

prohibited wine from being drunk by women ; the Massillians so decreed. The Romans did the same, and extended the prohibition to young men under thirty. And the wife's relations could scourge the wife for offending, and the husband himself might scourge her to death.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Cardinal Manning addressed an audience of about four thousand people recently in Liverpool on the influence of women. Of all the powers upon earth, he said, there was in the hands of mothers and daughters and sisters a power which could control the greatest strength of man, and this was the power of good example, of a good life, of true Christian love, the persuasion of their patience in waiting until the faults of those whom they tried to win to better ways should be wiped out. Men might reason and wrangle, and might convince one another, but they had not the power of persuasion that a mother or sister or daughter possessed over a father or a brother. They could do sometimes what priests could not. The good Bishop of Ferns, who had gone to his rest, had told them that he had often seen women kneeling besides the men, and taking the pledge along with them, for the purpose of giving them courage and strength to do that which many of them were so cowardly that they dare not promise to do. Many a man had been brought to heaven and the sacraments and a holy death by the influence of wife or mother or sister. It was certain that the character of man was formed for life by the mother, and he had rarely known a good mother who had a bad daughter or a bad son. Speaking of drunkenness he described it as the sin of the Christian world, saying that among the Africans and the uncivilized, drunkenness only came in when we brought it. During all the time he spent abroad, in France or Italy or Rome, he never saw a drunken woman, though here and there a drunken man, but very few. When Frenchmen and Italians came over to England they often, for the first time, saw men and women drunk in the streets. Toward the conclusion of his remarks he condemned the employment of married women outside their own households, saying that when a woman married she entered into a solemn contract for life that she would give her time to her husband, her home and her children, and if she did not do so, it destroyed the whole domestic life.