

## CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

In a Pastoral Letter for the Feast of the Sacred Heart, the Archbishop of Westminster remarks as follows on Catholic Education:—

There can be no education without teachers, and no efficient education without trained teachers; and there can be no sound Catholic education without teachers first trained and formed in Catholic faith and in Catholic piety. It is to this work that the Catholic Poor School Committee devotes its chief care; and it is for the Poor School Committee that your contributions are now asked.

Since the year 1854, St. Mary's Training College at Brook-green, Hammersmith, has sent out 341 trained and certificated masters. The number of students now in the College is 54. The Training School of Notre Dame, Liverpool, for school-mistresses, contained in February 120 students.

The efficiency of our Catholic education in the last twenty years has been raised from a condition which we have no disposition to describe, to a grade at which we can fairly compete with any primary schools in the kingdom. If in the higher standards we are surpassed, it is readily to be explained by considering the age at which our children cease to attend school, and the social condition of children in other schools around us; but in the lower standards our schools at least bear comparison with any, in order, discipline, regularity of attendance, and accurate knowledge of what they have learned. Inasmuch as the lower standards are the foundation of the whole work of educating and forming the mind and character of the child, we may say with confidence that in this our schools will bear comparison with

We ask you, then, very earnestly to contribute for this most vital work, on which the whole efficiency of our Catholic education must depend. We need a great multiplication of well-trained teachers, sound in faith, and exemplary in piety. Every such teacher forms the future heads of Catholic homes; and the well-being, therefore, of our whole Catholic society rests upon the welfare and efficiency of our schools. It must also be borne in mind that we are at this time threatened by the competition of schools in which no Catholic truth, no Christian doctrine can be taught. They are raised to the highest efficiency to which the public money can lift them. Unless our schools can afford a sound, solid, and sufficient secular instruction, new and dangerous temptations will spring up for Catholic parents; and new dangers, fatal, it may be, to faith and morals, will surround our children.

## LATER ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

By the Tararua, which arrived at Hokitika on the 17th, we have English dates to the 10th, and Australian to the 12th instants. The following are the principal items of interest:—

MELBOURNE, November 12.

Parliamentary proceedings have been without interest. The Local Government Bill was the principal subject of discussion. Governor Bowen has received six month's leave of absence, and proceeds home as soon as his parliamentary rises.

The Speaker gave a Parliamentary banquet last night as a farewell to the Governor and the Hon. J. G. Francis.

Dr. Tracy, after a long, lingering illness, has died. His funeral was very long, ninety vehicles being in procession.

Blondin has been very unfortunate as regards weather. On Monday, during a squall, his tent blew down.

The Marquis of Normandy and family leave Brisbane to-day for Sydney, en route for New Zealand.

Victoria won the cricket match against 18 of Adelaide by 15 runs.

The City of Melbourne arrived three days early, and made the passage from Kandavu in six days four hours.

Two failures are reported—Henry Mills, timber merchant; and William Mitchell and Co., Brewers, of Richmond.

Very little business was done during the week. Wheat is quoted at 5s 10d to 5s 11d; none offering. Oats wanted at 5s 6d for feeding. Dried fruits continue in demand. Brandies are again coming into notice. Large sales of bottled ales, at improved rates, have taken place.

SYDNEY, November 12.

The correspondence relative to Fiji has been published. It shows that Lord Carnarvon made a proposition that four of the Australian Colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand—should together contribute £4000 annually towards the cost of governing Fiji.

The Assembly, by a majority of three, rejected the motion to grant the late Chief Justice a gratuity of £7000.

## CABLE TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK.—November 5th.—The result of the elections in 23 States gives the Democrats a majority in next Congress. The Press considers this a condemnation of Grant's administration, and against his re-election to the Presidency.

November 7th.—The result of the elections for next Senate shows 40 Republicans, 33 Democrats; and for the House of Representatives 111 Republicans, 181 Democrats.

LONDON, November 7th.—Mr Gladstone, in a pamphlet entitled "Political Expostulation," and addressed to the English Roman Catholics, challenges them, in justice to themselves and the country, to demonstrate how Papal obedience can be reconciled with civil allegiance.

Archbishop Manning has written a letter, in answer to Mr Gladstone's pamphlet, affirming that the decrees of the Vatican are unaffected by the civil allegiance of Catholics, which is as pure, true, and loyal as that of any subjects of the empire. The civil allegiance of every Christian, he adds, is limited by conscience.

The balance of the Victorian Loan has been taken by the Associated Banks.

The bankruptcy is announced of Mr Abraham Depass.

The missing Sydney letters, via Brindisi, arrived via Southampton. The blame is officially attributed to the Sydney Post Office authorities.

The new steamer Oawyth has sailed for Melbourne. Seven hundred and forty bales of New Zealand hemp sold at good prices.

Arrived: Queen.

November 9th.—It is reported there will be no war between China and Japan. China agrees to pay the Japanese 500,000 taels to leave Formosa.

MADRID, November 9.—Don Carlos and staff have arrived at Hendaye. Spain demands their internment. (This message is understood to mean, that Don Carlos and staff arrived at Hendaye, or Andaye, a small town on the right bank of the Bidasosoa, in France, and that Spain demands their internment, that is their retention by French Government within French territory).

November 10th.—The reported entry into Hendaye is contradicted.

LONDON, November 10th.—Mr Disraeli, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, dwelt upon the contentment and solid prosperity of the country. Considerable revival has taken place in trade, and the revenue has fully realised anticipations. The policy of the Government was to consolidate the Colonial possessions and establish an identity of interests with the mother country. Abroad there was a general desire to maintain peace.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BELGIUM UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.—The 'Bien Public' of Ghent publishes some curious figures regarding the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination for degrees before the various examining juries of the country. Of the 105 to be examined at Ghent, at least 20 are students of Louvain, while of the 387 at Liege, some dozen are from Brussels. Therefore, the number of candidates from the four Universities are, from Ghent, 173; from Brussels, 351; from Liege, 375; from Louvain, 593. The latter sends up more candidates than the two State Universities united. In addition, the Jesuit College at Namur and the Institute St. Louis at Brussels send up 66 students for examination before the central examining jury sitting in Brussels. Hence it seems that free Catholic education sends up 657 candidates; free Liberal education 351; and State education only 548; or, in short, 1009 free students are examined against 548 State ones. These figures demonstrate clearly the glorious position the Catholic University holds in Belgium. Even its opponents do homage to its worth. One who was ever attacking it bitterly from the Parliamentary tribune sent his son to the Catholic *Alma Mater*. Why, asked a Catholic friend, do you send your son to a University you are always attacking? Because, was the reply, your Jesuit education at least has given the world a Voltaire; our Liberal and State education has yielded no such ripe fruit!

TO TRANSFER PICTURES TO GLASS.—Engravings and lithographs may be transferred to glass as follows:—Give the glass a coat of copal varnish, and put aside till nearly dry, and only slightly tacky; apply the engraving face downwards on the varnish, and damp the paper with a wet sponge in order to get it to lie close to the varnish in every part; it must be again laid aside till the paper is perfectly dry; again damped with the sponge, and the whole of the paper rubbed off with the points of the fingers; washed in plenty of water to remove the particles of paper; allowed to dry hard, and finished by the application of a coat of copal varnish.

Texas promises to be an inexhaustible source of supply for salt. Her "bayous" are described as veritable mines of wealth, if properly worked. One of these, the Laguna Madre, is 120 miles long, and from three to six miles broad, and not more than eighteen inches deep. The water is rapidly evaporated, and the salt settles in great quantities in the bottom. The amount of salt from this source is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels in the season, and can be placed on board ship at ten cents per bushel.

It may not be generally known that raw cotton is one of the best and most simple means of preserving fruit for a long time. The method for grapes is as follows:—The bunches are gently laid between a layer of cotton in a glass or earthenware jar. The jar is then corked down and tied over with bladder.

The exploits of the maid of Saragossa are being re-enacted at Puycerda, which town, besieged by a large Carlist force, is gallantly defended by its women. The Carlists made a fierce attack, endeavoring to carry the place by assault, but the women carried to the ramparts materials for repairing the breaches, and showed themselves as indifferent of danger as the stoutest veteran.

The trade of supplying New York with beef killed in Texas, and conveyed in refrigerator cars, the journey taking five or six days, has, we understand, met with considerable success. Between the beginning of December and the middle of February the New York agent received 75 car loads of 20,000lbs each, and with little exception the meat arrived in good condition and found a ready sale at from 6 to 7 cents (halfpence) per lb to retail vendors.

The Boston 'Pilot' says:—"Forty years ago all the Irish Catholics came together in one little church to hear Mass. To-day the Irish American element half fills the Directory!"

Within the past thirty years there has been a decrease of population in every county and city in the province of Munster, with the exception of the city of Waterford. The population of the province in those thirty years has decreased one million.

The Catholics of Rochester are deserving of great praise for their labors in the cause of Catholic education. While the common schools of that city number 5,697 pupils, the parochial schools of the Catholic Church are educating 5,532—the difference being only 173 in favor of the schools that receive the support of the State.

The temperance women of Philadelphia have established a home for reformed drunkards, and already have nine men and two women there.