# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—NOV. 24, 1871.

money was carned by the hardest and most menial drudgery, that it was the real heart's blood of the servants of our happy land, who will gainsay, the statement that no nation or fragment of a nation on the page of history has ever excelled the Irish in surmounting the evils of poverty, ignorance, and stupid legislation, or more patiently worked to attain a more sublime result—the bettering of their social and physical condition? All honour to the race that has won a renown in peace second to none ever acquired in war !"

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.—In consquence of the illness of Mr. O'Donnell, Q. C., Chairman of Westmeath, Mr. John B. Murphy has been appointed by the Right Hon, the Lord Chancellor to act as Chairman at the present sessions for that county.

It is said that a powerful effort is shortly to be made to introduce the organisation of the International Society into Ireland.

THE CATHOLIC TRAINING SCHOOL .- The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, and the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, Lord Bishop of Achonry, have added their names to the list of contributions already published, for 100% each, towards the establishment of the Training School. Dr. Anderdon has forwarded 51. for the same object.

THE LANSDOWNE TENANTRY .-- As the best means of testifying their esteem gratitude and regard for the Marquis of Landsdowne and his amiable and accomplished wife his lordship's tenantry of the Queen's County estates have presented her ladyship with a magnificent pendant, richly studded with rare and valuable brilliants, and a massive gold chain. Both are of great beauty of design and workmanship, and have been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Waterhouse, Dame-street. The pendant bears the following inscription:— " Presented to the Marchioness of Lansdowne, by the tenantry of the Queen's County estates, on her first visit amongst them, October, 1870."

A REAL TRADE GRENANCE .- We bring under the notice of the public a real trade grievance, which should receive attention from those interested in the particular trade to which it has reference. The ease of the shoemakers-those who as small manufacturers supplied the retail establishments of the city with home-made boots and shoes-seems to us to possess features of special interest, and to be attended with a hardship which should, as a mere matter of justice, of common fair play, and honest dealing between man and man, be at once removed. The shocmakers' case is that the price of what we may call "the raw material"—leather and skinshas risen fully twenty-five per cent, and that this rise is not acknowledged by the large houses and other retailers in taking the work from the shoemakers, whose carnings are thereby reduced fully twenty-five per cent. If this be correct, and it is an ascertainable matter, we cannot conceive on what ground the wholesale purchasers refuse to recognise the claim of the makers; whose case becomes doubly strong from the circumstance that English makers insist on the wholesale purchasers taking into account and allowing for the great rise which has recently taken place in the leather and hides markets. Surely in this case the claim of the workers is irresistible, and should not cause a moment's hesitation in complying with a request at once fair and reasonable,- Weekly Freeman.

CONFIRMATION IN TAGEMON .- On Sunday last his Lordship the Bishop of the diocese made his official visitation of the parish of Taghmon. A large numher of children and some adults were confirmed on the occasion. In the course of the examination in Christian Doctrine, his Lordship expressed himself highly pleased with the answering of the children. Having explained the nature and effects of the Sacrament he was about to administer, he pointed out to them, in clear and impressive language, the means of preserving its fruits long in their souls. After the Mass, which immediately followed the Confirmation, his Lordship read his pastoral address, on the crime of drunkenness, for the people. At its close he dwelt for a considerable time on the sad consequences of this hateful vice-its degrading influence the misery it entails—the scandal—the chastisements it draws down on its unhappy victims, and the scourges it may bring on the entire land. In concluding, his Lordship besought of all to combine in the adoption of every means in their power to put an end at once and for ever to this terrible evil, and wipe its disgrace from of the national character. In the evening his Lordship assisted at the devotions of the Holy Family and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.- Wexford People, Oct 28th.

### THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BISHOPS.

8 York-place, London, W., Oct. 23. DEAR SIR-You will have more important correspondence than mine on Irish Catholic education and on the manifesto of the hierarchy of Ireland, which I have read with intense pleasure and gratitude. Nevertheless my intimate and cherished connexion with Ireland induces me to claim space for these few lines. I can add my testimony to the fact that forcing of a godless education on Ireland—to use the felicitous and repeated expression of the resolutions -is the fixed determination of some among the leading and most influential public men. It is the intolerant tyranny of a so-called liberalism, and has about it all the ring of Cromwell's Ironsides. Ireland will know how, with a calmness and peaceableness that multiplies strength, and with an equally fixed determination, to resist this despotic encroach ment. A whole people, gathered in orderly array under their constituted pastors, will present a phalanx which no external power, can break through; and it is well to recognise at once this irreconcilable opposition between two principles; for the chief danger to the integrity of Irish education would arise from the Gallic spirit of some who might represent to themselves and others that the gravity of the situation had been overstated. "Anything for a quite life" is practically the maxim of men whose love of case overmasters their care for the best interests of those around them. But, in truth, the interests at stake are vital, as is amply proved in other instances. Where is the country in Europe in which imperial versus church education is not. or has not been, the question of the day? What has England become under state education in an imperfect religion? What has France become under state education in no religion at all?

I regret that the enclosed contribution of 51. which I will beg you to hand to the treasurer of the proposed Central Training School Fund, bears so poor a proportion to my sense of this important poor a proportion to his proportion to his proportion to his proportion with fully, crisis. Dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. H. Anderdon.

. - Weekly Ereeman.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CATEOLIC EDUCATION .- The following letters have

appeared in the Times :--Sir,-Under the above heading you have opened your columns-to use a hackneyed word-to the ventilation of a most important question to Catholics. As one who has had experience for years as a boy at one of the largest English public schools, and after that at two of the chiefCatholic colleges in England, I hope you will allow me to say a few words on the

The question as to what amount of Greek and Latin, modern languages or science, should be taught at colleges is one that as yet has received no authoritative reply. "Catholicus" gives expression, however, to a very prevalent feeling among Catholics—that at none of their colleges can a thorough education in modern languages and science be obtained, nearly all the time being spent at them in acquiring a small knowledge of Greek and Latin; and the consequence is that many boys are sent to visitors.—Catholic Times.

Germany and France'to obtain what they cannot get here. This will remain so unless Catholic parents bestir themselves, for the reason that at all the Catholic colleges the studies are arranged so as to suit the need of those destined for the ecclesiastical state. The only modern language professedly taught at all the colleges is French. At Oscott, when the boys are about to leave, a little German is instilled into them. It is true a German Professor is on the staff, but his labours commence too late in the day to be of any practical benefit to his alumni. The consequence is that boys after leaving college have to be "coached" up, at great expense to their parents, by private "coaches," before they can go in, with any chance of success, to the open competitive examinations.

The President of S. Edmund's College, in his letter, declares that an education at once "liberal" and practical would be impossible if the "lay element' were withdrawn; thus acknowledging that the lay boys have to pay more than they otherwise should because their clerical fellow-students pay less. To how great an extent the "lay element" thus muleted in support of the clerical may be gathered from the consideration that only about 10 per cent, at this College, 12 years ago, when I was there, were lay. Is this just to the laity? What is really wanted, then, is a College with a staff of Catholic lay Professors, of whom plenty able and even eminent could be obtained, and, say, a couple of priests as chaplains, instead of, as at present at all the Colleges, nobody but priests for Professors, with now and then a solitary exception, and who cannot be expected to be able to fit the boys for the world as lay Professors could.

The Catholic hierarchy would discourage any such plan, but that it would be a great boon to the Catholic laity no one is more convinced than, Sir, your obedient servant, A LIBERAL CATUOLIC.

Lincoln's-inn, Oct. 19., Sir,-While I deprecate the tone adopted by " A Liberal Catholic" in advocating a more thorough education in modern languages and science than is now to be obtained in our colleges, I am too much a victim to the existing system not to be painfully aware of its shortcomings. Having a large family of boys who, in order to take their position in the world, must necessarily compete in the public examinations, I have been forced to adopt the two expedients which he names, of sending my sons to dermany, and of having them "ceached up at great expense" by private crammers.

The old-fashioned notion prevalent among our athers, both Catholic and Protestant, was that public education was not intended so much to impart accomplishments as to discipline the mind and form the character. It was contended that Latin and Greek afforded the best mental training, and that by long classical study men were best prepared for the great purpose of life, which is to educate themselves. This was all very well so long as there were no competitive examinations, and while men could enter the professions without any special training for them, and could educate themselves as they advanced in their career, as lawyers do still to a great degree. But, unfortunately, there is now scarcely any position at all to be attained without the ordeal of a competitive examination, and for this modern languages and science are absolutely necessary. Under these circumstances it is positively cruel that we should be debarred from the advantages possessed by Protestants in such schools as Cheltenham, Marlborough, Rugby, and even now,

I believe at Harrow and Eton. However, with the example of the Rue des Postes before me, I cannot assent to "A Liberal Catholie's" exclusion of the elerical element. The young men trained by the Jesuit Fathers at the Rue des Postes have always taken the highest places both at the Ecole Polytechnique and at St. Cyr, and, I believe rarely, if eyer, failed at the preliminary competitive examinations. The same unvarying success has also attended the training at the Jesuit College of St. Michel, at Brussels, which prepares young men for the competitive examinations for the various civil and military offices in Belgium. If the Jesuits would only establish a "Rue des Postes" here in England, I, for one, should feel that I had no further cause for complaint; for, although this might not satisfy the secularist aspirations of "A Liberal Catholic," it would be in perfect harmony with the views of your obedient servant,

AN ANTI-LIBERAL CATHOLIC. Athenaum, Oct. 25.

CATHOLIC CLUB FOR MANCHESTER .- On Tuesday October 24th the Bishop of Salford (Dr. Turner, presided at the formal opening of a Catholic club for Manchester. The club premises are at No. 20, St. John-street, and comprise dining room, reading room, smoking room, billiard room, and other accommodation, suitably and comfortably furnished and fitted up. The Secretary, Mr. M. A. Motler, in his opening statement, said that for a long time the Catholic Association had seen the necessity of the establishment of such a club, and about a year ago appointed a committee to seek out suitable premises, which had now been secured. They were already promised nearly 120 members, and they felt confident that when the club was fairly opened there would be such an increase as to make it a very prosperous association. Their objects were not at all political, but merely social. Amongst other apologies for non-attendance, Mr. Motler intimated one from Archbishop Manning, who sent a valuable donation of books for the library. Bishop Turner, in declaring the club open, said he hoped it would have the effect of bringing Catholics more frequently together, and would prevent the young from resorting for amusement to places of a more dangerous character.—Canon Toole, in proposing "Success to the Catholic Club," said he was glad that politics were to be excluded. They were not very well agreed amongst themselves about politics, and therefore the further they kept off that matter the better. He rejoiced in the establishment of the club, because it would have the effect of bringing Catholics closer together. The sentiment was seconded by Mr. Richardson .- On the motion of Canon Benoit, a vote of thanks was given to the committee; and a similar compliment to the chairman, proposed by Canon Wilding, and seconded by Mr. Hill, terminated the proceedings .- Catholic Times.

A new Catholic place of worship, called the Church of the Holy Name, was opened for divine service in Manchoster on Sunday, Oct. 20th. It has cost nearly £40,000.

CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY AT FLEETWOOD .- A meeting of the Catholics of Fleetwood was held on the 17th ult at No. 4, Kemp-street, for the purpose of forming a Literary Society. The meeting was addressed by Father Bridges, and Messrs. Brenard, Ball, and Walmsley, who pointed out the advantages to be derived from such associations. Mr. Ball was appointed president, and Mr. Brenard secretary to the new society. Messrs. Ball and Walmsley were commissioned to make arrangements that the room at 4, Kemp-street, might be a cheerful and comfortable resort for the members. It will be well lighted with gas, there will be good fires kept during the coming winter, and to keep the minds of the members in a healthy condition also, all the Catholic papers and publications, and judicious selections from the general literature of the day, will be available for their use. The room will be opened on next Monday evening, when no doubt the Catholic young men of Fleetwood will mark their appreciation of the zeal of their good pastor, Father Bridges, and also of the gentlemen named to carry out the arrangements, by attending in large numbers and joining the new society, which is to be worked at a light expense, so as not to press heavily on the means of the members. We understand that proper arrangements will also be made for

THE MISSION AT ST. MARY'S, RICHMOND HILL, LEEDS. -The mission that is taking place at this noble church, under the auspices of the Fathers Oblate of Dublin, Messrs. Hickey, Nichols, and Murray, seems to have thoroughly roused the Catholics of this extensive parish from the lethargy that unfortunately so long prevailed with many who were only Catholie by name. Night after night this magnificent edifice is crowded to overflowing, and the grace of God seems to be showering down upon all in abundant showers. The stream of eloquent and fervid appeals flows on alike from each of the three gifted and pious Fathers. Father Murray, who was formerly connected with St. Mary's, seems to have gained abundance of grace from God as a great preacher since he left Leeds, and there are few indeed who can listen to his pious and impassioned exhortations and not feel their heart yearning to be reconciled to their Maker. The mission which commenced on Sunday the 18th inst., closes on Sunday, November 4th, when the Lord Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Cornthwaite, will be present .- Catholic Times, Oct. 28.

The Deputy Recorder of the London Central Criminal Court does not seem a whit wiser than other judges. What the reporter calls "a respectablelooking young man' pleaded guilty to forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for £195, 198, thereby defrauding the London and Westminster Bank. It seems the prisoner was really a respectable man, but he had become involved with bill discounters. The judge, having regard to "circumstances brought to his notice" (very old, this), sentenced him to hard labour for four calendar months. The next prisoner in the dock was another "gentlemanly-looking man," charged with precisely the same offence, the amount being £30. His employers were sewing-machine manufacturers. It appeared from the trial that the prisoner endeavoured to stop the bill, and actually paid the money; but the bank refused to compromise, and he was arrested. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy, possibly because of his righteous afterthought. The judge then sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour, We cannot discover any the least difference in these two cases. Both were respectable-looking men both were forgers; one pleaded guilty, the other repented half-way; the guilty one went in for £195, the repentant sinner for £30; the guilty gets four months and the repentant twelve. Really we do think something ought to be done to sweep away the glaring inconsistencies so forcibly illustrated by this ase .- Weekly Freeman.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON THE " PROLE Amus."-At the great Alliance meeting held in Manchester last week, the Archbishop commented as follows upon the term proletaires, as upplied to English working men:—"I call upon the working men in virtue of their patriotism, their philanthropy and their Christian zeal, to strike against drink. there were a look-out all over the country, and if the publicans will not turn the key on the inside, I hope the working men will turn the key on the outside There are friends of the working man who have introduced a word lately which I hope we shall never hear again. The word 'working man' is a word of dignity. The two noblest things on the earth are man and work, and I know no title more dignified than that of the working man. I am quite confident sir, it is your ambition to be a working man, and I hope to live and die one myself. Well now I heard the other day of 'proletaires' and 'proletariat.' Do men know where that comes from? It comes from the abominable pedantic paganism of the first French Revolution, and and let us have nothing more to do with proletariats If you wish to know what the proletariat is I will tell you as shortly as I can. It is a word taken out of the old slavish Roman law; men who had nothing but their head on their shoulders and could contribute nothing to the service of the State but their hands and feet were called capite censi-men told by the head—the lowest form of population. These who had children were called proletarians—that is they could serve the State not only with their hands and feet, but with the hands and feet of their children, but they possessed nothing else; they were next door to the slaves and the grave-diggers of Rome. Well, now, if anybody calls the working men o England protetaires, I hope each working man will say, 'Please to call me by my Christian name,' Let us hear no more about 'proletariats.' The working men of England, or the peasantry, or the artizans of England will, I hope, make a strike as I said against the drink trade, because theirs is the only power which can counterbalance the capitalists who brew and who distil. There is a tyramy of capital over all the springs and powers of politics and legislation, and the only power in this country that can countervail it is the unanimous will of the working men."-Tublet.

In all the principal towns of the North of England the workmen are following the example of the Neweastle engineers, by demanding a reduction of time of labour to nine hours per day. The iron-workers of Middlesborough the shipwrights of Stockton, the dyers of Leeds, and many other large bodies of workmen have already insisted upon the reduction. The latest accession to the number is an important one. The whole of the employes of Messrs. Laird, the great ship-builders of Birkenhead, have resolved to insist upon the reduction of the hours of labour to nine.

#### UNITED STATES.

ST. PATRICE'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK,-Souls of THE DEPARTED—SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER KANE.— There was a full congregation at this church on last Sunday. Father Kane preached the discourse from Matthew v., 26-"I say unto thee that thou shalt not go out from thence until every farthing be paid." He commenced his discourse with the remark that this month of bleak November, with its chilling winds, is a fitting time for serious thought and sad reflection, and perhaps for this reason our Mother Church selects this time as fitting to direct our minds and hearts towards those who have gone before us, and for whom we mourn. Although suffering and disease do not always presuppose the existence of guilt and sin, yet inwardly the consequences of sin are punishment and suffering. The laws of man so regulate it, and much more necessary is it that the laws of God should conform to the same principle for the preservation of His kingdom. Of the truth of this there are many examples. Adam, in the beginning, committed a sin which has been atoned for only by the suffering of his entire race, And when Nathan fell repentant at the Proplet's feet he was told his tears had wiped out his sins, but that he must receive that punishment from which there was no escape.

## "THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH"

God has given us plenty of opportunity to atone for sin; how many of us neglect these and strive to reach heaven on the easy road of luxury. The Church enjoins us to do penance by prayer and selfdenial. In that other world there is a place where dwell the souls of those whose sins are unatoned; and under the oldest laws, as in the Book of Maccabees, sacrifices were offered for the souls of the departed; and in one instance 20,000 pieces of silver were given for the repose of the souls of departed soldiers. The doctrine of the Church on this point of "Purgatory" is concise; it requires us to believe that there is such a place, and we must have faith that our prayers will be efficacious in behalf of our friends there. In this world, when the young heart commits sin it is appalled at the sight of its own first self-conviction. So it is with the soul when firsts emerging from this mortal body. It becomes overwhelmed with the terrible spectacle of its sins and with the thought that it may be denied the privilege of beholding.

THE GLORIES OF OUR GOD,

who contains all that is beautiful and grand and good in the universe. This privation is the greatest punishment of the damned, and this enjoyment composes the chief happiness of the saints in heaven. We all know the sad suffering of weary and deferred hopes in this world; and so is it with the souls of those in purgatory. The Church feels that they are great. During this month she puts on bright vestments in honor of the saints who have carned their reward, and the next day she is clad in vestments of mourning for those in purgatory whose souls are unatoned. In Requiem Masses we ask Christ to snatch them from the lion's mouth, and that the Angel Michael may be permitted to lead them to the presence of Jod's glory. Three times a day the Church prays that her faithful departed children may rest in peace. St. Thomas teaches us that the combined sufferings of this world are not comparable with those of purgatory." We should take more account of our smaller sins, and above all should practise penance and mortification. The saints, mindful of the sufferings of purgatory, fasted and practised austerities. St. John clothed himself in camel's hair and fed upon wild honey. These should teach us to pray for

THE SOULS OF OUR DEPARTED FRIENDS, as at some time in the future we may be as they are now-craving the prayers of those they left behind. Look back; have you not lost a dear friend in the past? and, perhaps, to-day they are crying, in the words of the prophet, "Have pity on me, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me?"-N.Y. Tablet, Nov. 18th.

Another fearful accident, consequent in the want of presence of mind, resulting in death outright of cleven persons, two of whom were infant children, and the more or less serious wounding of perhaps a hundred, occurred last Sunday night at the colored church, corner of Fifth and York, in this city. It seems that quit: a large congregration were assembled there, and in the midst of the services, the center of the floor commenced to sink, giving the impression to the frightened people that the whole was about to give way. A panic immediately seized them, and the whole crowd commenced at once to rush to the narrow door, believing that their only safety was in getting out instantly. The consequence was, those in front were beaten down, trampled over, and crushed by those in the rear.-The fire alarm was given from the nearest station box, and the engines were quickly on the spot, of course they were not needed, though the gallant firemen, as well as the police and citizens rendered great assistance in getting out the dead and wounded. -Louisville Catholic Advocate.

New York Nov 16 .- It is understood that Charter proposed to be adopted, have been drafted by Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Tilden, and other leading lawyers, with the approval of the New York reformers, and will be such as will meet the approval of the people and of all the honest men of both parties in the next Legislature.

At several municipal meetings, held yesterday in this city, want of money for various purposes was the subject of consideration. The Board of Health is unable to continue precautionary measures against the spread of small-pox for want of funds. There was a scene at the Board of Supervisors at Brooklyn yesterday when the late frauds were exposed. In one district five hundred fictitious names were said to have been added to the list; and the Democratic members were accused of sanctioning the frauds.

Elder Knapp, the great revivalist of religion down in Arkansas, when about to baptize a new convert called out in a loud voice-" Does any one know why this man should not be baptised?" and to his surprise a long specimen of an Arkansas traveler shouted in response—" See here, Mister Prencher, I don't wan't to interfere in that, ere business of yours, but if you expect to get the sin out of that old cuss you will have to anchor him out in the river every

Three more patients have died at quarantine of cholera, and twelve more cases are reported. The arrival of the Humboldt, which is expected in a few days, is looked forward to with interest. She belongs to the same line as the Franklin, and comes from the same ports. She will doubtless undergo a most rigid overhauding from the quarantine officials, who are now thoroughly prepared for any emergency. The cause of the sudden breaking out of the disease is said to have been the closing of hatche in a rain-storm.

Some time ago Rev J. Wagner and Professor C H. Budd, of Lancaster, Pa., left the German Reform Church and went over to Rome. The Messenger, Protestant paper, announces that Rev. John S. Ermantrout, George D. Wolf and Wm. Phillips have followed the example and made their submission to the Romanish Church. The latter had some time previously left the Reformed and united with the Episcopal church, but, having been recently silenced by his bishop, he applied and was received into the church of Rome.—N. Y. Herald.

Washington, Nov. 16 .- The American and British Claims Commission at their meeting yesterday amended rule 2 so as to read as follows :- Every memorial shall state the full name of the claimant place and time of his birth, and place or places of his residence between the 13th day of April, 1861 and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive; if he be a naturalized citizen or subject of government by which his claim is presented. An authentic copy of the record of his naturalization shall be appended to the memorial, and the memorial shall also state whether he has been naturalized in any other country than that of his birth, and if so naturalized, whether he has taken any or what steps towards being naturalized. The memorial, which was dismissed by the Commission yesterday, for disrespectful language contained therein towards the United States, was from a woman. Should she present another respectful in terms it will be received.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Despatches from Arizona mention that the Indians who butchered the Wickenburg stage passengers left the greenbacks belonging to the party scattered on the ground, and did not even take gold coin from the dead bodies of some of the victims. This is regarded as a full confirmation of the belief that the murderers were savages and not white highway-men in disguise Active Pursuit of the Indians is being made.

New York, Nov. 16-The Times in a financial article says we understand that some of our shipping merchants are preparing as their claims against the British Government to be presented to the Geneva Commission, the return of the war premiums which they paid in 1863 and 1864, after the escape of the pirate Alabama from the port of Liverpool. The papers for about a million dollars of such claims have already been put in form. If allowed, the question may come up; as to how far, if at all, the claims of the underwriters, under the Washington Treaty, are to be taxed for these was premiums received.

Detectives of the secret service department, are on the alert to recapture a notorious counterfeiter Tora Ballard, who escaped from Ludlow gaol, Col Whitley offers a reward of \$1,000 for his recapture also \$300 for Quimby, and \$200 for Brown, who escaped at the same time. Warden Tracey also offers a liberal reward for each. The prisoners have been for years engaged in the counterfeiting business, Ballard is beyond question the most dangerous counterfeiter in the country, He engraved the plates for the Poughkeepsic tens and Forth National twos.; he also discovered the secret manufacture of the government paper. At present eight indictments are pending against him. Quimby was but recently sentenced by judge Benedict to five years in Kings Co., penitentiary.

A special to the Evening Post from Washington says: Mr. William M. Evarts and Gen. Caleb Cushing, counsel for the United States before the Geneva Commission, leave on this mission towards the end of next month. The Commission meets in December, and after hearing the statements of both sides, adjourns until April when the formal arguments of the counsels will be submitted. In view of the fact that additional arguments may be called for by the arbitrators at the last meeting in June, Gen. Cushing and associates will remain abroad until the final hearing and it is not expected they will return before July next.

Mr. James Brooks, editor of the New York Express, writes thus from Pekin :- There is an English church on the English Legation grounds, near by, where we were invited to go; and there me several Protesttant missionaries in Pekin-but the Roman Catholies had such large establishments here, and their history for three centuries in China had been so great and brilliant, that I resolved to see them worship on the Sabbath day. The distance was nearly three miles and the service began at 8 a.m. and a fit-out to go anywhere in roadless Pekin is so serious a matterto rally the coolies for the chairs, the ponies, etc.,that no wonder, the service was nearly over when we got there. The French priests however most graciously received us and welcomed with warm hearts European faces from so distant a region as America, and the Sisters of Charity came out in full numbers, and showed us all parts of their great establishment. The Chinese children some two hundred and fifty in number, "all Christians now were drawn up for us to see. Their nice embroideries as well as their spinning and weaving were shown us. These good sisters seemed to be happy in their isolation and their Christian mission-lappy in the seed they were sowing and the harvest they were reaping and earnest for the propagation of the faith throughout all China. The priests were their hair as the Chinese do and but for their priestly robes would be taken for Chinese. The Sisters preserve their home Catholic costumes. The Cathodral itself is a wonderful building for such a distance from civilization. Tio organ in it cost some \$40,000 here. Many Chinese worshippers were about and the spacious grounds seemed to be teeming with Chinese people, some of whom were Sisters of Charity

The Abstracty of Drinking. - It has become a sort of popular-almost national-faith that it is not possible to be happy unless you drink. Among certain classes—and they are by no means exclusively the lowest—drink is the beginning and end of every thing. The very name of liquor is held to be synonymous with enjoyment, and the dearer the liquor the more it is prized and coveted. As every man who is not a downright drunkard is aware that the pleasures of drinking are, beyond a certain point, a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. I put it to any one who has stood half the night at a bar, or sat half the night in a club-room, drinking, smoking, and bandying reckless talk, if the enjoyment of such an evening has been anything like that of a few quiet hours spent at home with a book or a newspaper? The evil influence of tavern pleasures on the health is too obvious to be denied by any one, and the illusory nature of the pleasures themselves would be indeniable also, if the persons who indulge in them did not deceive themselves, and put tho truth out of sight. No one ever brought any good out of a drinking bout yet. It is a short, feverish spasm of animal enjoyment, which leaves nothing behind but mozoseness, regret, bad-temper, self-re-preach, and headache. I should like to ask you, sir, if you say your prayers when you come home in that state? No you don't. You are ashamed to say them. You postpone them until you have purged yourself, your mind, your lips by more sober and rational behaviour. Next night, when you pass your hours quietly with a book or a friend, you feel that you have had real enjoyment, and that the time has passed pleasantly, that you have fearned something, and that you have not injured your health.-You are not ashamed to say your prayers, and you get up next morning with a clear head, a good appetite, and an increased facility for work and enjoyment of life. The enjoyments of the man of pleasure are but few and transient. His appetites, like angry creditors, are continually making ruthless demands for what he is unable to pay; and the greater his former pleasure the more strong his regrets, the more impatient his expectations.

MARK TWAIN'S TRIBUTE TO WOMAN.—At an annual banquet of the Washington Correspondent's Club, the following toast was read : Women-The pride of the profession and the

To which Mark Twain responded in part as fol-

"Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe woman, sir. She sews on our buttons, she ropes as in at church fairs; she confides in us; she tells us whatever she can find out about the private affairs of the neighbors; she gives us good advice and plenty of it; she gives a piece of her mind sometimes, and sometimes all of it. In all the relalations of life, sir; it is but a just a grateful tribute to say of her that she is a "brick." Wheresoever you place a woman, sir, in whatsoever position or estate, she is an ornament to the place she occupies and a treasure to the world. Look at the noble names of history! Look at Desdamonia? Look at Lucretia Borgia! Look at Joyce Hoth! Look at Mother Eve! I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious, names of history! Look at the Widow Machree! Look at Lucy Stone! Look at Elizabeth Cady Stanton! Look at George Francis Train! And, sir, I say it with bowed head and deepest veneration, look at the Mother of Washington! She raised a boy who could not lie-could not lie. But he had never had any chance. He might have been different if he had belonged to a newspaper correspondents' club." (Mark looked around placidly upon his excited audience and resumed:) "I repeat, sir, that in whatever position you place a woman, she is an ornament to society and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart, she has a few equals and no superiors. As a wealthy grand-mother with an incurable distemper, she is precious. As a wet nurse she has no equal among men. What, sir, would the people of the earth be without women? They would be scarce, sir; almighty scarce. Then let us give her our support, our encouragement, our sympathy—ourselves if we get a chance.

DEATH TO BUGS.—The following recipe for destroying bugs on squash and cucumber vincs has been successfully tried for years. It is certainly worth a trial:-Dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpetro in a pailful of water; put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpetre if you can afford it—it is good for vegetables but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night, and fail to arise in the morning. It is also good to kill the grub in peach trees : only use twice as much, say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen tiees to which it was applied last senson. No danger of killing vegetables with it, A concentrated solution applied to young beans makes them grow wonderfully.

PAINT CLEANING. - Smear a piece of flannel in common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spot will in this way be almost instantly removed as well as other filth, and the paint will rotain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.