# IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

DEDICATORY SERVICES YESTERDAY.

INTERESTING ATTENDANT CEREMONIES.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

CELEBRATION OF GRAND HIGH MASS.

**Impressive Scenes and Incidents—Liberal Donations—Pontifical Vespers in the Evening—Sermon by the Rev. Father Boyle—Choice Music by the Choir—The Other Churches.**

The necessity for a Catholic church in the northern section of Washington caused the parish of the Immaculate Conception to be organized from the parish St. Patrick in the fall of 1864, when the small brick church on N, near Eighth street northwest, was planned. October 30, 1864, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. J. A. Walter, of St. Patrick's parish, assisted by Father McCarthy, assistant rector. On July 2, 1865, Archbishop M. J. Spalding, assisted by Revs. Fathers Walter and McCarthy, dedicated the church. At this period there were in the parish about 1,000 souls, with a large attendance at the parochial schools. Year after year the parish increased, and seemed to have drawn from the parent much of the vitality of former years. The congregation continued under the pastoral charge of St. Patrick's, conducted by Rev. Father Walter, with Rev. Wm. Jordan as associate, until the latter part of August, 1866, when Rev. P. F. McCarthy was appointed pastor, and took possession September 1, 1866, with the following

BOUNDARIES TO THE PARISH:

Beginning on the northwest corner of Third street west and L street north, thence along the north side of L to Thirteenth street west, thence along the east side of Thirteenth street to Boundary, thence to Third and thence along the west side of Third to the place of beginning.

The congregation increased to such an extent from 1864 to 1870 that it was determined to build a new church, which decision was received with surprise by the people of the northern part of the city, who little thought that this congregation had such high aspirations. A lot at the corner of Eighth and N streets northwest, adjoining the first church, was selected, and Mr. Edward Clements was selected as the architect, (a full description of the plan has been published in THE REPUBLICAN,) who began the work at once, and on the 13th day of November, 1870, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. B. A. Maguire. The church was pushed forward with as great dispatch as the means of the congregation would permit, and it having been so far completed, yesterday was set as the day for

THE DEDICATION.

Long before the hour for commencing the services the streets in the vicinity were thronged with people desirous of witnessing the dedicatory ceremonies. A detachment of police was on the ground to regulate the crowd. As soon as the doors were opened the crowd pressed in, and in a short time every seat was occupied, as well as the aisles.

In front of the altar were arranged the members of the Knights of St. Joseph, who volunteered as an escort to the bishop.

At 9 o'clock the services began by the bishop in company with Father Walter, Keely, and acolytes marching through the aisles chanting and sprinkling the walls and pews with holy water. This ever, they next proceeded to consecrate the altar according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. On the conclusion of the dedicatory ceremony Bishop Bayley delivered the following address:

REMARKS OF ARCHBISHOP BAILEY.

On account of the great length of the service of the ceremony of blessing the altar, it was thought best not to have any sermon or discourse on the occasion, but to put it off until the evening. Still the reverend pastor of the church thinks that it would hardly be right if, after having officiated on this occasion, I did not say at least a few words to you.

The Psalmist, speaking of the tabernacle, says: "I have lived to see the beauty of thy house and the place where thy beauty dwelleth."

I may say to you, my dear children; to you in particular who belong to this parish, that you have lived to see the glory of God's house. You have manifested that love, proved that love, I may say, (although not over-blessed with this world's goods,) by the generosity with which you have aided your most zealous and faithful pastor in erecting this neat and commodious parish church to the glory of God and for his holy service.

From this moment it should be to you the dearest place upon the earth, for there is no spot upon the face of the earth to which the heart of a good Christian fastens itself, I may say, so strongly as to his parish church. It is in our very nature to become attached to localities, which are associated often with the incidents of our life; so much so that an old writer has remarked that a person who, by habit and custom, did not become attached to stacks and stones is in some manner a stack and stone himself. But if this be true of ordinary things, as we all know it is, especially of the places associated with our recollections and our early affections, the home and the fireside, how much stronger must it be in the case of places so closely connected with our highest and best interests as are those of our religion and our Christian duty. Here you will come to assist at the holy sacrifice, the great act of our religion by which, above all others—by which, in fact, alone, we render to our God that supreme homage which is due to him, and by which, above all other things, we bring down upon ourselves his graces and his blessings; and here you will come to receive the sacraments of the Church, those fountains of salvation which he has opened to us in his Church; and here you will come to listen to the word of God, to those divine truths revealed by God through his Divine Son, our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to make us wise unto salvation; and, therefore, it is that your hearts will cling to this place. Your hearts will be bound to it, as it were, so that, as I have said, it will be to you not only the holiest, but also the dearest place upon earth; and may it prove to you also, my dear children, and it will prove to you if you make good use of these emblems of grace and salvation which our blessed Lord thus offers to you, in the language of the patriarch of old, indeed the house of God and the gate of heaven.

Under other circumstances there are many matters, suggested by the service of this day, which I might speak to you about. The consecration of a church and an altar is one of the most sacred acts of our religion. It is almost the first great act of religion mentioned in the ancient Scriptures. You will remember when the patriarch slept at Bethel with a stone for his pillow, that he saw there that vision of the heavens opened, and a ladder descended from heaven to earth, and the angels of God ascending and descending. It is, by the way, a most beautiful and striking figure of the Christian Church, because the heavens are alway opened above, a place consecrated to the service of God, and if our eyes could be opened to see spiritual things, to see the invisible things of God, we also could see the angels of God descending and ascending; going up to carry our prayers and petitions, in the performance of this divine sacrifice, which will be offered upon this altar; carrying them before the throne of God, and descending to bring us those graces, those divine blessings which we stand in need of, in order to serve and honor him and secure our salvation. And when the old patriarch had seen this vision, and awoke from his sleep, you will remember that he took oil and he consecrated that stone, that spot, and gave unto it the name which it still bears, the name of Bethel—that is, the House of God. For he said "God is, indeed, in this place; this is, indeed, the House of God, the Gate of Heaven."

I might recall also to your minds, as connected with the altar that we were ministering at this morning, this solemn service which Solomon made use of when he consecrated that wonderful temple which God had ordered to be built, and which he built with such magnificence, and which, when it was finished, for seven days they celebrated the festival of its consecration, and God approved of what they had done and consecrated, himself as it were, the spot by sending down fire from Heaven to consume the sacrifice which had been prepared upon the altar. This is one of the festivals which the Jewish people still keep in honor of the consecration of the great Temple of Solomon; of that temple which was erected on their return from the Babylonian captivity. But all these things, as we well recognize, all these solemn services in regard to the tabernacle and ark of the tabernacle, of which we read in the Holy Scriptures of the consecration of the great Temple of Solomon and of the second temple, are after all but mere shadows of the Christian Church.

You will call to mind that it was said of that second temple that it was very inferior to the first temple of Solomon in its size and in its magnificence; and it was said in the Scriptures that it was the glory of that second house, and that second temple should be greater than the first. And he reason why its glory was greater than that of the first was because the second temple was honored by the presence of our divine Lord himself. It was that temple that was standing, as we read of in the Holy Gospels, which he was accustomed to visit. It was this presence of our divine Lord from time to time in the temple of Solomon, in the temple of Jerusalem, that made the glory of that second temple greater than that of the first. But that same divine Saviour who thus gave brightness and glory to the second temple, by his presence from time to time, dwelt always in the Christian temple, and dwells here in the divine sacrament of his love, in order to hear our prayers and petitions and to bestow upon us blessings and graces that we may ask; and therefore it is that we may say that the glory of this is greater than that of the second temple, with alights grandeur.

It is for this reason that the Catholic Church has always done so much in order to make, as it were, dwelling-places in some manner worthy of the majesty of God. She knows full well that if we were to build our churches of gold, and over them with precious stones, we could in no manner adequately set forth his greatness and his glory, but she knows also that we are bound as his children, in order to show our love, our gratitude to him, we are bound always to do all that is in our power; and we find that even in the beginning of our religion, in those days of persecution—in those days which are called in a peculiar manner the days of persecution, because persecution always exists; it exists in this nineteenth century, in some respects in a more subtle and wicked form than in the first, second and third centuries—but in those early days when Christians were not able to worship God in the light of day, when they were obliged to hide themselves, as it were, in the caves of the earth, in those very days they were zealous for the glory and beauty of the house of God.

If you go down into those catacombs you will find, after passing through the narrow pass, blood on either side with bodies of the dead—of the early Christians and the early martyrs—you come, as you all know, to larger excavations which were intended to serve for the purposes of the Church; for the divine services of religion. They were not satisfied with merely excavating these places in the rocks, but they endeavored to give them, as far as it was in their power to do so, lines of beauty, which same lines and arches were, to a certain extent, revived in these noble churches and cathedrals, with which the face of the earth is covered. There, in the bowels of the earth, we find the altar carved out of stone; there are the chair of the bishop and the priests on either side. On the wall—although they could be seen only by the light of a torch or a lamp, for they built only where the light of day never penetrated—you find frescoeing and paintings, which still endure, testifying to the faithfulness of those early Christians, and proving by ocular demonstration that they believed as we believe now; and at the same time showing their anxiety to beautify as I have said, and glorify the house of God. All of us know what they did when they came to the surface of the earth. Those old churches; those old cathedrals testify to it; the architecture and beauty of which, with all the skill and all the knowledge of our day, the most eminent masters have only been able to imitate, and often have succeeded to make only a very bad hand even at that. And so far do they surpass all that has been done in our day in beauty, in grandeur, in their holy religious and Christian character.

When these places were built of course they were consecrated with the most solemn services. Those of you who are fond of old books will remember the old chronicles of the old Abbeys, how often it is dwelt upon. How, when such persons erected a church to the glory of God, a noble minster or cathedral or a parish church, when it was consecrated the king, the prince, and all the great persons of the nation were gathered together, all the great dignitaries of the Church, and every possible solemnity was given to the solemn consecration of the building to the worship of God.

Perhaps when you look at these buildings or when you read of them, perhaps I should rather say in their old days, when they were covered with the riches of the earth, you might think there was extravagance in the matter. Men were disposed to say in the words ascribed to Judas, when he said that the ointment which had been poured upon the feet of our blessed Lord might have been sold and given to the poor, "that all this riches was unnecessary to be lavished upon the church, or upon the altar; that it might have been used for more profitable purposes." Those who built those altars and churches did not think so; and it is not for us, who make such bad use of riches in our day by spending them upon ourselves and upon our houses, instead of upon the temples of God, to murmur or complain at those old Christians. I would rather be with them than the moderns in this respect, who are ready enough to spend what they call for their own advantage or for their own luxury, but who hold on with such tight and grasping hands when it is for the purpose of the Church of God, or for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of the poor of the church.

I would like under other circumstances to dwel upon some of these old histories which come into my mind, but you have already been kept here, I might say, too long. I merely allude to these things as showing you the manner in which Christians in the olden times manifested their love for God; that these things are not new, but have been established from the beginning, not only of our religion, but from the beginning of God's manifestation of his love to men in this world. It is right that in every way we should show our love for God, that by every ceremony that is in our power, and especially in the consecration of the Church we should endeavor not only to manifest our love for him, but also to have excited in us a sense of the sacredness of the place, and particularly of the Christian altar. The altar represents our divine Lord himself, and we might carry out the analogy no doubt of the intention of the Church in the arrangement of our services. The altar is Christ, the five crosses marked upon it are the wounds of our divine Lord, the incense represents the sweet odors by which we were redeemed; the incense even that is used is an emblem not only of the reverence and devotion to him, but also an emblem of our prayers which will constantly go up to God from us.

We are, also, tempters of God. And this, no doubt, is one object of the Church, to impress this upon us when we come to solemn services, not only the sacredness of this place; not only to remind us how careful we should be to put aside all worldly thoughts and affections when we come into it, in order that we may give our hearts entirely to him in and his services, but also to remind us of that point which is so often spoken of, especially by the Apostle St. Paul, that we, also, are tempters of God; that what is performed in this physical manner—that material manner in the consecration of the church—should be performed in a spiritual manner. Our soul is an altar, from which go out continually holy thoughts and acts of love and devotion to whom? To God, who have been, indeed, consecrated also to his service when sprinkled with water in holy baptism—water blessed and consecrated for this purpose, as the emblem of the washing of the soul which then takes place. We were anointed without as the altar in order to mark our separation from the world, and our consecration to his service, because it has also been the emblem of consecration by the direct order and command of God himself. Christ is in our souls, also, as he is in the altar; as he existed in the blessed sacrament when we received the holy Eucharist.

The temple of God is his Holy Temple, which you are, or which, rather, you ought to be. You are temples of God. He says in another place, "Know you that you are temples of God, your thoughts are the temple of God, and that the Holy Ghost dwelleth in you."

The archbishop then admonished his hearers to be faithful workers of Christ; to separate themselves from too great love of the world, and the thoughts of the world; to become humble, pure, and resigned to the will of God, so that they might indeed be temples of God upon earth, and one day, if they are faithful, to become parts of that Church of God, not made with hands, but which, as the apostle says, "is eternal in the Heavens.

GRAND HIGH MASS.

At the conclusion of the bishop's remarks Grand High Mass was celebrated by the bishop, when "Kyrie," "Sanctus," and "Agnus Dei," from "Mozart's Twelfth Mass," were rendered by the choir of the church, which was strengthened by the best musical talent in the District, as follows: Soprano, Mrs. Cecelia Young Smith, Mrs. E. J. Kelly, Mrs. Carlin, Mrs. Carlos Carter, Miss Annie King, Mrs. T. J. Shea, and Mrs. Katie Griffen, Miss Sienna Mattingly, and Mrs. Rousseaux; altos, Mrs. M. Newton, Mrs. Gillan, and Mrs. Noonan, and Kearny; tenors, Messrs. Morgan, King, Becket, John Mattingly, and Forsythe; bassos, Messrs. Gannon, Blois, Kechlin, Shea and Grant.

Among the clergy present were Rev. Fathers F. Boyle, John McNally, Matthias Alex. P. F. McCarthy, W. E. Starr, Peter McCoy and Chas. Jenkens.

A collection was taken up and a handsome sum was realized, towards paying the balance of the amount due on the church. The structure, exclusive of the ground, will cost $80,000, of which about $60,000 has been paid.

This is the eleventh in respect the neatest church in the District, and those who were instrumental in its erection have every reason to feel proud of their efforts. The old church will be appropriated to the use of the flourishing schools of the parish.

At 7 o'clock p. m. Pontifical Vespers were held. Berge's "Tantum Ergo," "Ave Maria," and "O, Salutaris were sung, together with several solos. Mr. Gannon rendered one of his choicest selections. A grand "Veni Sanctus Spiritus," by Lenschow, was sung by Mrs. Smith and the quartette of the choir; after which Rev. F. E. Boyle, of St. Peter's church, delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion.

## St. Aloysius—Father Jameson.

Yesterday morning a very large congregation was assembled at St. Aloysius. Very many members of Congress were present; and for the first time since their marriage in this church, Lieuten. ant and Mrs. Fitch were there. The gospel of the day was read from Matthew, 4th chapter, from the first to the eleventh verse inclusive, and presenting the temptation of Christ. The sermon of Father Jameson was as able, eloquent and exhaustive treatise of the whole subject, and the following is its mere outline.

He said this temptation was Christ's greatest humiliation. It was greater than his incarnation, than his material manner in the consecration of the church—should be performed in a spiritual manner. Our soul is an altar, from which go out continually holy thoughts and acts of love and devotion to whom? To God, who have been, indeed, consecrated also to his service when sprinkled with water in holy baptism—water blessed and consecrated for this purpose, as the emblem of the washing of the soul which then takes place. We were anointed without as the altar in order to mark our separation from the world, and our consecration to his service, because it has also been the emblem of consecration by the direct order and command of God himself. Christ is in our souls, also, as he is in the altar; as he existed in the blessed sacrament when we received the holy Eucharist.

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## City Hall Services.

The subject of Mr. Whitmore's morning discourse was "The Ethics of Future Punishment." He took his text in Genesis, xviii: 25: "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" After explaining the circumstances under which this question was asked, he said: "Unhesitatingly and emphatically, you and I and all who love God will answer: yes, he will do right. We cannot believe that God can err in judgment. No, the Creator of the universe, the Father of spirits, the Judge of all the earth will do right." He then made the following points:

1. Abraham's question assumes that God will do right. But this assumption is based on Abraham's idea that God's right and justice were qualities that men could recognize.

2. Men are entitled to say that certain doctrines and certain conceptions of God's justice are unworthy of his character. The moral sense of man is capable within certain limits of pronouncing upon the acts of God.

3. Abraham's question was asked respecting God's treatment of the righteous and the wicked. Abraham assumed that it would be far from God to mete out the same fate to both of these classes, to slay the righteous with the wicked. The implication is that God would not do right if he should treat both classes alike.

4. Apply these principles to the subject of future punishment. Our ideas of God's character and justice, and our view of our duties to our fellow men largely depend upon our honestly entertained belief respecting the nature and duration of future punishment.

5. Our ideal of goodness is based upon our idea of God. He is our standard for all the virtues. He is altogether good, and all his qualities and attributes are altogether perfect.

6. The majority of the Christian Church profess to believe that God will punish all the wicked with endless misery for what they have done or for what they have not done in this life.

7. This view is abhorrent to the human sense of justice, and dishonors God by supposing him morally capable of inflicting a punishment upon his creatures infinitely greater than the most cruel man would inflict upon his greatest enemy, had he the power. The doctrine of endless misery, therefore, is opposed to human reason. We must not forget that God himself has implanted within us this moral faculty that spontaneously passes judgment and tells us what is good or evil, noble or cruel, virtuous or vicious in any specified case.

8. This doctrine of endless misery has been made the excuse for many deeds of human cruelty. Thus Burnet, the historian, tells us that Queen Mary, of England, gave as an excuse for her cruelty that, "as the souls of heretics are hereafter to be eternally burning in hell, there can be nothing more proper than for me to imitate Divine vengeance by burning them on earth." The sad history of religious persecutions abounds with examples of the pernicious effect that the so-called orthodox doctrine of eternal hell torture had upon those who believed it.

9. He who truly loves God will delight to honor him. We cannot, however, be true either to ourselves or to our God, if we advocate a doctrine that contradicts not only the essential notions of our own minds, but which stands opposed to the revealed attributes of the Supreme Being.

## Services at the Congregational Church.

The services at the Congregational church yesterday were rendered doubly interesting by the presence of Bischoff, the blind organist.

His delicate manipulation and entire command over the organ received many favorable comments. And, if as reported, that Dr. Presbery has under consideration the formation of a new choir, the accession of Mr. Bischoff would be received with warm approval.

In his accompaniment to Miss Goodall's beautiful solo, last evening, he displayed none of the faults so common in organ accompaniments. Much of the fine effect of the lady's splendid rendering of "Jesus, Saviour of my Soul" was due to Mr. Bischoff. Miss Goodall sang with fine expression and true depth of feeling, somewhat attributable to the perfect understanding existing between Mr. Bischoff and herself.

## Church Trouble.

For some time past, it is reported, there has been existing against the pastor of the Second Baptist church, Rev. Madison Gaskins, considerable ill-feeling on the part of some of his congregation, and in consequence a meeting was held Friday night to take action in reference thereto. The cause of the dislike arises from the fact that he was dismissed from the Nineteenth-street Baptist church several years ago, because of a charge of his having two wives. Those opposed to him were not strong enough, as it appears that his friends were in the majority and elected him to preside. It is asserted by his opponents that he ruled out everything tending to his prejudice. Quite a stormy time was had of it, and the conclusions arrived at have not yet been heard.

## NATURAL HISTORY COURSE.

### Dr. Morris' Lecture on the Microscope.

Dr. Morris' lecture drew a large audience to Memorial church last night, where he discoursed at length upon the microscope and its revelations.

He began by briefly giving a history of the instrument and its improvements in this country and in Europe. While he conceded the present supreme excellence of the European article, yet he claimed that our own artisans were rapidly overtaking foreigners. He highly recommended the instrument, even in a cheap form, to parents for the entertainment and instruction of their children, being assured that it would beget a taste for further research and love of natural history. The lector, however, said that it was not his design to describe the instrument itself, but to exhibit its wonderful discoveries. He specified a number of natural phenomena developed by the microscope, which never would have become known to the world but by its aid. The objects he selected for this demonstration, among the hundreds which he said might be stated, were taken first from the vegetable world.

He spoke somewhat at large of the infinite number of air cells and other arrangements for the breathing of plants, and exhibited drawings of the mold which is found on old cheese and other articles of food, as well as on gentlemen's boots when exposed in a humid place. He showed that this mold was composed of perfect cryptogamous plants, and amused his hearers by showing perfect drawings of some of them, some of his hearers never having known before that they were raising flowers on these objects. Various other vegetable substances underwent microscopic investigation, and the results were fully explained. But the animal world received most attention, and here the lecturer had a most extensive and interesting field. He enlarged somewhat upon the researches of the most distinguished microscopists, and said something of their published works.

He had very creditable representations of numerous specimens of the infinitesimally small animalcules suspended on the platform, upon many of which he spoke with a familiarity of knowledge that showed he knew what he was talking about. He related some wonderful stories about their size, numbers, colors, movements, mode of propagation, and infinite facility and rapidity of self-multiplication. He showed that some species of animalcule are found everywhere—in every substance, in every article of food, even in the tartar of the teeth, however careful a person may be in cleaning his teeth.

He then gave some illustrations of that familiar object, the dust on the wings of butterflies, and showed its different forms, sizes and positions in the wings, as well as its uses. After expatiating upon these animal infinitesimals, he spoke of those in the mineral kingdom, and illustrated his position by specimens of the Richmond, Bilin and other clays, and maintained as one of the grand results of microscopic science that many of our rock formations were nothing more than the fossilized remains of these immeasurably minute creations. The lecturer clearly demonstrated how this occurred. The next lecture of the course will be delivered next Friday—subject, "Animal Instincts."

## MEDICAL SOCIETY.

### Resolutions of Respect to the Late Dr. Riley.

A special meeting of the Medical Society was held Saturday night to take action on the death of Dr. Joshua Riley. The meeting was largely attended by the profession, and was called to order by the president, Dr. J. W. H. Lovejoy.

Dr. Grafton Tyler moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the sense of the Society upon the solemn occasion. Adopted.

The chair appointed Drs. J. G. Tyler, L. Mackall, Noble Young, C. Lieberman and J. P. May as the committee, who reported the following:

In the death of Dr. Joshua Riley, this Society has lost one of its most honored members; whose fidelity during a period of uninterrupted labor has adorned the profession and brought continued lustre to his standing as a physician. In grief and sorrow we recognize the great loss sustained by the profession of the District of Columbia, and the sad calamity which has befallen the community: therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recognize in the life of the deceased an example ever to be emulated. Devoted unceasingly to professional study and attended upon the sick, ever diligent, watchful, untiring, generous and benevolent, he fulfilled the office of the "good physician," commending the confidence, the affection, and the over hopeful reliance of those who sought his aid. Learned in his profession, ever kind, cheerful and encouraging in his demeanor, his presence added much to the efficacy of medical remedies, and always soothed where all means failed to save.

*Resolved*, That we remember him not only as a learned, zealous and accomplished physician, but as a citizen of unsurpassed purity of character, of a noble spirit ever marked by great wisdom and a prince of conservatism, that counselled temperance, moderation and strict integrity in all things.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his family our earnest sympathy and sincere condolence in their great bereavement.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the papers of the District.

*Resolved*, That this society attend the funeral in a body.

Addresses were made by Drs. Grafton Tyler, L. Mackall, J. F. May, Noble Young, Lieberman and Blake.

A letter was read from Dr. Harvey Lindsly, expressing his regret at the death Dr. Riley.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Drs. L. W. Ritchie and L. W. B. Tyler were appointed a committee of arrangements for the societies attending the funeral. Adjourned.

## THE GREAT JUBILEE.

### Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Bayley.

Archbishop Bayley has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy, secular and regular, of his diocese, based upon the plenary indulgent of Pope Pius IX of the great jubilee for 1875. The jubilee is a church solemnity celebrated at Rome by the Pope at specified intervals, formerly of one hundred years and latterly of twenty-five years, at which plenary and extraordinary indulgences are granted by the Holy Father to the universal church, and especially to those good Catholics who during the year visit the churches of St. Paul and St. Peter at Rome. The pastoral letter based upon the encyclical letter of the Pope, sets forth that the plenary indulgence of the jubilee may be sought only by those of the diocese in Baltimore who visit and comply with the prescribed conditions for a period of three days in the Cathedral and the churches of St. Ignatius, St. Alphonsus and St. Vincent de Paul, those of the diocese who live in Washington the churches of St. Patrick, St. Aloysius, St. Peter and St. Aloysius; those living in other parts of the diocese to make fifteen visits to their parish churches, and these visits may be made consecutively or at intervals. Cloistered nuns and individuals with corporal infirmities, or prevented by other causes are dispensed from this obligation, and in lieu thereof are to follow some formula of prayer prescribed by their confessors. The pastoral letter of Archbishop Bayley refers to the incompatibility of "mixed marriages," to the virtual apostacy from the faith in sending children to schools where the religious teachings of religion are shut out," and the violation of parental restraint and duty in allowing young people license "in the matter of keeping company, of the books and newspapers they read, and the places of amusement they frequent."

## Horatio King's Reception.

A somewhat larger company than usual assembled at Mr. King's Saturday evening, doubtless with the hope of seeing and greeting him and his bride. But in this they were doomed to disappointment. Whether Mr. K. fell in with some "ancient mariner" in one of the seaports he visited, we did not hear, but he did him with his glittering eye," or buttonholed him, while he bored him with a yarn about a seagull, as that one did the wedding guest in Coleridge's poem, till it was too late to take the last train, or whether the story rod has made the hours fly so rapidly last week that the happy couple "took no note of time," we know not, but the fact was that Mr. and Mrs. K. failed to put in an appearance, though confidently expected, as we understand, by the members of his family. But Mrs. King *fils*, assisted by her cousin, Prof. K., principal of the Wayland Seminary, kept up, as usual, the reputation of the mansion for hospitality, and received the guests with wonted cordiality. The principal feature of the evening was the reading of an able and interesting paper by Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, on "Temperaments," which, while displaying much erudition, was enlivened by numerous happy hits. This was followed by recitations by Mrs. Gen. Rutherford, in her peculiarly felicitous manner, of "The Dying Bridal," and "A Little Goosie." Miss Florence Schlecker, the charming young *musicienne*, then sang a sweet solo from "Faust," and in response to an *encore* gave, "Home, Sweet Home," in her mother, an Italian duet, "See the Pale Moon." The company then indulged in the usual pleasant social intercourse until the established timely hour of departure arrived.

## Children's Masquerade Party.

A masquerade party was given by the Misses Frye, No. 915 Eighth street southeast, last Friday evening, which was enjoyed by a great many little folks. The dancing began about 7:30 o'clock and continued until 10 o'clock, when their masks were removed; after which they partook of supper. On the conclusion dancing was resumed, which lasted until 12 o'clock, when the little ones retired to their homes. Among the guests present were Sister Anna Fry, Indian Squaw; Carrie Uber, Grandmother; Emma Fry, Topsey; Bettie Kaufman, Fortune-teller; Christina Logan, Rag-picker; Julia Krouse, Dinah; Maggie Mudd, Lady of Charity; Mary Maston, Innocence; Bessie Davis, Daughter of Erin; Minnie Fowler, Little Bo-peep; Mary Reinburg, Old Mother Hubbard; Mary Robb, Cinderella; Masters David Kaufman, Blue Beard; Isadore Kaufman, Boot Black; Fred Bright, Servant Girl; Harry White, a Lad; Harry Bright, Old Man Hundred Year's Ago; Eddie Hains, Hamlet; Frankie Taylor, King Henry IV; Charlie Burch, Tom Thumb; Willie Douglass, Shepherd.

## Hawthorne Society.

Though Friday evening was a horrible night for pedestrians, yet a goodly number of the above society met at the residence of Mr. J. A. Hopkins. The evening was passed in music and readings. A selection from Longellow's poems, a song, the "Ivy Green" reading, the "Monday Indignation Meeting," and other songs and instrumental music. After which an hour was spent in a social manner, when the members dispersed.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

For the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, increasing northwest winds, colder, clear weather.

For market report see third page.

Use Patterson & Jones' Trophy tomatoes.

Choice fruits—Malaga Fruit Co., 408 9th st.

Considerable change in the weather last night.

Rev. Father Kean, of St. Patrick's church, yesterday slipped on the sidewalk and injured himself slightly.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and 490 bushels of corn were received in Georgetown last week by wagons.

The Franklin Building Association at the fifty-seventh meeting sold at an average of eighty per cent. $2,000.

Quite a number of arrests were made Saturday for violation of the law relative to the removal of snow.

Spicer, southwest corner of Ninth and E streets, has a lot of fancy New York butter, just in; also, fine butter from other sections. Inducements in prices.

About 9 a. m. Saturday fire was discovered in house No. 718 Sixth street, occupied by Mr. Limerick. It was extinguished by the neighbors. Loss, about $25.

Sherman Bro., 1420 F street, buy and sell all kinds of District of Columbia securities, and have Government and other bonds for the wants of investors constantly on hand.

A horse attached to a wagon belonging to Mrs. Ruppert became frightened while standing at the Savage square market, Saturday, and ran away. The wagon was considerably broken, but no person was injured.

Joseph Kingsley, a brakeman on a freight train on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg railroad, while coupling cars at the coal depot at Four-mile run, on Friday night, was caught between the bumpers and seriously injured.

Officers Clawson and O'Hare turned in an alarm Saturday morning about 1:50 o'clock, occasioned by the discovery of fire in the back building of the residence of Dr. Prentiss, No. 1284 Ninth street northwest. The flames were extinguished with a loss of about $200.

The funeral of the late Levi Davis took place Friday afternoon from his late residence on Beall street, Georgetown. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: J. H. Wilson, George Hill, General G. H. Thomas, J. S. McKenney, J. D. Martin and David L. Shoemaker, Rev. B. Peyton Brown and Rev. J. H. Dashiell officiated.

The regular monthly sociable of the North Baptist church was held Friday evening at the chapel, Fourteenth and R streets. The report of the treasurer was encouraging. The following officers of the Ladies' Social Union for the past year were unanimously re-elected: President, Mrs. E. A. Wiswall; vice president, Mrs. A. D. Johnston; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hagan; treasurer, Mrs. D. L. Gitt.

George R. Milburn, trustee, will sell on Monday next, at 4:30 p. m., on the premises, a valuable country residence, one mile and a half south of the Virginia terminus of the Aqueduct bridge. The property is a delightful suburban residence. Elegant three-story and cellar dwelling house, nearly new. Grounds, five acres. Fine stabling for five horses. Magnificent view of Washington, Georgetown and the river. Terms, only $650 cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest at 6 per centum. Latimer & Cleary, auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### The National—Katie Putnam.

This evening the public will again have the pleasure of welcoming to Washington one of its particular favorites—Miss Katie Putnam, who, supported by her own extensive and talented company, will begin an engagement in a dramatization of Dickens' famous story, the "Old Curiosity Shop." Miss Putnam visits us on her way North. During the winter she has played in nearly all the large Southern cities to the most extensive and refined audiences of the season, receiving from press and public the most flattering encomiums. As Little Nell, in the "Old Curiosity Shop," she is offered ample opportunities for the display of her talent as an emotional actress, while in the impersonation of Marchioness she makes her audience by her happy faculty of making it share the humor of every comic situation. In the fair scene Miss Katie is particularly happy. She plays banjo solos, dances, and does a deal of "cuttin' up" in a manner that, to use an original phrase, "never fails to bring down the house." During the week Miss Katie will appear in several of her most famous impersonations, and the public may be sure that the little lady will provide ample entertainment for all who intrust themselves to her care for an evening's amusement. Her engagement promises to be fraught with genuine pleasure, and there is every indication that she will this evening be favored with one of the largest and most refined audiences of the season.

### The Fisk Jubilee Singers.

This famous band of singers are to give their first concerts in this city since their return from England in the Congregational church on Friday evening the 19th, and on Monday, the 22d. They left Nashville in the fall of 1871, when the very existence of Fisk University was in peril for the sick of funds to purchase a suitable site and erect permanent buildings. They were led by George L. White, the treasurer, who had been connected with the institution from the first opening, in 1866, and who had shared the anxieties in the singing of these students the spiritual and religious power of the songs of this race the hearts of the most cultured Christian people everywhere would be touched, and sympathy and aid would be liberally bestowed. They returned to Nashville in the summer of 1874, having given two seasons of concerts in the United States and one in the Great Britain, to the unbounded hospitality and enthusiastic welcome given in both countries is the fact that the net result for Fisk University was over $60,000. Of this sum about $40,000 was specially for library and apparatus; with the balance a most beautiful and commanding site of twenty-five acres has been purchased, and Jubilee hall is being built and the grounds fenced and improved. The building will be ready so that the school will move to its new location at the opening of the next school year. Sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, at Ellis & Co.'s.

### The Theatre Comique.

Manager Rogers has been especially fortunate in securing a brilliant array of novelties and stars for the delectation of his patrons this week. Bi'lie Reaita, the female Hercules; Miss Josie Adams, the favorite vocalist and great New York success, and Messrs. McVicker and Sully, the artistic song-and-dance men, are among the new faces. The Waite sisters, the pretty and graceful trio, who were last week enthusiastically greeted every evening, will remain and delight the lovers of fun and good music by their inimitable acting and sweet voices. The wonderful little Cawthorne children will also continue this week. The side-splitting "Shadow Pantomime" will conclude the performance. The grand family matinees are very popular, and will be continued on Wednesday and Saturday, when the full evening programme will be presented.

### The Avenue Theatre.

Manager Bauer met with flattering recognition during the week from the public, who seem fully to appreciate his efforts to provide a first-class performance, and of a description that must remove the place from the questionable character it formerly acquired. This week a number of new stars will be presented for public favor, and entertainmen provided that cannot fail to please all who enjoy genuine and harmless fun. The programme includes comedy, drama, farce, local sketches, operatic gems, songs, dances, gymnastic feats, &c. Mr. Bauer is ably assisted by Mr. James Pilgrim, one of the best and most experienced stage managers in the profession.

### Mrs. Carter's Entertainment.

at Willard's Hall, on Thursday evening, promises to be a most delightful affair. Mrs. Fairlamb is to render that charming little ballad, "When the Tide Comes In," by Millard, and Professor Bischoff will favor the audience with a beautiful nocturne. Professor B.'s playing is simply marvelous, so sympathetic, and with a touch which only the blind can get to perfection. He completely charms all who hear him. Mrs. Carter is to be heard in her good old Schiller's "Diver," and several other selections.

### Congregational Church Concert.

The concert at the Congregational Church on Wednesday evening will be fully up to the standard of excellency. Mrs. Butts, who is an old favorite here, is to render the "Messager" by Blumenthal, with accompaniment by Professor Bischoff, and Mrs. Fairlamb and Mr. Simpson, the favorite baritone, will render some of their choicest duets. The sale of tickets commences this morning at Ellis's.

## THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

### Some of Its Notable Events.

As a whole the month of February is not a remarkable one in the history of nations, though many distinguished events have occurred in it, some of which may be recalled with profit Capt. James Cook died on the Sandwich Islands February 14, 1779. The celebrated Lady Sarah Lennox was born February 14, 1745. She was a