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## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Out.:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
and congravulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.

Its matter and form are both good: and a
sruly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
to the faithful.

Blessing you, and wishless. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada. March 7th. 1900. ditor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ng you, and wishing you success. leve me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
† D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larises
Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1904.

AN AWFUL VISITATION.

One of the most appalling disasters that ever occurred in America visited Chicago on the last day of the old year. The Iroquois Theatre took fire, and in the terrible rush which ensued, six hundred people were killed. This number, it is feared, will be increased. as many more are missing. The daily papers publish full accounts of the harrowing scene. The sympathy of all the people of this continent as well as that of Europe, is extended to the great city of the West in its terrible affliction. As one of the many incidents of the touching scenes which occurred on the occasion, we copy the following extract from the report of the Associated Press :

In the Northwestern University Law School, into which many victims had been taken, Bishop Muldoon, finding that he and Rev. Father O'Brien were unable to attend the great number being brought in, announced that he would give a general absolution to all

the Catholies among the victims.

During the brief moment that the two priests, with uplifted hands, because the country of th sought God to pardon all the frailties of His dying servants, the poor mangled men and women, who lay in dozens on the floor, seemed to realize that they were face to face with the last scene in their lives. Many, though crazed with pain, ceased to moan, and fastened their dimming eyes upon the two

After absolution was given many of them, barely able to move, feebly stretched out their hands imploringly to the priests for one hand clasp one word of sympathy before they

passed away. Both clergymen administered absolution, remaining till the dead were removed to the morgue, and the injured to various hospitals.

THE CERTAIN VICTORY.

It was several times stated by the Roman correspondents of the secular press, even before the election of Pope Pius X, and while Leo XIII, was lying in state before the altar in St. Peter's, that the general feeling of the Cardinals was in favor of accepting the situation under which Rome is occupied by the Italian Government, and the Pope is deprived of his independence.

The fact that Italian troops assisted in keeping order in St. Peter's and on the piazza in front, and at the entry to the Church, was regarded as an indication that the time had come when the Church through its august head would submit to the spoliation of thirty-three years ago. The election of Pope Pius X. was, according to the same furnishers of fictitious news, a new evidence that the Holy Father would change the policy of his predecessors and accept the Italian domination with submission if not with satisfaction.

But now already no fewer than on three occasions has the Holy Father declared that the present situation of subjection is intolerable, and cannot be accepted by the Holy See.

In his first encyclical letter addressed to the prelates of the whole world, and through them to all Catholics, Pope Pius X. declares the need of man to return to Christ, from whom there is a tendency at the present day to apostatize.

"For who can fail to see that society is now, more than in any past age, suffering from a terrible and deep-rooted malady which, developing every rooted malady which, developing every day and eating into its inmost being, is dragging it to destruction? You understand, venerable brothers, what this disease is—apostasy from God, than which, in truth, nothing is more allied with ruin, according to the word of the prophet: 'For behold, they that go far from Thee shall perish.'"

The remedy for this great evil, the Christ Whom the world tends to ignore; a Creator.

and he proclaims that it shall be his sole aim, as Supreme Pontiff, to being the world to Christ our Redeemer: "If care is given to everything appertaining to the Christian life, there will be no need to go further," and thereby the greatest advantages will be ensured to the age and to society, and

"Then at last it will be clear to every one that the Church, as it was established by Christ, ought to enjoy full and entire liberty, and ought not to be subject to an alien authority, and that we, in demanding that liberty, arthat we, in demanding that liberty, are not only guarding the sacred rights of religion, but also providing for the common welfare and security of the people, for 'godliness is profitable to all things,' and this being safe and flourishing 'the people shall truly sit in the fulness of peace.'" (I Tim. iv. 9—Is.

The Holy Father could not manifest more clear terms his determination to insist upon the complete independence of the Head of the Church, before being reconciled to the Italian Government, though he does not indicate the amount of territory which should be restored to the Holy See in order to ensure his independence.

In his subsequent Allocution addressed to the Sacred College of Cardinals, he recalled to their mind the fact that a gross outrage had been inflicted on the Holy See by depriving it of the liberty it had enjoyed before the usurpation of its territory. He declared that for the proper government of the Church, not only must the Pope be independent, but that independence should be so evident that all nations would know and recognize it as a cer-

tainty. It has been asserted also that the policy of Pius IX. and Leo XIII. whereby practical Catholics were forbidden to take part in the Italian elections was to be reversed under the new Pontificate. It is now made clear that this piece of news was a mere fabrication of the newsmongers; for the Osservatore Romano has announced officially that the Pope has no intention to withdraw the rescripts of his predecessors which made this order. It is thus made evident that Pius X. will adhere to the course which was pursued by his prelecessors, and will continue to protest against the Italian usurpation of the Holy See's time-honored territorial rights.

Pope Pius X. has the same sublime confidence which his predecessors had that God will protect the right, and to this effect he speaks in the grand encyclical in which he announces his accession to the Supreme Pontificate. In this document he says:

"Verily no one of sound mind can doubt the issue of this contest between man and the Most High. Man, abusing his liberty, can violate the right and the majesty of the Creator of the universe; but the victory will ever be with Nay, defeat is nearest at the very moment when man, under the de lusion of his triumph, rises up with Of this we are assured most audacity. Of this we are assured in the Holy Book by God Himself. Unmindful, as it were, of His strength and greatness, He overlooks the sins of (Wis. xi. 24) but quickly, these apparent rebuffs, "awaked like a mighty man that hath been surfeited with wine, He shall break the heads of His enemies, that all may know that God is the King of all the earth—that the Gentiles may know themselves to be men." (Ps. 77; 67; 66; 9.)

Surely the Catholics of the will take the example of courage and confidence set them by the Father of all the faithful, and will await with quiet confidence the victory which the Church of God will surely gain over all

The nations of the earth, Protestant as well as Catholic, will yet recognize the importance and necessity of the Holy Father's independence, and will unite to secure it in such a way that the millions of their Catholic subjects shall have free communication with the Head of the Catholic Church, that he may not be interfered with by a hostile and meddling Government in his administration of the affairs of the Church, which should be placed beyond the control of any Government, inasmuch as its affairs concern equally every nation wherever Catholics are to be found, and that is every nation of the world, without any exception, whether it be under control of a Christian, or heathen or Mahometan government.

THE LATE HERBERT SPENCER.

Herbert Spencer, who died recently in his home in England, is regarded as the founder of agnosticism, or the modern form of infidelity which regards God and the immortality of the soul as "unknowable." He was certainly a man of great ability, though his ability was used in the promulgation of a false as well as an unconsoling system of phil-

osophy. He professed to have discovered the key to the fact of human existence, generalizing the doctrine of evolution, and asserting that the soul of man is the result of an evolution from organized matter, just as organized matter is the result of an evolution from protoplasms. Thus he endeavored to account Holy Father tells us, is to go back to for the existence of the universe without

In his latest book, published more than a year ago, and entitled "Facts and Comments," he admitted that his system, whereby he maintained that man has no life or consciousness beyond the grave, is a "strange and repugnant conclusion."

He says: "It seems a strange and repugnant conclusion that with the cessa tion of consciousness at death, there ceases to be any knowledge of having existed. Of late years the consciousness that without origin or cause infinite space has ever existed and must ever exist produces in me a feeling from which I shrink.

He also admitted that the Christian religion has been of incalculable benefit to mankind, and that it gives a conso!ation to the oppressed and sorrowing and sorely afflicted which no other form of belief can claim to do. He added:

"Nothing but evil can follow a change in the creed (of Christians) and unless cruelly thoughtless the agnostic will discussion of religious subjects

It is certain from these admissions that pefore his death the agnostic philosopher saw the futility of his so called 'Synthetic philosophy," placed in contrast with the truth of Christianity.

" REMEMBER THE MAINE."

Our readers will remember that in February, 1898, the United States battleship, the Maine, was blown up in Havana harbor.

There was not a tittle of evidence brought forward to show that the sad catastrophe by which a large number of American officers and sailors were suddenly launched into eternity, was caused by treachery on the part of any Spaniard or Spaniards. Yet there is no doubt that this catastrophe had a great effect in precipitating the war with Spain. Many journals which advocated the war made use of the event to excite the American people to revenge the supposed treachery of the Spaniards, thousands of fiery editorials being written in which it was assumed that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo which was put into position and exploded by the Spaniards. It became fashionalle to assert that the Spanish Government was responsible for the hypothetical outrage, and the demand was made persistently that Spain should be punished, without any opportunity being given to prove her innocence of the crime which was attributed to her.

It is now generally, and we may say universally admitted that Spain was in no wise responsible for the occurrence, which was, in all probability, an acci dent arising from the explosive material with which the Maine, like every battleship, was supplied, But the fact did its work, and the papers with their fiery headlines in display type, made the war cry of the people to be Remember the Maine, " and with this cry in their mouths, and with vengeful feelings in their hearts, the soldiers and sailors of the United States went into battle. We all know the result, that the Spaniards were driven out of their West Indian and Malaysian possessians, and the Spanish fleet was utterly destroyed after a hort but sharp contest.

But a few days ago, a United States on the floor of the Senatehouse, the conviction of the country, and of himself, that Spain was entirely innocent of the shameful crime with which she was charged. He said :

" Nobody knows, nobody can prove, obody ever did prove, and it cannot be proven to-day that either Cuban or Spaniard had anything to do with the owing up of the ship. I heard one of the best military men now in the service of the United States say within a month, that he believed the ship was blown up by the powder that it had on board, which went off without any action of either Cuban or Spaniard."

Senator Teller had had ample opportunity to know all that can ever be known regarding the origin of the explosion, and this is his deliberate pronouncement on the case; but we know on the other hand that the United States Government effectually and deliberately burked all efforts to ascertain the truth of the matter. The Spanish Government repudiated the crime, and asked for a thorough investigation into the affair. There was a form of investigation, indeed, under the auspices of the United States Government after the war was ended, and a decision was given hurriedly that the ship was blown up from the outside; but if it had been honest one, the Spaniards would have been allowed to share in it. So far was this from being the case that, as soon as the one-sided investigation was over, the Americans raised the wreck, removed it so that any honest investigation was rendered impossible; and this

was done with unseemly haste. It was our belief from the beginning that the Spaniards were innocent in the matter, and we so expressed ourselves at the time. Our conviction was strengthened by the evident onesidedness of the investigation, which

American newspapers which raised the exasperating cry of "Remember the Maine," and to justify also the Government for its conduct in aiding the Cuban insurrection for the three years during which it lasted, and in truth for even a longer period, and also for declaring war when all the difficulties might have been easily settled by diplomatic negotiations.

THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

A bill was recently introduced by the Socialists in the French Chamber to suppress the French Embassy to the Vatican, but was negatived by a very decisive vote. From this it appears that the Combes' Government deems it necessary to stop short in its repressive meausures against religion.

Another bill also brought forward under Socialistic auspices was to the effect that schools in the far East which are taught by religious Orders should not receive any aid from the appropriations given for educational purposes. This proposition was also voted down, notwithstanding the fact that a law has been passed whereby the schools of France which are taught by religious Orders which exist only for the purpose of education are to be suppressed. The religious Orders which conduct benevolent institutions, such as orphan and lunatic asylums and hospitals, are not to be suppressed at present, as it would throw a heavy burden on the national

treasury to suppress them. The purpose of the Government is evidently to educate the rising generation with a hatred for religion, so that the next generation, which it is hoped will be generation of infidels, will be prepared to abolish religion altogether, as the Voltarians of the closing year of the eighteenth century did. But notwithstanding the Atheistic temporary successes of that period, religion was restored, and the history of that period will repeat itself. We do not doubt that the zeal and spirit of self-sacrifice of the French hierarchy and priesthood will so operate that a re-action in favor of religion will the Government will be once more conducted with due regard to the religious interests of the nation.

The total number of schools which will be closed under the new law will be 3,494, of which the Prefects report that 1897 may be closed at once, while the remaining 1597 cannot be interfered with for a while, as there are no other teachers or buildings which can be made use of for the purpose of supplying the secular schools which are to take their place.

POLYGAMY AND GODLESS EDU-CATION.

It is a matter of history, having been announced some years ago by Dr. Temple, who was then Archbishop of Canterbury, at a public meeting in Shoreditch, that General Gordon had proposed to him a curious scheme for the conversion of the natives of Central Africa to Christianity.

The General proposed to buy slaves, a thousand at a time, from the dealers in that commodity, and to drill them Senator, Hon. Mr. Teller of Colorado, thoroughly, making some of them, at least, good soldiers. He estimated that 10 per cent. could be properly drilled, and his intention was that they should ultimately be given their liberty, after being fully instructed in military manceuvres as well as in Christianity. To carry out his plan, it would be necessary that he should preach to and baptize his converts.

The Archbishop told him that so far the General's proposal was quite justi. fiable, and compatible with the highest Christianity. "There was nothing," the Archbishop said, "to prevent a layman from preaching and baptizing ; and when the slaves were purchased with a view to their liberation that was also a praiseworthy act."

Here, however, another and a greater difficulty arose. The General explained that the intended converts were polygamists, as a man in Central Africa has rarely less than four wives, which number he generally required for his maintenance. He enquired of the Archbishop whether Christian tenets could sanction a limited plurality of wives under any circumstances, but was answered negatively. Dr. Temple said " he could give no justifying permission whatever, and to establish a intended to make the investigation an psuedo-religion without so elementary a principle of morality would be highly reprehensible."

The General replied : " Then Africa is a long way from conversion, if one wife is made an essential of it; " and the plan appears to have been abandoned on this account. To this we must add that Bishop Colenso, who was the Anglican Bishop of Natal many years earlier than the time of Archbishop Temple's interview with General Gordon, cut the knot in a more offhanded manner, as he permitted bis converts to practice polygamy, and cerappears to have been carried on in tain Protestant missionaries of other such a way as to seem to justify the sects adopted the same means of swell-

ing the list of their converts to the Christian religion; and we may safely assume that this practice is still con tinued, as we are not aware that the Methodist and other denominations which have missionaries in Africa, have ever pronounced the ethics or moral code wrong which was followed by their preachers on the Dark Continent.

It appears now from a statement re cently made in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the schools of that city, which were supposed to be secular, and strictly exclusive of religious teaching of any sort, have been made the medium of propagating Mormonism!

The Mormon doctrine of polygamy has not been actually taught in plain words, but it is stated that literature has been systematically distributed by Mormon teachers who have been engaged by the City School Com missioners, in which the doc trines in general of Mormonism are explained and vindicated, while polygamy and blood vengeance are referred to in a somewhat obscure manner as being among "the great truths of the Mormon Church which are too strong meat for the undeveloped minds' of the readers of the leaflets and pamphlets circulated. One of these pamphlets is a cheap book of thirty-two pages bearing on its cover the title, "Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; its Faith and Teaching, by Elder John Morgan." Readers of this book are informed that they are invited to the services held at a certain house in the city, where also " all kinds of Latter-Day Saint publications and other desired information may be obtained."

The literature referred to has been largely circulated among the high school girls, and other children throughout the city, but especially in the west side district, the most fashion-

able quarter of the city. The discovery of these attempts to proselytize the children of New York, and especially to corrupt the girls through the public schools, has created much indignation among the people of come about in the near future, and that New York, who do not care so much what sort of morality may be tolerated by missionaries who allow their converts in Africa to practice polygamy, but are fired with indignation when an attempt is made to corrupt their own daughters to a belief in the lawfulness of this infamous practice.

Only a few days ago this dis covery was made, and it was found that one of the best known kindergartens in New York, which is taught by Mormon women, and was being indoctrinated with Mormon teaching, was also made a medium for the propagation of Mormon literature. Word was sent to the parents of the children, and the little ones were at once withdrawn from thr school. Investigation proved that the teachers had been actually instilling into the children's minds the fundamental principles of the Utah Church."

This discovery has given a new impetus to the efforts of the Interdenominational Council of Women to unseat the Mormon Apostle, Reed Smoot, who has been elected United States Senator from Utah, and a petition is being prepared by this association to ask the Senate to exclude him from their body It is expected that the Senate will comply with the prayer of the petitioners. From what has occurred in the great American metropolis, one thing, at least, appears to be clear, that a system of godless education is well suited to produce a peculiarly favorable atmosphere for the propagation of the bacteria of a corrupt morality.

## THE CONVERT'S CHRISTMAS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE that year he was settled near Collegio Rome no in Rome with his nephew, afterwards well known as Father Anderdon, S. J.—a name that has escaped some of the same that was its due. "I somethe same that was its due. times think that we Jesuits are warranted to strike only on our own box," was one of his own pleasantries at the end of his life. Be that as it may, there ought to be a very general memory and recognition of the conspicuous attainments, services and personality of a man who, in all these, was remark able. Nobody, it is true, more consistavoided any such recognition. He had his own rewards. One of them, like to think, was that first Catholic Christmas of his in Rome with Manning.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI ON THE

Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal is a persistent and effective advocate of the restriction of the liquor traffic. man living has a better right to keep up a crusade against it than he has, for he sees some of the very worst effects of the drink habit in the great city in which he has his home. It would be hard to find another man whose appeals are more affective, for love of his people breathes in every line of his numerous

messages to them on this subject. The present aim of the Archbishop is to induce the Police Commissioners of Montreal to curtail materially the time for drinking by requiring the saloons to be closed earlier than they now are and especially on the days before feast days and Sundays. His plea is a striking illustration of the exceptionally

pernicious character of the liquor traffic. No Church dignitary ever finds himself constrained to take such action against any other occupation than that of the liquor seller, and Archbishop Bruchesi shows his good sense in avowing his willingness to accept intensified restriction when he has secure out-and out prohibition.—Toron-to Globe, Jan. 1.

## THE MAN FROM GALWAY.

EECH OF C. R. DEVLIN, M. P. GALWAY CITY, AT BANQUET OF IRISHMEN OF BOSTON IN HIS HONOR.

Gentlemen .- It is impossible for me to convey to you the feelings which animated me last evening on reaching Boston. I cannot say more than that it seemed like getting home. And still I am only on my way from my Canadian home to that dear spot of the world which every true Irishman is proud to call his home—the source of our race— Ireland with all its undying memories.

It is not difficult to understand why in Boston I feel at home. Certainly there is no place where Irish patriotism and a determination to help Ireland flourish more vigorously than in Boston. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate all the honor and kindness you have extended to me, and although I am concious of my personal shortcomings and unworthiness, still, as a member of Irish parliamentary party and as the representative of Galway city, I venture to accept your goodness. I thank

It would be unreasonable to detain you, but will you let me give you the assurance that the Irish party are going back to Westminster more united than ever and full of hope. I say more united and I say it advisedly. Not later than this morning I read in a paper not too friendly to Ireland a re-markable statement cabled from Dublin by its own special correspondent. It warned those hostile to the aims of the Irish party to build no hopes whatsoever on the reports cabled that dis-union existed within the ranks of the Irish party. It was to the effect that Ireland will not tolerate dissension, and that the Irish party will have none of

I think I am making no breach of confidence when I state here that in a letter received from the brilliant and wise leader of the party last week he told me to declare that nothing could surpass the splendid feeling animating the people and their representatives.

You know that a few weeks ago two meetings were held in Dublin, that of the parliamentary party as well as one of the directory of the League. Those neetings put an end to the vain hope entertained by our enemies that dis sension was about to break out. are united as no other political party in the world is-united by reason of our aims, our policy and our ambition to serve and work for the cause of our

country. We will do our share; we will do our best. We go back to Westminster encouraged by the victory of last session and determined now to win national selfgovernment. Let me ask you here to night to bear with us patiently yet awhile. We require the sympathy of America which has been so helpful at all times in the history of our And you can afford to struggle. patient if you will let me sayso. When was the Irish position better than now We have beaten down the government and we hold practically the fate of the English Government in an easy but

firm and winning Irish hand. We come to you with victories now, and determined to win the great victory without which there never in Ireland. Let our friends united in America as we have united in Ireland. It would be folly to deny that the Irish Parliamentary Party speak for Ireland, represent Ireland, proclaim the approved of by the people of Ireland is it not fair that we should invite our friends and countrymen America to rally to the banner to the policy of Ireland? We ask your trust : we ask you to put forth all your energy to work with us and for Ireland. The land iniquity is in its agony; the people must own the land and control the Government of Iroland

Government of Ireland. Will you permit me to make a reference to a statement cabled with respect to my predecessor in the representation of Galway, Col. Lynch. notice that the charge is made Colonel Lynch is neglected by the Irish party. This is most unfair. Such a statement would call forth the pub lication of efforts made in his behalf before, during and after his trial, and still I cannot reveal all that I know. If I could, I am sure every man here would rise to cheer the action would rise to cheer the action of Mr. Redmond at the time. Colonel Lynch neglected! At the great National Convention in Dublin at the beginning of the session, I presented a resolution calling upon the Government to release Colonel Lynch. At public meetings in England, Scotland and Canada, I denounced the action of the Eng sh Government for its cruelty sailing I had the satisfaction of receivore than once the thanks of Mrs. Lynch for my efforts in behalf of her husband.

My colleagues have frequently visited him in person. I did not, for I sought permission and did not get it. This is not the place to detain strenuous efforts by others made and the promise of re-lease made which has not been kept. Colonel Lynch neglected! Let me in vite your attention to the eloquent pro-tests made in his behalf during the last few weeks by my colleagues Mr. William Redmond and Mr. Swift Mc-Neil. And I may say that Colonel Lynch will not be neglected by the Irish Parliamentary Party, but that his case will receive the full strength of

their support. Once again I thank you all for the great honor done me to-night. Let us be of good heart, work unitedly and we will win the day.

Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and He will teach us His ways, and we will walk in His

BISHOP MATZ Last Sunday at returned once mon his series of lect light in the follow

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