

# The True Faith and Truths

ESTI IN CÆLO FIDELIS

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### LIBELS ON THE CHURCH.

#### The Open Bible Fallacy Criticized.

Results of Free Distribution of the Scriptures in Germany, England and Other Protestant Countries.

This article shows the evil results of Bible distribution coupled with the assumed right of private interpretation. It also shows the fatal consequences arising from placing the Bible in a false position as the sole rule of faith, thus making it the target for idle and malicious questioners. Bossuet, in his celebrated conference with Claude, obliged him to confess that by the Protestant rule of private interpretation "every artisan and husbandman may and ought to believe that he can understand the Scriptures better than all the Fathers and doctors of the Church, ancient and modern, put together." This rule has produced three hundred and seven Christian religions, although Christ said "there shall be one fold." Dr. Watson, a Protestant bishop, in his charge to his clergy in 1795, declared: "I cannot tell you what the doctrines of Christianity are." This from a learned professor of divinity who made a life-study of the Scriptures. The learned Protestant Bishop Watson made a polyglot Bible and he wrote in his preface to this Bible these words: "The Word of God does not consist in mere letters, whether written or printed, but in the true sense of it, which no one can better interpret than the sacred Charo, to which Christ committed the sacred pledge." Dr. Selwyn, in his discourse, p. 13, says: "Open your Bible; take the first page that occurs in either Testament and tell me, without disguise, is there no thing in it to lead you to understand, if you may thank God for giving you a privilege he has granted to many thousands of sincere believers." St. Augustine, in his Epistle to Januarius, said: "There are more things in Scripture which I am ignorant of than those that I know." It may be that St. Peter was right when he wrote (2 Pet., iii, 16) that there are in Scripture "things hard to be understood which the unlearned and unstable wrest unto their own destruction."

Rev. J. W. Taylor, D. D., tells me that over 50,000 evangelical ministers "continually preach and collect for Bible distribution. He also tells me that the Word of God is published in two hundred and fifty-two versions, and these have been distributed in every civilized country. The whole world has been flooded with editions of the New Testament by the Bible societies. What good has it done?"

IN LUTHERAN LANDS.

Surely if Protestantism should be strong anywhere it ought to be in Germany, where it originated, whence it spread, and where, in the northern parts at least, it has remained in possession and power to this day. The original Lutheranism is still the State religion of Prussia, the central power of the German Empire, of which Berlin is the capital. In Germany reform commenced with the innovations of Luther. There the name Protestant originated; there it was continued amid the doubtful pomp and shocking strife of thirty years of fratricidal war. There was inaugurated the circuit of Luther's mutilated Bible and its 14,000 errors and interpolations. What are the results to-day? Why materialism of the present kind pervades that land of reform. The Bible, which was to be interpreted privately, has not a text left that has not been torn apart by mocking infidels and scientists and positivists, such as Schelling and De Witt, Strauss and Fichte, Muehlenberg, Rosenmuller, S. Mier, Bauer and Paulus. The Bible, in the hands of the private interpreters, was held up as a thing of scorn. They even denied the dogma of creation as expressed in Genesis. The popular preacher, Claude Barnum, said: "But I could write on my thumb nail all the doctrines of the reformers yet universally believed." Dr. Dellinger, in his book "Kroche and Krochen," pp. 275, 308, 330, says: "In Germany there are thirty Protestant sects with temples so empty and prayerless that it must be plainly seen the days in which we live are ripe for the great apostasy." Dr. Pusey, of England, quoted a German theologian as saying that of all the professors who taught of reform, the most errors and interpolations were committed in Germany in 1825 there were but seventeen. Meiner, reported by Dellinger, p. 204, says, in 1881, "that the danger of unbelief is filtering through and swelling away the protesting cry of family, State and Church." Prof. Von Schulte, in the Contemporary Review, and in the November Edinburgh Review, writes that "in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg no service at all had been held in the head churches for two hundred and twenty-eight Sundays, because there had been no congregation." These facts were shown by a committee of inquiry into the condition of the Lutheran church.

Here again comes a renewal of the sad story of...

DEAD FAITH AND LIFELESS CHURCH.

"At the Copenhagen Conference of the Evangelical Alliance," says the Baptist Weekly, "among other topics that of religious indifference was discussed," and with this result:

"The picture Dr. Christlieb presented of Germany was appalling. In Berlin, with a population of 1,000,000, only 20,000, or two per cent, attended public worship. In Hamburg, with near 400,000 people, only 5,000 attended. In certain districts of North Ger-

many there were suicides at the rate of thirty to forty a week. The state of things in the rural districts was also bad. The working classes were so hard pressed during the week that they had to work at such small wages that they thought they were bound to labor on the Lord's Day in order to increase their incomes. The study of infidel books he represented as very common."

The Rev. Dr. Gras, at a weekly meeting of Lutheran pastors at Berlin in 1877, stated, in reference to Germany, that "the grossness of the people is either indifferent or openly hostile to doctrinal teaching." Dr. Bellows, in a series of letters published in book form, says of Germany: "Out of the present elements of faith and worship in Germany I see no prospect of any healthy religious life arising; the universalism, as a rule, all favoring the secular and non-religious view and doctrine. The savants and metaphysicians are mostly openly or covertly skeptics and positivists. The authenticity and genuineness of the Gospel, it seems very largely assumed, have been formally discredited. Miracles few scholars now have the courage to treat with respect. It seems settled, at least for the time, by the physicians of Europe and savants and metaphysicians of Germany, that whatever else may be true about Christianity, there is no need of considering any further the possibility of events like the Resurrection." This is the language of an American Protestant divine regarding the cradle land of Bible Reform—the land of Luther.

THE ANGLICAN LANDS.

We come to Great Britain, which Dr. Pusey has designated as "a numerous nation of heathens," in their countryman. The official census of 1880 gave five millions as no religion. This is the land that inaugurated Bible distribution and still maintains it. The London Times of April 11, 1882, printed: "In this great Christian nation vice exists to an extent utterly unknown in pagan countries." The London Observer printed May 1, 1881: "In the May census of churches in London, 1880, of 57 places of worship only 11 had 100 present in more than one-half of 50 attendants were counted. In one there were 10; in a second 9; in a third 8; in a fourth 4; in a fifth but 2 were present. The average number in these churches amount to \$220,000 per year." Similar statistics of seventy cities of England and Wales show a like decrease in attendance. John Bright said in a lecture in 1880: "Nearly one-third of the Protestants of England and Scotland do not go church at all. Many after being married never see the inside of a church any more. Some never go to church after being christened" (baptized). A member of Parliament from Glasgow declared that "one-third of his constituency never went to any place of worship."

Mr. J. A. Froude, LL.D., Protestant historian, a bitter opponent of Catholicity, and an ardent defender of all the reformers, says: "There is no real alternative between the Catholic Church and atheism." He says: "From some cause it seems Protestant ministers dare not speak, dare not think, like their fathers. They are not looking for what is true; they are looking for arguments to defend positions which they know to be indefensible." Of Protestant nations he says: "Political corruption grows up; sharp practices in trade grow up; dishonest speculations, short weight and measure, and adulterations of food. The commercial and Protestant world on both sides of the Atlantic has practiced a code of actions from which morality has been banished and the ministers for the most part silent. They shrink from offending the wealthy members of their congregations. The world on one side and Popery on the other are dividing the practical control over life and conduct."

### THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS

Annual Commemoration by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society—Mr. Fitzpatrick, M. P., to Deliver an Address.

The citizens of Montreal will be afforded quite a treat at the St. Ann's Young Men's entertainment, on the occasion of their annual celebration of the "Manchester Martyrs" anniversary, which will be held in the Queen's hall on Monday evening, 24th inst. The lecturer of the evening will be Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q. C., M. P., the well known lawyer of Quebec, who is freely spoken of as the coming man in the Quebec Cabinet as the representative of the Irish Catholics of the province. This will be the first time that his appearance on the lecture platform in this city, and as his well known reputation as an orator has preceded him he will, no doubt, be greeted by a full house. The society who are to give the evening a new three-act Irish drama, which has been especially written for them, entitled "The Martyrs." The play deals with the relations between the landlords and tenants at the time of the "Young Ireland" movement of 1848, and it is spoken of as quite dramatic and very interesting, as Irish plays generally are.

### AN APPEAL

By Davitt on Behalf of the McDermott Victims.

LONDON, November 5.—Mr. Davitt, in his new paper, the Labor World, makes the following appeal on behalf of those imprisoned in consequence of McDermott's statements: "The men whom McDermott's statements were guilty through the agency of those who put dynamite into their hands, or supplied them with money wherewith to purchase it. These men have been sufficiently punished for whatever disloyalty they have harbored against England. "Seven years' penal servitude has been undergone by Timothy Rafterthorn, Patrick Flanagan, Henry O'Connor, Henry Hammond Wilson and Thomas Gallagher, and we say, 'in the name of all that is just and fair, say, in the name of the law itself, let the living victims of McDermott be restored to liberty!'" "We appeal to the Home Secretary. We ask him to investigate our statements. We

beg him to institute inquiry into the acts of McDermott from the time he was enlisted in the pay of the secret service by Sir Edward Archibald in New York in October, 1882 down to his mock arrest in Liverpool. We believe firmly that the result of such an investigation will establish every fact we have stated in these revelations about Red Jim McDermott, and are fully confident that the release of these men would follow."

### BIRCHALL'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED

The Minister of Justice Decides That There is No Ground for Executive Clemency.

OTTAWA, November 8.—Last Wednesday Mr. Birchall, accompanied by her legal adviser, Mr. McMurphy, and presented to Sir John Thompson a number of petitions asking for the reprieve of her husband. The petitions bore good signatures, including over 250 barristers, 55 clergymen, leading bankers and medical men. Mr. McMurphy at some length reviewed the evidence given at the trial, pointing out the weak points in the evidence, and dwelling especially on the mischievous effects of certain sensational newspapers in the direction of prejudicing the minds of the jury. The Minister of Justice promised to give the case his most earnest attention but his examination does not seem to have led him to any favorable consideration of the case. His report was submitted to a meeting of the Privy Council on Thursday last, when an order in council was passed adopting the report, which recommended that the law should be allowed to take its course. His Excellency the Governor General accepted a day's holiday in the case as well as a report of the judge who presided at the trial and the memorandum prepared by Sir John Thompson for submission to the council. After giving due consideration to these and the petitions and recommendations presented since the trial praying for the clemency of the Crown, Lord Salisbury law no reason to interpose with the sentence of the Court, the prisoner having had a fair and just trial and no new evidence having arisen since he was condemned. His Excellency, therefore, signed the order this forenoon, and accordingly John Reginald Birchall will suffer the penalty of the law for the murder of F. U. Bowell, at Blenheim swamp, near Woodstock, on the 17th of February last. Birchall will be hanged on the 14th inst., within the precincts of Woodstock jail.

### A Horrible Occurrence.

LACOLLE, Que., November 8.—A sickening tragedy occurred this afternoon at Clarenceville, a village three miles distant from this town. A man named Fournival, who has for some time past been known to be insane, while working up to a frenzy by circumstances which transpired during the early part of the day, this afternoon rushed into his house, up to his bed-room, where his wife was at work on some sewing, seized a razor, and with a bound reached her side, drew the razor across her throat inflicting a large wound, from which the blood gushed over the floor. After having committed the horrible act he rushed out of the house and has not yet been captured. It is thought that he has committed suicide in the surrounding woods. The woman has since died of her injuries. No motive other than that it was the work of a maniac can be imputed for the crime, as it is understood the family lived in perfect harmony.

### Proposed Zollverein.

TORONTO, November 9.—Mr. William Davies, a member of the council, or cabinet, of the Government of the Leeward Islands, was in the city yesterday in company with Mr. William Hart, a merchant of St. John's, Antigua, and Mr. E. J. Wain, an engineer of the Leeward Islands Government. In an interview, Mr. Davies said that the people of the West Indies are greatly interested in the subject of trade with Canada. The Government at Dominica will help subsidize a fast line of steamers and do everything possible to further the development of the trade with the Dominion. He himself has become thoroughly impressed since coming to Canada with the wisdom of calling together a congress representing all the British American colonies to consider the formation of a Zollverein agreement. The Government of Canada ought to take the initiative step, and they will find the other colonies in thorough sympathy. Mr. Davies and Mr. Hart go to Montreal on their way to England and Mr. Wain will stay in Ottawa for some time on business of the Leeward Islands Government. All three hope for great results from the visit of Mr. Foster to the West Indies.

### Good For Canada.

LONDON November 7.—In a speech at Duffield last evening Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, said he regretted that it was necessary to restrict the importation of cattle from infected countries, but the general result would be that more cattle would be raised at home. The McKinley law, he said, would certainly not raise England less obsolete as the importation of American cattle.

### A Sudden Death.

OTTAWA November 8.—Between two and three o'clock on Friday afternoon T. P. French, post-office inspector, died suddenly at his residence on Theodore street. This morning he attended to his duties as usual and went home about one o'clock. In the garden and returned by his house saying that he was ill. He died before medical aid could be summoned. Deceased was a native of Galway, Ireland, and was born in 1826, coming to Canada in the employ of the Bank of British North America in 1852. He entered the civil service in 1873, which he held continuously since. Mr. French was an efficient public officer and a popular citizen.

A big vein of mica has been discovered in Japan. It must be the Mikado.

### IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

Negotiations are being carried out for the sale of Lord Templemore's estate, and also for that of the representative of the late Mr. D'Arcy, of Dublin, ex-M. P. for the county.

Several of the letters relating to the siege of Limerick show that so ill-informed was Kug William about the feeling of the Irish Garrison that he actually believed that Sir G. and half the garrison meditated desertion to his camp.

The Derry Journal says: A meeting of great interest to the Catholic community is announced to be held in St. Columba's Hall. It is for the purpose of furthering a movement to have placed in St. Eugene's Cathedral a memorial of the late Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of the diocese.

The first end of the South Clare railway was turned at Kilkane on October 16, by Mr. Reeves, Barrisborough. The line, which will be 25 miles long, will be run from Kilkane to Milltown Malbay, with a branch line from Moyasta to Kilbrac. The cost is estimated at £120,000, and the line is expected to be opened in about twenty months.

The Dundee Branch of the National League has passed the following resolution: "That owing to the entire failure of the crops this season and the losses to the farmers by the continual wet weather, we would ask the landlords of this very good district to make suitable reductions in the rent, and hold out some hope, otherwise we believe the state of things here will be very serious."

The Warden says: We learn that a company is about to be started to work the Ormonde salt quarries at Carrick-on-Suir. The places that have been turned out from the quarries are said by eminent architects to rank even higher than those that are wrought at such cost from Wexford, and a very good field for disposing of the produce of the quarries is stated to exist in the county.

William Cantillon, of Ballydoonagh, Clare, who has been taking possession of a farm recently held by a tenant named Donnelly, caused some displeasure among the people of the district, has signified to the Rev. Father Harrington his intention of giving up the place, subject to whatever conditions Messrs. J. Stack and E. Harrington, M. P.s, might think just and equitable to recommend.

The inhabitants of Coney Island, an inlet off the coast of Sligo, have addressed a letter to the Sligo Chamber of Commerce, complaining that during the last nine months three persons have met their death in passing over the causeway connecting that place with the mainland. The causeway, they say, is a swamp and nothing more. During the past few years twenty-eight persons have lost their lives on the same fatal causeway.

A number of workmen employed by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, on October 8, arrived in Downpatrick from Belfast and commenced the work of pugging off the new line of railway from Downpatrick to Ardglass. The total length of the new line will be about eight statute miles and will be constructed by the employees of the County Down railway, under the direction of Mr. Culverwell, the company's engineer.

A shocking accident occurred at Carrigrohilly a few evenings ago. Three farmers were in a cart driving home on their return from Killee fair. The cart getting upset as they were driving in and a short turn the occupants were thrown out, the shaft penetrating the chest of one, and causing him such severe injuries that he died almost immediately. The deceased's name was Martin Lynch. The other two men were also injured, but not seriously.

Recently two men were observed entering Hunters close, Grassmarket, Edinburgh. One of them, named Giuseppe Di Lodi, called his companion in the street and ran off, but was afterwards arrested. The injured man was conveyed to the infirmary, where life was found to be extinct. Giuseppe Di Lodi was committed for trial on the charge of murder. The murdered man has been identified as James Kane, a native of Carlow, returning from harvesting.

A new line of railway, which will open up a part of a congested district, in county Galway, was inaugurated on October 10 by Major-General Lubbock. This line, which is between Loughrea and Athdown, was originally intended to be worked by a branch line of the Midland Great Western Railway Company added £4,800 to make it wide enough to meet the heavy gauge of their line, and they will work it. The inspection was satisfactory.

The almost incessant and heavy rain have done incalculable injury to the crops in and around the city. The river Liffey has burst its embankments, submerging the crops along its banks near O'Connell's Hill under water for over two days. Such potatoes as partially escaped the blight and rot are not expected to be worth digging. In several places the water reached a depth of over five feet. Stocks of hay were swept along, damming back the water at several places.

The London Star's Irish correspondent says: "It is assumed in many quarters that the failure of the potato crop in Ireland is a much less vital matter to the present peasantry than it was to their predecessors of thirty years ago. We are told that nowadays there is less dependence upon the potato crop, that the area of cultivation has been extended and varied, so that the loss of a potato crop no longer means starvation, or even great privation. The contrary is the case. I do not say that over the whole of

Ireland the tenant is as dependent upon the potato as he used to be. Here and there there may be improvement in this respect; but so far as the congested districts are concerned there is no improvement. Here, in 1890, as in 1848, the loss of the potato crop means starvation in some parishes—as in Aohill and Arran—rathfarnham. In these districts the dependence upon the potato is as absolute as it was at the time of the last great scarcity in 1847-80.

At a late hour on the night of October 17 a frightful accident occurred at one of the new salt mines near the village of Elen, about a mile from Carrickfergus, by which a man named Michael Magill met with a shocking death, and two others had a providential escape. A rope supporting a platform broke and Magill was hurled to the bottom of the shaft a distance of fully 300 feet. The men along to the remaining ropes, and were then saved. A relief party immediately descended the second shaft and found the body of the unfortunate man shattered almost beyond recognition.

I have just passed through some of the poorest parts of Ireland, and I was struck by the shrinkage of the area under oats. Until recently it was a common sight to see patches of oats next to potatoes. A man with two or three acres of land had one field of potatoes and one of oats—oats and potatoes a turn about. But now the oat patches are few and far between. One may drive for miles without seeing any; and this shrinkage is due, first to the deterioration of the land and next to the fall in prices. Here is a sample of the evidence given before the O'Connell Commission on the first point. Mr. J. E. Jackson, Lord Ardill's agent said:

"The land is more exhausted than it was in consequence of the guano they use. Consequently, it will grow only a crop of potatoes, and the second crop is not good." Mr. Gray, the chief valuer to the Land Commission, gave evidence to similar effect. "Though in terms of the Rent Act the general value of the land has fallen, my estimate seems to have increased somewhat, my experience and that of my colleagues that the condition of the land has fallen off, and that the land is in a worse condition for producing crops than it was ten or fifteen years ago, and that the cultivation of the land is worse, just what it will grow being taken from it."

### The Irish Mission.

BOSTON, November 9.—Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan, O'Connor and Harrington had a reception here to-day. Fully 4,000 people were present. Judge Woodbury made a short address, congratulating the Irish people for their enthusiastic reception. He opened his address with a high tribute to the late John Boyle O'Reilly. He said that he and his friends had come here to ask whether they had fulfilled the promises made to the people who had put their trust in them. He ran over the history of the Irish people for a period of sixty years and declared that the result of the rule of the Union Government had been that during the last century Ireland had grown poorer and poorer until no man in that country could be honest and make a career. He said that the result of the social condition of the people during these eighty years had been to make an honest man a pauper, and that they had a fraudulent system, for he said, there has never been since the union a famine that can be traced to the violation of Providence. He stated that while thousands of people in Ireland are threatened with starvation, about \$100,000,000 worth of food is being exported out of that country to feed the armies and navies of the world. He said that the Irish landlords, who claimed that Ireland was losing 500,000 people per year and that the chief business of the police is to pull down the houses of the people. He said that the policy of his party was being successfully carried out and attributed to the policy of the better condition of the Irish people to-day over their condition thirty years ago.

William O'Brien was next introduced, and was also received warmly. He also spoke feelingly of John Boyle O'Reilly. He told the story of the battle against landlordism in Tipperary, and strongly denounced the acts of Smith Barry. Short addresses were also made by Dillon, O'Brien and O'Connell. Harrington, the former referring to the indignities that England had heaped upon Ireland.

OTTAWA, November 10.—The Toronto Globe contained a statement that Mr. Gill, M. P., entrusted to Mr. Grace the task of endeavoring to obtain information here as to why Mr. Dillon and O'Brien would enjoy immunity from arrest should they visit Canada. Mr. Gill has telegraphed: "A statement in Globe on subject of O'Brien and Dillon's liability to arrest in Canada without a warrant. They will visit Canada after American tour without reference to whether they will be arrested there or not. They are entirely indifferent on question."

### New Peal of Bells.

On Sunday last the church of St. Peter, Visitation street, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony. The occasion was the blessing of the new peal of bells, which have recently been donated to the church. The ceremony was presided over by Mr. Moreau, bishop of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by Mr. Moreau, administrator of the archdiocese of Montreal, Canon Levesque and Canon St. Jean. There was a very large congregation present notwithstanding the disagreeable state of the weather, amongst the most prominent persons noticed being Mayor Greiner, Judge Taubereau, Hon. L. O. Tullon, O. Lacombe, Damien Rolland, High Constable Bissonnette, H. Wilson and A. Beau. The bells are thirteen in number, and weigh 573 lbs. and the smallest 168 lbs. After the blessing had been performed an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Father Racicot. In the evening there was solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which a large number of persons assisted, who were unable to be present in the afternoon.

### News from Abroad.

VIENNA, November 7.—The Political Correspondence publishes the following despatch from Rome: "The recent pastoral letter of the Irish bishops condemning boycotting and the plan of compulsion was issued in compliance with peremptory orders from the Pope himself, who desired proof of the absolute submission of the Irish episcopate to the decisions of the Curia."

### LORD SALISBURY

Makes the Annual Ministerial Statement at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, November 10.—The Lord Mayor gave the customary banquet to the Ministry to-night. Lord Salisbury replied to the toast, "The Government." He said he regarded as a good omen of peace throughout the world, and of a general entente among the nations, the fact that the Czarowitz was about to visit India as the guest of the Queen. He said that his visit represented the growth of friendly ideas in Russia with reference to India—ideas that were pregnant with benefit to both countries, and that afforded additional securities for the peace of Europe. Touching the African agreements made with France and Germany, he said they tended to cement the relations of England with those countries, while the negotiations with Italy were making progress towards a successful issue. Although the dispute with Portugal had not been happily arranged, still the position did not justify any sinister apprehensions. Referring to the trade with America, Lord Salisbury said that the McKinley tariff law would certainly affect some portion of British commerce. Free traders should rejoice over the recent election of a republic in America, but they must not draw conclusions too rashly. They must still face the prospect of a prohibitive tariff. England had no retaliatory schemes as she had reduced her own tariff to the lowest point. Referring to relations between labor and capital, he said that the Premier had an eight-hour bill in the air, but he would not say whether or not it would be introduced, and that he would not say whether or not it would be introduced, and that he would not say whether or not it would be introduced.

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### Good for Ship Laborers.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The question has again been presented to the Treasury Department as to whether the practice of employing aliens from Canada at Norfolk, Va., in handling cotton for export is not a violation of the Alien Contract Labor law. The agent reports that while these men undoubtedly go to Norfolk with an understanding that they will be given work it is almost impossible to obtain proof to that effect. It is said at the Treasury Department that the law does not apply to foreigners who come to this country voluntarily in search of work, but only to such as are sent for or who come under a contract, express or implied. The question is whether the present intention is to prove the existence of any sort of a contract or agreement. There are at present over twenty foreigners engaged at Norfolk in handling cotton for English houses who are said to be employed in violation of law.

### The Vatican Library.

By order of his Holiness, a new section is being organized as a dependence of the Vatican Library; it will be composed of all the volumes offered in homage to Leo XIII on the occasion of his late Sacred Majesty's Jubilee, and will bear the title of "Leonine Library." The official Organ, the Roma, denies that the Minister of Public Instruction is treating with the Prefect of the Vatican Library to obtain permission for visitors to consult the historical documents amid its treasures, which Leo XIII has hitherto conceded but to the privileged few; whilst heretofore it appears the Ministers above-mentioned may be given the right also to consult the "Leonine Library." The Roma further states that the Vatican documents, similar to all the works of art contained in the Palace of St. Peter are "National patrimony," and it is but just that Italian students be empowered to consult them at will, without being subjected to the formalities and humiliating inquiries necessary to open to such the doors of the Vatican.

### Mr. Balfour's Exclusion.

DUBLIN, November 8.—The Freeman's Journal says: "If Mr. Balfour is satisfied with his tour of Ireland so are the Nationalists and also the people whose hands will be permitted to dip into the money bags of the treasury. The bribes offered have proved too much for a priest in one place and a gambler man (local user) in another, but they will not affect the Nationalist cause. Mr. Balfour's performance has been a failure. The Irish Times says: 'Mr. Balfour's tour shows that the people mind are bent upon practical affairs and that the various masses are in sympathy with trade rather than with politics.'"

LONDON, November 8.—The Chronicle holds that the amazingly friendly receipt accorded to Balfour in Ireland forces the conclusion that the Parliaments do not represent the Irish people. Mr. Balfour is confined to his apartments in Dublin castle with a severe cold, the result of exposure in Donegal. He is unable to attend to official business.