

During the late strike at Belfast the mill-workers paraded the streets with sticks upon which loaves were placed.

Rumors of an Austro-Russian alliance, as safeguard against Prussian schemes of aggrandisement come from Europe.

An extensive open-air demonstration against the money granted to Prince Leopold, was made by the London Republicans at Clerkenwell on July 26.

An acre of land may be made to yield an average of 12 pounds of oil of lavender, of the value of 40s a pound.

Linseed is recommended as a cure for a consumptive cough. The linseed should be boiled to the consistency of a jelly, and sweetened with honey or sugar. Two large tablespoonfuls should be taken when the cough is about to attack the sufferer.

There are about 170 firms of artificial florists in London, employing from four thousand to five thousand women and children in the trade.

Jet, the very beautiful material used so largely in the manufacture of personal ornaments, is found mostly in the slaty rocks of Whitby, Yorkshire. It is generally held to be wood in a high state of bituminisation.

The manufacture of carpets in Philadelphia is annually greater than that of any other city in the world.

Derby was formerly the chief seat of the jewellery trade, Edinburgh and London, however, manufacturing the finest goods. The trade has almost disappeared from the former places, and London now solely depends upon Birmingham for her chief supplies.

Japanese auctions are said to be conducted in the following manner: Each bidder at an auction writes his name and bid on a slip of paper, which he puts in a box. When the bidding is over, the box is opened, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

A very curious map is in the *Galérie d'Appollon*, in the Louvre. It represents France in the time of Louis XIV., and is entirely composed of different colored marbles, like Florentine mosaic. It is the work of an artist named Copley, who was attached to the Court, and bears date 1684.

The enormous length of 3,410,901,522 yards of cotton piece-goods, or more than 9,000,000 yards per day, were exported from Great Britain during 1871, India and China being the principal customers.

The Nun of Kenmare is engaged on a book which will be a complete review of the woman question from a Catholic standpoint.

The tiara of the Pope owes its second crown to Boniface VIII., to show the union of the temporal and the spiritual power. In 1334, Boniface XII. added a third crown, indicating parental authority.

"*Vox Populi Vox Dei*."—The origin of this familiar phrase is not known, but it is quoted as a proverb from William of Malmesbury, who lived in the early part of the twelfth century.

A recent survey of the north-eastern shores of New Guinea resulted in the discovery of a new and shorter route between China and Australia.

The valuable library of Cardinal Barnabo, late Prefect of Propaganda in Rome, which consisted of 6000 volumes, relating chiefly to the history of Catholic missions, has been rescued from the auctioneer's hammer by the Pope.

A provincial tribunal in France has sentenced a farmer to imprisonment for life, with hard labor, for having confined his aged mother to one room in his house, refusing her proper food, and neglecting and ill-treating her in every way.

The word "Breviary" or Breviary first occurs in a work of the eleventh century, denoting a compendium or systematic arrangement of the office of the Church. Previously the psalms, homilies and hymns were in separate books. Pope Gregory VII. had the Breviary compiled containing these collections, in their proper places, with the rubrics attached to them.

It is reported that Professor Schmidt counted the notes—printed, we suppose—of a piece Rubenstein, the great pianist, played by heart. They amounted to 62,990, and so far appear to justify the assertion of the phrenologist Haring, that the profession of a pianist lays the heaviest tax of any on the memory.

It is said that, in consequence of the great wickedness of the people of Kerry, St. Patrick could not enter the country to bless it, but stood upon a hill overlooking that part of the country, and said: "I bless county Kerry in the distance." To tell this story to a Kerry man is well calculated to disturb his equanimity.

Two young princes, the sons of the Archduke Charles of Austria, had a warm dispute in the presence of no less a person than the august Emperor himself. Greatly excited, one said to the other. "You are the greatest ass in Vienna!" Highly offended at quarrel in his presence, the Emperor interrupted them, saying, with indignation, "Come, come, young gentlemen—you forget that I am present."

While London could boast in 1872 of only 10 daily papers, morning and evening, all told, no fewer than 42 appeared in the course of twenty-four hours in Paris. It curiously enough happened that that one-half exactly were published in the morning, and one-half in the afternoon and evening.

Icebergs of the southern hemisphere are much larger than those of the northern hemisphere being reported to attain frequently a height of 1,000 feet, their ordinary altitude being 200 or 300 feet. The greatest number are found between New Zealand and Cape Horn, and they may be met at any season of the year.

Lamp chimnies are apt to break if fitted tightly into the socket. This allows no room for expansion when they are heated. A loose fit, when cold, should always be preferred; after the lamp is lit the chimney will be found to sufficiently expand to fill the socket.

Goldsmith received the magnificent sum of £21 sterling for "The Traveller,"—said to be "without one bad line—without one of Dryden's careless verses." Burke, Fox, Reynolds, and all the men of taste and literature conspired to applaud it as "one of the finest poems in the English language." The writer of the song "Not for Joseph," as his share of the first six months' profits of the song, netted £7,000.

A continuous roll of paper four miles long is damped, printed, and cut into sheets at the rate of twenty thousand copies an hour by the Walter printing machine in use at the London 'Times.'

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PRESS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

At a public meeting in Boston lately, a Presbyterian minister made the annexed remarks on the comparative power of the daily and weekly paper. I commend them to the proprietors of the N.Z. TABLET. They seem to me to be just and important. The Catholic Press will never command its legitimate influence anywhere so long as we have only weeklies to represent and defend the Catholic cause. In England there has been some talk lately of having a daily Catholic paper, and the proprietor of the Catholic 'Universe' says that, so far as the mere printing of it is concerned, his establishment is fully equal to that. Still the project hangs fire; there is a want of the necessary funds and support. There is a time for everything, however, and the time is obviously near when we shall see a London daily Catholic paper in existence, now they have got a London Catholic University. In Dublin there is a powerful Catholic daily, for to all intents and purposes the 'Freeman' is a Catholic paper, though in Protestant hands, and its influence must tell accordingly. The Protestant dailies have in times past done the Catholic Church and her adherents a world of injury. True, their power in that way has of late greatly diminished, and is still declining; yet it is great notwithstanding, everywhere. Your paper as a Catholic weekly has had a success beyond all precedent and expectation. Surely the Catholic body in this Colony with such encouragement might manage to start a penny evening daily, to be conducted on the principles of the Dublin 'Freeman'; not as a sectarian paper in the usual sense, yet Catholic so far that it would in a spirit of moderation uphold the legitimate rights and interests of the Church and her children, and defend them against unjust and injurious attacks. For that end the entire proprietary, or two-thirds of them at least, must be Catholics. The Irish of all creeds are notorious for their partiality to politics, journalism, and literature of all kinds. A large proportion of the literary staff on the London and even the Colonial Protestant journals are Irish, and not a few of them Catholics. Of course these latter are muzzled so far as the defence of Catholic principles and interests are in question. In a free journal such as that I suggest, they would be "emancipated" from such degrading restraints. Though we have not very many Catholic gentlemen of large means and high social standing in this Colony, we have some; and we have still more Protestant gentlemen of means, character, and position, who are animated by a religious and thorough Catholic spirit—a spirit of justice, humanity, and patriotism. All these might be expected to rally round a well-conducted unsectarian journal under Catholic management. Indeed, with such men as the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Duncairn, Lord Gainsborough, and others of that stamp, not to speak of so many noble and devout ladies almost daily entering the Catholic Church in England, it does seem strange that they cannot get up a daily Catholic paper in that great country, which, sooth to say, has never ceased to be Catholic at heart since the days of St. Augustine, for the present English Church is more Catholic than anything else. It cannot be for want of money now. The great political leaders, including Mr Disraeli, seem to be becoming more and more impressed with the conviction that Protestantism as a political system is dying; and that there is now no defence against the spread of the most pernicious revolutionary principles, ending in downright Atheism, except the Roman Catholic Church. Mr Disraeli the other day, in the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons, bore strong, and no doubt reluctant testimony to the growing power of the Roman Catholic Church. A fear of that power in her was the main ground on which he based his opposition to Home Rule in Ireland. This power, however, he cannot arrest, not even by denying Home Rule to Ireland. Mr Disraeli is an acute man and a great debater, like Mr Vogel, but his attempt to reply to Mr Butt's pithy and logical speech in favor of Home Rule was a lame and impotent affair. The Irish will get Home Rule as sure as ever they got Catholic emancipation, or the disestablishment of the Protestant Church. If not, they will get from the Imperial Parliament such a measure of justice as will render Home Rule unnecessary.

Failing any other mode of establishing a daily paper under Catholic control, I would suggest that the various branches of the Hibernian Association take the matter in hand, or under their patronage. For the present such a step may be premature; but the subject well merits their serious consideration. Even as a money-making affair we look no higher. There is a power in numbers. With these societies, in my opinion, the best interests not only of the Catholic public, but of the people generally, are bound up to a great extent. Whatever tends to elevate the character of the Catholic body generally in a religious and moral point of view, must tend to the benefit of the entire body politic. The establishment of these Hibernian, that is Catholic, Benefit Societies, and their rapid growth under ecclesiastical patronage, shows that the Catholic community are now fully alive to their best interests, and are resolved no longer to occupy a mere subordinate position in the social scale. We are often taunted with belonging to a Church which aims at "supremacy." In one sense the taunt is just. Catholics and their Church do aspire to supremacy—to a supremacy in "goodness," as Mr Proude expressed it. By the power of goodness, by prayer, and heroic charity, the Catholic Church subdued the freeborn and bold barbarian races who overrun Europe on the downfall of the Roman Empire. By a similar power she is now subduing the educated masses of Europe and America, and such associations as the Hibernian may help her in the work—and are helping her. Let them above all things look to the young of this community, and see that they are not being swept down by that torrent of irreligion and vice which is running with such force through the land. There is a great rage for education in our day; but what are moral and religious results of it all? The Government school inspectors in England tell us that the children are not becoming more thoughtful, obedient and truthful, but very much the reverse. The larrikins of these Colonies tell the same tale, and we have Catholic larrikins not a few. The legislature at last is forced to interfere to put them down. But boys and girls are not to be made good by Acts of Parliament. Let the Hibernians look to Catholic schools, where alone the manners—that is, the religious and moral