DEC. 6, 1884. 6, 1884 ments are fabrications. The Church and State in Rome were not identical, and "was by no unal; it was any man who asserts that they were shows an utter ignorance of Catholic belief. Such a one should never take he will not his remarks up his pen or open his mouth to treat of the decrees or doctrines of the Catholic the decrees or doctrines of the Catholic Church. The proof of this is to be found in the Vatican decrees regarding the Pope's infallibility, which is expressly confined to when "the Roman Pontiff speaks ex-cathedra, that is, when, in the discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his Supreme Apostolic authority, he defines that a doctrine regarding faith or morals is to be held by the Universal Church." It is nowhere stated that the Pope is infallible in his temporal adminof ecclesias rities of the quiring into power of the es. Further, cerned, the re identical, Pope is infallible in his temporal admin-istration; nor is it held by any Catholics ll further, in nals and cor-Ambassador that he is infallible in science, or even in his belief or teachings as a private doc-tor, or in conversation. The authority tor, or in conversation. The authority of the Pope to teach all Christians belongs to him as St. Peter's successor, as Christ committed to St. Peter the care of His whole flock: "Feed my lambs, feed my lambs, feed my sheep"—St. John, xxi., 15, 17. And again: "Thou art Peter (a rock) and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it"—St. Matthew, xvi., 18. Queen Victoria is most active t as attenu that Galileo's hing of the a scientific o force that his council dalileo was in. He had inclination to ls. He never Matthew, xvi., 18. Queen Victoria is the spiritual head of the English Church, and she is the temporal ruler of England and all her colonies. Must we, therefore, consider all the decisions of the large ways and was a spiritual to the point of the Principle. heology until im; and when dicting Scriplaw courts and magistrates of the British thing but the Empire to be acts of the Church of England? I already quoted Chambers' Cyclopædia, a Protestant authority, better informed than Dr. Campbell, which says: "The congregation of the Inquisition by ire, as every to do. The and other demake against in his time. "The congregation of the Inquisition by which Galileo was condemned is not believed by Roman Catholics to speak with the plenary authority of the Catholic Church, nor are its decisions regarded as infallible even by the most extreme ultramontanes." In point of fact, the decree of the Inquisition was not the entence of the narged against i: "That you ained a doctrary to the decree either of the Pope or a council. Its being composed of theologians did not constitute it an ecclesiastical court, ure, namely : and even if it had been such, it could not be the voice of "the Church" unless it earth moves, the universe: were promulgated by the Pope as a doc-trine of faith "to be believed by the Uni-versal Church." It was not signed by be supporte le, although it fined contrary This was his was punished. nurch was not versal Church." It was not signed by the Pope at all. How, then, was the decree regarded by the ecclesiastical authorities? Was it regarded as a con-demnation of the Copernican system? We have already seen that Cardinal Bellarmine stated that if Galileo "spoke n doctrine, Mr. Copernicus was lowed to dedionly as a mathematician, he would be put to no further trouble." Sir David Brewster, a Protestant, says "Galileo was assured by Cardinal Hobovedler that Paul III. It is ry before the Copernicus was assured by Cardinal Hohenzoller that peculations on ing Pope, who ave given it a assured by Cardinal Holensoler viactor a representation which he had made to the Pope (Urban VIII.) on the subject of Copernicus," His Holiness had replied "that the Church had not en the Church the subject, sh condemned this system, and that it should not be condemned as heretical, but only as rash"—Martyrs of Scioon ernicus to the e Index Expureople to read leo for teaching ugh. Mr. Corence, page 60. The Pope added that there was no fear for any who would maintain it. Hence, when in 1623, while still teaching the Copernican system, Galileo went to Rome to congratulate his ining the Copnetary motions, y right." The eaking for the ace and with the friend Cardinal Barberini on his access-ion to the Pontifical dignity, "The kindness of His Holiness was of the most n, declared he l punished him marked description. He not only loaded Galileo with presents and promised him place to recona pension for his son Vincenzo, but he wrote a strong recommendation of him to the Grand Duke Ferdinand"—Marwith what his s to me it would rudence had he tyrs of Science, page 62. Hence we see that the Copernican system was favored himselt. In the ne ecclesiastical ateenth century ntage, and the odern defenders by Popes as a scientific theory. It was permitted by Paul III. that its publication should be dedicated to him by Copernicus. Cardinal Schonberg and the Bishop of Culm had urged Copernicus to y better light. Dr. Campbell. ll has thought it marks on his lec-o. I wrote with titing before the the case, as an ous interpretation put upon them, but permitted the system to be taught rsion of Galileo's by the Catholic Dr. Campbell. permitted the system to be taught as a hypothesis—Rohrbacher, His-tory of Church, vol. xiii., page 231; also, Martyrs of Science, page 78. It is therefore clear that it was rather the ave been exceed-Catholic Church; "everything that said in the Church." It manner in which Galileo defended the Copernican system than the system itself that the Inquisition condemned. The great pleasure octor's kindness the Inquisition condemned. The first condemned proposition was that re not a sham. vn elegant "peri-'the sun is the center of the universe, and has no motion." In fact, Newton's discoveries have proved that this proit "is deficient in ." Let us analyze position is false. Besides the motion around its own axis, the sun moves Besides the motion to the Catholic around the center of gravity of the uniplace, he now that the Protestverse, and so far from the truth is it that per against Kepler pernican system eologians against use; for I stated the sun is the center of the universe, that the center is many billions of miles distant from the sun. The second pro-position was that "the earth is not the center of the universe, and that it has a daily motion"—Rohrbacker, xiii., 231. ly last letter, and ly silent on this all his indigna-nst the Catholic The purely scientific proposition is true but it appears that Galileo was understood to urge this in a theological sense and it would seem that the inquisitors nts and the Prointended to condemn the sense which not viewing the ant, but as an pience I did not many attached to the proposition, that "in the order of grace and redemption, opinion concern-lers of all sects, and in the designs of Providence towards man, the earth is not the center of the universe." Galileo was understood or Catholic, who to oppose science to include this meaning in the proposi-tion. He certainly did make a theologi-cal question of it in his published letter nding Scripture. to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, though Dr. Campbell refuses to acknowlact that I called fairness in your
tes the posiific censor oyer
This is the though Dr. campber leases of vol. xiii., p. 231. Next, as to Galileo's "persecution." The Doctor says that he has not "mistaken the circumstances of the case." by infidels, but Campbell, who, I For eighteen years Galileo was not molested, after the decree of the Inquisimember of one of inations. Be this ow him to act the his partiality is so The Doctor attribtion. The Doctor says that then the "old man of 70 years, suffering with painful disease and infirmities, was combelled to make a three weeks' journey pelled to make a three weeks' journey in midwinter from Florence to Rome, in order to submit himself in person to his judges." He then describes how Galileo "escaped with his life," and "was imprisoned for the remainder of his life, a period of nine years, first in a convent of the Inquisition, then for some months at Sienna," afterwards in "his own house at Florence," etc. In his lecture the Doctor says: "Old Galileo was led to the dungeon door, and there solemnly he Doctor attrib-nurch all the acts he Pope's States. her in Spain or in w tribunal, a State ttor says, "So far d, the Church and al, and the Pontiff as well as christial as well as spiritual any proof of this ent? None what-

st take Dr. Camp

ne Doctor's whole e particle of proof, many of his state-

ing picture; but it is for the most part imaginary. Galileo was born on the 15th of February, 1564. His arrival in Rome occurred on the 14th of February, 1633, so that he lacked one day of being 69 years old. This is only a very small part of the avagueration employed by the of the exaggeration employed by the Doctor. In Central Italy midwinter is by no means a very inclement season.

The thermometer seldom goes more than a few degrees below the freezing point, and the beginning of February is rather genial weather. The distance from Florence to Rome is only 141 miles, so that allowing for turns in the reads, the that allowing for turns in the roads the old man had not to travel eight miles daily. The roads are of the finest quality, and he had means from the Pope's own generosity to travel in commodious tashion. The hardships of the journey would not be great, and indeed he went of his own accord to Rome in 1624 to of his own accord to Rome in 1024 to congratulate Pope Urban. The dungeon is a pure invention. His prison-house was first the "convent of the Inquisi-tion," that is to say, the residence of one of the chief inquisitors, for a few days, with every comfort. (See Bio-graphic Universelle, Martyrs of Science, Polyabeter History of Church). Gal-Rohrbacher History of Church.) Gal-ileo's own letters also attest this. His next prison-house was the Tuscan Ambassador's palace, then the palace of the Archbishop of Sienna, then his own villa. Where was the dungeon? But Galileo was under restraint. Yes. But let us see why this cruel imprisonment was inflicted on him. Was it for teaching the flicted on him. Was it for teaching the Copernican system? He published a dialogue, partly scientific and partly satirical. In it his patron, friend and sovereign, Pope Urban, was satirized, or was commonly supposed to be satirized. Tuscany was then a fief of the Holy See. Was the punishment he endured the process considering the nature of very severe, considering the nature of his fault? Besides the insult to his sovereign, "he refers to the decree of the Inquisition in the most insulting and ironical language"—Brewster's Martyrs of Science, page 67. Are the courts of law to-day accustomed to permit their proceedings to be thus dealt with? Dr. Campbell "leaves out of consideration the statement that his body was submitted to the torture, and that his blindness was the work of the Inquisition, because these charges are not proven, and he believes them to be untrue." He is very considerate. Why does he mention such things, then, unless to make as dark a picture as possible? No one denies that Galileo was under a mild punishmen for contempt of court, and of his soveror contempt of court, and of his sover-eign prince; but it is a characteristic of malice to exaggerate that punishment, as Dr. Campbell and others have done. Sir David Brewster calls his punishment "a nominal confinement." Can this be called a persecution? Was I not right, called a persecution? Was I not right then, in saying that Dr. Campbell's de then, in saying that Dr. Campbell's description of "persecution by the Church' is a myth? There was no persecution, and with the mild punishment inflicted on him the Church had nothing to do. Neither had the Inquisition anything to do with the loss of Galileo's exercipt. This was the result of are eyesight. This was the result of age, aided, probably, by constant gazing at the sun through his telescope before the use of colored glasses was properly un-derstood. But one of the most harrow-ing circumstances mentioned by the Doctor I must not omit: "Galileo escaped with his life." Surely this is the horror of horrors. The Advertiser local reporters ought to take a note of this when they report the police transactions. Peter Paul Perkins was brought before the Police Magistrate for being disorderly on the street. He escaped with his life" from the bloodthirsty Magistrate, and was sent to the county jail for three days. Dr. Campbell must be badly off for a bornible storm when he had to be seen to the county in the bar of the county in the bar of the county is the county in the bar of the county is the county in the bar of the county is the county in the bar of the county is the county in the bar of the county is the county in the county Bishop of Culm had urged Copernicus to publish it. Anthony Fascarius wrote a pamphlet in its favor, dedicated to the General of the Carmelites, in the very year 1615, when Galileo was condemned to silence. In 1620 the Inquisition pointed out the propositions of Copernicus which were liable to have a dangerous interpretation put upon them, but the system was taught and encouraged. Under Leo A., Paul III., Gregory XIII., Paul V., Urban VIII., every reasonable encouragement was given to it as a mathematical hypothesis; and it was no more at that time. Even in the very year when Galileo was condemned. Kepler was invited by the Roman Court Repier was inflicted by the University of Bologna, it being perfectly well-known that he was a favorer of the Copernican system. The ecclesiastical authorities were not, however, prepared to accept it as demonstrated, still less to interpret the Scriptures according to it. If some theologians opposed it, they had a perfect right to do so; but the Catholic Church is not responsible Catholic Church is not responsible for their opinions, any more than Protestantism is responsible for Rev. John Jasper's astronomy: "I'm goin' to prove to you by this blessed book (the bible) that the sun do move. . . Solomon says . . the sun ariseth and the sun goeth down, and hasteneth to his place where he arose—Eccles., 1., 5.

What is the meaning of the word arise? Don't it mean something that goes down stairs, or gets up and moves about ?"—(Sermon in Richmond, Va., April, 1878). While dealing with the case

> His Lordship Bishop Walsh returned last Saturday from Baltimore, where he had been invited to attend the Third Plenary Council. It is needless to say that His Lordship was highly gratified with his visit.

of Galileo, be it remembered that the

Copernican system was a new, astonish-

dangerous to religion. It is not very wonderful that it should have been

looked upon with suspicion by both Catholics and Protestants who respected

the bible. Yours, etc.,
Parkhill, Nov. 26. P. Corcoran, P. P.

order to submit himself in person to his judges." He then describes how Galileo "escaped with his life," and "was imprisoned for the remainder of his life, a period of nine years, first in a convent of the Inquisition, then for some months at Sienna," afterwards in "his own house at Florence," etc. In his lecture the Doctor says: "Old Galileo was led to the dungeon door, and there solemnly abjured the heresy that the world moves." All this, certainly, is a harrow-

BOOK NOT CES.

Maurice Tyrone or The Fair Saxon. A Novel by Justin McCarthy, M. P., Author of "Lady Judith," "Modern Leaders," "History of Our Own Times," etc. The Author of this novel is almost, if

not quite, as well known on this side of the water as in Great Britain. His clear, picturesque style, and his great power of observation, combine to make him one of the most popular of the pres-ent English novelists. The latter quality enables him to portray for us in his books, men and women such as we meet in every-day life, who have their happi ness from the same sources, and com-bat with the same temptations as our-

selves.

But in the opinion of many, "Maurice Tyrone" is his best novel, and we venture to suggest that this is because the hero is an Irishman.

The romance which clings, like the perfume to the ruined vase, to a descendant of the princely Tyrones, imparts to the central figure of the story an absorbing interest. And Tyrone is a true descendant of the great Tyrones—one of the race famous for centuries in Irish song and story, modified by the conditions of the nineteenth century, it is true, but still possessor of all those is true, but still possessor of all those fascinating qualities which helped to make them of old the idols of their

The other characters, too, are well drawn. Jennie Aspar, the sensitive, high-spirited heroine, with her unworldly ideals, and intense capability of loving, from the moment we find her dancing on the table until we bid her farewell, interests us deeply. Felix Mecan is a patriot of a type with which we have nearly all some acquaintance; while the worldly scheming widow and her son Theodore are very fair sketches of cer-

Theodore are very fair sketches of certain types of American character.

It is a cause of regret that Mr. McCarthy should never have given us an Irish novel pure and simple. The place vacated by the deaths of Griffin and Banim has remained unfilled. Fate prevented the gifted author of "Knocknagow" from entering it, and we had hoped that it was reserved for Justin McCarthy. Surely he who could portray so many phases of who could portray so many phases of English life, and depict the scenery of France and America so well, could have done for Ireland what Black has done for Scotland; and paint with vivid strokes its wild and magnificent scenery. Or if pol-itical scenes were more attractive to him, why could not the troubled days of '98, or the grand period of '82, which gave birth to so many privileges for Irishmen, have formed the setting of a novel? As yet these, we believe, have had no place given

these, we believe, have had no place given to them in the pages of fiction.

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This is a most interesting addition to the lives of those eminent dignitaries whose life-works have shed a lustre on the American Church. It is replete with interesting and most edifying narra-

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Baltimore Mirror.

Bishop Watterson scored a point on Monday night against a Baltimore preacher-critic of the council, who had said that Ave Maria.

Although the "Art Preservative" was discovered only about 1440, and in a then distant country, Italy had printing establishments in no fewer than seventyone towns before the end of the cen-tury. This shows that the Church was not so very much opposed to progress even in ante-Reformation times.

In the able sermon on "The Necessity of Revelation," preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, at the Baltimore Cathedral, the following entences deserve marked attention 'At the present moment thought has tarted a current of exaggerated humanity by which man is pitted against God, and under the cry of liberty, progress, and the rights of man, God and Religion are assailed—in Europe by open hostil-ity to the Catholic Church, in America by widespread indifference to religion. Outside the Catholic Church, religion is banished from the school, and our youths are reared without God or religion. Morality is on the wane, and the standard of truth and justice steadily sinks. Our public men are no longer chosen for their honesty and ability, but chosen for their nonesty and ability, but for their availability. The unity of mar-riage has ended in divorce and poly-gamy. Our youth are irreverent; blas-phemy stalks through the land, and drunkenness and lust are a stench in the nostrils. Material progress has re-placed religion; the temporal is preferred to the eternal, the body to the soul, man to God. If we will save our laws and institutions, we must build on truth and justice. We must cease permitting sentiment to rule, teach religion, and replace God in society. The State must take from the Church, as the Church takes from God, and both must work to a common end. It is folly to assert that the State can prosper with-out the Church, or society exist without religion. Religion must be accepted, and revelation maintained."

George Alfred Townsend thus concludes a recent letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer : "We want to live less in the past than we have done. Now let us look for a moment at this religious question in its mere political relations. On the soil of the United States no injury was ever done to a Protestant by any Catholic prelate. We never had anything like the Inquisition. We have been the aggressors all the

time in this country, and have perpetually suspected that our opponents, or rather our competitors in the Christian cause, were trying to do something aggressive. This education has mainly come out of our churchmen. In considering the origin of the Protestant Church, we have dwelt too much upon events at its source, and too little upon the events far down the stream and channel of the great schism." Here is solid truth from an American, a Protestant, and a pronounced Republican parti-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

United Ireland, in a leading article, says: "It is probable that a general fiscal revolt will recommend itself as the simplest and most effectual way of compelling the government to yield to the Irish de-

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has abandoned the intention to prosecute the United Ireland newspaper for libel.

The English Executive Department at Dublin continues to report the spread of Dublin continues to report the spread of disaffection among the people of the city, and great activity of secret societies in recruiting their numbers. The Nationalists make an open boast of their great increase and Young Ireland societies are multiplying rapidly. Numerous public meetings are being held by young Ireland societies in the Provinces, at which a considerable in the Provinces, at which a considerable display is made of Irish, American, French and Boer flags.

Edward Mulhallen Marum, member of

Parliament for Kilkenny County, has resigned his seat because he does not enjoy the confidence of Parnell.

ENGLAND.

Great activity prevails at Woolwich in preparation of stores and munitions of war. The indications are that the expedition to Bechuangland will be larger than expected. Several battalions have been ordered to place themselves in readiness for foreign service.

The British Government, after receiving

evidence concerning the condition of things in Skye, has ordered the military and police expedition not to proceed any further. Quiet has been restored.

FRANCE.

The meeting in Paris on Sunday, at which violent speeches against the rich were made, was of unemployed men. Five thousand were in attendance. It was resolved to hold another outdoor meeting.
As the men left the hall they sang the Marsellaise and Connagnole. The police interfered and a scuffle ensued. Some policemen, including a commissary of police, were wounded. Thirty persons were arrested. Radical newspapers accuse the French Government of angering the crowd on Sunday by a needless display of police and military force. The organizers are determined to make a demonstration next Sunday when emeuts are expected.

One hundred thousand persons left
Paris during the continuance of the cholera epidemic. A great number of people are now returning.

EGYPT.

Wolseley's troops are arriving at Don-gola rapidly. Colonel Stewart has gone to select a site for a camp twenty miles

reports a battle between the Mahdi's followers and the Hassaniley tribe in progress. The result is doubtful.

Gen. Wolseley has appealed to the War Office for more troops and officers. The Army and Navy Gazette states that he urgently demands thirty subalterns. The authorities do not know where to find them. Wolseley intends to abandon the christians should insist only on essential doctrines, because they composed the foundation of Christianity, while nonessentials should be left free. "Every one knows," said the Bishop, "what the value of the mere foundation is, without walls, roof, rooms, or windows." That is a very happy hit at the present emasculated state of Protestant Christianity.

Ave Maria.

Accounts reaching Kingston from Stacico, state that twelve deaths from my small-pox have occurred and a large number of people are ill. Father Fleming, located at Tweed, and reported to be a victim of the desease, gives a sad account of his experience, and the Sisters of Mercy sent an appeal for assistance. On Thursday they opened a hospital at Tweed and have six patitives and prospects of many more, as them. Wolseley intends to abandon the river route and try a land march from small-pox have occurred and a large february. Private letters from the English officers at Wady Halfa state that there is considerable sickness among the men of the Nile expedition. The whale boats have been forced up the Nile at an incredible cost of time and labor. It is reported at Wady Halfa that General Gordon and his forces are in most imminent danger from want of ammunition, and that he has been consequently obliged to withdraw his advanced lines in order to act strictly on the defensive. The Jesuit priest Vincentivi has left Dongola on a mission to El Mahdi to obtain the release of several priests and Sisters of Charity who have been detained at El Obeid. Khartoum advices via at El Obeid. Khartoum advices via Dongola state that the Mahdi continues to summon Gen. Gordon to surrender, and the latter replies by firing into the enemy. On one occasion Gordon told the Mahdi to dry up the Nile and come across if he be a real prophet, and that he (Gordon) would then surrender. Rebels are entrenched at Wady Jamar. General Wolseley offered a prize of £100 General Wolseley offered a prize of 2 100 to to the regiment making the quickest pasage in whale boats from Sairas to Debbeh. A message from Gordon, received at Dongola, dated August, 28, says it is imperative to the prosperity and tranquility of Egypt that she retain posession of the whole course of the session of the whole course of the Khol.

He attributes the present evils to the use
of the word "abandonment" by Wolseley
in telegraphing to the Khedive. It is
reported the Mahdis short of provisions, and much sickness prevails among his forces, five hundred of whom have joined Gordon.

A Bombay despatch says :- Natives A Bombay despatch says:—Natives held two monster meetings to-day, attended by twenty thousand people, at which resolutions were adopted to present an address to the Marquis of Ripon, the retiring Governor-General of India. Sixty thousand rupees were subscribed to found an industrial institution as a memorial to the Marquis. The speakers appropriately in practical good sense and commended his practical good sense and statesmanship. There were frequent de-monstrations of loyalty to Queen Victoria. A number of native princes tele-graphed their sympathy with the object of the meetings

FRANCE AND CHINA,

Admiral Lespes has arrived at Hong Kong from Tamsui. Operations at For-mosa are at a standstill, owing to a monsoon and constant rain at Kelung.

Tonquin advices say that as a reprisal for the attack made by Chinese upon the French gunboats Eclair and Tromer, on the 9th instant, General Delisle telegraphs that Col. Duchesne attacked a force of that Col. Duchesne attacked a force of black flags and Chinese regulars entrenched in fortified works near that place. The French forces captured the fortifications and the enemy fled. The French lost eight killed and twenty-five wounded. The Chinese have evacuated Tong Kan Valley. A later despatch states that Col. Derebesne yesterday stormed, without loss, three fortified villages and destroyed or captured all the enemies' supplies. The enemy were in full retreat, taking refuge in the mountains and forests.

A Hong Kong despatch says:—French forces on the 14th inst. attempted to drive Chinese sharp-shooters from a hill near Kalung het swarpen and hill near Kelung, but were repulsed with the loss of twenty killed. On the 16th the French shelled the hill, and recovered the bodies of the killed. The bodies had not been decapitated. Steamers and junks are now running the blockade, the blockading fleet not being sufficient to prevent their pas-

UNITED STATES.

On Saturday evening a Democratic jolhification was held at Lloydsville, O., at which an old anvil was used as a cannon. While it was being loaded, a boy lighted a While it was being loaded, a boy lighted a Roman candle, sparks from which set fire to powder in a heavy box. An explosion resulted by which Orville Bewley, Wm. Barnes and Joseph Loper were fatally injured. Their clothing was torn off, and their faces and bodies were horribly mangled. Bewley's arms were torn off. Two box were seriously injured. Two boys were seriously injured.

The only remaining liquor saloon in the town of Blodensburg, Ohio., was wrecked by prohibitionists on Saturday night. proprietor was struck by a stone and died from his injuries.

The Sunday before election, Rev. W. E.

sage.

Loucks, pastor of the First Presbyterian Logansport, Indiana, preached Church. against adultery, and immorality in politics. Since that time the Pharos, a daily paper, has published scurrilous insinua-tions concerning Mr. Loucks' character, which were twice retracted. Next afterwhich were twice retracted. Next afternoon's edition of the paper renewed the
assault. Meeting Mr. Louthain, the
editor, on the street, Loucks took him to
task about the publication, when the former applied an offensive epithet to the
latter, when Loucks struck him a violent
blevy tracking him across the sidewalk latter, when Loucks struck him a violent blow, knocking him across the sidewalk, and stood ready to continue the fight, but Louthain retreated. It is said Loucks' congregation supports him in his action.
Julius Robb, a farmer, was instantly killed on the 25th, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, by a meteor, which descended Arkansas, by a meteor, which descended through a tree, cutting a limb clean off. It then passed through Robb's body, from the shoulder obliquely, and buried itself in the earth. It was dug up today, and found to be iron pyrite of the size of a tea cup. There is great alarm among the people of the country since the occurrence.

CANADIAN.

the occurrence.

On Monday while the Salvation Army was parading the western portion of Toronto the residence of the female commander, Capt. Gilroy, on Richmond street, was visited by apparently well-informed parties, who went straight to the depository of the weekly collections and abstracted the amount, viz, \$140,

south of Dongola.

A Suskim dispatch says:—Rebels continue firing upon Suskim, but retreat when the gunboat Dolphin opens fire upon them. A messenger from Dongola reports a battle between the Mahdi's followers and the Hassaniley tribe in proplaced there. On the lower floor were placed there. On the lower floor were being several hundred barrels of apples placed there. On the lower floor were gin and brandy casks and other articles, which were smashed to pieces. The loss will be upwards of \$2,000. As the

goods were in bond the Government will be losers.

Accounts reaching Kingston from a hospital at Tweed and have six patients and prospects of many more, as they write. The disease is all around, and seems to be spreading rapidly. A traveller for a Kingston leather house says he passed through the North of Hastings and found people excited and taking precautions against the disease. There is one case at Bridgewater, but it has been isolated, and communication has been isolated, and commingation between Tweed and Stacico stopped. Near Mortrank there are two cases, but they are said to be only extreme chicken-pox. There is a case of small-pox at Erinville and one at North Beaver Lake. In the last two cases people were not cautious enough to prevent the spread of infection, and Tamworth will not allow communication with the infected places. All through the country vaccination is the All through the country vaccination's the order of the day, and almost every house is being constantly funigated. Rev. Father Twohey has gone to Belleville to make minute inquiry about the epidemic, and see what he can do about sending nurses and medical help.

His Excellency the Governor General received information from the Nile to the effect that Michael Brennan, Ottawa, the effect that Michael Brennan, Ottawa, one of the Canadian contingent, died from dysentry, and that William Morrison, of Toronto, was drowned. Further par-ticulars will follow. Intelligence has been sent to the friends of both men.

To our Hamilton Subscribers :- We would be pleased if our Hamilton sub-scribers would pay the amount of their indebtedness to Mr. Luke King, general agent for the RECORD. We have at present no other agent authorized to collect moneys in that city and vicinity.

PRESENTATION .- Our respected fellowcitizen, Mr. John A. Miller, on the occasion of his leaving the employment of Messrs. John Green & Co., to accept a more lucrative position in Hamilton, was on Saturday night made the recipient of a Saturday night made the recipient of a magnificent swinging silver water pitcher and goblet, upon which was engraved the following inscription: "Presented to J. A. Miller by the employees of John Green & Co., November, 1884." Mr. Miller is one of those gentlemen whom to know is to esteem, hence it is not surprising that his friends should testify their regard that his friends should testify their regard

We have on hand at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office a splendid and varied collection of Christmas cards. Our cards are Catholic in design and signification, such as should be used by Catholics, instead of the meaningless pasteboards so much in vogue for the pasteogards so much in vogue for the conveyance of Christmas wishes. Our cards are sold at various prices, but all are of neatest design. We guarantee making a suitable collection to parties forwarding us any specified sum, and indicating the quantity of cards they require. Address Thomas Coffey, CATH-OLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

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