

Mr. HENRY J. MORGAN, a millionaire banker, died in his carriage in New York on his way home from his office on Saturday.

DISTURBANCES continue throughout Italy as well as in Austria over the execution in the latter country of Overdank, the maker of bombs for the Nihilists.

IT IS SAID that Sir Edward Watkin is quietly pushing work on the tunnel between England and France in spite of the British Government's orders to stop the enterprise.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of liberal contributions from Detroit and New York for the relief of sufferers by the floods in Germany was received by the members of the German Reichstag with cheers.

SPAIN has a large surplus in her revenue, and the monarchy is making great efforts to perfect peace with the democracy upon a basis of religious liberty, freedom of the press and good government.

THE EVIDENCE at the INQUEST on victims of the Milwaukee hotel fire goes far to show that the lives of all the inmates might have been saved had human life been the first consideration of those connected with the house when the fire was discovered.

MESSRS. DAVITT, Healy and Quinn, Irish agitators, have been found guilty of inciting to lawlessness, and the two first required to find bail amounting to fifteen thousand dollars each, and Quinn five thousand. More evidence has been obtained against persons in custody for complicity with the Phoenix Park murders.

IN THE PARLIAMENT of Hungary a member made a strong plea to have the Jews placed on an equality with all other creeds and races, and the President of the Council said the prejudice against the Jewish race would only die through social influence, and it was time enough, when that failed, to adopt special legislation.

THERE IS NO CHANGE for the better in the affairs of France. The question of expelling members of all former reigning houses from the country is being discussed in the Assembly. The Ministry's resignations are in the hands of the President, and it is believed he will dissolve the legislature and have one fresh from the people to grapple with the situation.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS in Manitoba have resulted in the Government electing twenty members to the Opposition's ten. The chief point decided is that, in the opinion of the people of the Province, the Dominion Government did right in disallowing railway charters granted by the Provincial Legislature when such conflicted with privileges previously granted by the former.

MASSACHUSETTS has a Democrat for Governor and a Legislature with a majority of Republicans. General Butler, the new Governor, is an able, but some people say he is not a very good man. At all events, the speech with which he opened the present session of the Legislature was a remarkably powerful state document, characterized by all the individuality of its strong-minded author. It was full of suggestions of economical and other reforms that His Excellency deemed were needed in the State, and there was a great demand for the document from the people, so much so that the usual supply became exhausted. The Legislature refused to issue an extra edition, and the Governor himself will do so from a private press. If his aims are pure, a ruler with so great an influence is a boon to any commonwealth no matter what his party.

A COMMITTEE of the State Assembly of New York has ascertained that very cruel practices exist in Sing Sing prison.

THE SENATE of Arkansas wants that State to repudiate railway bonds amounting to eleven millions, and the Government will investigate the matter.

MORMON MISSIONARIES are driven away from South Carolina towns without ceremony at twenty-four hours' notice under threats of tarring and feathering.

THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE by an overwhelming vote passed the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic in the State, refusing all propositions to modify it.

A HOTEL PROPRIETOR in Albany, New York, has placed in every room a knotted rope that will reach the ground, one end fastened to a staple in the floor, which must prove a good way of escape from fire if guests do not steal it to tie up their baggage with.

THE SCHOLARS in Toronto are being trained to escape quickly from the rooms in case of fire, and less than a minute is taken to clear out a division. The course should include methods, and there should be means provided, for escaping when the fire gets to the stairs and passages before the scholars.

THE PEOPLE of St. PETERSBURG, Russia, have been warned by a placard to avoid places frequented by the royal court lest they may be hurt by anything that might happen. Information obtained at the trial of Nihilists and Anarchists in Lyons, France, has started the Russian authorities upon new trails after the Nihilists.

BISHOP KAIN, of West Virginia, has come into collision with a German Catholic society called the Knights of St. John, upon the questions of round dances and of beer-selling for the benefit of the church. The society refuses to obey the bishop, who has therefore given notice of excommunication to all who do not submit themselves to his authority upon those matters before the first of March.

THE NEW CAPITOL of New York State, at Albany, was begun eight or nine years ago, and although enormous sums have been spent on it every year since, it is still unfinished. It is a veritable mine of wealth to jobbers and contractors, but the new Governor, Mr. Cleveland, is said to be determined to close it as such. He is expected to veto a bill passed at the present session of the Legislature, which appropriates a quarter of a million dollars to the building. It is said he will recommend that it be finished at once by business-like measures and without unnecessary expense.

IN CONSEQUENCE of a league made with Bolivia, by which the latter is ceded Tacna and Arica, two provinces of Peru, and the Peruvian leader Montero is made general of the Bolivian forces, the Chilians are more determined than ever against making peace, and have levied another war contribution of one million dollars on fifty inhabitants of the city of Lima, Peru. The Peruvian Assembly has resolved to treat for immediate peace with or without Bolivia, provided the republic is left its independence and is not despoiled beyond recovery. Chilian Congressmen are reported as furiously attacking the officers of their army of occupation, for looting statues, railings, pictures, vases and other articles of value, and sending them from Peru to their families in Chili. A revolution has been in progress in Ecuador for some time, and foreigners remain in Guayaquil at their own risk.

THE NEW SCHEME of government for Egypt includes a council of Ministers to the Khedive of fourteen members, a legislative council, the minority of which will be appointed by the Khedive and the majority chosen by a system of double election, and an elective assembly of forty-four members to discuss certain subjects but with no power to decide questions. Sir Auckland Colvin, of England, has been nominated as financial adviser to the Khedive. The recent alarming reports from the Soudan are declared false on the authority of a despatch from Col. Stewart, who leads the British contingent against the rebels. Murderers are being executed for their crimes committed during the late troubles in Egypt.

THE CAVING-IN of a COAL MINE at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, has caused a sinking of the ground for a hundred acres. Cracks have appeared on the surface and houses have settled down, causing their inmates to leave. The mine is filled with gas, but no one was hurt in the mishap. Some say the props put in to support the roof rotted and gave way, while old miners attribute the occurrence to the coal pillars left for the same purpose having been robbed. In some coal countries the law allows the pillars to be cut away after the coal seam is worked out, beginning at the pillars farthest from the pit mouth. A falling in of a mine thus stripped of its pillars in Westville, Nova Scotia, had some startling results on the surface. It happened on Sunday while most of the people were in church, and some found their houses decidedly off a level when they returned after services were dismissed. A well in one man's cellar had the bottom knocked out of it, losing all the water, by the artificial earthquake. A coal mine at the Albion Mines in the same Province has been on fire for sixteen years. During the last three years the burning seemed to have ceased, but a few days ago a caving-in in an adjacent mine admitted a draught of air and dense volumes of black smoke burst forth from the ground, causing the people in neighboring houses to hurriedly change their quarters.

#### INFLUENCE OF SURROUNDINGS.

An eminent English physician, Dr. Mortimer Granville, in discussing the motives which conduce to permanent well-doing, gives voice to some ideas which are, at least, sufficiently startling to stimulate thought on the subject, whatever conclusions may be reached. He says: "It is the fashion to preach of ruling by love as better than governing by fear. I fail to see any difference in the two forms of influence, except that the youth who responds to the sensitive appeal to his affections is probably of a more clinging and associative nature than the one who can be only intimidated. I doubt whether the heart is really better, although it may seem more congenial to the parent's nature in the one case than in the other."

Instead of using either of these motives as the main incentives to right-doing; instead of offering threats or lures, both of which he deems artificial, and therefore temporary, he proposes to influence the young chiefly through their surroundings—that is, by placing them where they will see virtue and happiness united, and learn, through sympathy and experience, that the two are indissolubly connected. Instead of expending effort to cure bad habits, he would concentrate all the effort on creating good ones, which are to supplant the bad without actively thwarting them. Just as we train a tendril in a particular direction, and succeed in giving it a habit which enters into its life, and determines its subsequent growth so he would have such influences brought to bear upon the young as will enter into their structure, decide on their line of development, and guide their lives long after the immediate influences themselves have passed away. To attempt to do this by introducing arbitrary results, either pleasurable or painful, is, he thinks, futile, because, when it is

discovered that there is no necessary or abiding connection between the action and the pleasure or pain, the mind will—and a reaction ensue.

He illustrates this by an attempt to cure a habit of idleness. "It is useless to drive a boy or girl to work. The task may be done, but there will be no heart in it, and the coercion will be resented. It is equally vain to procure exertion by a bribe, because the effort is felt to be a sacrifice, and it will not be repeated without a like inducement. Little will be gained by inciting the child to act from love of its parent or teacher, as in that case also the toil is uncongenial in itself, and, although it may be endured by way of a tribute of affection, it is not the less irksome to one who loves idleness. The spirit of emulation is equally ineffectual as a reformer of indolence. There is only one sufficient influence which can create a new habit of industry capable of supplanting the old habit of indolence, and that is the awakening of pleasure in work for its own sake, not a mere reflection or ulterior satisfaction associated with the motive or recompense for labor. Give a youth of either sex a sense of pleasure in exertion, and idleness will be cured. \* \* Place him in the midst of industrious associates who are happy in their work." He applies the same reasoning to every virtue that we would instill, and to every vice that we would abolish.

Whatever may be thought of the possibility of such a method, none can doubt its inherent truthfulness to nature and its abiding effect, could it be successfully employed. It is, indeed, only because we despair of using it with effect that we resort to so many ulterior motives. No happiness can be so full and pure as that which springs naturally from right doing, and if we could but make this clearly seen and appreciated, all other lures would sink into insignificance and disuse. But simply to tell the young of this necessary cause and effect, is by no means to make them realize it. They must see its active union in life, must associate with those who are sincerely happy in goodness, and breathe such an atmosphere that through their sympathies they may be led to experience it for themselves. Here lies the practical difficulty of carrying out our author's views. Where shall we find such an atmosphere? How shall we secure such associations? Of course, in our present morally undeveloped condition, we can only do this approximately. It must begin in the family. Parents must remember that what they are in themselves will form a far stronger force in moulding their children's characters than the most fervent exhortations they can utter, the most urgent efforts they can make, or the longest array of motives they can present. It is their living example that will be followed. If to them duty is a cross, heavy to be borne, and happiness something quite apart from it, perhaps even opposed to it, no reasoning, however cogent, no assertions, however forcible, will ever convince their children the contrary. Next to this, the intimate circle of friends that surround the young will imprint its character upon them; they will unconsciously adopt the tone of thought, the standard of morality, the quality of feeling that are current there; and though we cannot command perfection in our friends, there is yet much room for choice.

It is not sufficient that we introduce the young into an atmosphere of virtue, so-called. It must be also bright and clear with happiness and energy, if it is to win young hearts. Where religion is made gloomy, virtue melancholy, and all duty tinged with the sombre hue of self-restraint, it is certain that young and joyous natures will shrink from them. Such religion is not religious; such virtue is not virtuous; it rather shows itself to be the enemy of true goodness, by driving away those who might embrace it by its repellent aspect. Happiness is the twin sister of right doing; to preserve their union with sacred care is the highest office of philanthropy; to divorce them is the surest road to degradation and ruin.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

BISHOP KEEN, of Richmond, Va., in a recent address, said: "I again appeal to all Catholics engaged in the liquor business, and beg of them, for the love of our Lord Jesus, not to sell liquor on Sunday. I also most earnestly entreat and exhort all Catholics never to buy liquor on Sunday, nor to enter any place where it is sold on that day."