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VOLUME VIII.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1875.
TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.
SPAIN.—Alfonso has issued a decree calling
70,000 additional troops, 15,000 of which
are to be sent to Cuba.—The Carlists have
been reinforced and no longer threaten Bilbao,
the Carlists having fallen back.

FRANCE.—The Assembly has made little pro-
gress in the discussion of the Constitutional
bill, and the vote on the section prescribing
manner in which the Senate is to be con-
stituted, showed that on that point, at least,
agreement of the several Republican parties
is seriously disarranged. The "Extremes"
have decided to make all necessary
provisions as to details in order to save the
Constitutional bill, which they consider a
great stride towards the final establishment of
the Republic.—Napoleon's son, the Prince
Imperial, graduated at Woolwich on the 18th,
and the Pays says that "From to-day the
Prince will wholly devote himself to the di-
recting of Imperialist policy."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Election of
Mr. Mitchell.—London, Feb. 12.—The Dublin
Union says that the Home Rule members of Par-
liament propose to formally submit a demand
for the repeal of the act of Union, and on
rejection, they will withdraw in a body
from the Imperial Parliament. In the House
of Commons, to-day, Mr. Sullivan, member for
Dublin, gave notice that on Monday next he
will call attention to a breach of privilege
of Mr. Lopes, when alluding to the Home
Rule bill.

London, Feb. 16.—An election was held to-day
in Tipperary, and John Mitchell, candidate of
the Nationalists, was elected without opposi-
tion.

London, Feb. 17.—It is reported that John
Mitchell has taken the oath of allegiance;
he also said the Home Rule members will
refuse to support Mr. Mitchell, his policy dif-
fering from theirs. At a meeting in Tipperary,
it was declared that in case Mitchell was re-
elected they would again return him.

London, Feb. 18.—Mitchell declares that he
will not again fight for Parliament, in the
event of Tipperary, if his election is annulled.
He would be defeated there, he will continue
to contest at any place where a Parliamentary
election is to be held. He is most enthusiastically
received by the people of Tipperary.

London, Feb. 18.—Disraeli moved to resolve
that John Mitchell was ineligible, because he
is a convicted felon. This resolution was
rejected without division. The motion for a
division in Tipperary was then carried
without division.

UNITED STATES.
NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—New York, Feb. 16.
able to the Freeman's Journal announces
that Jas. A. Healy has been made Catholic
Bishop of Portland, Me.; Thomas Gallery, the
Apostolic, Bishop of Hartford; Kane, of
New York; Ferry, Bishop of Wheeling, Va.;
McCarthy, Bishop of Green Bay; Harley,
Bishop of the See created for Peoria; John
and, Vicar Apostolic for Nebraska; Seiden-
berg, the Benedictine, Vicar Apostolic for part
of Minnesota.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 18th, the
consideration of the question of seating Pinch-
back was postponed by a vote of 39 to 22. The
objectionable object of the Republicans in doing
this is to enable them to pass the necessary
reconstruction bill. The motion for a
division was carried. Edmunds, Radical, of
Maine, offered a resolution providing for a
new election in Louisiana under Federal
supervision.

The House has passed a bill adopting the
jetty plan for improving navigation at the
mouth of the Mississippi. Eads and his
associates are to receive \$8,000,000 for con-
structing such works and obtaining a depth of
10 feet in the channel, and \$150,000 a year
for twenty years while such a depth is
maintained.

This week has been spent in considering the
reconstruction bills and the new tariff. Under
the new tariff imported sugar will be taxed twenty-
two per cent more than heretofore.

SENATE.—The President issued a pro-
clamation calling the Senate in extra session
at St. Louis, March 5th.

MINNESOTA ELECTS A SENATOR.—S. J. R.
Hillman, who was elected Senator, on the 18th,
is at present Chief Justice of State and a
Republican.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Governor has signed
a bill transferring the Capital to Wheeling.
On the 18th Allen T. Caperton, Democrat,
elected U. S. Senator.

STRONG MAN'S FEAT.—Patrick Fitz-
patrick, an employee of a firm of flour
in Lowell, Mass., on Thursday
last, carried a barrel of flour,
weighing altogether over two hundred
pounds, on his back from the
Birmingham freight depot to the store of
the firm, without stopping, the distance be-
ing over a mile. The barrel was fastened
to his back by a rope. Mr. Fitzpatrick's
weight is about a hundred and sixty-five
pounds, and he seemed but little fatigued
on his arrival at the store, stating that
it would carry it back again at once for a
reward of ten dollars. He received the four
hundred dollars additional as a reward for
successful performance of the feat.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

THE MODES OF CELEBRATION CONSIDERED.

Letter from the Rev. President of the C. T. A. Union
of America.

The Rev. President of the Catholic T. A.
Union of America has written the following
letter to Mr. Patton of New York, President of
the Metropolitan Union, in response to a request
for his views as to the celebration of St. Pat-
rick's Day by Catholic Total Abstinence Soci-
eties. The Rev. gentleman being himself an
Irishman, and a patriotic one, and having
worked with Irish societies constantly for ten
or fifteen years, is qualified, aside from his
position as head of the Catholic T. A. Union,
to give an opinion on this question worthy of
attention. Father Byrne writes as follows:

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15, 1875.

My Dear Sir—The question of celebrating
the Festival of the great Saint, so dear to the
land from which most of us have sprung, is
one that certainly comes home to the several
Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, in common
with the various Irish Associations throughout
the country, which are generally preparing to
celebrate it with pomp and splendor. We
ought to observe that day in a manner becom-
ing the character, extent and dignity of our
organization. The mass of our members are
Irishmen, or the descendants of Irishmen,
equally alive to the honor of the old land. No
body of our fellow-countrymen surpasses us in
loyalty of affection to Ireland's Patron, and
there is none, I believe, more willing to testify
to the greatness of the honor due to Saint
Patrick, and in perfect keeping with the character
of our Union, is the object we should seek.

We are aware that the modes of spending St.
Patrick's Day are various, if not in a degree
conflicting. Some parade, some dine, some
drink—to do tribute to a great Apostle of the
Most High! Sometimes a religious lecture in
the Church, more frequently a national dis-
course in some secular hall—while, far too
common, "the dinner," carousal, toasts and
revelry over "the flowing bowl" in the evening.
Surely some of these modes partake but
little either of a religious or a patriotic char-
acter. Taking the pledge of Total Abstinence
standing in an organization arrayed against
the drinking habit of society—cute us loose,
thank God, from the worst of these.

Our societies, however, very largely partici-
pate in the parade. That, perhaps, is the more
acceptable mode to a joyous and buoyant
people. There is no doubt that some advantages
attach to it; the yearning for outward display
of our national strength is natural—the pa-
geant does some good. It is favored by many
of our most worthy people, and it is certainly
championed by those who hold themselves
forth as the representatives of the dignity and
welfare of our concerns.

But one class show especial fervor for it. In
the largest city and the smallest village we
find the men who keep the corner saloon every-
where "raising the wind" for a big parade.
Across the bar he preaches parade; if he is a
society member he votes "parade" at any cost;
he busies himself to start a society especially
based on the central idea of parade. Not deny-
ing that some true and good men favor it, as I
have said, we Temperance men notice that our
neighbors identified with the liquor interest
are one and all fans on the question. Is
it because their patriotism burns warmer and
brighter than that of any other class? It may
be so. One thing is sure—their profits are far
heavier in times of big parades or excitement
than at any other. We must, I think, learn to
take the clamor of that particular class of
patriotic men *grano salis*. We must look coolly
at the parade system on its own merits.

In one respect we have said they may do
some good, in an other, as an appendage to
the religious homage we wish to show to a
wonderful servant of God, they are tolerable,
if they do not supplant the religious character
of the day. In any view they are expensive, a
point we cannot lightly consider—even if we
would, especially in times like these.

The faithful Irish people have always hon-
ored the natal day of St. Patrick solely on ac-
count of his heroic fidelity to the Apostolic
Mission assigned him; they have never taken
cognizance of his civic virtues. Now, mere
civic displays which monopolize the lion's share
of the honor paid the Saint—and in this not
distinguishing him from a civic celebrity, per-
haps of no religion—cannot adequately express
the Catholic sentiment and the tradition of
our Irish fathers regarding St. Patrick.

They incorrectly represent our patron saint
and ourselves to the rising generation.
If, however, we were to acknowledge the
parades as in themselves useful, they certainly
are an enormous expenditure of money.
We are poor—small blame to us, all things
considered. Of that we are not, and need not
be ashamed. We are, in spite of ourselves,
placed in a struggling condition. Heavy
claims are continually made on us by the
needs of our religion and of our fellow-men.
These parades absorb hundreds of thousands of
dollars. Many fortunes, indeed, fly away with
the ass-down of that single day. Can we
well spare it? And if we could, we use it in
any way producing more good. The widow
and the orphan, the sick and needy, are thick,
also, in our midst—our own flesh and blood,

in dire distress. What joy and blessings some
of these hundreds of thousands of dollars
would yield if funded for their relief! Our
unfortunate emigrants, coming continually, less
cared for by their compatriots here, than
those of any other nation. A great shame for
us—while we pour out fabulous sums on pa-
rades, part of which would secure them pro-
tection and aid through their bitter trials in
a strange land. There are but too many ways
in which money could be used to subserve our
credit and secure for our national name honor
that would live longer than a day. If we
could re on together calmly about all this
we would reach, I think, a wiser result than
the lavishing of such vast amounts on these
annual parades.

But it has been charged against us that we
are not a matter of fact people; that we let
fancy fly off with wit and never bend ourselves
to consider facts and figures. Is the charge
true? We have had enough hard knocks, at
any rate, to make us practical. When we go
to re-organizing this way quietly, some of our
glorious countrymen will fly at us with the
charge of being unpatriotic, foolish! Well,
there are two kinds of patriotism. The patri-
otism of sentiment—loud, demonstrative,
empty;—and the patriotism of devotion—sin-
cere, earnest, practical. This latter, I feel,
exists among the wise and sober men compos-
ing our Catholic Temperance societies—quiet
as it is ardent; practical as it is genuine.
This sentiment avails of display only when it
can be practically beneficial.

Merging in these great displays hardly re-
cruits the ranks of our Total Abstinence So-
cieties. If not their practical utility to this
cause is not clear. And if they usurp the re-
ligious claims of a great Saint's day, as in
some cases they do, then it seems to me that
it is incumbent on the largest Catholic associa-
tion on this continent, the Catholic Total Ab-
stinence Union of America, to impress upon
the celebration of this great day the tone and
character of a true, worthy and practical ob-
servance. With Catholicity as the basis of
our organization, and Total Abstinence as our
motto, we owe it to the saint to give him the
full religious honor that is his due, and to our
fellow-men we would set the example of mod-
eration which is a safe-guard in the noblest
undertakings.

There are say five hundred societies in the
Union of America, each under the direction of
a pastor. Let them consult their Spiritual
Directors as to how the day may be best kept
and on this continent, the Catholic Total Ab-
stinence Union of America, to impress upon
the celebration of this great day the tone and
character of a true, worthy and practical ob-
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our organization, and Total Abstinence as our
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full religious honor that is his due, and to our
fellow-men we would set the example of mod-
eration which is a safe-guard in the noblest
undertakings.

These thoughts, my dear sir, are the best I
can offer you on the question suggested. They
proceed from full reflection on the matter, and
from a mind and heart as sincerely devoted as
any can be to the honor and dignity of our
race and country, as well as our Holy Church.

I am, with sincere regard, Yours in Christ,
Pres. C. T. A. U. of A.

Manufactures in the South.

(N. O. Price Current, Feb. 17th.)

If the people of the South are ever to rise
from the slough of despond in which they are
now submerged politically and financially, it
will be hastened by means of the development
of other industries than agriculture alone. To
the production of the raw material we must
add its manufacture into forms available for
consumers. Now, we produce the raw material
to be worked up by Northern and foreign man-
ufacturers at a higher profit than that which
we receive as producers, while we in turn be-
come consumers of the article at an increased
cost.

The experience of civilized nations proves
that the highest degree of national prosperity
is most frequently attainable by a diversity of
industries. The people of Georgia and the
Carolinas appear to be alive to the importance
of this subject. Already, within these States,
cotton manufactures are beginning to spring
up. The extraordinary success attained by
some of those already in operation, and the
handsome profit which they pay upon the in-
vestment, are attracting attention and promo-
ting an increased activity in such enterprises.
A recent annual statement of these fac-
tories, reported an annual dividend of 25 per
cent to shareholders, with a large increase in
the surplus. The National Grange, at its re-
cent session in Charleston, S. C., devoted some
attention to this subject, and the master, in
his able address, pointed out the necessity and
importance of the establishment of Southern
manufactories. The advantage of bringing
the cotton mills to the cotton fields is so ap-
parent that it is surprising that a larger amount
of capital has not been embarked in so certain
an investment. The saving in the matter of
transportation and other incidental expenses
connected therewith, has been estimated by a
correspondent of the *Piney* as high as \$12
per bale. It is the opinion of the skilled and
experienced men in Georgia that cotton yarn
can be made there at four or five cents a pound

cheaper than those of New England, if sold at
the cost of Northern production. The devel-
opment of this industry would cause an increase
in population and wealth, and would eventual-
ly transfer the centres of capital and commerce
from New England to the South.
The city of New Orleans offers an opportu-
nity for such an enterprise unequalled, in some
respects, anywhere in the South. An extensive
cotton mill located here, if operated with a
degree of skill and an amount of capital pro-
portionate to the mills of New England, would
could never be attained. In addition to the saving
of \$12 per bale above mentioned, it would
have at its door the most abundant cotton
market in America, affording facilities for
selection of material unrivaled elsewhere. A
copious and never-failing supply of cheap labor
could always be obtained from the large un-
employed population of our city; while our
railroad and water communication would af-
ford ready means of transportation to every
point of the compass.

That so few efforts have been made in this
direction, for the past ten years, is no doubt
due to the fact that capitalists have hesitated
to engage in such enterprises under the pa-
rahying misgovernment and wholesale robbery
which has been inflicted upon the South. The
Louisiana Mills, of the Third District, in this
city, is a case in point. We have already
shown in the columns of the *Price Current* that
this enterprise failed merely from want of suf-
ficient capital. The machinery was unsurpassed
in excellence. It was operated under the
superintendence of a skilled and experienced man-
ager, and its products were of excellent quality.
Unfortunately, however, it began with insuffi-
cient means, and could never "get ahead." In
a normal condition of things, capital could
have readily been obtained to carry the under-
taking safely through. The Lane Mills have
been more successful, and we confidently look
forward to a brilliant future for that establish-
ment.

Some years ago the canal and water power
at Columbia, S. C., one of the finest in the
South, was sold by authority of the Legisla-
ture, in the hope of procuring the erection of a
cotton factory. It was purchased by the
Enterprise of Rhode Island, with the avowed
intention of transferring thither from the
North a portion of their extensive capital.
Hitherto, however, little or nothing, we be-
lieve, has been done upon the work. These
gentlemen declared that under the corrupt
government of the unscrupulous men who con-
trolled the dominant party in that State, there
was no security to capital, and that they could
not safely embark in the enterprise until a
better state of things should be inaugurated.
Similar instances could probably be advanced
from every part of the South.

Other things being equal, capital naturally
and inevitably seeks the safest and most pro-
fitable investment. Manufacturers in the South
will present the most inviting field for this
investment so soon as the wretched carpet bag
governments can "settle down" into a stable
and peaceful and honest system, which will
guarantee some sort of security to invested
capital.

The present anomalous condition of things
cannot last always. Political misgovernment
and corruption, which have so long hung like
a mill-stone round our necks, cannot endure
much longer. At last the people of the United
States are growing weary and sick of the man-
ifest mischiefs and evils which follow in the
train of the unstatesmanlike and malicious
policy of reconstruction.

In a short time, under the influence of this
reaction, a healthier and wiser policy will pre-
vail. Better laws will be enacted, and will be
administered by men of character and intelli-
gence.

The general sense of insecurity which has
impeded our industries and checked the devel-
opment of our resources will give place to con-
fidence and increased activity; and capital, no
longer frightened off by the fear of robbery or
revolution, will flow into its natural channel,
encouraged by these considerations, we look
forward cheerfully and hopefully to the future
of the South.

As surely as the sun shines to-day upon waste
and desolate fields, almost abandoned by an
oppressed and stricken people, he will shine at
no very distant day upon those same fields
teeming with the evidences of a wealth and
prosperity far greater and more enduring than
that which we lost by the fortunes of war ten
years ago.

The idea that frost renders iron brittle has
been one very generally accepted, though
without due foundation. By a series of tests
and tests by fallen weights, it was clearly
proved that low temperature did not affect the
toughness of the metal. As it is certain, how-
ever, that in winter weather the rails on rail-
roads broke more frequently than in summer,
the question still remained a doubtful one,
though the more experienced engineers attrib-
uted this to the hardness of the road-bed rather
than to the brittleness of the rail. We learn from
Nature that a strong argument in favor of this
view was recently obtained in France. It ap-
pears that "the passing of the trains, which
run so frequently through the Batignolles
Tunnel, at a distance of half a mile, was heard
by them day and night, which is never the
case in ordinary circumstances. As soon as the
thaw set in, the trains ceased to be heard; the
earth having resumed its former elasticity, the
sounds were dissipated as before. It has been
observed by French railway engineers that
thaws are apt to lead to the breaking of axles
and chains. The elasticity being only partially
recovered, many axles affect the trains when
running at a fast rate, and are apt to lead to
catastrophes.

PERICO THE SAD:

OR,
THE FAMILY OF ALVAREDA.

(From the Spanish.)
(Continued.)
CHAPTER V.

"If you ever lose you son," said Pedro, in-
dignantly, "you will not weep for him as I do
for mine. You have that advantage over me."
"She is so quick, so hasty," said Maria,
always ready to excuse and slow to blame,
"that she keeps me in hot water."

"So, then, Mamma Maria," Perico hastened
to say, "you are afraid of everything—and
witches?"

"No; no! no, my son! The church forbids
the belief in witches and enchanters. I fear
those things which God permits to punish
men, and, above all, when they are super-
natural."

"Are there any such things? Have you seen
any?" asked Rita.

"If there are any? And do you doubt that
there are extraordinary things?"

"Not at all. One of them is the day you do
not preach me a sermon. But the super-
natural I don't believe in. I am like Saint
Thomas."

"And you glory in it! It is a wonder you do
not say also that you are like Saint Peter in
that in which he failed!"

"But, madame, have you seen anything of
the kind, or is it only because you can swallow
everything, like a shark?"

"It is the same, to all intents, as if I had
seen it."

"An't, what was it?" asked Elvira.

"My child," said the good old woman, turn-
ing toward her niece, "in the first place, that
which happened to the Countess of Villacorta.
Her ladyship herself told it to me when we
were superintending her estate of Quintos.
This lady had the pious custom of having a
mass said for condemned criminals at the very
hour they were being executed. When the
infamous Villacorta was in those parts, com-
mitting so much iniquity, she allowed herself to
say that if he should be taken, she would not
send to have a mass said for him, as she had for
others. And when he was executed, she kept
her word."

"Not long after, one night when she was
sleeping quietly, she was awakened by a pit-
iful voice near the head of her bed, calling her
by name. She sat up in bed terrified, but saw
nothing, though the lamp was burning on the
table. Presently she heard the same voice,
even more pitiful than at first, calling her
from the yard, and before she had fairly re-
covered from her surprise, she heard it a third
time, and from a great distance, calling her
name. She cried out so loudly that those who
were in the house ran to her room, and found
her pale and terrified. But no one else had
heard the voice."

"On the following day, hardly were the
candles lighted in the churches when a mass
was being offered for the poor felon, and the
countess, on her knees before the altar was
praying with fervor and penitence, for the
clemency of God, which is not like that of
men, excludes none. And now Rita, what do
you think?"

"I think she dreamed it."

"Goodness, goodness! what incredulity," said
Uncle Pedro. "Rita will be like that Tuerco,
who, the preachers say, separated from the
church."

"Ave Maria! Do not say that, Pedro," ex-
claimed Maria, "even in exaggeration! Mercy!
you may well say, what perverseness, for she
talks so just to be contrary."

A noise in the direction of the door which
opened into the back-yard, caused Maria's lips
to close suddenly.

"What is that?" she said.

"Nothing, Mamma Maria," answered Perico,
laughing; "what would it be? The wind
which goes about to-night moving everything."

"Mother," said Angela, "hold me in your
lap, as father does Angel, for I am afraid."

"This is too much," exclaimed Rita, who
was in bad humor. "Go along and sit on the
lap of earth, and don't come back till you
bring grandchildren."

"I should like to know," said Pedro, "if
those who laugh at that which others fear
have never felt dread."

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

THE MORNING STAR has been started
with the approval of the ecclesiastical
authority of the Diocese, to supply an
admitted want in New Orleans, and is
mainly devoted to the interests of the
Catholic Church. It will not interfere in
politics except wherein they interfere
with Catholic rights, but will expose
iniquity in high places, without regard to
persons or parties. Next to the spiritual
rights of all men, it will especially cham-
pion the temporal rights of the poor.

Approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop

We approve of the aforesaid under-
taking, and commend it to the Catholics
of our Diocese.
J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS
December 12, 1867.

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