

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century.

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LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916

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HAPPINESS AND SERVICE

We have been talking, this week, with our old friend, the philosopher. Though he has passed the three score plus ten years, there is no winter in his heart. He makes us feel like voting for old age and seventy years of retrospect—always—for he still looks out on life largely, and still can smile. He smiles wisely now, when we tell him of some project we have in mind, and that in spite of our wonderings and our efforts we cannot see our way clearly. Then in the plenty and the patience of his kindly heart he tells us that it is much wiser not to wear ourselves out trying to solve the puzzles and problems that lie over, thick about and around us here: that eternity will be long and life is too short to waste it in trying to decipher the hieroglyphics that bewilder and perplex us. When we protest and attempt to argue, he places his hand on ours, and his touch is calm and cool and restful. Somehow we feel that he lives very close to God. Don't you observe, he says, in his gentle voice, that we see the same thing over and over again in nature in a hundred forms. Very especially is it manifest in the brooks and rivers. They seem often so much wiser than we. Here balked by some obstacle, there obstructed by some massive thing that lies direct in the course of their progress, yet they do not break themselves ineffectually on that which impedes them; rather they begin, without fret, a series of delicate adjustments, and, the chosen channel closed to them, they begin making another channel for themselves, gathering force here, and patience and wisdom there, but always with murmuring of song as they flow. It is true they must often, indeed generally, go far out of their way. They wind and turn many miles, it seems, out of their true course. Yes, and yet you will notice that they reach the sea at last; and you will notice, too—something not less significant—that their very windings and turnings, by that splendid economy of Nature which we sometimes prefer to call the mercy of God, make green those valleys they would not otherwise have visited, and, with a lavish graciousness, render fertile far fields that did not lie in their early wanderings and were not apprehended at their source. Such is life, he tells us, and there are lives that adapt themselves as graciously, lives that flow and turn and wind past many an obstacle, blessing and benefiting as they go—shining rivers running to the sea. Life is a matter of infinite adjustment, a necessity for fine adaptability. One thing denied us; yes, but a hundred others waiting for us. But none of these others, we argue, can equal this thing which is denied. Let us not wait to balance and measure values; there is not time; nor have we just balances to weigh such weighty matters. These are things for God's scales. Let us remember, rather, only that life is richer than our longings can ever exhaust. While we sit bemoaning something lost, other riches are all about us untouched, unattained. If we allow life to become a lonely, bitter thing, a well with the taste of brackish waters, it is the fault of ourselves. Yonder lies the world, broad and fair and made to look upon and wander in; yonder lies the world with its valleys and fields that our lives might have freshened, green pastures in which we might have been the "still waters" for restoring the soul, and there, too, are other lives, like rills and brooks, to join with ours, to give ours courage and force and strength. And there are the spiritual children that should be ours, the love, the good deeds, the constant service—little spiritual children they seem to us, without mothers, and they are calling to us. But we must put down the voices of our regrets before we can hear their calling. And doing that, by and by we hear them and heed them and after that life never seems empty or useless but a beautiful thing full of service and rewards.

HOBBIES

Those of us who have adopted special hobbies are wont to ride them at our own convenience, with but slight regard for the proprieties of place and time. We have known dabblers in Art to hold forth on their favourite topic by the half hour to persons whose avocations left them neither time nor inclination for the refinements of form and colour affected by the school with whose views they agreed. Literature has always had its pretentious hangers-on, and shallow sophists who reckon that they have stripped the leaves from the tree of knowledge are as numerous and noisy as they were in Athens when Socrates withstood them. Indeed no profession is free from them; often learned, sometimes wise in their judgments of others, they are still liable to play the fool when the subject about which they think they know the most is on the tapis. There are gluttons for hard fact, and fools of fancy who made excursions in cloudland long before aeroplanes were invented. It is so easy to cheat ourselves with rosy visions of our own importance in the little world that most of us inhabit; and alas, while our friends may not accept us at our own valuation, they have their own little vanities to fall back upon! Then feigning is a recognized part of human intercourse, and a veil of manners mercifully hangs between members of the same society, obscuring and softening our mutual sense of imperfection.

SIR JOSEPH WARD

ENGLISH SKETCH OF CATHOLIC NEW ZEALANDER

Like that other famous New Zealand statesman, "Dick" Seddon, Sir Joseph Ward is a self-made man. His father died when he was barely three years old, and his mother could afford him no better education than that given in the ordinary State schools. At fourteen he became a telegraph messenger, usually regarded as a typical "blind alley" occupation. It did not turn out so, however, in his case. His restless energy had to find an outlet. He became, in turn, clerk in a merchant's business office, reporter on a newspaper, and then he engaged in railway work prior to starting in business for himself as a grain exporter.

THE SOUL OF HONOR

All this before he was twenty-one, at which age he first began to take a practical interest in politics. At thirty he entered Parliament, and four years later he had risen to Cabinet rank. In 1906 he became Prime Minister of New Zealand, a post which he held for six years; and he has also filled the offices of Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General, Minister of Defence, Minister of Lands, and several others. "Joe" Ward, as his constituents affectionately dub him, is the soul of honor. Some years ago a big business in New Zealand, of which he was Managing Director, came to grief. A large proportion of the shares were held in this country, and Mr. Ward came over here at once, determined that the English creditors, at all events, should not suffer. In the end he paid them all in full out of his own pocket, though he personally was in no way liable for the amount. Then he returned to New Zealand practically penniless. The people there subscribed a testimonial of £18,000 in order to set him on his feet again. Ward refused to take the money, preferring to retrieve his fortunes by his own unaided exertions. He, however, permitted his wife to accept, on his behalf, a fine service of plate, suitably inscribed, from his new-made English friends; the men whose pockets he had filled at the expense of his own.

A strong Imperialist always, Sir Joseph Ward has been in favor of compulsory service for home defence from the beginning, and, luckier than Lord Roberts, he has lived to see his views come to be the law of the land. The "All Red Route" for ocean cables was another pet scheme of his that has come to fruition. Sir Joseph received his Baronetcy in 1911. He had previously been knighted on the occasion of the visit of the present King and Queen—then the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to New Zealand in 1901. He is also an LL. D. of Edinburgh University. Although fifty-nine years of age—he was born in 1857—Sir Joseph does not look his age. In fact he might pass anywhere for a man of forty-five or thereabouts. In part, no doubt, this is due to his love of outdoor life and exercise. Until comparatively recently he used to boat and play cricket regularly. He was also in his younger days an ardent volunteer.

A REMINDER OF 1876

HAYES-TILDEN CONTEST RECALLED

A FOUR-MONTH QUARREL THEN

Close national elections always recall the historic contest of 1876, when Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, was declared elected President by a margin of one electoral vote over Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, almost four months after the election. On election night in November, 1876, Tilden's election was announced in the first editions of all the newspapers, and at 1:30 o'clock was conceded by the Republican leaders. The New York Times was the only newspaper to announce the election of Hayes in its last edition of the morning after Election Day.

The other memorable instance of close national elections was in 1884, when it was not known until Friday after Election Day whether Grover Cleveland or James G. Blaine had been chosen President, and then the contest was decided in New York State by a margin of 1,100 votes. It was at this election that John V. McKane, the Democratic boss of Coney Island, who later went to Sing Sing for over-zealous political activity, gave the Cleveland ticket a plurality in Gravesend that exceeded by 2,900 the total number of men, women and children in the town, which was 5,000. The contest of 1876 which brought wholesale charges of fraud, gun play, intimidation and murder, some of which were almost proved, started on election night when it became apparent on the returns not to be doubted that Tilden had 184 electoral votes and Hayes 165, with twenty votes doubtful. One hundred and eighty-five were necessary for a choice. The twenty doubtful votes were distributed in Oregon, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina.

THE CHARGES MADE

By sun-up of the next morning both Republicans and Democrats started after those twenty votes. If the Republicans got them all it meant that Hayes would be elected by a margin of one electoral vote. The heat of the contest was in the South, and particularly in Louisiana. In that State the Democratic electoral candidates received a majority of the votes cast, but the returns, opened, but Republican returning boards alleged that the Democrats had used shotguns to terrify negroes, who would have voted the Republican ticket, had practiced other irregularities, and accordingly, to wind matters up, they threw out enough Democratic votes to make it appear that the Republican electors were chosen.

In South Carolina, the Republicans lost the electors on the face of the returns, but the Democrats charged fraud and started a contest. The ballot boxes being guarded by troops in Florida both sides laid claim to victory and the claims were so bemuddled that it seemed impossible to make any decision without another election. In Oregon, the Republicans appeared to have carried the State, but the Democrats claimed that inasmuch as one of the Republican candidates was a Postmaster at the time the Republican ticket was illegal.

For a month conflicting claims and accusations flew through the contested Southern States. Delegations of Republicans from the North went down to see fair play and received a welcome from the Democrats that was not cordial. Tilden was accused of having been responsible for the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Democratic politicians in Louisiana.

Congress met Dec. 1. The Constitution said that in case of a contest the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all certificates and the votes shall then be counted.

The Senate was Republican and many influential Republicans declared that the Constitution gave the Republican President of the Senate the right to count the votes. The Democrats asserted just as positively that no count would go unless the House, which was Democratic, participated.

Finally a joint committee decided upon a bill providing that the conflicting returns be submitted to an electoral commission of fifteen, composed of five Representatives, five Senators, and five members of the Supreme Court. There was an important clause in the bill which said that the finding of the commission was to stand unless rejected by "separate vote of both houses."

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The Senate, being Republican, named three Republicans—Edmunds, Morton, and Frelinghuysen—and two Democrats—Thurman and Bayard; the House, being Democratic, named three Democrats—Payne, Hunton, and Abbott—and two Republicans—Garfield and Hoar. Two Democratic Justices—Clifford and Field—and two Republicans—Strong and Miller—were named, and to them was entrusted the selection of a fifth and final member of the commission. They chose Justice David Davis, but he refused to serve, and Justice J. P.

Bradley was then named, he being supposedly an independent.

When the disputed votes of the four States were submitted to the commission, it voted every time eight to seven, in favor of the Republicans, the vote being on straight party lines, with Bradley lined up with the Republicans. The Democratic House rejected the Commission's findings, and the Republican Senate confirmed them. Therefore, all of the twenty disputed electoral votes were given to Hayes, and on March 2, 1877, nearly four months after election day, Hayes was declared to have been chosen as President by the people of the United States. The Commission was bitterly criticized, but that did not change the election and Hayes was inaugurated on March 4, 1877.

There will never, in all probability be a repetition of the 1876 contest, for in 1887 Congress passed a law providing that each State should designate a tribunal to settle any contest over electoral votes, and that, unless such tribunal or both houses of the State Legislature should reach a decision, the vote of the State concerned should be disregarded.

The dispute of 1884 on Election night simmered down to New York. The newspapers of the next morning gave Cleveland a plurality of 10,000 in the State. Each morning it was reduced by more complete returns until on Friday it seemed pretty well established that Cleveland had carried the State by slightly more than 1,000 votes. But the Republican leaders refused to concede the State until eleven days after election day, when the final canvass of the New York County vote showed Cleveland had carried the State by 1,100 votes.—N. Y. Times.

FRENCH-CANADIANS

HAVE THEY BEEN SLANDERED?

The New Witness

The first Canadian contingent contained 5,000 French-Canadian volunteers. Since this contingent left Canada six battalions of French Canadians, containing in all 7,200 men, have been raised in the Province of Quebec. At least 25% of the Scotch and English battalions of the Province—7,000 men—are French-Canadians. The Maritime Provinces have furnished a French-Canadian battalion of 1,200 strong, while some 3,000 French have enlisted in the other battalions of these Provinces. Ontario and the west have furnished at least 4,000 French-Canadian volunteers, who have enrolled in English regiments. If we added to the 27,400 already mentioned the French-Canadians of the Army Medical Corps, the Army Service Corps, the Engineers and the battalions of foresters (90% of whose personnel is French-Canadian), we should probably find that at least 40,000 French-Canadians were enrolled in the Canadian army at the time when the article of the correspondent of The Times was written. For the purpose of this argument, however, we may put the figure at 35,000. But the statistics previously cited for the enlistment of the Canadian-born population must now be rearranged. The 20,600 added to the French-Canadians must be deducted from the English-Canadian enlistments. In other words, taking the figures of the 1911 census as a basis for calculation, 1.7% of the French-Canadians have enlisted as against 1.9% of the English-Canadians.

FRENCH BISHOPS

VISITING IRELAND TO HELP ALLIES

London, Oct. 16, 1916.—While Protestant prelates are occupied in insulting Ireland and her young men, although Parliamentary figures show that 94,000 Catholics have enlisted against 50,000 Protestants, an Irish Catholic Bishop has invited representatives of the French episcopate to visit the Green Isle with the intention of winning Irish sympathies for the Allied cause and they have accepted the invitation. The Irish Episcopate is holding an important meeting at Maynooth, and five French bishops, on invitation, were present, and delivered addresses. They are the Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Touchet, the greatest orator of France; the Bishop of Digne, Mgr. L'Enfant; Mgr. Battifol, Canon of Notre Dame, and Father Flynn, an Irish cure of Paris who left a comfortable parish to join the army and comes straight from historic Verdun. Cardinal Logue occupied the chair and the visitors were introduced by the president, Mgr. Hogan. The Bishop of Orleans gave a moving address in French. He said his heart beat quickly when he saw the Irish shore for the first time, and Father Flynn said to him: "This is a country where the people pray much." He had realized that since he landed, and he thought the very angels in Heaven must lean down and say "Listen, it is our Irish children praying." He wanted his dear land and his people to participate in these wonderful prayers. He asked

them for those dearest in the world to him, his seminarians, eleven of whom had fallen on the field of honor, and thirty-three of whom had offered the sacrifice of their lives before the Blessed Sacrament as their last act in the seminary before leaving for the front. He asked those prayers for the soldiers of France and Ireland fighting on the side by side for the Stuart Kings and for the Christian faith. His own predecessor in the See of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, had stood up in Paris in the year of the great famine and, raising his voice for Ireland, had sent her 30,000 francs for her starving children. But what had Ireland done in return! When in 1871 the diocese of Orleans was laid waste by the invader, dear Ireland, poor Ireland, had sent out of her poverty 200,000 francs to save his people. Finally Bishop Touchet conjured his audience by all these ties to pray for France and also for the speedy canonization of Joan of Arc. The Bishop of Digne, who followed, said Ireland and France were indeed sisters.

PAVE PEACE'S WAY

HOLY FATHER ASKS GERMAN BISHOPS TO AID PRISONERS

Rome, October 16, 1916.—Meeting in the annual congress at Fulda under the presidency of Cardinal Hartmann, the German Bishops sent a message of homage to the Holy Father, to which His Holiness has thus replied:

"Reading your letter, which reached us on the very day of the second anniversary of our election to the supreme pontificate, we have felt a true sense of comfort because we see, first of all, that you have understood and well interpreted our views in a matter of such high importance. For, indeed, while our heart still bleeds at the sight of this long and cruel slaughter of our children, our grief is the more increased at seeing how our incessant appeals for peace have given rise to unworthy suspicions among some people and have provoked expressions of discontent among others, almost as if our exhortations were not prompted by a wish for the public good, but by some design for our own interests, or as if we wished that the war might finish in a peace not founded on the principles of equity and justice. Truly, if passion had not clouded understanding, this thing could not be obscure—this thing which in itself is supremely evident—that the Supreme Pontiff, Vicar of the King of Peace and father of all Christians, cannot, through his high duty of conscience, counsel, suggest or teach anything else but peace; and that in doing so he does not favor the cause of any man but of humanity, and that specially in a war so murderous that if anyone could shorten it even for a single day he would deserve the gratitude of the human race.

PRAYERFUL WAITING

"Waiting meanwhile for the peace which we invoke we shall continue to alleviate at least in part, by every possible means, the awful load of misery that is the unhappy consequence of the war. And it is in this field of charity that we see you distinguishing yourselves with works of enlightened zeal, whether it be in federating all the Catholic societies in Germany devoted to charity in order to bring more ready and efficacious succor to the innumerable miseries of the unfortunate, whether with the beneficent institutions of Paderborn which have the scope of improving the conditions of all the prisoners in the empire. Wherefore while we praise this effort of Christian charity we in that are praising both the unalting kindness of the Bishop and clergy of Paderborn and the liberality of all the Catholics of Germany. But in truth to-day the highest duty of charity (which you are doing) and we exhort you to persevere in this, that each man should strive to make brothers again the peoples whom the war has divided, not making hatred more acute but softening it little by little in mutual works of piety.

"So, almost naturally, the way will be prepared for the peace which is in the aspirations of every honest man, a peace which will be the more lasting in that it will have roots deep down in men's hearts. Cease not then to implore, as you are doing, the Divine aid with new expiatory prayers and by calling the children frequently to the Eucharistic Table, for none can estimate the value before the Lord of humble and suppliant prayers, especially when they are strengthened by penitence and innocence.

Meanwhile, as pledge of celestial favors and testimony of our benevolence, to you, our beloved son and venerable brothers, and to the clergy and people entrusted to your care, we impart in the Lord the Apostolic Benediction.

It will be remembered that quite early in the war, as one of the first of his beneficent initiatives on behalf of prisoners, Pope Benedict instructed the Bishops of the districts where there were internment camps to visit the prisoners and, besides giving them spiritual comfort, help them by

writing on their behalf to their families at home. It was partly from this that the Vatican bureau of information grew. Paderborn was one of the original centers in Germany for this work and the letter of the Bishops describes how in Paderborn the initiatives on behalf of sufferers had grown.

LATIN-AMERICAN MASONRY

Eber C. Bgam, of Chicago, a Mason, writing in the Masonic paper, The Builder, says:

"Latin American Masonry is atheistic, revolutionary and contentious, and in Mexico it has become anarchistic and murderous. What ever moral lessons—if any—are inculcated in its 'lodges,' they are certainly forgotten entirely when outside of them.

"I have lived years in Mexico; I speak the language; I have the honor of knowing some of those who have served Mexico faithfully and well, and I have read a part—at least—of its long stormy history. The present Revolution is an I. W. W. Revolution.

"Those who favor the revolution are possessed of a wealth of charges, but are poor in citation of fact. Unfortunately, these charges all agree with what Masons were taught to expect and to accept as true. They agree with our inherited prejudices—prejudices that have persisted in spite of the teachings of our lofty Masonic ideals of 'Truth, Charity and Tolerance.'

VON HINDENBURG INTERVIEW

Germany.—Considerable interest has been aroused by an interview given to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse by the Chief of the German Staff, Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The situation, as he sees it, is entirely satisfactory and promises to be so in the future. Prophecy he considered an ungrateful task, and no one could foretell when the end of the war would come. It was not, however, impossible that decisive battles might be fought in 1917. No one thought of peace at the present moment. The numerical strength of Russia did not greatly impress him: "There is no doubt that new troops will be levied in Russia, but that makes no difference; we, too, have enough reserves, and in Austria-Hungary the reserves are by no means exhausted." The French, he thought, were exterminating themselves by their method of fighting. "All their tenacity will be of no avail, for in the end there will be none of them left. This fate of the French nation is owing above all else to the British. If the British ask next spring for one more offensive campaign they will rob France of the remainder of her army and of her national strength." Asked whether the decision of the war lay in the east, he disclaimed any final program with this end in view:

"There is no prepared program, except this one, to gain victory. Where and how that will be done can only be decided each moment anew on the basis of events. Therefore a decision can be looked for as well in the east as in the west. It is nonsense if they tell you that I intend to shorten my front in the west. I never thought of why I should do it? The front in the west stands as firm as a rock, and if our enemies by gigantic use of artillery here and there gain a little territory, they will never break through. In order to do this they would still have to attack for thirty years, provided they had enough men."

The entrance of Rumania into the war, he said, was heartily welcomed by him. "By means of it we got out of trench warfare. The Rumanians are in retreat and the day of reckoning is coming."—America.

PROTESTANT BIBLES IN ITALIAN BARRACKS

"A person has come to our office," says the Osservatore Romano in one of its recent issues, "to inform us that near one of the most widely known barracks he has seen young ladies loitering for the purpose of selling or presenting to soldiers leaving or entering, copies of Bibles edited by one of the many Protestant Bible Societies that have sprung up in Rome with a view to abusing the good faith of Catholics, of the young and of soldiers in particular. Not only this, but another thing has been ascertained, viz., that these societies no longer use pastors or grey-haired ladies to visit military barracks, but young ladies. The propaganda is carried on not only in Rome, but in other parts of the country, as we know from the protests of the Bishops of several cities in North Italy against this interference with our brothers under arms, who in the majority of cases are and profess themselves practical Catholics." The Osservatore Romano describes this activity as "an insolent propaganda," and calls upon the civil authorities to see that religious liberty is preserved.—Sacred Heart Review.

CATHOLIC NOTES

At one of the Jesuit missions in South Africa, known as the Empanendi, no rain has fallen for three years.

In Buffalo has been organized a Catholic Young Men's Association. Its quarters contain a library of more than 15,000 volumes.

A son of Count Ostrowski, chamberlain to the Czar of Russia, has been ordained a priest at the Benedictine (Belgian) monastery, Edermine, County Wexford.

The London Museum has received a beautiful Medival illuminated Missal printed about the year 1200, from the Abbey of Lesnes, which was founded in 1178.

Cardinal Gibbons blessed and formally opened recently the new day nursery of the Gibbons Guild, in Baltimore. It is a parish nursery and kindergarten for seventy-five children daily.

The British authorities at Travancore, India, says the Sacred Heart Review, have expelled the German Sisters of the Holy Cross—ten in number who were in charge of the hospitals there.

Cardinal Gusmini, Archbishop of Bologna, has just unveiled in the Cathedral of that city a monument commemorating the election to the pontificate of Pope Benedict who was Archbishop of Bologna for seven years.

The cornerstone of the magnificent new Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York City, was blessed and laid by His Eminence Cardinal Farley, Oct. 23. The laying of the stone was attended by elaborate ceremonies, including a procession of the societies of the parish through the streets of the neighborhood.

The news of the death of Mgr. Szeptycki, Greco-Ruthenian Archbishop of Lemberg, which has been given in the Lemberg and German papers, is not correct. The Austrian government has made enquiries through the Spanish Ambassador from the Russian authorities and has learned that the Archbishop is alive and well.

The Right Rev. Emile Lobbedey, the scholarly Bishop of Arras, and a writer of note, has been decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honor for the heroism and devotion with which he remained at his post of duty under fire. He remained at Arras in the first lines from October, 1914, to June, 1915, under heavy fire. He visited the soldiers, buried the dead, assisted the ambulances, and gave to all a splendid example of duty faithfully done.

On Monday, October 16, Right Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, recently consecrated Bishop of Harrisburg in Philadelphia, was installed in St. Patrick's cathedral, Harrisburg, becoming the fourth Bishop of the diocese of Harrisburg, which comprises part of Central Pennsylvania. He was welcomed by a large number of priests and hundreds of people gathered about the cathedral to see the official procession.

English papers chronicle the death in action of the Rev. Denis Doyle, S. J., of the Army Chaplain's department. It was while he was carrying on his priestly ministrations to the wounded that the brave priest met his death. At an advanced dressing station a German shell exploded in the building and every one there was either killed or wounded. Father Doyle was among them. The deceased was a native of Kimberley, South Africa.

A despatch from Rome, dated Oct. 26, stated that Pope Benedict XV. had sent to Cardinal Gibbons \$2,000 to head a list of contributions in the United States for the assistance of the children of Belgium. The Pope also addressed an apostolic letter to the Cardinal recommending that the Roman Catholic episcopacy, clergy and laity in America support the plan to provide a supplementary daily meal for the Belgian children, to save them from starvation and disease.

A Christmas ship for the relief of the Armenian and Syrian war victims will leave New York, Dec. 1. The American Red Cross, with the cooperation of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, is collecting foodstuffs and clothing to be sent to Syria on the disposal of the collier placed at the disposal of the committee by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The ship's cargo will consist of flour, wheat, rice, beans, sugar, condensed milk, cottonseed oil, and new clothing of all kinds.

"Owing to the remarkable decrease in crime in Ireland, and the paucity of prisoners, many of the county prisons have been closed," says an Irish exchange. "Tipperary for years has had no prison, the few prisoners from the county going to Waterford Gaol. Now it is proposed that several more provincial prisons will be closed including Waterford and Londonderry, and prisoners detained there will be sent to Cork and Belfast. Bridewells will be established at Waterford and Londonderry under head warders for short sentence prisoners and remand cases."