WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JUNE 6, 1873.

this somewhat minute analysis is because there are this sumon who, through real or assumed ignonace, pass themselves off as models of temperance, mace, passed all other Rinds of stimulants, if they while taking all other Rinds of stimulants, if they will will be well with the well will be well as well will be well as well will be well as wel

erain nom.
After dwelling at some length on the advantages and disadvantages of alcoholic drinks to those who used them under different circumstances, the lecturer

continued:—continued:—a We will now pass on to another consideration of this subject, and view the case of the very large of this community who take alcoholic stimusection of this community who take alcoholic stimusection of this community who take alcoholic stimusers lants because they believe it does their constitutions who look on it as part of their daily food; who think it a powerful sustainer where there is much physical and mental labour; believe there is no more effectual means of counteracting the exno more enectual means of countries in ex-tremes of temperature, and attribute to it many other beneficial qualities. We have already con-sidered it as a medicine, and seen, when judiciously administered, what a powerful agent for good it is in certain bodily diseases. It will now be our duty in consider its influence on the body in a healthy state both when taken in moderation and to excess. The life of the body consists in its continuous death. This seems paradoxical, but it is no less true. There is constant waste taking place in every tissue of our bodies; each thought and each act, in proportion to its intensity, is followed by a corresponding amount of decay, and a corresponding demand for fresh material to repair the loss. That material is out daily food. The more suitable it is the healour daily took. The structure it builds up. If anything unsuitable be taken, it is not alone useless in itself, but in proportion to its deleterious nature does it interfere with the (if I may use the term) healthy manufacturing process that is constantly going on in our body, and by which the articles we take as food are converted into separate tissues to supply the place of those used up in physical and mental exertions. I may say the undivided opinion of physiologists, after careful study and experiments, is that it does not in any sense of the word serve as a food, but passes out of the system as it entered it, unchanged. There are few of you who have not experienced the disagrecable odour of whiskey or rine in the breath of persons who indulge freely in these stimulants. It is only one of the channels the system has of getting rid of the alcohol contained in such drinks. When taken into the stomach alcohol, unlike all other articles of food, is at once absorbed unaltered into the blood. Then, after going through the body and producing its effect on the nervous system of stimulation or intoxication in proportion to the quantity taken, it is got rid of by the skin, kidneys, and lungs. It may not be out of place for me to point out here what I believe to a very common and erroneous impression as regards the relative merits of some of the strong drinks in ordinary use. Let a glass of whiskey and a pint of ale or porter be placed before a person undergoing much fatigue and exposure to cold, and ask him to take his choice; in the majority of instances the glass of whiskey is taken in preference to the ale or porter, under the false impression that because it stimulates more rapidly, and with greater intensity the more strength and endurance it imparts to the system. Never was reasoning more fallacious; it stands neither the test of theory nor experience. A rough analysis shows the glass of whiskey to consist of half alcohol and half water, with some flavouring and colouring material added by the blender. The pint of ale or porter contains about the same quantity of alcohol that is in the glass of whiskey; and, in combination with this, there exists besides 524 grains of extractive matters and sugar, 25 grains of free acid, and 13 grains of the phosphates of potassium and magnesium, all of which play very useful and important parts in the processes of digestion and change of tissue. The whiskey possessing the pure spirit in a more concentrated form is absorbed more rapidly and stimulates in a shorter time, but possesses no redeeming qualities in the way of supplying nutriment of any kind. Do not let it be understood that because I advocate the taking of ale or porter in preference to whiskey, I recommend their consumption. I believe ale and porter to be in every sense better and healthier beverages than whiskey and the other strong drinks akin to itsuch as gin, brandy, and rum. In Russia, when a regiment is about to march, orders are issued overnight that no spirits be taken on the following morning; and, to ascertain as far this order has been complied with, it is the practice of the corporals carefully to smell the breath of every man when assembled in the morning before marching, and those who were found to have taken spirits were forthwith ordered out of the ranks, and prevented from marching on that day, it having been found that such men were peculiarly subject to be frostbitten and otherwise injured. Every Russian soldier has his allowance of oil as a part of his rations, experience having shown its value as a constant supporter of heat. There is another very widespread notion regarding the virtue of alcoholic stimulants as antidotes to disease. This is a most erroneous opinion. No doubt if one has to come in contact once or so with very bad cases of contagious disease, and that his nervous system is depressed through fear, he will derive great benefit on that occasion from, say, a glass of whiskey or a glass of brandy, but if this becomes habitual, and he is often exposed to morbific influences, he is far more likely to fall a victim than the person who abstains from alcohol altogether. When this passion of drink is once established there is no passion like it. The others are mere pigmies compared with it, and seem to be cowered into subjection when this monster

One master passion in the breast,

reigns supreme-

Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest. The whole nature of the man seems now to change; some of his noblest faculties are perverted; he becomes diseased both morally and physically. I need not tell you that when one arrives at this state, where the mind gets from under control, he is affected with a disease known as delirium tremens, or, more commonly, "the horrors." There is another and a very large class known as tipplers, who do not go to such extremes. Now, this class of person, although not often affected with any very striking symptoms, is never well, and the poison of alcohol makes slow but sure inroads on his constitution. Every organ in the body becomes more or less diseased, and thus the human machine works on in this unsatisfactory manner till some important part gives way, and then the whole structure, unable to bear the shock, falls to pieces. The average duration of life after the commencement of the habit of intemperance is:-

Among mechanics, working men, 18 years. and laborers.... Among traders, dealers, and merchants...... 17 " Among professional men and gen-

Among females...... 14 "

Those who are intemperate on spirits have a greater mortality than those intemperate on alc or porter. The mortality of spirit drinkers in the year is about 80 per 1,000, while that of ale and porter drinkers is only 46 per 1,000. You must by this time see the extent of the subject I am treating, and that, with the limited time at my disposal, I could not enter into an explanation of the many ways in which the system is injuriously affected by the consumption of alcohol. There is not one organ in the body that does not when alcohol is used to excess, show special symptoms characteristic of this poison, and, passing over the diseases generated in the liver, Ridneys, lungs, and heart, I hope that you are by this time to some extent convinced of the appalling his dear brother had safely passed through, and his time to some extent convinced of the appalling his dear brother had safely passed through, and his time to some extent convinced of the appalling his dear brother had safely passed through, and look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the such look now-a-days are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the "rooms" ar

should be avoided if for no other than purely selfish motives."

GREAT BRITAIN.

If Mr. Gladstone would only get some penny-aliner to invent a few good stories about him, the general uninterestingness of his character would be greatly relieved. Mr. Disraeli has somehow succeeded in attracting universal attention to personal characteristics in a way which has done much to secure for him that genial sympathy which he enjoys. His curls, his trousers, his expression, and his immobility have all been dwelt upon as though the welfare of the nation depended on their being perfectly understood. There is none of this for Mr. Gladstone. We used to hear that he turned woodman in the vacation, and once we were told that he took a long walk, but these disclosures fell flat on the world. and we only knew him as the stern First Minister of the Crown-a man a little dwful in his pale severity. His contribution to the watery literature of goody magazines injured him very much-we became more than ever respectful and less than ever humanly sympathetic. We regret now to find a story in a monthly of limited interest which completely removes the possibility of ever getting to like the great statesman. If we knew that he played spoiled plicity of his goodness seems as strong as ever. The Leisure Hour for May tells the following story: - " A large and brilliaut assemblage of guests, including asked by the Duke of Argyll to conduct 'family must observe the good old Presbyterian form, and begin by singing a psalm.' It was agreed that a Scotch psalm should be sung to a Scotch tune; but the difficulty was to find a 'precentor'—that is, a gentleman or lady who would 'raise the tune' and lead the singing. After a number of ladies and gentlemen had been appealed to, and had declared themselves unfit for the duty, Mr. Gladstone stepped forward, saying, 'I'll raise the tune, Dr. Guthrie;' and well did he perform his task. We all know what a fine voice the Premier has, but it is not so well known that he is a good singer." This story has a very depressing effect on the general reader. Mr. Lowe's well known ambition to be a Scotchman is altogether defeated by Mr. Gladstone, whose raising the tune" is likely to popularise him for ever North of the Tweed. Probably the next time Mr. Whalley is asked to "sing" the Premier Minister will give him a friendly l

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- The "May meetings" are now being held daily. Some of the statistics are of interest. The income of the Church Missionary Society for the past year was £156,440, 3s. 1d.; that of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society was £156,910, 12s. 5d.; of the British and Foreign Bible Society £188,600; of the Religious Tract Society, £127,599; and of the Society for Employing Additional Curates, £58,376. The Archbishop of York, at a meeting this week; stated that " it was a peculiar source of gratification that the incomes of Church institutions were all on the rise." The last society mentioned above had increased by over £6,000, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by £15,-000, and the Church Missionary Society by £10,000. We commend these figures and these facts to the earnest consideration of Catholics. What are English Catholics doing for Foreiga Missions?

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO AMERICA.—The emigration season at Liverpool has opened this year with every appearance of showing at the finish a far greater exodus than that of any previous year. The number of steamers leaving the Mersey for the United States and Canada, putting aside those which sail for the West Indies and South and West Coast of South American ports, are daily increasing, whilst the number of emigrants arriving in Liverpool en route for the United States is enormous; in fact, lodging-house keepers find it almost impossible to accomodate these "birds of passage" during their short stay in Liverpool. Indeed there has been a great deal overcrowding, and on Wednesday last no less than 19 lodging house keepers were summoned before the magistrates for "accomodating" more people than their houses were certified for. The majority of the emigrants at present leaving Liver-pool consists of Germans Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Alsatians, &c.,; whilst the minority is made up of English, Scotch, and Irish. Formerly the Irish emigrants made Liverpool their rendezvous before embarking, but now they save the trouble and expense of the Channel passage, and go on board the Atlantic steamers at Queenstown, Londonderry, and Belfast. With one or two exceptions the old American emigrant ships are going out of their original trade, and are being supplanted by steamers. Up to Saturday last no less than nine first-class steamers left Liverpool for New York, and Boston, one sailing vessel alone going to New York, three steamers to Canada, and one steamer to Galveston In connection with the exodus from Liverpool, we may state that the recent disaster to the "Atlantic" ing emigrants in the vessels belonging to the "White Star" line. On Thursday last the "White Star" steamer "Celtic" sailed from Liverpool for New York with 80 saloon and 800 steerage passengers. The "Celtic" called at Queenstown, where 200 more embarked; and for the next two months nearly all the berths on board the "White Star" Company's steamers are engaged. The Tablet gives the following touching account

of the funeral of Mr. Henry Wilberforce-it is extracted from the letter of a friend who was present: -" During the office a venerable figure came quietly up the aisle and was going meekly to take a place on the chairs at the side; but H. saw and took him into the sacristy; whence he soon made his appearance in cassock and cotta, in the choir, and was conducted to the Prior's stall, which was vacated to him. This was dear Dr. Newman. He followed the office with them, but after awhile could contain his tears no longer, and buried his face in his handkerchief. Father Henry sang the mass, the Provincial and Prior acting cantors; all the community present of course. At the end of Mass, Father Bertrand said something to Dr. Newman, and after a little whispering the venerable man was conducted to the pulpit. For some minutes, however he was utterly incapable of speaking and stood, his face covered with his hands, making vain efforts to master his emotion. I was quite afraid he would have to give it up. At last, however, after two or three attempts, he managed to steady his voice and to tell us " that he knew him so intimately and loved him so much that it was almost impossible for him to command himself sufficiently to do what he had been so unexpectedly asked to do, viz., to bid his dear friend farewell. He had known him for fifty years, and though no doubt there were some there who knew his goodness better than he did, yet it seemed to him that no one could mourn him more than he did. Then he drew a little outline of his life-of the position of comfort and all 'that this world calls good,' in which he found himself, and of the prospect of advancement, if he had been an ambitious man. When the word of the Lord came to him, as it did to Abraham of old, to go forth from that pleasant home, and from his friends, and all he held dear, and to become- here he fairly broke down again, but, at last, lifting up his head again, finished his sentence—'a fool for Christ's sake.' Then he said that he now committed him to the hands of his Saviour, and he reminded us of 'the last hour and dreadful judgment that awaited us all, but which

grief, his simple, unstudied language and gentle voice were inexpressibly touching."

There is a steady emigration of agricultural laborers from the South to the North of England, while those of the North are emigrating to America. The latter are physically a finer race than those of the South, and so, what with this emigration, ever leaving the weakest and most helpless behind—what with the increase of huge manufacturing towns with their evil influences, the population of England goes on degenerating in mind and body. Agricultural labor is, in this country, becoming more expensive and less efficient, and the material for a good army and navy, a numerous agricultural population, is disappearing rapidly, and this in these times of large armies, revolutions, and the International. Where will it all end ?- Freeman.

As a cup of tea is generally supposed to be cheerful and innocent, it may not be uncharitable to afford some notion of what is generally to be had under the name. Of course everything one eats and drinks is adulterated somehow, just as one's best. friend always has some one fault without which she would be perfect, and with which she is only middling. In cities in which the public good is looked after a little more than in Dublin certain rather unpleasant discoveries have been made by analysis,five or was in a half-crown sweep for the Derby, we Dr. Letheby, the officer for London, has just reported should have some hopes of him; but the rigid simthat his attention had been recently directed to a public sale of 1,000 boxes of adulterated green tea. The ten was sold in lots of 250 boxes each, and was described as "Extra Fine New Season's Mayune Mr. Gladstone, were staying at Inverary Castle, and Gunpowder Green Tea, ex Sarpedon steamship, before they retired for the night Dr. Guthrie was from Canton." He had carefully examined the samples, and found that they contained from 40 to worship. 'With great pleasure will I conduct it,' 50 per cent. of iron filings, and 19 per cent. of silica, said the doctor: 'but in the Castle of Argyll we in the form of fine sand, which had been cleverly mixed with and added to the leaves before curling, with a view to increase their weight and bulk. After the leaves were curled they had been thickly covered with green pigment, and when infused in boiling water they produced a very turbid solution, offensive to the smell and nauseous to the taste. There can be little doubt that iron filings, as a rule, are not nutricious, and the liquid expressed from them is not exhilarating. THE OVERLOADING OF VESSELS .- "The sweet little

cherub," whose special function it is (according to

the sailors' songster, old Charles Dibdin) "to watch over the life of poor Jack," must have a difficult task of it in these modern times. By the heliotype pro-cess a number of returns of the sailings of ships from the port of Cardiff have been reproduced in fac-simile and they tell a fearful story of the dangers to which those who go down to the sea in ships are exposed by reason of overloading. It would apper that previous to the praiseworthy agitation which Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., has raised upon the practice of sending ships to sea in an overloaded condition and in an unseaworthy state, the legislature had sought to protect seamen from the maloractices of shipowners. So late as in August, 1871, a statute was passed one of the objects of which was to protect masters and and seamen from being compelled to sail in a ship not in a fit condition to proceed to sea by reason of unseaworthiness, overloading, improper loading, defective equipment, or for any other reason. It may be easily understood that about the last class in the community ready to have recourse to courts is the seafaring class, and indeed (it may be a prejudice) there exists in the minds of more sensible men than those belonging to Commodore Trunnion's profession, a disposition to give lawyers a wide berth, and the very during of the scaman's character would lead him rather to face the dangers of the sea than to seek a harbour of refuge in a court of law. The same statute to which we have referred gives to the Board of Trade power to declare a ship unseaworthy and the punishment of a misdemeanour is attached to sending a ship to sea in an unseaworthy state, so as to endanger the life of any person ou board the same. Yet the Legislature has been tender to such peccadilloes on the part of shipowners; the practice of criminal courts is upset in their favour for the accused may himself give evidence in the same manner as any other witness, and may prove his ignorance of such unseaworthiness. But the value of such protective legislation is shown when these Cardiff returns are examined. "I had heard much of Cardiff and the adjacent ports. (Thus writes Mr. Plimsoll). A large firm of shipowners told me five years ago that so bad was the system of overloading there (owing to the readines bench to commit men to prison who refused service, and also to the general carelessness of life of seamen), that they had been obliged to take all their ships off the station, at great temporary loss, because they would not consent to make profit at the cost of drowning a crew now and then, and, loading their ships fairly, they were placed at too great a disadvantage. The managing partner of this firm told me that ships were constantly sailing from Cardiff, certain to founder if they met with weather." Anxious to test the truth of this, Mr. Plimsoll applied to the Board of Trade for certain records of the draught of water of seagoing ships leaving ports in the United Kingdom. Refused in the official quarter, they are obtained from a private source, has not in the least shaken the confidence of intend- and every letter and figure in each return has been reproduced by the heliotype process. The facts they bring to light have occurred since the passing of the statute we have referred to. In the teeth of all the legislation about the merchant shipping we have evidence of the most complete and reliable character that it is of frequent occurrence that ships are sent to sea so laden that the level of the main deck is several inches lower than the level of the water outside the ship. It is obvious to the smallest intelligence that on the occurrence of rough, not to say bad, weather, ships in such a state cannot outlive a squall and must be submerged; and shocking proof of this is afforded by the returns for the month of June last year presenting numerous cases of ships in this perilous state entrusted to the summer sea, whilst in November owners dared not attempt to leave ship and crew to the chances of the bulwarks being strong enough to resist the force of tempestuous winter waves. Here lies exposed the horrid secret of many a foundered ship; the waste of human life; the wives of hardy seamen widowed, their children "rawy left" orphans. From the lengthy seaboard of our seagirt isle many an adventurous youth goes to risk the ventures of a sailor's life; to us, then there is an especial interest in the efforts being made for the protection of merchant seamen in their always perilous avocation, and it is the duty of our public bodies to interest themselves in procuring early and efficient legislation which would prevent overloading by the adoption of a maximum loadline, and which would ensure that no needful repairs should be wanting to ships leaving port.—Freeman.

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONTROVERSY .- " Man's Dower can overcome every animal but a fly or a womanboth are indomitable," says the ungallant Spanish proverb; and really we are beginning to think that the old Iberian philosopher must be in the right. The question of women's suffrage, which we thought was quelled for a long time to come, has risen again more vigorous than ever. Miss Becker, indeed, may be said to have improved in health and spirits, grown more robust by exercise of her powers in the crusade against religious symbols in the schoolhouses. Miss Rhoda Garrett spoke with unusual clearness, precision and such forcible instances of her will, that many persons who had come to scoff remained to reflect whether, after all, the question is really so impossible whether, after all, the question retently or helps and absurd as it appears to be when it was at first proposed. The concert hull, known as the Hanover proposed. The concert hull, known as the Hanover not still going on, so that this city might be relieved of some of the impracticables who are stopping as adversaries of the cause, and the discussion was carbanacter of the cause of the cause of the cause of the cause of the ca

defiant scorn. The very gasaliers seemed to flare up more fiercely beneath the hurricane of the tempestuous eloquence of the meeting. Miss Rhoda Garrett was most especially energetic upon the subject of the absurd notion which had gone abroad of the desire of women to obtain not merely a right to vote, but that of sitting in Parliament, which right, for her own part, she begs to disclaim altogether, for, according to the accounts given of the debates, it must be a terrible place, and scarcely worth the pains and expense incurred by gentlemen to obtain a place on its benches. The great incident of the soirce, however, was the protest entered into in spite of all opposition by a certain Mr. Bazalgette, who, although young and not ill looking, stood boldly up, forgetful of the timidity of his sex when left to stand face to face with an assembly of irate ladies. However, what man has done man can do," says Arthur Young; and Mr. Bazalgette, remembering that Orpheus had stood exactly in the same position some few thousand years ago, actually stood his ground and wantonly endeavoured to quote old Homer and his sirens as the reason of his objection to the admission of women's suffrage. But this modern Orpheus met with the same fate, modified, of course, by modern prejudice, as his predecessor; for the groans and hisses with which his argument was received made him lose his head also, and the chairman had to be called to the rescue. But Mr. Bazalgette is possessed of strong nerves, for in spite of the fierce interruptions which assailed his discourse, he persisted in bringing forth his amendment, which was simply that it is contrary to the interests of the State and of woman herself that women should be admitted to share in politics. Emboldened by the anger which Mr. Bazalgette's speech had excited, and evidently persuaded that it must have been entirely expended, Mr. Mason Jones dared to intimate that responsibilities should be equal with rights, and he was prepared to prove that woman's responsibilities were not equal to man's. For instance, in case of a war the women could not be called upon to fight, and therefore men alone ought to posses the power of deciding whether there should be a war. Mr. Mason Jones, however, did not meet with even so much success as Mr. Bazalgette, for, whereas the speech of the latter excited indignation, that of the former was listened to with impatience only, was pooh noohed, and rejected unanimously. Miss Sturge the mild and gentle Quakeress, rose and suggested that so far from women being unable to bear the burden of war, it was upon them that the burden principally fell, for did she not behold her dearest and loveliest go forth to be killed? Altogether the meeting may be considered the most interesting of all those which have as yet taken place upon the subject, and it cannot be depicd that the talent displayed by the female speakers and the sound judgment of their arguments, produced a revulsion of feelings in many of the listeners. I should be much astonished to learn that the speeches uttered on the occasion had fallen wholly without result upon the public mind.

A Note of ALARY. -The Echo, an English Protestant paper, reviewing a work on the rapid growth of convents in the British Islands makes the following remarks !---

"That the devoted women who fill these Convents are doing a great deal of good, and at the cost of vast self-sacrifice, we should be the last to deny. The care of the sick, by those whose special work is nursing, is, as all the world knows, accomplished with devoted tenderness and kindness. The Orders which strive to reclain fallen women have, perhaps greater success in that most difficult task than any lay associations in the land. The assistance rendered to the poor in times of distress by such Orders as the Poor Clares fulfils the old ideal of charity and self-denial. The education of girls is conducted in the innumerable Convents set apart for the purpose with such gentleness and indulgence as almost universally to attach the young pupils for life affectionately to their creed and their instructresses. Our contemporary thereupon moralises over the number of convents and adds, although without a trace of religious sensitiveness, " we must needs ask what this immense activity portends? What will be its results when we have had time to take stock

of them, and where may it be expected to stop?" Suor Hours.—Sir J. Lubbock has laid before the House of Commons a Bill for regulating the hours of labor of children, young ind women in shops for the sale of goods. The Bill proposes to extend to such shops the provisions of the Workshop Act of 1867 to 1871 with respect to the times and conditions of employment of children, young persons, and women. Such shops are to be closed after 2 o'clock p.m. on some one week-day in every week, and no child, young person, or woman is to be employed in the shop on that day after that hour. The Secretary of State may give permission for the employment of young persons or women on a market-day (not on more than one day in any week) for a period not exceeding 15 hours, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., provided that, in addition to the time otherwise allowed for meals and rest, there shall be allowed half-an-hour for a meal after 5 p.m. Children, young persons, and women are not to be employed in a workshop or shop which is within the meaning of the Acts on Good Friday or Christmasday, and are to have, besides those, days, not less than four whole holydays or eight half holydays in every year. The term "young person" is to include every apprentice, male or female, who is 13, but not 21 years old. This Bill is not to apply to public-houses or bake-houses, or shops in which food is sold for consumption on the premises, or to any shop in which no person is employed for wages or salary or other reward, or as an apprentice. The Bill names the 1st of January, 1874, as the time for its coming into operation.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 25 .- In Brooklyn, this evening, a quarrel took place between two young men named Roderick and Corcoran. Both drew pistols. Mrs. Roderick, the mother of the fermer, rushed between them, and in the struggle to prevent her son from firing, his pistol went off, the ball passing through his mother's eye into the brain and killing her instantly.

CHICAGO, May 10 .- This city is making earnest efforts to rival even the French capital in what has hitherto been considered as a branch of industry. neculiarly Parisian. Taking the ratio of population into account, and I think it likely that Chicago will take the lead in this market, as in every other, it is a serious fact that the number of suicides which take place weekly-I might write daily-in our midst, is woefully on the increase. The act of self-destruction is no longer a luxury enjoyed by a few: Kari-Kari has its numerous company of happy celebrants; and the wide range of implements consecrated to the solemn office enables the production of some startling and diversified effects. Paris, with three times the population, stands aghast if six of its inhabitants take the long journey in one day; its feuilletonists write, but fail to compete, even with their lingering love absurdities, and ill disguised double entendres, with the enchanting par-ticulars of the death of sulphur, the pluage in the Seine, or the whiz of the deadly bullet. Paris, with such a dose, continued for two or three days would go mad. But Chicago nobly contributes three insane wretches on one day, an equal number ion the

chances of murder being committed, to a daily supply of suicide-items, and they are rarely disappoint-One day, it is a lovely, wealthy, young lady, who takes poison because she has contracted a painful disease, rendering her a cripple the remainder of her days; again, it is a poor devil of an emigrant, who fleeced of all his little store, with no place of shelter to go to, takes refuge in the execution of a pas seul on the air; then, it is the ruined speculator on 'change, who having gone through, at different times, nearly a million of money, at last acknowthat he must "pass," and gives up the fight by blowing his brains out in a saloon, leaving his wife and family helpless. The supply keeps up; at this moment of writing, it is quite within the mark to suppose that some poor wretch has just given himself or herself a quietus. The large number of un-employed in this city has much to do with the despondent feelings of so great a proportion of the residents here. The spirit of enterprize and activity which is seen on every street corner, and which gives the key to the hurried rush of the thousands who throng the streets, but renders the loneliness and hopelessness of the poor fellow, standing aside there, half starved, all the harder to beat. If it was not for a sort of cowardice which Providence has implanted in the majority of human hearts, I have no doubt that there would be a far greater number of suicides here than there are. But to the more depressed there is still hope; and while hope lasts, a man does not like to spend half a dollar in buying a piece of rope to hang himself with. Euthanasia is a very pretty theory, but it affords very little consolation, either to the dead or the living.-Cor. of Montreal Gazette.

LIFE IN TRAS.-We read the report of the Chief of Police of Texas with many thrills and spasms of horror. Thus does he sum up the whole matter :-I think I am justified, from the information before me, in stating that to-day not less than 100 men, many of whom are charged with the highest crimes known to our law, are prowling about the State in gangs of 12 to 20, robbing and murdering almost without restraint." Pleasing and Arcadian state of things! The Chief gives a catalogue of the murders which have been committed since the 1st day of January, 1873, the date of the report being April 18. It is absolutely Golgothian. It is assassination running riot. Not a county but has had two or three murders, and some have had half a dozen Fourteen policemen alone have been killed, and many more wounded. In some counties the murderers and marauders have the sympathies of the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace. Take this festive report for example: "In McCulloch County, on the 4th of March, at a wedding, a general row took place. in which Mr. Wm. Bobo killed Mr. Wainwright." How pleasant for the bride! And this was on the 4th of March, the very day which consecrated Gen. Grant a second time for the preservation of the national peace! In some counties (Hood and Taylor, for instance,) the free and easy citizens have burnt the public records, and in Montague and Madison they have improved upon this and have burned the Court-houses. We suppose that they will next proceed to burn the Judges .- N. Y. Tribune.

THE MODOGS BEFORE THE WAR-The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin publishes a letter from Mr. Elijah Steele, a lawyer in Yreka, in which the Modocs are partially described as they were before the outbreak of the late troubles. Twenty-three years ago they were a unmerous and powerful tribe, and those who are left are not renegades. They were not, as has been asserted, in the habit of lounging about Yreka, but went thither twice a year to trade furs and goose feathers, for supplies of provisions and clothing, and thus provided themselves well Their credit was good with the merchants of Yreka, who trusted them from fall to spring. They were, however, always requested to camp out of town. Captain Jack, who was always the spokesman, never drank any liquor, and invariably punished any of the tribe for any wrong-doing, whether they were drunk or sober. They are, according to Mr. Steele, a superior race of Indidians in intellect and physical development, and they are resolved to die rather than yield. In Captain Jack's own words: " To die by bullet does not hurt much; starve to death on reservation hurt a

Forgonisas.-Poverty and crime in the great metropolis of America, judging from the number of Charity since the establishment of the Foundling Hospital in New York must be of immense preportions. "Infanticide and infant abandonment," says a contemporary, " were assuming alarming proportions in our metropolis when the Sisters of Charity started their good work in the fall of 1869. They were actuated by the burning desire of saving for society a portion of the precious infant lives which, sprung from crime or poverty, were day by day coming into the world only to be hurried out of it. They saw before them an evil whose proportions were appalling and they addressed themselves heart and soul to the remedy. The necessity for an institution of the kind, and carrying it on over many difficulties up to its present condition of immense usefulness, are best shown by the result of their three years and a half of work. During that time nearly four thousand infants have been cared for by the Institution. During last year alone, as showing by the report for the year ending October 1, 1872, the number of foundlings who were left at the Asylum was 1,392.—Cath. Advocate. The Press remark about our excellent system of

common schools induces us (Western Times) to give the following passages from the speech of Hon. C. L. Merriam, before House of Representatives, March 1st, 1873, on the Act for suppression of obscene literature: "The pride of our people in their schools may well be humbled over the revelations presented by one young man in New York, in the employ of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose hand with determined and commendable energy is falling heavily upon the workers in this detestable business-he exhibits to us more than fifteen thousand letters seized from the dealers and publishers in New York city; letters written by students of both sexes throughout our land ordering obscene literature. Among the seizures made in New York are found twenty separate orders recorded on the books of a dealer, coming from the librarian of a public school in one of our proudest western cities. . By examination into the accumulations at the dead-letter office" and the seizures in New York city, we find that the dealers in obscene literature have organized circulating libraries, which are under the charge of the most vicious boys in the schools, boys chosen and paid by the venders, and who circulate among the students, at ten cents a volume, any of the one hundred and forty-four obscene books heretofore published in New York city." We most respectfully ask our contemporary to point to one single instance where these things occurred in institutions under the control of "cowled" monks. Thank God such a charge cannot be made!

An editor is a man who lives on what other people owe him until he starves to death. A subscriber is one who takes a paper and says he is well pleased with it, and he tells every body else "he ought to subscribe." After he has subscribed about seven years. the editor writes to him and asks him to let him have \$2.50 [two dollars and fifty cents] and then the subscriber writes back to the editor and tells him not to send his old paper any more, for there is nothing in it, and then the poor editor goes and starves to