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CATHOLIC NEWS.

DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.—At the Convent of the Visitation Nuns, near Parkville, L. I., N. Y., the death of two Sisters—Sister Mary Clare Power and Sister Mary Teresa Sidell—occurred recently.

BISHOP FOLEY'S BROTHER.—The Rev. John Foley, brother to the late Bishop Foley of Chicago, Ill., is recovering, we are happy to state, from his recent severe illness, contracted while attending his brother.

The *Reichszeitung* of Bonn states that the two last of the "Old" Catholic students in the Faculty of Theology have returned to the fold of the Church, so that there is every prospect of the eleven professors of that faculty seeing empty benches before them.

Don Carlos, according to the Union, recently made a pilgrimage to the Conciergerie, descending, there, into the dungeon where Marie Antoinette was confined, and reverently pressing his lips to the crucifix which received the last kiss of the hapless Queen.

The Marquis of Ripon, who was here for some months as chief of the English Commissioners on the Alabama claims, and who subsequently became a Catholic, states that he is indebted for his conversion to the writings of Doctor (now Cardinal) Newman.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP PORCELLI'S SISTER.—Miss Kate Purcell, a maiden sister of the Archbishop, died on March 12th at the Orphan Asylum of St. Peter's, at the age of eighty-four years. She had never taken any of the sacred vows, though her long life was filled with good works.

THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL.—The Gregorian will be the music rendered at the opening of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York city, in May next. The musical portion of the services will be rendered by the Sanctuary Choir of the Church of St. Paul, Fifty-ninth street, New York, under the direction of Father Young, C. S. P.

On Monday, March 17th, Right Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, was invited by the clerks of the Virginia House of Delegates to open that body with prayer during the present week. This is the first time that a similar invitation has been extended by that body to a Catholic prelate within the recollection of the oldest attendee of the House.

The bill now passed, which will strain will soon become law, wipes out an old stain on the intelligence and justice of Massachusetts. In the Senate, Mr. John D. Martin, of Boston, ably cared for the bill; and in the House its passage was secured by the excellent judgment of Mr. Mellen, and the able and ever-generous support of Judge Russell, of Boston. —*Boston Pilot.*

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—The report that M. Herold, Prefect of the Seine, had informed the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris that lay teachers were about to be put in the place of the ecclesiastics in all the schools of the capital is contradicted. The *Semaine Religieuse* states positively that neither by word nor writing has any such communication been made to Mgr. Guibert.

The Detroit *Home Journal* states that a private individual has presented to the church of St. Peter and Paul, in that city, a beautiful chime of bells, which cost \$3,000. The largest weighs 2,800, all together, 9,800 pounds. They will be named Sacred Heart, Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph, St. Peter and Paul, St. Ignatius, St. Francis Regis, St. Francis Hieronymo, St. Aloysius and St. Stanislaus.

Leo XIII. has made a valuable addition to the Vatican Library in the shape of 135 volumes of the *Moniteur Universel* of Paris, containing the continuous issue of that newspaper, without a break, from the day of the publication of its first number on the 15th of November, 1789, to the end of the year 1861. The volumes were offered for sale at a recent auction at the starting price of \$400. The Pope gave an unlimited commission, and they were knocked down to him at \$800.

MEASURES IN BEHALF OF POLISH CATHOLICS.—The Roman correspondent of the *Pilot* says:—"It is said that the Holy Father, in conjunction with Cardinal Nina, the Secretary of State, is striving to bring to an end the violent measures to which the Catholic Church is subject in the kingdom of Poland. Sad reports have been received at the Vatican concerning the state of Catholics in that country, and urgent messages have been sent to St. Petersburg, in order to induce the Russian Government to enter upon a path of conciliation towards the Polish Catholics, and to end the miseries of which they complain."

GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A bill, introduced by Representative Mellen, of Worcester, has passed to its last stages in the Massachusetts Legislature, giving liberty of worship to Catholic inmates of State charitable and reformatory institutions. It will be remembered that similar liberty was granted to inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison four years ago. The first successful movement in this direction was made by Senator M. J. Flatley, of Boston, who carried his bill through both houses, and saw it become a law in 1875. Mr. Flatley's bill at first included all State institutions; but the prejudice of legislators was so intense at that time, that to obtain even the remnant of fair play he had to cut down the just demand. For his faithful and memorable services in the Senate of Massachusetts, Mr. Flatley possesses and deserves the confidence and gratitude of the public.

Pope Leo's Change of Policy.
The *Vocella Verita* makes the following comments on the remarks, made by some of the Liberal papers of Europe, on the present attitude of the Holy Father:
"A number of liberal papers have stated and still continue to do so that the Holy Father has changed his policy, and has entrenched himself behind the 'Non Possumus,' and the claims of the temporal power, in consequence of a pressure brought to bear upon him by Cardinal Manning or by the French Episcopate."
—In California it is proposed to pass around a pledge as follows:—"I do pledge my honor as a truthful and honest man that I will not patronize 'coolie' labor or any person who employs such labor, and that I will make diligent inquiry when purchasing any commodity; and this pledge I take without mental reservation."

"We are in a position to deny in the most formal manner, the above fact invented by the Liberal press with an object not difficult to understand."
"Pope Leo XIII., like his predecessor Pius IX., has always protested and will protest until he is restored, as right and justice demand, in the dignity and freedom of the Holy See."

To these remarks the Paris *Univers* adds the following:
"As may be seen, this denial, which the *Agence Havas* has given in a most obscure manner, contains two points: First, the Holy Father has not changed his policy, because he has never had any other than that of his predecessors. Secondly, he has never received nor does he need to receive any advice or pressure from Cardinal Manning or the French episcopate."
Liberal papers are forever carrying on their sorry trade, which is to mislead public opinion.

Spain and the Holy See.
We have received the following from Rome:—During the last few days great interest has been felt in Rome concerning the formation of the new Spanish Ministry, and the more because Spain is a country which, amidst all the revolutionary movements which are sapping the foundations of society in other lands, keeps to a line which is more or less conservative. Great satisfaction, therefore, was felt here when the news arrived that the new Cabinet, even more conservative in its composition than its predecessor, furnished a new guarantee for the maintenance of that spirit and policy which cannot but conduce to the welfare of such a country as Spain.

And another source of gratification has been the admirable conduct of the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Senor Cardenas, in refusing the offer of the portfolio for Foreign Affairs. For it would have been felt as a great loss in Rome if this personage, whose excellent qualities have gained for him the esteem and respect of all who have come in contact with him, had been removed from his present post.

The Sees of Dublin and Ardagh.
[Catholic Times.]
The ordinary telegraphic agency made an announcement on Thursday, that the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe had been appointed Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, and that the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Rector of the Catholic University, had been appointed to the see of Ardagh. The announcement was true. The Holy Father had actually named both distinguished ecclesiastics to the vacancies created by the death of Cardinal Cullen and the late learned Bishop Conroy, Apostolic Delegate to Canada. We know that universal satisfaction will have followed the selection, although Dr. Woodlock did not appear in the list forwarded to Rome from the midland see. Dr. McCabe who now wears the dignity of an office whose duties he has discharged for some time, has the love of his people. He is about 65 years of age, and was born in Dublin. He was educated in the Rev. Dr. Doyle's School, SS. Michael and John's, an institution once famous for its pupils. From thence he went to Maynooth, where he passed through the curriculum with considerable honour, and was ordained in 1839 by the Most Rev. Archbishop Murray. His first mission was the curacy of Clontarf, which he held till 1853. In the meantime he had become familiarly known to the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, who was struck by his abilities, and the archbishop attached him to the staff of the Cathedral parish, of which he soon became administrator. Then he was transferred to the metropolitan parish of St. Nicholas—having the rank of Canon—and while here he displayed his vigour by the erection of fine schools. During this period he was named Vicar General. In 1862 the parish of Kings-town became vacant, and was bestowed upon him by his admiring friend and superior, the archbishop. It was in this growing resort that he found full scope for his energies. Everything was deficient—church accommodation, clerical aid, and all that was necessary to the spiritual welfare of the flock. He completed St. Patrick's, Monkstown, a building radiant with beauty, rebuilt his own church of St. Michael, provided St. Joseph's, Glashtule, and created schools, convents, orphanages and hospitals with astounding rapidity. No one knew where the resources came from; they seemed to grow by invisible means; and the great priest, with such quiet power did he work, seemed merely to put forth his hand and stately edifices rose up. He disliked public life, and kept away from it; yet he was the most potent force in Kings-town. The spell of his quiet strength infused itself into the daily life of the parish. When Cardinal Cullen grew weak in health, and was prevailed upon to seek the aid of an assistant, his choice at once fell upon Mgr. McCabe. That choice was ratified by the priests of the archdiocese when his Eminence passed away, and the Holy Father has now set his immovable seal upon it. Mgr. Woodlock has a record. He was connected with the Missionary College of All Hallows when he was requested to undertake the presidency of the Catholic University, and although he shrank from a post of such prominence his spirit of obedience overcame his reluctance. The success of the institution under his control and guidance is a proof of his capacity, and the historic see of Ardagh will be blessed in having so zealous, warm-hearted, and able a prelate. The professional staff and students of the University will bid him adieu with profound emotion, but they honour him too deeply to regret that years of so much loyalty and fruitful labor have been crowned by so glorious a reward.

IRISH NEWS.

The Parsonstown, Midleton, Sligo, Gweedard and Banbridge Poor Law Boards have adopted petitions in favour of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Early Closing Bill.

The Killala, Antrim, Cavan, and Newry Boards of Guardians have resolved to petition Parliament in favour of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Bill for closing publichouses at an earlier hour on Saturdays.

A frightful occurrence took place at Dromose, near Malin, resulting in the death of one child, and fearful injury to another. The mother of the children had gone mad and in her frenzy committed the act.

The Letterkenny, Carrick-on-Suir, Loughrea, Carlow, Edenderry, and Ballina Boards of Guardians, have adopted petitions in favour of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's Bill for closing publichouses at an early hour on Saturdays.

THE SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING BILL.—A Licensed Victuaries' Association has recently been formed in Carlow for the purpose of protecting themselves against the Saturday Early Closing Bill. Nearly all the victuaries of Carlow are members of the association.

HEAVY LOSS BY LIVER DISEASE IN COUNTY CLARE.—Within the past few months it is estimated that no less than 15,000 sheep have succumbed to the disease known as "liver disease" in this county, and the loss thus sustained is put down at between £30,000 and £40,000.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—A few weeks ago three men, named Sharkey, Conolly, and Healy, went out fishing on Lough Gara, Co. Roscommon, during a storm and have not been heard of since. The boat bottom upwards, and three hats were found floating in the point of Anungh.

DEATH OF A BRAVE IRISHMAN.—Commodore William Davies, late of the Indian Navy, died at his residence, The Garland, Malin, from the effects of illness contracted by him in the service during the Indian Mutiny. The funeral cortege was the largest and most respectable seen there for many years.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN COUNTY DOWN.—At the Newry Petty Sessions (before Mr. McCullagh, R.M., and some of the local magistrates), John O'Hare was charged with having on illicit still on his premises at Lisduff, near Newry, on the 8th March. After hearing the evidence, the bench imposed a fine of £6. The fine was paid.

MELANCHOLIC BOATING ACCIDENT AT MALAHIDE.—A most melancholy accident occurred near Malahide, by which two young gentlemen, students in the Bective College, Rutland square, came by their death. Their names were Mr. Willie Todd, aged about 18 years, son of Mr. Andrew Todd, of Warrenstown House, Sutton, proprietor of the mill at Jones's road, and Mr. Charles Woods, aged 18, son of the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Bective College.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A young man, while employed ploughing a field in a village called Spottstown, within a few miles from Monaghan, ploughed up some ancient ornaments which are evidently valuable. The golden ornaments had the appearance of ladies' cloak fasteners used some centuries ago, while the appearance of the rings would suggest to one that a likeness existed between them and the ring money which formerly circulated in this country. The gold which is contained in the first-mentioned articles is worth £4.

A FEMALE WATERLOO VETERAN.—At the Ballina Petty Sessions recently before A. M. Mitchell, Esq., R.M., an intelligent old woman, named Strogue, an army pensioner's widow, was brought up on a small debt case. Court:—I have a note from the clerk, saying you were at Waterloo. I suppose your husband was there? Mrs. Strogue:—Yes, and I was there myself. Court:—You there! Mrs. S.:—Indeed I was, and went over the field to look for my husband after the battle. Court:—What brought you out there? Mrs. S.:—I went out with my husband. At the close of the case, which she conducted very cleverly herself, and got a decree, the court complimented her upon her intelligence. She is 87 years of age.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE AND THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.—A report having gained some circulation that the Duke of Leinster had served the authorities at Maynooth College with notice to quit, we, on inquiry, are in a position to state that the rumour is but partially correct. It appears that his Grace some time ago had drawn up a certain form of lease, the condition of which all the tenants on his estates, with the exception of the College, accepted. When the latter was communicated with on the subject with respect to a small piece of land, consisting of about three fields, which they held from the Duke, the Bursar replied that he was unable to agree to the proposed lease till the meeting of the governing board in June. Mr. Hamilton, the agent of his Grace, as the gale day was in the present month, served the College with a notice to quit with respect to the three fields before mentioned, but appended to the document a note to the effect that if the lease were agreed to the notice would be withdrawn.

Cardinal Newman and the Irish People.
The *Dublin Nation* recently published an able review of Dr. Newman's life, from which we extract the following:—
When the Irish Catholic bishops determined to oppose the Queen's Colleges—institutions that were directed as much against Irish nationality as against the faith of the people—they resolved to found a Catholic University. And in order that its arrangements should be on a level with the requirements and the experience of the age, they applied to the great Oxford scholar to take charge of its foundation, and to become its first head. He consented, and established the university, governing it during the first years of its existence, and giving it the form, and even the regulations, which it has preserved to the present day. "This is not the

place to enter into details on this subject. We will only say that all that has happened during the last twenty years demonstrated that if the university has not been a success, this has not been owing to any lack of forethought, skill, or prudence on the part of its great founder. We will also remind our readers that one of the first academic acts of Dr. Newman was to establish the Chair of Irish Archaeology, to which he appointed Eugene O'Curry. From the first moment of his connection with the undertaking till he left Ireland—nay, long after his departure from amongst us—he continued to manifest the liveliest interest in all the studies connected with the Irish language and history, and to foster them in every way in his power. It is to his liberality that we owe the publication of the successive series of O'Curry's lectures, a most valuable contribution to our early history. Nor was it thus only that Dr. Newman showed his warm sympathy for the people whom he had come to assist in building up a great educational edifice. But in lectures and sermons, in short essays and more serious dissertations, he manifested his appreciation of our people in language of burning eloquence and glowing over with poetic feeling. Ireland will not forget that John Henry Newman, breaking with all the prejudices of his early Protestant education and Tory associations, did her ample justice. And now she feels that the honor done to him reflects to some extent honor upon herself. For had he not the largest share in helping to re-knit her educational traditions, broken for centuries, and to make a vigorous stand for her educational nationality and independence? And when hereafter men will point to Cardinal Newman with pride and reverence, she can remind them that he was the chief founder and first Rector of her Catholic University.
Dr. Newman read the article and wrote the following letter to the Editor of the *Nation*.

THE ORATORY, Birmingham,
March 9, 1879.

Dear Sir—I have just received the *Nation*, and have to thank you for the very kind notice of me you have inserted in its columns. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to me to have in any degree gained the kind feeling and good will of the Irish people, whom I have sincerely wished to serve. Your faithful servant,
JOHN H. NEWMAN.

To the Editor of the *Nation* newspaper.

Ireland's Patriot Graves.

An able lecture, of which the following is a synopsis, was recently delivered in St. Teresa's Church, New York, by an Irish priest, the Very Rev. M. A. Hunt, of the Oblate Fathers, in England, at present on a visit to this country:—When "Charles the Fat," the grandson of Charlemagne, was in power, two Irish monks visited France. One of them persuaded the other to appear with him in the public market place as wisdom-sellers, and having been summoned by Charles, they announced that their mission was to preserve, in a God-forsaken people, the law of Mount Sinai. There is a glory that is national, and a martyrdom that is national. Ireland is the fruitful mother of martyrs and heroes. One of the things that Ireland boasts of is liberty, which God gave her, and of which she was deprived, but only for a time. The first grave to be noticed in that of Brian Boroiuine, whose struggle was like that in our own times, for happy homes and altars free, and whose remains rest in the cathedral at Armagh. He fell at Clontarf on Good Friday, in the year 1014, when his army, numbering at the commencement of the battle 20,000, drove the enemy into the sea. This battle gave freedom to Ireland. The men who fell at Clontarf did not die in vain. No man dies in vain who falls for God or country. The period between Godfrey of Tyrconnell, and Art McMurrough was full of great victories for Ireland. Then we come down to the days of the Geraldines and Silken Thomas, the ancestor of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Situated amid the "short grass" of the county of Kildare, is the bloody field of Mullaghmast, a name connected with more infancy than any in the world for centuries. Four hundred of the Irish nobility, with one exception, were invited to assemble under the guise of hospitality, and were treacherously murdered. The one who escaped suspected the treachery in time to flee. The next grave to be noticed is on the southern shore of Lough Swilly, in the ruins of an abbey dedicated to "Our Lady of Mount Carmel." Here are associated the histories of Hugh O'Neill of the Red Hand, and Hugh O'Donnell. Hugh O'Neill died in Rome and was buried in the jacobinism in the Church of the Franciscan Fathers. Then came the "Plantation" of Ireland under Cromwell. Ireland then gave another martyr in Owen Roe O'Neill. On the banks of the Shannon, at Thomond Bridge, in Limerick, is the celebrated treaty stone that stands as another evidence of English perfidy. It tells the history of the "Wild Geese" who fled from Ireland rather than submit to oppression. Coming down to 1798 we find Lord Edward Fitzgerald, a man endowed with the delicacy of a woman and the courage of a lion; Wolfe Tone, the man of Antrim and Down, and glorious Wexford, with its Fathers Roche and Murphy, and, towering above all, Robert Emmet—a name so pure and so holy to Ireland that any speaker approaches it with reverential awe. The year 1848 was one memorable in Irish annals, when this country earned the lasting gratitude of the Irish race by taking the guns off the *Macedonia* and *Jamestown*, and freighting them with a precious burden to save the starving people of Ireland. The lecturer spoke of O'Connell, Mitchell, Davis, Meagher, Dillon, McManus, Doherty, and the other noted men of 1848, after which he alluded to the martyrs Allen, Larkin, O'Brien and Barrett, in the movement of 1865, and said in conclusion that the records of Ireland's history will be consumed to ashes on the day of general judgment before the memories of these men shall be forgotten.

SCOTCH NEWS.

McDonald, a Scotchman, is the favorite of the King of Burmah.

John Dunn, the henchman of the negro King Cotywayo, is a Scotchman.

Fourteen inches of snow fell at Greenock and neighbourhood. A snow-plough had to be used clearing the lines of the local railways. The storm is the severest which has occurred at this season for twenty years.

The School Board poll in Pollokshaws shows at the head of the list the two Catholic candidates—the Rev. B. Tracey, with 1973 votes, and Mr. Alexander Crum, of Thornliebank, with 1626 votes. The others lagged far behind.

A large new purifying house at Paisley gas works, having double iron roof, fell with a frightful crash and is totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at several thousand pounds. It was fared Paisley would be in darkness on Saturday.

The Rev. Thomas Keane, of Irvine, Galloway, Scotland, was the recipient of an address and purse of money from the Catholics of Kelwinning, in acknowledgment of his great services to them. Mr. O. Marten read the address and Father Crawford made some happy remarks.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN GLASGOW.—The festival of St. Patrick was observed by St. Alphonsus parish by a supper held in the Coat Exchange Restaurant, at which upwards of 60 of the leading Catholic residents assembled. The chair was occupied by the respected parish priest, Father McEgan, supported right and left by the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, S. J., Messrs. J. Mullin, and E. Williamson, senior; the duties of croupier were ably discharged by Mr. McKernan, assisted by Father Gouffroy and Mr. J. Reynolds.

Mr. PARNELL IN GLASGOW.—Mr. Farnell, M.P., addressing a large meeting of Home Rulers in the City Hall, Glasgow, said Irishmen in England were in the centre of the enemy's camp, but could make their power felt in school board or Parliamentary elections. At the next general elections they could do of inestimable service to their country at home. He thought that Home Rulers and Nationalists could work for the good of Ireland, each on their own lines. Home Rule was a compromise, but if that was refused much longer Irishmen would take their stand upon the just rights of Ireland.

City of Glasgow Bank.

LONDON, April 2.—On the 14th of last month the Liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank asked the Court of Session to issue an order authorizing them to enforce the payment of the first call levied upon shares to meet the liabilities of the bank. They stated in their application that the total number of shareholders was 1,278, of whom 715 have made default in payment due from them. The Court issued an order, but it being found that very little could be obtained from these shareholders, the 562 still solvent shareholders are now to be required to pay a second call on their shares, which is at the rate of \$11,250 per share of \$500. It is thought that a considerable number of these shareholders will be wholly unable to pay, and will be completely ruined.

Solar Cooking.

Mr. Mouchot's apparatus for cooking by means of solar heat has attracted much attention in Paris. It consists of a truncated cone mounted on a stand similar to the tripod of a level, so constructed that the axis of the cone can be adjusted to suit the position of the sun; the inner surface of the cone is polished, reflecting the rays of the sun toward the axis of the cone, where a glass cylinder is placed, serving as a receptacle for the water that is to be distilled or the food that is to be cooked. With a cone sixteen inches in diameter and ten inches high, Mouchot has succeeded in cooking beef in three hours and thirty minutes in France, while only the hours were required in Algeria; poultry was cooked in twenty-five minutes in France, and twenty in Algeria.

Newspapers in the United States.

In 1770 there were in the United States but 37 newspapers of all grades; seven were in Massachusetts, four in New York, and nine in Pennsylvania. One was a semi-weekly, the remainder were weeklies. To-day there are over 8,000 newspapers of all grades published in the country. New York has the largest number, Pennsylvania next, and Massachusetts ranks seventh or eighth. A hundred years ago there was a paper printed for every 30,000 inhabitants; now one to every 5,000. Three years ago the combined circulation of all the journals in the United States amounted to over 1,250,000. On an average for the five years preceding 1876, there were six newspapers started every day, but the actual increase in the number during the time was only about 2,000. The remainder died from various causes.

Treasonable Documents.

(New York Sun.)
Documents of a treasonable character have been discovered on an Irishman, who was on March 17th sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Newcastle-under-Lyme for assault. One of the papers contained rules and regulations for the management of the North of England Division of the I. R. B., and referred to the formation of a military organization, the secret arming of members, and the secret accumulation of war material. Another document, issued by order of "The Executive," had a foot note directing its immediate destruction after perusal, and contained the following paragraph:—"Let the universal satisfaction at our enemy's recent humiliating defeat by despised opponents stimulate us to exertions which shall hasten

our opportunity to strike also. A Cotywayo with unnamed followers would never have staggered the prestige or curbed the insolence of England. Arm, Ireland, and 'Rork's Drift' nearer home may shake the empire to its base." The Magistrate sent the papers to the Home Secretary.

PROTECTION.

What an Honest Reform Paper Says.
The *Whitty Chronicle* (Reform) puts to blush the dishonesty of some of the contemporaries in saying:—"Whatever the defects of the new tariff, and however heavily the burden of the increased taxation may bear upon them, the majority of the people appear willing to accept them, and to be actuated by a spirit of patriotism in giving the new policy a fair trial. It will take some time to be able to speak as to the results, but meanwhile all are hopeful that the change is one for the better, that manufactures will increase and flourish, prices rise, and business generally become prosperous."

What They Said in the Last Century.

Our Free Trade friends should have lived in the eighteenth century. In 1710 the British House of Commons declared by resolution "that the establishment of manufactures in the colonies tends to destroy their connection with the Mother Country." In 1732 a bill was passed prohibiting the export of leather and felt goods from the colonies where they were manufactured, and also prohibiting their shipment from one part of the colony to another. In 1750 the colonists were prohibited from erecting smelting furnaces under a penalty of £200. Mills were declared to be public nuisances, and the Governors of colonies ordered to raze them. The Imperial policy in those days, like the Free Trade policy to-day, was to confine the colonists to the pastoral calling and force them to be the consumers of British-made goods.

Catholic Chaplains in the English Fleet.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. O'Reilly asked the First Lord of the Admiralty what steps have been taken to carry out the intention of the Admiralty with regard to meeting the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic seamen, as stated by him on 15th March, 1878, when he said: "It will be the duty of the Admiralty to endeavor to make such provision by attaching a Roman Catholic clergyman to a fleet of say five or six ships operating at a distance from its base or from any port, and if there should be no hospital ship it would not be difficult to provide for the accommodation of a chaplain in the ship."
Mr. W. H. Smith—"The Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean was directed to give effect to the Admiralty minutes laid before Parliament. I have received a telegram from him from Ismailia, dated the 14th of March. He says, with reference to the Roman Catholic chaplains, that the Board minute has been carried out, that the squadron has not been absent from the ports where the services of the Roman Catholic chaplains were available except for a short time, and that Roman Catholic officers and men have attended divine service whilst in port.

The Chinese.

The Chinese are reported as making trouble in Tahiti, not only in the way they have done it in California, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere, but also in other and peculiar respects. They have introduced opium smoking, to which the natives threaten to become addicted to an alarming extent. Concubinage is another feature they have grafted upon Tahitian society. This they did also in the Sandwich Islands, where, by reason of the scarcity of women, it has caused especial indignation. The labor market in the Society Islands is limited, and the Chinese are mostly in business for themselves; but being able to live on less their white competitors, who are mainly French, the retail trade is rapidly passing wholly into their hands. Whatever market there is for labor, they also monopolize. Formerly the vessels sailing around the island had white cooks, but now they are Chinese. The Government has been petitioned for measures to remedy this state of things. It is proposed, as it was in California, to prohibit the Celestials from owning real estate or transacting business without paying heavily for license.

Alcohol.

Dr. Willard Parker sums up his views on the temperance question in five conclusions: First—There is a wide distinction, which ought to be recognized by temperance reformers, between fermented and distilled liquors. In fermented liquor alcohol is found in its natural chemical combination; in distilled liquor it is found pure and simple. In the one case it may be employed in diet and regarded only as a medicine, and as a dangerous one, to be used only with caution. Fermented liquors include ale, beer, cider, and the various wines. Second—If men would use pure fermented liquors in moderate quantities, as a condiment, and only in connection with their meals, the use need not be harmful, and at least in the case of those past the middle life might be beneficial. Therefore the State ought to license only real inns, and for the sale of fermented liquors alone. Third—Total abstinence is a good thing for everybody, because the use of even fermented liquors is dangerous, in that in some individuals, especially in those who inherit a tendency to intemperance, it creates or awakens an appetite for drink, and healthy persons do not need them. Fourth—Distilled liquors are deadly. Their use is productive of more disease, physical, mental, and moral, than that of any known agent, and produces an immeasurably greater number of untimely deaths. Fifth—Distilled liquor is an indispensable medicine, but its sale should be confined to drug stores, and its prescription of a physician.