



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The tramway line between Glasgow and Ibrox is almost completed.

St. Andrews and Broughton.—Successful missions have been given at Leith, Linnithgow, Broxburn, and Queensferry.

The City of Glasgow Bank Aid Association have settled with four hundred creditors, representing about £35,000.

The Kilbrnie Farmers' Society's annual competition of stock for 1879 took place on the 26th April, when a fine display was made.

The works necessary for the opening for passenger traffic of the Caledonian Railway line between Edinburgh and I Leith will be completed in June.

From the Army Estimates it appears that the total cost of the works now in progress at Inchkeith and Kinghornness for defending the Firth will be £30,000.

Two handsome new altars—the one in honour of the Blessed Virgin, the other of St. Joseph—have been erected and consecrated in the Pro-Cathedral, of Aberdeen.

Her Majesty has presented another cup for competition at the ensuing Aberdeen Wapinshaw. This is the eleventh cup which Her Majesty has given for local competition.

A number of gentlemen connected with North Leith Parish Church have taken steps to secure the establishment of another congregation in the neighbourhood of Bonnington.

Miss Nisbet has gained the Maltese Cross presented by Brigadier General Dickson, of the Royal Company of Archers, at the competition of the Edinburgh Ladies' Archery Club.

Mr. Welch Tennant, solicitor, formerly Proctor of Cnap, Pife, has announced his candidature for St. Andrews Burghs, as a Conservative. Six Liberal candidates are in the field.

A granite cross, about ten feet in height, has been erected at Balmoral Castle in memory of the late Princess Alice. Its design is chaste and beautiful, and its erection has been by command of the Queen.

Mr. J. Cassie, A. R. S. A., died at his residence in Castle terrace, Edinburgh, on the 10th of May. Mr. Cassie, who was a native of Aberdeenshire, has for many years been well known for his paintings of sea pieces.

CONFIRMATIONS AND CONVERSIONS.—His Grace the Archbishop confirmed 138 at Linnithgow on the 2nd Sunday after Easter; 392 on the 3rd Sunday, at Leith. Five converts, four of whom were medical students, were lately confirmed at the Pro-Cathedral.

Accounts from the Sutherland Hills show the sad havoc which the inclement weather is making among the sheep. Lambs, it is said, are dying in hundreds, and flockmasters are consulting themselves with the possibility of having the ewes. The weather is more like midwinter than the month of May.

The building trade in Queensferry is at present very brisk, a large number of tenements being in course of erection. On the grounds of Powlands, fued from the Earl of Hopetoun, at the extreme west end of the town, Bailie Williamson has erected two rows of buildings capable of accommodating twenty-four families.

BOLESLINE AND ABERTARFF.—At the election of the School Board for this parish, the Rev. Coll McDonald was returned in the fifth out of seven places at the Board, with 82 votes, as against 113 for the highest and 78 for the lowest on the poll. The gentleman highest on the poll was Mr. John Peter (Established Church), factor for Lord Lovat.

The 15th May was the Whituesday term, when the half-yearly collection of rents takes place throughout Scotland. Factors report that though in the case of small holdings the number of tenants who failed to pay their rents was larger than usual, other classes of tenants were at least as prompt in payment as in former years, and that the amount collected was a fair average.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—His Grace the Archbishop has resolved upon making the following clerical changes in the archdiocese:—(1) The Rev. P. M'Almas, to go from Stirling to Jedburgh; (2) the Rev. F. McKerrill, to go from Dunfermline to Stirling; (3) the Rev. Jos. Hare, to go from Kirkcaldy to Dunfermline; (4) the Rev. P. Morris, to go from Jedburgh to Kirkcaldy; (5) the Rev. J. McCarty, to go from Linnithgow to Kelso; and (6) the Rev. John Lee, to go from Kelso to Linnithgow. The two changes first mentioned will create vacancies in the School Boards of Dunfermline and Stirling.

Decline of Shipbuilding in the Clyde. The decline of the Clyde shipbuilding trade is exciting much uneasiness. How great the decline is may be shown very briefly from statistics collected by the Glasgow Herald. In 1874 the steam tonnage built on the Clyde amounted to 183,144 tons, the sailing tonnage to 69,166, or to 252,310 tons in all, being 44 per cent of the steam tonnage built in the whole United Kingdom, and 39 per cent of the sailing tonnage, or 43 per cent of the whole. Last year the Clyde turned out only 131,443 steam tons and 56,678 sailing tons; while the total tonnage built in the United Kingdom was 8 per cent greater than in 1874.

MIXTURE FOR CLEANING FURNITURE.—Cold-drawn linseed oil, one quart; gin, or spirit of wine, half a pint; vinegar half a pint; butter of antimony, two ounces; spirits of turpentine, half a pint. N.B.—This mixture requires to be well shaken before it is used. A little of it is then to be poured upon a rubber, which must be well applied to the surface of the furniture; several applications will be necessary for new furniture, or for such as had previously been French-polished or rubbed with beeswax.

The Pope and Cardinal Newman.

The Pope expressed the wish to see Cardinal Newman first of all the new creations, and on parting said: "I must give the new Cardinal a proof of my most particular esteem and affection." Then, placing Cardinal Newman's arm in his own he walked with him through the ante-chamber to the general waiting-room. The Pope and Cardinal conversed chiefly in Latin.

A Popular Notion.

The London Economist pronounces the popular notion that India pays a vast tribute to England and the less popular notion that she pays scarcely anything, equally erroneous. About \$18,500,000 in all must be taken to be the sum received and spent in England, which if there were no India, would not reach England. This means fairly liberal support for five or six thousand educated families. Nor is that all, for divers other sums reach England from India which competent critics, familiar with the sale of drafts in England or the Indian cities, estimate at three millions a year. These probably swell the whole amount to \$25,000,000, almost all of which is paid to the professional classes.

Lord Chelmsford.

The London Times' special correspondent writing from Durban, Natal, under date April 13, strongly deprecates the supersession of Lord Chelmsford, and says that the denial of the report of his recall (which had reached the colony through an erroneous telegram) had given universal satisfaction. "It is felt, and rightly too, that with the experience he has gained he had an advantage over any one who could be sent to supersede him. If errors have been committed they are being retrieved, and if, now that Lord Chelmsford for the first time had adequate resources for the conduct of the campaign, the chief command were to be placed in the hands of a new man, not only would it be extremely unfair to the general and distasteful to the army and colonists, but we might look forward to months of indecision, inaction, or blundering." Meanwhile Lord Beaconsfield has announced that this is to be done.

Mineral Wealth of Great Britain.

The mineral wealth of Great Britain is shown by the fact, as officially stated, that the product of coal was, in 1877, 134,610,763 tons, as against 133,344,766 tons in 1876; of iron ore, the product was 16,692,802 tons, against 16,841,553 the previous year; lead ore, 80,850 tons, against 79,095 in 1876; tin ore, 14,142 tons, against 13,688 in the year before; copper ore, 73,041 tons, against 79,252 in 1876; and salt, 2,735,000 tons. The total value of minerals and metals obtained from the mines, &c., of the United Kingdom in 1878 reached £68,281,405—viz: £19,742,900, the value of the metals; £47,113,767, coal; and £2,424,679 minerals, earthy, not reduced, together with the value of salt, clays, &c. But the great item in these returns is the vast quantity—6,608,664 tons—of pig iron, of the value of more than \$80,000,000, and it is estimated that, in the manufacture of this metal, between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 tons of coal were used.

American Race Horses.

About twelve hundred racehorses are bred in the United States yearly. Out of these twelve hundred only one phenomenal colt comes to the front as a three-year-old. Yesterday Mr. James R. Keene's Kentucky colt Spenchthrift made a great race, winning the American Jockey Club Derby, called the Belmont stakes, in quicker time, over a heavy track, than the Duke of Magenta made when he won it last year. In England at least thousand race horses are bred yearly, giving them more than two chances to our one for a great horse. Still it is the opinion of gentlemen who have had their experience in both countries, that if the Duke of Magenta was in his American form he could beat any horse on the English turf. As Spenchthrift is a rugged colt, with great stamina, having won all the races he has started in (seven) except the one in which he was pulled to lose last week, and which he had in his grasp within a few feet of the post, he would stand a good chance of vanquishing the kings of the English turf, notwithstanding the odds against us.—New York Sun.

Our Crops—the Harvest.

From advices it appears that the bad times which England has passed through during the past year are not to be relieved by a good harvest. Both in France and England the crops have been much damaged by the incessant rains and the far from ordinary spring weather. In this country we are at present also suffering from a severe drought. This is true, too, of the west and northwest, but from the very opposite cause reported from England, viz. drought. We have, on the whole, had a dry and cold spring, which, as is well known amongst farmers, is always attended with a far from abundant crop. It is much to be hoped that the past few days' rains will gladden our farmers, and no doubt they will, although they are rather late. Possibly the rain will not improve the straw, but it must materially help to fill out the ear. In the case of grain, it may not swell the quantity but will certainly considerably affect the quality, especially if there are more down-falls of it soon. It is pointed out that some compensation will be given the farmers consequent upon the earlier conditions of the weather being favourable to an unusually large planting, and therefore the acreage may be looked forward to as being considerably above the average. An abundant corn crop is not impossible. The opinion in the west, is that with such weather as we have to-day the corn crop may compensate for the deficiencies in the wheat crop, but of course this depends entirely upon the elements. Most experts are of opinion that there is not a very good outlook for an abundant harvest; however, we shall regard it with great satisfaction if we have a good average harvest, and this with our ordinary weather between this and harvest time we see nothing to prevent.—Hamilton Times.

IRISH NEWS.

The Franciscan Fathers opened a mission in Keady, county Armagh.

A retreat for the members (both male and female) of the Confraternity of the Holy Family has been opened in Ballinasloe.

On Friday morning, 23rd ult. the interment of the Most Rev. Dr. Fallon, late Bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh, took place at Mount Argus, Dublin.

Great and widespread regret has been felt in the archdiocese of Cashel at the death of the Rev. P. J. Flennelly, P.P., V.F., Murroe. His death was caused by an attack of typhus fever.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, on the 15th inst. laid the foundation of a new wing of Carlow Lay College, which is to be called St. Joseph's school.

The month's mind for the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Mally, P.P., Nenagh, was celebrated in the Catholic church of that town on the 15th inst. in the presence of an unusually large attendance of parishioners, and a number of clergymen.

The ceremony of Reception took place recently in the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny. The Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Dean of Ossory, presided. The young lady received was Miss Keating, Mountmellick, in religion, Sister Mary J. Clare.

The Rev. Michael Pyno, P.P., Kilmurphy-MMahon, county Clare, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Dymally, P.P., V.G., of Nenagh, as successor to the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Mally. The Very Rev. Mr. Pyno has been appointed by the board of guardians, chaplain of the Nenagh Workhouse.

Miscellaneous Items.

A thoughtful invalid took a coffin along when he went from Boston to Florida, and his body was returned in it.

—Messrs. Moody and Sankey's "Hold the Fort" was played by the band of the besieged in Ekowe, Zululand, every Sunday.

—On a certain day in March, 1849, fifty-six thousand copies of the London Times were printed and it was talked of as a marvellous feat.

—The Railroad Gazette says that the world appears to be provided with works sufficient to produce about three as much iron in a year as the world has ever consumed in a year.

—In a recent German debate Herr Tiedemann stated that there were in Germany 7,000,000 landed proprietors, 2,000,000 of whom were untaxed as having incomes under \$105 a year. Out of the actual taxpayers there were not more than 150,000 whose incomes exceeded \$750 a year. Forced sales of lands and farms are of daily occurrence, and general distress prevails.

Cardinal Newman.

Cardinal Newman takes his title from the Church of St. George de Nablro, the only one in Rome dedicated to the patron saint of England. This Church contains, under the high altar, the head of St. George and the red silk banner, which are exhibited on the day after Ash Wednesday and on St. George's day, the only days when the church is open to the public. Two minutes' walk distant is the church of St. Maria-in-Cosmedin, under which is preserved a piece of St. Patrick's skull, exhibited on that saint's day.

The Irish Harp.

An Irish harp recovers to have taken place in Ireland. A series of harp concerts were recently given in Dublin, at which that ancient instrument was the chief feature. Between the parts Mr. O'Flaherty, an Irish piper, played some of the old airs. The Irish harp and violin played the lively dance airs, which set the feet of the audience imperceptibly going, tapping time, making them wish for clear floor and a willing partner. This kind of music acts like electricity on the sinews of an Irishman's legs. Keep it up.

Sunday in London (and Where Else?)

(From Punch, May 17.)  
Scene—London. Time—Sunday. Intelligent foreigner and Charles (his friend) discovered perambulating the streets.  
Intelligent foreigner.—"My faith, but yours is a wonderful country! But why are the streets so deserted? Where are your artisans? They are not at work?"  
Charles (his friend).—"Of course not. It is Sunday."  
Intelligent foreigner.—"I see; they are at your noble British museum, admiring its natural history, its superb statues?"  
Charles (his friend).—"Well, no. The museum is closed on Sundays."  
Intelligent foreigner.—"Then they are in your fine National gallery, enjoying your grand pictures?"  
Charles (his friend).—"Well, no. The National gallery is closed on Sundays."  
Intelligent foreigner.—"Then they are at your spacious South Kensington, studying the industrial arts, eh?"  
Charles (his friend).—"Well, no. The South Kensington museum is closed on Sundays."  
Intelligent foreigner.—"Then of course, they are at home?"  
Charles (his friend).—"Well, no; the truth is, our proletariat have not much of a home for Sundays."  
Intelligent foreigner.—"Ha! Hold! How stupid I am! You are religious, you English. They are at church!"  
Charles (his friend).—"Well, no. They don't go much to church. Besides, it is past 1, and all the churches will be closed by this time. They always are after service on Sundays."  
Intelligent foreigner (puzzled).—"Then where are they? What is open on Sundays?"  
Charles (his friend).—"Oh, the public-houses! You will find plenty of them open on Sundays, after the hours allowed by the act!" (Changes the conversation.)

The Quirinal.

When the Vatican authorities vacated the Quirinal, in obedience to the order issued by Gen. Le Marmora, they took especial care first to deconsecrate all the chapels therein, and, consequently, Queen Margherita, zealous in her religious duties, has been compelled to go out in all weathers to perform them; and while prayers, used to walk over with a lady and gentleman attendant to the little Church of St. Andrea. The Pope has now given orders for the consecration of a temporary chapel within the Quirinal.

The "Ophony's."

Dermatophony, myophony, tendophony, and oesophony, are medical terms introduced since the discovery of the microphone, and imply that by the microphone doctors are able to hear the sounds from the flow of the blood in the skin, and from the contraction of the muscles and tendons, and from the vibration of the bony structure. Through this invention an inflammation in any of the internal organs should be easily discovered, for inflammation is always accompanied by the increased activity of the circulation. Since we can thus hear the rush of blood in the tips of the fingers, it may be presumed that we shall soon be able to realize the old notion about listening to the growing of the grass.

The Co-Existence of a Man With the Irish Elk.

At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society recently, Dr. Haughton read a letter from Professor Leith Adams, M.D., F.G.S., which had reference to "the discovery by Mr. Ussher, of Cappagh, of a bone cave in the County Waterford, containing evidence of the co-existence of a man with the Irish elk, whose bones he had smashed and formed into implements." The first letter was as follows:—"Queen's College, Cork, 5th May, '79. Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in being enabled to announce the discovery of a new bone cavern in the South of Ireland, regarding which I have no doubt the Fellows of the Society will be interested to know a few particulars. During the Easter holidays, when on a visit to my friend Mr. Ussher, of Cappagh, near Dungarvan, he directed my attention to a cave in the neighbourhood, about seven miles distant from the famous Shandon cave, which I explored some years ago. Mr. Ussher's researches in the 'bone cave,' although prosecuted during a few days, have resulted in the finding of some implements, rubbers, &c., of the remains of the Irish elk, bear, deer, &c. Evidence of man being associated undoubtedly with the remains of the Irish elk, whose remains he had smashed up and formed into implements, is fully proved by this discovery, of which I was an eye-witness. The cavern in question is of a large size, and appears to have been occupied by man. Mr. Ussher proposes to continue his explorations, and will report results to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, with the view of obtaining a grant to enable him to clear out its contents. I mention this discovery as I have no doubt the Fellows of the Society will welcome Mr. Ussher's most praiseworthy exertions." Dr. Haughton read a communication of a later date from Professor Leith-Adams, enclosing a detailed account of the progress of the work of excavation in the cavern, and stating that he [Professor Leith-Adams] hoped soon to be able to join Mr. Ussher and help him in the work. In the opinion of Dr. Haughton the great problem of the co-existence of man and the Irish elk had now been solved. As a very old member of the society he could not avoid feeling some regret. It had been a stock subject, and many a pleasant evening had the geologists and the antiquarians spent in discussing it. (Laughter.) They were all indebted to Mr. Ussher—(hear, hear)—who was not unknown to the society.

The Chairman said he did not agree with Dr. Haughton in thinking that the new discovery had settled the question. [Hear, and laughter.] He had long been a believer in the existence of the elk down long into the historical age, and for a long way, at all events, before the present race of men were in Ireland.

Dr. Haughton said they might in that case have it still on hand for discussion. (Laughter.)

The Chinese.

AUSTRALIA is affected much as California is by the presence of the Chinese. Ruined by Chinese cheap labor is the cry, as the thousands of Mongolians come pouring in. Seamen have struck because of the employment of the cheaper laborers, riots have occurred at Sydney hoodlums to burn the Chinese quarter of the city. The Pall Mall Gazette, in discussing the objection to Chinese immigration, both in the United States and English colonies, says that not only is the Chinaman personally objectionable, but he is a protectionist and an absentee of the most virulent type at one and the same time. No one gets any "pull" out of a Chinaman. He buys his cloths from China, he buys his food from China, he brings his opium from China, and he deals exclusively through Chinamen. Thus, whether he is a gold-digger or is working for daily wages, neither Americans nor Europeans can make anything out of him. When he has made as much as he thinks will keep him in China, off he goes with his savings, and the State or the colony knows him no more. But in his place there appears another Chinaman equally industrious, equally penurious, equally inclined to take low wages, who goes through the same process, and then in like manner disappears. Thus these thrifty Asiatics, by keeping entirely to their own routes of trade saving money or digging gold simply to take it out of the country, seem to the unsophisticated American and equally dull Australian as being "no means so useful to the country as less industrious, less penurious, and less homesick European, whatever effect their method may have upon the wealth of the world at large.

The Princess Louise.

Ottawa gossip about the Governor-General and his royal spouse does not yet expend itself. The Princess Louise is reported to be a lady thoroughly accomplished in domesticities. She superintends every detail of the entertainments at Government House, and has vigorously directed the repairs going on there. She has good artistic ideas in regard to household decoration. The other day, not liking the paint prepared for some woodwork, she mixed it over with her own hands until she got the tint she wanted. The result showed that her taste was perfect.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie on Toleration.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new Baptist Church at Hamilton on the 26th ult., after advocating elegance and grandeur in church architecture, said:—"He was very much pleased as a Baptist to see the large attendance of other denominations present on the occasion, and he sincerely hoped this spirit of fraternal sympathy and co-operation would continue to increase. He had been associated in public life with people of all denominations, and had his views very greatly enlarged thereby, and among no people had he met with brighter instances of individual character, uprightness and liberality than among those professing the Roman Catholic faith. He sincerely trusted that the existing spirit of toleration would extend. Equal rights for all was the speaker's motto in religious matters as in everything else, and were the battle now already fought and won to be fought over again, he knew of no contest into which he could enter with greater zeal."

A Clown's Funeral.

A clown was buried at Finchley, England, a few Sundays ago, according to his directions. First in funeral procession rode the ring-leader, leading four dames de la cirque in costume. These ladies were followed by the bounding brothers, the sword swallowers, the saltimbanchos, then barbeduck riders and other male performers. Then came a dwarf, carrying a black flag, and after him the Barbary ape, Jacko, on a Shetland pony. Jacko was in a suit of sallet, and his steed was also decked in the trappings and the suits of woe. The coffin was borne on an open bier, and on the plate, where the royal coronet should be, were the motley garments of the clown. Two clown colleagues followed the bier, but if they filled the position of chief mourners, their garb was certainly not in keeping with their place, for they were chucked, oched and dressed as if for performance. The strange cavalcade was wound up by part of the circus band in one of the gaudy professional carriages. They played such airs as "Go Where Glory Waits Thee," "Down Among the Dead Men," "In some far Siltly Clime," and other morozans selected by their deceased comrade. At the cemetery the last remains of Billy Walton were laid in the grave, and when the daisy quilt was snugly spread over him each of his brother clowns turned a somersault over his resting place, and with that the remarkable interment concluded.

Canada and an Arctic Expedition.

We Canadians are about to be asked to aid privately in quite a new undertaking—that of a balloon subscription for the purpose of Arctic exploration. Commodore John P. Cheyne, a retired officer in the Navy, is and has been full of finding the North Pole for some length of time. He is an Arctic explorer of some years' experience, and has resided over ten years in Canada. He is most sanguine of reaching the long coveted spot by arrostation, and, having lived in our midst, is anxious that Canada should share in the honor of aiding the finding of the northwest passage. The sum of \$175,000 is the trifle that is required for the work. Part of it is being subscribed in the United Kingdom, where there are already in the various towns and cities Arctic committees established in aid of the project.

Mr. Cheyne proposes to ascend from Northumberland sound, in lat. 76 deg. 52 min., with three balloons in combination, each balloon containing 32,000 feet of pure hydrogen. Each being equal to a lifting power of a ton weight, would carry altogether three tons. This would enable him to take seven men, Esquimaux dogs, provisions, boat gear, sleeping bags, etc. Starting from this point in the aeronatic travel, he maintains that the Pole would be reached in thirty or forty hours. There is no doubt that "ballooning" is no idle fallacy and only to be looked upon, as heretofore, for excursions in the air. The British War Office authorities have given balloons a series of practical experimental tests, and they may be now looked upon to play no idle part in future warfare as a reserve and part of an army's equipment in the field. Should the aid asked be afforded Cheyne by Canadians and he is successful in his undertaking, it will certainly astonish the pro-Rossianite contemporary, the New York Herald, even supposing the sledges from his vessel, the Janoceta, were not hauled by such obstacles as high land, rough piled up ice and patches of open water, to find that England and his (J. G. B.'s) neighbor Canada had been there before him.

The Slave Trade.

The slave trade on the east coast of Africa is no longer flourishing. News reached Zanzibar the other day that three separate gangs of slaves were on their way to the coast, but before the intelligence came the Sultan had caught one of them, and Dr. Kirk had dropped upon another. The Kilwa road, formerly the most frequented for slave dealing, is entirely closed. The trade now is barely enough to keep the coast plantations going. The export trade has been at an end for several years, and it is years since a man slave has been taken by the cruisers on the station. Slaves are still taken and condemned, but it is for the illegal transport of old slaves, not new.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A handsome altar of Italian marble, built at a cost of \$1,200, is to be erected in the cathedral at Savannah, Ga.

The Cross and the Sword—"La Croix et l'Epée"—is the title of a Catholic journal which has just been started in Paris.

The results of the mission recently held by the Jesuit Fathers in St. Stephen's Church, East 28th street, were 31,000 communicants and 35 converts.

Some miscreant broke into the Catholic Church in DeSoto, Ill., one Saturday recently and stole the sacred vessels, thus preventing the celebration of mass the next day.

—A rich American, now residing at Rome, desiring to possess the bust of Leo XIII., engaged the services of the celebrated sculptor, Tadolini. The latter, not content with a simple portrait of the holy father, went to Vatican and asked permission of Leo XIII. to reproduce his features from the original. The Pope consented. When the work was finished, Leo congratulated the artist, who asked him to trace a word on the still fresh clay. His Holiness took the burin from the sculptor, and wrote with a smile, "Leo XIII. in Juda."

THE POPE AND IRISH CATHOLIC LITERATURE.—The erudite Father Meelan received a letter from Mr. Kirby, veteran Rector of the Irish College at Rome, dated 13th April.—On yesterday I had the honor of an audience of His Holiness, at which I had the pleasure to lay at his sacred feet your three most interesting works, which His Holiness was pleased to accept with great pleasure. He looked over them with great interest, and fixed his eye particularly on the Latin verses at pp. 114, 115 of the "Geraldines," which he read through. He expressed his regret that you did not publish the Latin text of the "Geraldines," as it would have been a comfort to him to have it along with the English translation. I also gave him your letter which His Holiness opened in my presence and read to the end. He smiled when you spoke of the schoolboys in the Roman College, and said he had a distinct recollection of one of the Irish students, and mentioned Quinn, Andrea (now parish priest of Athly). His Holiness authorized me to convey to you his thanks for your valuable gift, and his apostolic benediction. His Holiness greatly admired the beautiful binding of your books, as we all did in the College. In our library we have the "Flight of the Earls," "Franciscans," "Geraldines," Macneese's "Painters and Sculptors" and "Confederation of Kilkenny." His Holiness authorized me to convey to the firm of Messrs. Duffy his apostolic blessing in consideration of their great merits in printing and circulating so many useful and Catholic works.

THE POPE AND THE BISHOP OF GALWAY.—His Holiness, who seems to be conversant with everything, and indefatigable in seeking out and acknowledging merit, has written to the learned and zealous Bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. McKevilly, a letter dated April 30, in which the Holy Father says:—"We have received your letter and the presentation copy of your Commentaries on the Sacred Book of the New Testament, which you were kind enough to send us. We could not indeed do ourselves the pleasure of presenting your volumes, venerable brother, as they are written in the English language, but we have, nevertheless, been gratified by the evidence of your homage to us and to this Apostolic See, as conveyed to us through your present. Whilst, therefore, expressing our thanks to you, we at the same time, commend your pious and laborious researches in the investigation of the Sacred Scriptures, wherein are hidden the salutary and inexhaustible treasures of truth and life, and which furnish the greatest help to the fruitful discharge of the duties of the pastoral office. But, in graciously accepting the solemn assurances you have given us, we heartily pray the Lord to abundantly bestow on you the spirit of wisdom and fortitude to fight the good fight; and as a token of Divine favor, and as a pledge of our sincere affection, we lovingly impart to you the Apostolic Benediction."—The Freeman remarks: "Whilst his lordship must feel much gratified at this appreciation of his arduous literary labors by the Holy Father, the public will, at the same time, be glad to learn that he is still actively engaged in his Scriptural researches. For we believe we are correct in saying that, at this moment, he has in the press a Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke, which will be published before the end of this month, and will form a fitting companion volume to his already popular Commentaries on all the Epistles of the New Testament—Pauline and Catholic—as well as on the Synoptical Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark."

Decline of England's Foreign Trade.

A report from the English consul at Florence draws attention to the decline of some branches of English trade with Italy. In steel rails, locomotives, tools and other Sheffield ware, Germany is, he says, pushing England out of the market. His enquiries lead him to the belief that the foreign manufacturers have shown greater foresight in regard to the needs of Europe for railway material than their English competitors, and that the benefit they are now receiving is partly due to this cause. He adds that this foresight is probably assisted by "the continental system of publishing at the lowest prices at which contracts are given," and the custom of Belgian manufacturers and shippers meeting weekly and exchanging ideas as to prices and rates of freight.

—One hundred and ninety-nine vessels have entered in ward at Quebec Custom House, and 60 have cleared for sea since the opening of navigation. Sixty-two vessels have been licensed by the Quebec Custom House for the local trade of the province, and 451 market steamers and schooners have arrived from adjoining parishes.