

Dominion Churchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

AGENTS.

A few more good, energetic and reliable agents wanted to canvass unoccupied territory. Apply immediately, with references. Terms very liberal.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person sending us four new subscribers with the cash, \$8.00, will receive a copy of the DOMINION CHURCHMAN for one year.

Subscribers paying in advance can receive the DOMINION CHURCHMAN and *Scribner's Monthly* for \$5.00; or the CHURCHMAN and *St. Nicholas Monthly* for \$4.00. The publishers' price of *Scribner's* is \$4.00, and *St. Nicholas* is \$3.00.

THE WEEK.

It is rumored that the Island of Rhodes is to be occupied by the French. It would appear, however, that the story is based upon the fact that the Porte has ordered the removal of the seat of Government of the Archipelago from Rhodes.

Archbishop (R. C.) Purcell, of Cincinnati, has failed to the amount of about six million dollars. He has made an assignment of property worth less than four hundred thousand dollars.

The contemplated elevation of John Henry Newman to the Cardinalate has given much satisfaction to the Roman Catholics in England. It is said that the Popes's determination was arrived at from the strong recommendation of Cardinal Manning. The fact that so eminent a man as Newman should have remained for so long a time in a position of so subordinate a character as that he has occupied for a number of years, while Manning, with not a thousandth part of his ability, should have been so successful, has given rise to much comment. It now appears, however, that Newman might have worn a Cardinal's hat long ago, but he declined the honor, and at this moment, it is doubtful whether he will now accept it.

The question of protection is still agitating Europe and America, and signs are not wanting which indicate that those who have been most active in spreading "free trade principles" are preparing for some change in the attitude they have hitherto assumed on this question. They appear to be becoming alive to the fact that however excellent in theory the principle may be, yet that free trade means something more than merely free imports. It must not be altogether a one-sided theory in order to be adopted with satisfactory results. The policy of protection is becoming more and more strongly advocated by the astute Bismarck. He frankly concedes that his own opinions have undergone a change. The same reaction is noticeable in France; and some agitation on that subject has begun to take place in Great Britain, where, under the influence of free trade, United States manufacturers are competing with English manufacturers on their own soil. And United States merchants acknowledge that there is some force in the argument beginning to be used in England, that as long as America puts a duty on all imported English goods, England ought to retaliate by similar duties on imported United States goods—that free trade ought to be free on both sides, or it is not free at all. The fact is that Sir Robert Peel inaugurated free imports in England, although the

clamor for free trade by the manufacturer meant nothing more than the free importation of grain.

The latest reports of Egyptian finance state that under the best management there must be an annual deficit of ten million dollars, to be met by borrowing. Increased taxation can hardly be resorted to, for the taxes already parallel those of the provinces in the worst days of the Roman Empire, and have converted into a nation of paupers what ought to be the richest valley in the world, the valley of the Nile. The taxation falls on the peasantry, the fellahs, who are the least able to bear it, five and a half million of whom have been paying annually forty-five million dollars, or nearly ten dollars a head for every laboring man in the empire, and wages are much smaller than those paid in England or America. England and France are the largest creditors and have appointed officers to look after their interests. Through their influence Nubar Pasha has been made Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is almost the only Egyptian politician with capability and honesty enough for the post. But his administration has given much discontent among those who had profited by the former corruption. A mob has attacked Nubar Pasha, who has resigned.

Morocco, the land of the Moors, is threatened with famine, caused by last year's drought, and following famine comes pestilence. It is feared—so say reports from Gibraltar—that, before the close of the year, half the inhabitants of the southern provinces of Morocco will have perished. Little is known respecting the interior of this empire. Foreigners are kindly treated in the coast towns, which are inhabited by a mixed race, and where many Moorish merchants carry on trade with Gibraltar and French ports in Algeria; but the natives of the interior provinces have no love for Europeans, and it is considered perilous for travellers to attempt to reach the cities of Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez, or to make general expeditions through the country.

Life grows burdensome to M. Aubriot, the working-man who won the capital prize of \$25,000 in the French lottery. Letters are constantly received by him asking the loan or gift of sums of money varying from \$5 to \$5,000.

According to a recent despatch published in the *London Times*, the waters of the Vistula have overflowed, and submerged forty villages near Warsaw.

Among the Alps the cold has been intense during the present winter. A correspondent of the *London Daily News* writes that in the valley of the Freyssimieres the snow is more than two metres (about two yards) deep. The roads are everywhere impassable. The postmen are unable to get from place to place. Neither wood nor coal can be obtained even for money. The people are cutting down their trees, and trying to warm themselves with green wood. The sufferings are terrible.

A few days ago there was a tremendous Alpine avalanche on the St. Gothard route. At the first great bend in the road from the hospice, not far from the little refuge known as San Guiseppe, the two leaders of a long caravan of sledges, noticed

that a huge snow mass was breaking loose from the top of the mountain. To the cry of "Backward!" every one sprang in an instant from the sledges and rushed up the road. The avalanche thundered down, and horses and carriages were buried in a moment under the tremendous heap of snow. Not one of the company was injured.

An idea appears to be in circulation that Leo the Thirteenth will call another General Council. But the Vatican Council has not yet been closed. It is not improbable, therefore, that the present Pope will re-assemble the Council within a short time, and perhaps its object may be to explain, or rather explain away the dogma of Infallibility, to the promulgation of which it is well known that he was opposed. It is also suggested that the presentation of the Cardinal's hat to Dr. Newman has a reference to the employment of that gentleman for the purpose of drawing up the required documents—he having also objected at first to the promulgation of the dogma, although he afterwards acquiesced in it.

The Council of Trent, which was summoned by Pope Paul the 3rd, was continued under Julius the 3rd, outlasted his life and the lives of Marcellus the 2nd and Paul the 4th, was convened again by Pius the 4th, and closed by him. Its first session was held December 13th, 1545, and the last December 4th, 1563, thus covering a period of eighteen years.

The National Policy has developed itself in the tariff as announced by Mr. Tilley in his Budget, which appears to give very general satisfaction among all those who believe in protection at all. The mining, the agricultural, the shipping, and the manufacturing interests appear to have received full attention at the hands of the Government. The estimated revenue of the year under the operation of the new tariff is expected to be \$24,122,000, against an expenditure of \$28,500,000, leaving a probable surplus of \$622,000. The changes in the tariff are expected to result in an additional revenue of \$2,200,000. Among the objectors to the National Policy will of course be found the leader of the late Government, who, however, in a speech made previous to the late elections is reported to have said:—"There is no doubt that where a protective system is adopted it will for a time increase the production of the country, the manufactured products of a country, and in doing so will, if the sources of revenue are not dried up, induce a seeming prosperity." Some complain that the new protective policy will breed socialism and communism. In reply to this we are reminded that, if so, protection is not the only author of such evils, for Germany with its free trade, is honey-combed with Socialism; and it is admitted that, in Free Trade England, both socialism and communism exist in some of their worst forms, in the garb of trades unions. In the country a very general impression appears to have been made that, from whatever point of view the new tariff is examined, some good points will be seen in it. Whether the sanguine expectations formed in reference to it will be realized time only can tell.

At the latest date, February 25th, the Zulus remained inactive, and the only fresh fighting reported, resulted in the capture of some cattle. British reinforcements having arrived on the