europe, and special invocations on his behalf have been enjoined more than once from the Vatican upon the churches of Europe.

# THE ROYAL "A".

As we stated last week, we now present to our readers a list of a few of the very fisttering letters received by the BOYAL SEW-ING MACHINE CO. It must be gratifyity to the company to flud that their carncet endeavors to place a first-class SEWING MACHINE on the market is so well apprecisted by those who are in the hahlt of handling all kinds of SEWING MACHINES to ask our readers to carefully peruse this article as it will give them an idea, when parchasing a machine, to buy the Royal "A," as it has proved itself second to none.

WM. PILGREM, of Chesley, Ont., writes :--Boyal 'A' suits everybody and everybody's work.

W. McLuop, of South Point, writes :-"The Royal "A" machine I got from you are giving general satisfaction .

THOS. HENLY, of Dundalk, writes :-- " I like the machine very much. I know it will give general satisfaction."

G. E. LEBARBON, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., writes :-" I consider your Royal 'A' first class for general purposes."

JAS. FLEURY, of Lindsay, Ont., writes :-"Messis. Harney Bros. : I like your machine very much, and I intend to order more; everybody is satisfied with it."

Mr. William BRIEN, of Portage Le Prairie writes :-- " I have no hesitation in saying that the Royal A is the best sewing machine menufactured in the Dominion."

WM. VIPOND, of Hudson, P.Q., writes --Messrs. Harney Bros. :-" I received the machines all right and am well pleased with It is understood that the Department of them. Best wishes and hopes for your suc-COSB."

M. O. NAUBERT, of St. Phillip di Argentoull, writes :- " Received the machines last The special collections in the Koman Saturday. Found them to be spiendid machines. I placed them in the store, and their appearance sold them."

S. KENDRICK, of Balnham, Says : " It gives the best of antisiaction and will compare favorably with the best machines made ia Canada or the United States, both in workmauship and improvements."

Mr. W. LUMPKINS, of Newburgh, writes :-" Messas Harnov Bros. Your Royal "A" takes well with everybody. I have sold all of the ast lot ordered from you. I am making out a larger order than the last one."

JOSEPH ENDARD, of Richmond, P. Q., writes: -Meers. Horney Bros.;-"I beg to inform you that I have received the machines you shipped me last week, and have sold them all. There is no trouble in selling the Royal " A."

J. T. BRAUME, dealer in agricultural implements, sowing machines, &c., of Amherst-Luigh, Ont., writes :--- "The Royal 'A' Ma-chines have arrived. 1 find them splendid machines. I shall be pleased to take the exclusive right of the county of Essex, if you will grant it."

5

BELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT VILLA MARIA.

### TAKING THE FINAL YOWS AND RECEIVING THE HOLY HABIT.

The impressive ceremony of a religious profession took place Tuesday morning at the Mother House of the congregation of Notre Dame, situated at Villa Maria. The grand Chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and was well filled with the relatives and friends of the youthful novices who had prepared to bid farewell to the world and consecrate themselves more fully to the service of God and their fellow creatures. The ceremony was presided over by the Bev. Father Marcohal cure of Notre Dame de Toutes Graces. The following young ladies made their final profession :

Bister Anne Brothers, in religion Sister Ste. Cecile de Bome ; Sister Angelina Zenaide Lacerte, Ste, Pierre Thomas ; Sister Marie Elisa Caron, Ste, Eustochie ; Sister Marie Olojie Sauve, Ste. Sixte; Sister Marie Rose are not all the justifications there are for the Lima Carmel, Ste. Avole; Sister Catherine abolition of land monopoly, and there are Trihey, Sto. Brigide ; Sister Marie Amanda Lamothe, Ste Desirie ; Sister Marie Louise part of the working masses to take their

factors in the rule of human society, and the statesmen who know the working-It may be asserted again that private men and are thoroughly familiar with the property in land is a necessity in causes of this want and misery, attempt the the economy of society, and that its thecretic injustice is compensated for in its economic advantages. If so, where are they to be seen ? Want keeps pace with wealth, poverty with progress, the discontent of the many with the siliusnce of the few. Are they to be seen in millions of paupers, in land going back to a state of nature, crowded cities and depopulated acres, Highland and Irish clearances and crowded emigrant ships? All these attest, in unanswerable language, that private property in land is

### Public Robbery of the Nation ;

that land monopoly is an economic disease, a social rinderpest that is rapidly inoculating the organism of society with the deadly virus of discontented poverty. Let us, in the first place, consider the people who are engaged in doing nothing for society in the way of producing wealth, by either exertion or superintendence-yet let us mark the wealth which they possess, their boundless profuesion, their mansions, and their everything that can minister to human vanity and luxury; and then, as a counter-picture, contemplete the condition of the people who are employed in creating all this dazzling splendor for the enjoyment of othere, -the dwellings in which they live-the food upon which they subsist-the clothes in which they are clad-the entire conditions of their lives, their baggard looks, their children's rage, their uncultivated minds-let us contemplate these two pictures, without prejudice and as li from a distance, and then put the question :- " Were the laws which have "brought this state of things into existence "made for the good of the people?" Before

#### requiring An Answer to this Question let us for a monione look beyond the confines of this phenomenal city and glance in mental vision at Nature's storehouse of irnitiul field and teeming waters, and ask again, whether the power which built up the mountains and let loose the streams to fertilize the plains, -- which gave to the earth its productiveness and mineral treasures-which lifted up the forests of the north and stretchthe rolling prairies towards ed setting sun, and which cloththe ed the land in beauty, intended all this to be for the benefit and pleasure of a few? If the answer to these two questions he "no," then our duty and our right is to enquire why the wealth which labor alone produces is denied to labor, and why the pleasure and happiness which nature has provided for man on the condition of labor are the monopoly of a few who do not fulfill the conditions as do those who toll and spin and yet have only

### Poverty and Hardship as their Lot.

Let the people then resolve that the root of this evil shall be plueked out when found, and that such a social tyranny shall no longer be tamely submitted to. But these are not all the justifications there are for the other incentives to intelligent resolve on the rightial position at the table of Dame Nature and enjoy their share of what labor and she

causes of this want and misery, attempt the solution of the problem or a remedy will be sought for by the sufferers themseelves, and it is sure to he of a searching character. Let statesmen remember The Words of Kaye: The classes who are deprived of the natu-" ral means of improving their condition will " rise more and more fiercely against the ob-

stacles which beset them the more closely "they perceive these obstacles." And let the industrial masses whose cause is now to the front bear in mind and act up to the advice of a great reformer :-"Speak your thoughts boldly and make known your wants courageously, but with-"out anger, without reaction and without "threats. The strongest menace, if indeed there be those for whom threats are neces sary, will be the firmness, not the irritation, of your speech."

### LAID TO BEST.

The funeral of the late James McGee, whose sudden demise we noticed a few days ago, took place at 8 c'clock this morning, from uss motion's residence, Upper Lachine. The large number of acquaintances and friends who formed the cortege evidenced the high esteem and kindly regard in which the deceased was held during his life-time, and profound forrow with which his early death affected the community. Many were present who during years of personal con ract had learned to appreciate his estimable traits of character. The Lachine church, where the funeral services were held, was draped in mourning, and a Sofemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Bev. Father Piche, atsisted by a deacon and sub-deacon and full ohoir. After the last ead rites had been per-formed the procession re-formed and proceeded to the Lachine cemetery, where the

remains of the deceased gentieman were laid to rest. The pail bearers were M. O'Shaughnessy, Alexander Mills, Henry Mills, P. Jackson, Thomas Styles and D. Gannon.

QUEBEC. Nov. 7 .- It is untrue that the Local Legislature will meet this month.

The Apostolic delegate visited the Bellevue Convent, Quebec, yesterday, and in the afternoon proceeded to Jeune Lorette to wisit the Huron tribe of Indians, who have been making preparations to tender him a reception. He was presented at the village with an address, written in purely Huron style of writ-On Sunday morning His Excellency ing. visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart, accompanied by Grand Vicar Legare. His Lordship Mgr. Bacine, Bishop of Bherbrooke, arrived on Monday morning to have an au-dience with the Apostolic delegate.

THE TERBOR OF THE SOUTH. JAEPEB, FLA.-Mr. Boardman W. Wilson, trayeling for A. G. Alford & Co., dealers in Firearms and Outlery, Baltimore, was p:ostrated here, with the "break-bone fever;' he asserts that in his own, as well as in the case of others, the only thing found to relieve this painful malady was St. Jacobs Oil. This wonderful pain-cure has the endorsoment of such men as Ez-Postmaster-General James,

dent prohibilionist, is expected 1240 large cities and towns of the Maritime Prcvinces at an early day.

The proposed visit of the Crown Prince Frederick William to Spain has created misgivings that France will find in the visit a tresh element of irritation.

It is rumored that the police have discovered proofs that the recent explosions on the underground railway, London, were the work of New York dynamiters.

A division of the Russian army stationed near St. Petersburg is to be immediately mobilized, and the furlonghe of the men of a second division have been stupped.

A lad named Willis Powell, about fourteen years of age, and the son of the postmaster at Dunoanville, in the county of Russel' has been arrested for robbing Her Majisty's mail.

A meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association at Toronto has decided to ask the Government to reduce the duty on wheat to 740 per bushel, in order to assimilate it more to that on flour.

It is understood that no decision has yet been arrived at with reference to the petition for clementy in the case of Maggie McCabe and the murderers of Maherat Sandwich, now under sentence of death.

### THE LITTLE BLIND BEIR

TO ALL THE TITLES AND ESTATES OF THE DUKEDOM OF NORFOLK.

The little Earl of Arundel is to be carried now to the shrine of Caravaggio, where prayers for the recovery of his signt are to be offered. We know of nothing at once more pitiful and more interesting than the case of the four-year-old beir of all the titles, estates and fame of the great Howard family. Its chief title is from that rough diamond, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who, when choleric Edward I, urging him to a distasteful adventure, cried, "Sir Earl, you shall either go or hang !" stoutly retorted : " bir Bing, I will King sought a reconciliation. In reality, the Bigods had lost the title and were all nigh forgotten when the Dukedom of Norfolk and its hereditary Earl Marshalship passed over in the Mowbrays, and thence became centred in the person of a young woman, together with the estates and titles of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, early in the fifteenth century. This girl, the heiress and sole representative of two great lines was wedded to a smart young knight of Yorkshire, Sir Bobsrt Howard, the head of a family of lawyers who had more wealth than blood. It was the son of this marriage, John Howard, who rode in high favor with the York kings, was made a councillor by Elward VI, was given both dukedom and marshalship by Bichard III, who found those lines which Shakespeare immortalizes pinned on his tent door on the morn of Bogworth's fight :

### Jocky of Norfolk, be not so bold, For Dickson, thy master, is bought and sold,

and who died on the field with his betrayed King that same day. Eighteen in succession from that "Jooky" is the present duke of Nor-folk, Henry Fitzalan Howard, the Premier Duke and hereditary Earl Marshal of Eng-

S. KENDRICK, of Belkirk, Northwest Territory, writes :-" Messre. Harney Bros: Am glad to tell you that the Royal " A" sewing machines I received from you have given every sufisiaction without any exception, and I cannot say too much in their favor."

WM. FINDLAY, of Dungannon, Ont., writes: -"I have used your Royal 'A' machine one year, and it has given the best satisfaction. I am a practical tailor, and have used nearly all makes of sowing machines, and I am in a position to state that the Boyal 'A' is ahead of them all, and has given me entire satiein tion. I have had the Singer, Raymonds, Wheeler & Wilson, Barclays, and three kinds of Wanser, but none of them can touch the Royal 'A.'"

Our readers will bear in mind that such indisputable facts as the above cannot be disputed, and we doubt if there is any machine to day that can bring forth such praise. The machine must be good that can do so.

Mr. Wilson, who is president of the Com-DIDY, resides in Hamilton, where the factory is located; he is a gentleman of great experience in the business, and one who is always suxious to give every satisfaction to his cuetomers.

The Messra Harney Bros., the general managers of the business, are enterprising young men. Mr. M. Harney resides in Hamilton, and has the entire management of the business there, Mr. E. Harney controls Eastern Canada, and has his office at 771 Oralg street Montreal. He is a thorough business man, kind and sfiable in his dealings.

On the whole the Royal "A" Sawing Machine Oo, deserves to prosper.

It is said of Charles Hazewell, late one of the editors of the Boston Traveller, that he knew the 5,000 books in his library as a mother knows her child. He could repeat neither go nor hang !" and forthwith raised the "Secret Letter' word for word, from lid him an army of revolt so imposing that the to lid. But his greatest feat of memory was to repeat the sovereigns of England from the old Danish days to Victoris, giving the num. ber of children each had, the dates of their birth and death, and the entire collateral connections.

The French military authorities at Tunis have arrested a Maltese, and have rejected a demand to surrender him to the British Consul.

