

Returned.
Returned to the home of my childhood.
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THE RIOTOUS FUNERAL OF PIUS IX.

A Description of the Scenes in Rome, by the Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, of New York.

Florence, July 13th.—I send you what might not properly be called the last chapter to my "Life of Pius IX."

And here it was that the Ministers committed a mistake. The law of guarantees recognizes the sovereign rank of the Pope, and professes to secure him the liberty and respect due to a sovereign both in life and in death.

FOR LIFE.
mercy. He must
existence, with
to death, which
The poor unfortun-

He was a man of
ramp-bald which
all pattered and torn.
"any world."

Overated.
son writes: "I was
all debility, want
of, so that life
Burdock Blood

You could see hundreds of them seated or kneeling on the steps of St. Peter's, or beneath Bernini's vast arcade, all through the long hours of that calm, sultry, moonlight night, listening to the sounds of psalmody from within the Basilica, or gazing wistfully toward those windows in the Vatican Palace which alone with such brilliancy.

There was no other illumination beside the gas jets in the colonnades and the lanterns of the hundreds of carriages which extended down both sides of the vast space, and the street lamps of the avenues leading from the river bank toward the great dome of Michael Angelo.

As midnight drew near, and the chants from within the closed doors rose louder in the still air, and the moon herself ascended step by step toward the zenith, the silence outside among the vast multitude became more solemn, while the two great columns about up their columns of white, like columns of shining silver in the moonbeams.

Just as the great clock of St. Peter's struck 12, the eyes of the multitude were drawn toward the dome, which, together with the entire side of the Basilica to the left of the spectator, seemed all aglow with the most brilliant red light.

Only four coaches, bearing the prelates and officials bound by rule to be present on such occasions, were at first to accompany the hearse to San Lorenzo. This had been stipulated by the Government.

But any one who had cared during the day of the 12th, and during the 11th as well, to loiter in some of the most frequented cafes of Rome, or to stand near the corners and shady walks, where the students of the present Roman University congregated, would have felt sure that under the name of torches and carriages will never reach peacefully the distant gate of San Lorenzo.

They had begun to illuminate the houses on both sides of the streets as the cortege proceeded. Nor did citizens escape doing so till the hearse was in Via Nazionale.

the rioters ran ahead to seize upon some vantage ground for another attack. The body of the procession, now straggling and disintegrated, followed as best it might through the pelting storm.

On entering the Via Nazionale, the procession did not find a single house illuminated. By this time the mob seemed to have obtained complete mastery. They formed a compact body, and hummed the hymn and its accompaniment, singing psalms and litany, and singing the hymn of Garibaldi.

Let me mention here that the civil authorities, alarmed by what had occurred near the Gesu and in the neighboring Piazza di Venezia, had ordered out a few companies of infantry.

It was then past 2 o'clock in the "morning." Another half hour brought them to the neighborhood of San Lorenzo. Thither, however, the assailants had flocked in greater numbers than ever, determined, no doubt, to possess themselves of the funeral car of Pius IX.

There was one man waiting during the long agony of these hours within the seminary of San Lorenzo for the arrival of the venerable remains. That was John Simioni, the trusted Secretary of State of Pius IX.

WORTH \$200.
ADRIAN, Mich., April 5th, 1880.
DAY KIDNEY PILL Co.: Gentlemen—We are having a very large demand for Day's Kidney Pills.

What's in a Name?
The virtue of most of the patent medicines in the name, but the virtue of Burdock Blood Purifier lies in the fact that they cleanse the blood of impurities, and cure dyspepsia, biliousness and indigestion.

HISTORY OF ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY, LOUGH DERG.

The litigation about the title to the Station Island of Lough Derg, amicably settled at the recent assizes, had its immediate and ostensible origin in the erection on the island, by the Lord Bishop of Clogher, the most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, of a hospice for the better accommodation of the pilgrims.

For this the bishop had been obliged to undergo all the disagreeabilities of a harassing litigation, and find the money to prepare for the trial. This involved not alone fees for lawyers, but the investigation and copying of ancient records, and the employment of scientific men to enlighten the jury on the question at issue.

The island in Lough Derg, known as Station Island, and also by the name of St. Patrick's Purgatory, consists of a barren rock, over three rods in extent. The lough itself is a lonely sheet of water in southwestern Donegal, of a superficial area of 2,200 acres, and about six miles in length.

With footstep strong and bosom brave,
Where the pitying Heaven will show
How my salvation may be gained,
By bearing in this life the purgatorial pain."

The library of the British Museum has two metrical versions of the pilgrimage of the Knight Owen to Lough Derg. Notabilities from remote parts of Europe mixed with the people of the country in performing the pilgrimage.

In 1661, Dr. John Leslie, a Scotchman, who was appointed by Charles II, Bishop of Clogher. He had previously been Bishop of the Isles, but, the episcopal office not being a profitable or popular one in Scotland, he contrived to get translated to Clogher, and founded the family now represented by the present plaintiff, Sir John Leslie, Second Queen Anne, chapter 6, reciting that the superstitions of Popery are greatly increased by the pretended sanctity of places, especially of a place called St. Patrick's Purgatory, in the County Donegal, to which pilgrimages are made by vast numbers at certain seasons.

Improvements are constantly being made in the manufacture of steel pens, Esterbrook's are of superior excellence. For sale by all stationers.

by its past history and present condition, the unifying faith of the Irish people. The faith that Patrick planted in this country, the same that he professed and practiced in Lough Derg, is as active and living to-day as it was in his own time.

Right well must the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly rejoice that he should, in his own person, have reversed "consecration." He has, in a simple, but effective, manner, vindicated the rights of the people. He is to be congratulated on his peaceful triumph; and his name as Bishop of Clogher will be long remembered in connection with his formal recovery of St. Patrick's Purgatory.

WHAT CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN ASIA ARE DOING FOR CIVILIZATION.

In every part of the world Missionaries are the pioneers of civilization. It is to them we are indebted for what we know of the interior of China, Korea, Japan, etc. It has been the missionaries who made known to Europeans the customs and languages of the East and who have facilitated their studies.

It was only in December last that an excellent and complete Dictionary of the Korean Language was published in Yokohama by the Missionaries of the Seminaire de Paris, who are in charge of the arduous duties attending the Mission which has been so successful in Korea; and in May last a Korean grammar, with a course of "Graduated Exercises," was published in Yokohama by the indefatigable Missionaries who distinguish themselves not only by their zeal in effecting conversions but also in Literature and in the Sciences.

The second part of the grammar is devoted to the syntax of the language and at the end they give the parsing of a fable from Esop. The Grammar concludes with an appendix comprising the calendar of the Koreans, their mode of division of the time in years, seasons and fortnights, their cycles, weights, measures, compass, with two tables, one giving the Korean genealogy, and the other a genealogical table of the name of the parent, and kindred. The last part of the appendix consists of the graduated exercises; which contain the names of one hundred persons, and, which, without doubt, will be of the greatest utility to every one who may make a study of the Korean language.

Woman's Wisdom.
"She insists that it is more important, than her family shall be kept in full health, that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any fit sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—New Haven Palladium.

Burdock Blood Purifier.
Cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease.

A CRY FOR HELP FROM IRELAND.

Convent of our Lady of Mercy, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, July 25th, 1881.
Messrs. Editors:—You will confer a great favor on us if you will kindly give the enclosed appeal a gratuitous insertion in your influential journal.

Being situated in one of the most impoverished districts of Ireland, we have great difficulties to contend with, and you will do a great act of charity if you kindly comply with my request, and may He who forgets not the cup of water given in His name reward you a hundred fold, prays yours sincerely in Christ,
SISTER M. IGNATIUS MCCARTHY.

We, the Sisters of Mercy of St. Catherine's Convent, Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, appeal most earnestly to the Irish in America, in aid of the building fund of our new Convent of Mercy here. Brought here in 1867 by the Most Rev. Dr. McGeaghan, now Primate of all Ireland, we have been, for the past fourteen years, struggling in a house which has proved altogether unsuited to our wants, and which, by reason of its unhealthy character, has cost us great loss of time.

Now, therefore, we have promised to the Irish in America, in aid of the building fund of our new Convent of Mercy here. Brought here in 1867 by the Most Rev. Dr. McGeaghan, now Primate of all Ireland, we have been, for the past fourteen years, struggling in a house which has proved altogether unsuited to our wants, and which, by reason of its unhealthy character, has cost us great loss of time.

OPERATIONS OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.
DEAR REVEREND MOTHER—I earnestly recommend to the kind consideration of the charitable your appeal for aid to complete your new convent in Ballyshannon. It is sad to see the work stopped through want of funds, while your Sisters are pining away in their present unhealthy abode, and so many of them are unable to carry out efficiently the works of charity to which they have devoted themselves.

THREE MASSES ALLOWED ON SUNDAYS IN MEXICO.
The Archbishop of Mexico has appealed to the Sacred Congregation of the Council to allow some of his priests on Sundays and holidays of obligation to say three Masses; and, notwithstanding the strict laws passed against it by Councils and Sovereign Pontiffs, notably by Innocent III, the Sacred Congregation of the Council has decided that in case of the Archbishop of Mexico there are valid grounds for an exception. It seems that in that diocese the number of priests is small and diminishing, and that they are altogether inadequate for the faithful committed to their charge. Consequently that unless they are permitted to say three Masses on Sundays and holidays of obligation, it will be impossible for many of the faithful to comply with the ecclesiastical precept. Moreover, his Grace assures the Sacred Congregation that as the poor and illiterate are religiously-minded, piously inclined, and fond of the external practices of worship, it is not at all unlikely that if they cannot attend Mass they will fall back little by little into the superstitious and heathenish customs of their pagan forefathers. Lastly, speaking from his own experience, the Archbishop feels that it is through the Church alone, where the two races meet, the white and the Indian, where the barrier which has so long stood between them is gradually being removed, that a way is opening to mutual intercourse and Christian charity.

It is not surprising that such weighty reasons have prevailed. On December 20, 1879, the Sacred Congregation of the Council gave its opinion that for five years, if so pleased the Holy Father, the unusual request of the Archbishop of Mexico should be allowed; and recently the Holy Father, signifying his cordial concurrence in this judgment, has granted the requisite permission.