

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Standard is compelled to admit great danger threatens English trade from the growing laziness and idleness of English workmen.

A Parliamentary return just issued, obtained on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, shows that the total number of Parliamentary electors in the United Kingdom on the register now in force is 2,764,285.

Mr. Mackonochie has put in a personal appearance to the citation issued against him on letters of request from the Bishop of London.

Ruffianism prevails in Birmingham to an alarming extent, more especially on Saturdays and Sundays. During a period of thirty-six hours—

BURN TO DEATH.—A painful story of the death of an old man from burning comes from Little Hulton. The deceased, whose name was James Hard-

PINS AND NEEDLES.—(From Judy's work-box.)—An association calling itself "The Lunacy Law Amendment Society" has announced a series of public meetings.

TENANTS' WRONGS IN ENGLAND.—During a discussion which took place on Saturday, among the members of the Sunderland Chamber of Agriculture

The writer of local gossip in the Newcastle Chronicle does not think that there is any class of those who live by their labor worse off at this moment

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred at Cambridge on Tuesday on Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Bartle Frere, Chief Justice Cockburn and a large number of other eminent men.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—At Westminster, Charles Hall, of Caroline Street, Piccadilly, was charged with assaulting his wife.

A laborer named William Wragg, living at Dore, and two of his sons, have been committed for trial at the Derby Sessions, on various charges of burglary and theft.

In a letter to the secretary of the National Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gladstone states that he is not prepared to justify the system under which civil servants of the crown receive salaries for managing co-operative stores on behalf of the public.

A general lock-out amongst colliers is expected to take place shortly at Cardiff in consequence of disputes with the coal owners.

Mr. Newdegate's motion for the appointment of commissions to enquire into the management of monastic and conventual institutions, was negatived by 237 votes against 94.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that Mr. Gardner Hardy is prepared to go fully into the subject of organization, but before any radical changes are introduced he will obtain the concurrence of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Three thousand men and boys employed at Llanberis quarries have received notice that they must cease membership of the newly-formed North Wales Quarrymen's Union, or sever their connection with the quarry.

On a CORNEN SMOKE.—The effect of Mr. Plimsoll's enactment has had the following results, according to official statistics:—During a period of four months 264 ships were prevented from going to sea under the powers of the new Shipping Survey Act, and as the result of special surveys, only thirteen of them were found fit to leave port in their then condition.

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lage in Lancashire.—James Williams, parish clerk, sexton, town crier and bellman, makes and sells all sorts of haberdasheries, groceries, &c.; likewise hair and wigs drest and cut on the shortest notice.

Some wholesale revelations have been made by Dr. Cameron, before the committee on the adulteration of food, respecting whiskey. They were to the effect that a good deal of whiskey is sold immediately after being made, when it contains amylic alcohol which is worse to a man's health than any adulteration.

A story of English life, according to Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, is a story of eating and drinking and fighting and savagery. When Mr. Emerson first said this there was general tutulation in England, and it was manifestly proven that there was still another characteristic to be added—anger.

It is only due to the born legislators of the House of Lords to say that they have undertaken a most perplexing task. To manufacture a creed for the Protestant Church is no easy matter, and the gentlemen of the Upper Chamber deserve every credit for the attempt they are making.

YANKEE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—The San Francisco Market Review, quoting the Mendocino Democrat, says, speaking of the season's crops:—"Many fields of grain are headed out already, and the cattle are literally rolling in clover."

In November last the prospect of balancing the national accounts for the financial year 1873-74 without the imposition of new taxes seemed very doubtful indeed, and the falling off in Customs receipts during the following two months rendered the outlook still more gloomy.

AN OYSTER PATENT.—One of the great troubles, says the Scientific American, which oystermen have to contend with is the starfish. This insidious enemy destroys thousands of bushels of oysters every year, and no device has heretofore proved effective as a protection.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—Seven boys, while crossing a fence immediately under the telegraph lines this afternoon, were struck by lightning and one killed.

DEATH OF BISHOP O'GORMAN.—A despatch announces the sad intelligence of the sudden death of the Right Rev. James O'Gorman, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, July 4, of an attack of cholera morbus.

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Father Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska. He belonged to the Trappist Order, and was sixty-five years of age. His death put a stop to all public celebrations of the national holiday by the Catholics of Cincinnati.

A Harrisburg man spent three quarters of an hour the other evening, trying to pick up a piece of moonlight from the doortop, which he fondly fancied to be a newspaper.

Seth Green, Fish Commissioner, suggests the utilization of a hitherto neglected source of food-supply. "We have many stagnant pools," says he "about the country, that are useless in their present state; and believing that there is nothing made in vain, I do not know of any other use for them than to make them into frog ponds."

BUFFALO, July 9.—About nine o'clock last night a blind man named Joshua Speldon, accompanied by his wife and adopted son, while attempting to cross the Creek in a small boat, were run down by the brig "Golden City," and the whole party drowned.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—At Gravesville, Wis., yesterday, a man named Thomas Loftus murdered his wife, knocking her down with a hammer, he then cut her in a horrible manner with an axe.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Governor Groome has commuted the sentence of Chas. Henry Jones, colored, sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 7, to 21 years imprisonment.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information wanted of James Connell, of Newcastle West, county Limerick, Ireland, who left London for America about twenty years ago.

Information wanted of Mary, Ellen, Catherine and Bridget Waldron, formerly of Co. Galway, Ireland, and children of Michael Waldron and Ellen Walsh.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following was received at the War Department to-day.—ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—A terrible calamity has befallen the people in the several counties in the North-west part of the State; the locusts have devoured every kind of crop, and left the country for miles perfectly bare.

This State is entitled to two years' quota of arms estimated at \$8160. I respectfully request that the Subsistence Department be ordered to turn over to me in lieu of those arms, a quantity equivalent in value of rations or such parts of a ration as I may request.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 8.—A war party, supposed to be Northern Sioux, who attempted to capture a party of soldiers, were followed out of Wind River Valley by the Shoshone scouts and trailed to their camp, some 75 miles east of north from Camp Brown.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Post says negotiations are nearly completed for the formation of a new telegraph company. The principal trunk railroads from the Atlantic to the West will erect a telegraph line on their routes, and lease such continuous line to the new company for 999 years; the Railways, as part compensation, to use the telegraph without expense.

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and calling upon Gov. Dix to remove Havemeyer from office. The preamble was adopted unanimously, and the resolutions with only one dissenting vote. In discussion it was claimed that Havemeyer's trick in appointing Commissioners to each other's place, showed he had grave doubts of the legality of his action.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by fifty-six names, of whom nine were of Irish origin. They were Mathew Thornton, James Smith, George Taylor, George Reed, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Lynch, Jr., Thomas McKean, Edward Rutledge and Charles Thompson, Mathew Thornton, born in Ireland in 1744, signed it for New Hampshire.

He was afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and died June 24, 1803. James Smith, who signed for Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland in 1715, and died in 1806. George Taylor, a signer from the same State, was born in Ireland, so poor that his services were sold on his arrival to pay the expenses of his passage out.

He died at Easton, Pa., February 23, 1817. George Reed, of Delaware, was the son of Irish parents, one of the authors of the Constitution of Delaware, and afterwards of the Federal Constitution. It was he who answered the British tempters, "I am a poor man, but poor as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to purchase me."

He died in 1798. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was of Irish descent, and very wealthy. He fixed his address after his name that the pledge of his "fortune" might be beyond doubt. He was the last survivor of the signers, and died November 14, 1832.

Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, succeeded his father, who died while in Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration. He went abroad soon after for his health, and afterwards was lost at sea. Thomas McKean, a signer from Pennsylvania, was successively Senator, Chief Justice, Governor of Pennsylvania, and President of Congress.

After fifty years of public life, he died on the 24th of June, 1817. Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, was also a signer, fought in the Southern campaign, and was for three years kept a prisoner in Florida. He became Governor of South Carolina in 1799, and died in January, 1806.

Charles Thompson, born in Maghena, county of Derry, in 1739, reached Pennsylvania at the age of eleven years. His father died while the emigrant ship was entering the Delaware. In his youth he became intimate with Benjamin Franklin, with whom he "agreed on all subjects except religion."

In 1774 he was chosen Secretary to the first Congress, and continued to fill that onerous office until 1789, when the formal adoption of the Constitution closed its functions. He wrote out the Declaration of Independence from Jefferson's draft, and was the medium through which Franklin received his instructions, and Washington was informed of his election as first President of the Union.

A CURIOUS PLEASURE EXCURSION. [We have received the following advertisement, but, inasmuch as it concerns a matter of deep and general interest, we feel fully justified in inserting it in our reading column. We are confident that our conduct in this regard needs only explanation, not apology.—Ed. N. Y. Herald.]

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and Moon and the Milky Way, otherwise the Gulf Stream and the skies. Clothing suitable for wear in the sun should be provided. Our programme has been so arranged that we shall seldom go more than 160,000 miles at a time without stopping at some star.

After visiting all the most celebrated stars and constellations in our system and personally inspecting the remotest sparks that even the most powerful telescopes can now detect in the firmament, we shall proceed with good heart upon

A STUPENDOUS VOYAGE of discovery among the countless whirling worlds that make turmoil in the mighty wastes of space that stretch their solemn solitudes, their unimaginable vastness billions upon billions of miles away beyond the farthest verge of telescopic vision, till by comparison the little sparkling vault we used to gaze at on Earth shall seem like a remembered phosphorescent flash of spangles which some tropical voyager's prow stirred into life for a single instant and which ten thousand miles of phosphorescent seas and tedious lapse of time had since diminished to an incident utterly trivial in his recollection.

Children occupying seats at the first table will be charged full fare.

FIRST CLASS FARE from the Earth to Uranus, including visits to the Sun and Moon and all principal planets on the route, will be charged at the low rate of \$2 for every 50,000,000 miles of actual travel.

A great reduction will be made where parties wish to make the round trip. This comet is new and in thorough repair and is now on her first voyage.

She is confessedly the fastest on the line. She makes 20,000,000 miles a day, with her present facilities; but, with a picked American crew and good weather, we are confident we can get 40,000,000 out of her.

Still we shall never push her to a dangerous speed, and we shall rigidly prohibit racing with other comets. Passengers wishing to diverge at any point or return will be transferred to other comets.

We make close connections at all principal points with all reliable lines. Society can be depended upon. It is not to be denied that the heavens are infested with

OLD RUMBLECOMET COMETS that have not been inspected or overhauled in 10,000 years, and which ought long ago to have been destroyed or turned into hail burges, but with these we have no connection whatever.

Stearge passengers not allowed aboard the main hatch. Complimentary round trip tickets have been tendered to General Butler, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Richardson and other eminent gentlemen, whose public services have entitled them to the rest and relaxation of a voyage of this kind.

Parties desiring to make the round trip will have extra accommodation. The entire voyage will be completed, and the passengers landed in New York again on the 14th of December, 1901.

This is, at least, forty years quicker than any other comet can do it in. Nearly all the back pay members contemplate making the round trip with us in case their constituents will allow them a holiday.

Every harmless amusement will be allowed on board, but no pools permitted on the run of the comet—no gambling of any kind. All fixed stars will be respected by us, but such stars as seem to need fixing we shall fix. If it makes trouble we shall be sorry, but firm.

Mr. Coggin having leased his comet to us, she will no longer be called by his name, but my partner's, N. B.—Passengers by paying double fare will be entitled to a share in all the new stars, suns, moons, comets, meteors and magnitudes of thunder and lightning we shall discover.

Patent medicine people will take notice that

WE CARRY BULLETIN BOARDS and a paint brush along for use in the constellations, and are open to terms. To other parties our enterprise is a pleasure excursion, but individually we mean business. We shall fly our comet for all it is worth.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, or for freight or passage, apply on board, or to my partner, but not to me, since I do not take charge of the comet until she is under weigh. It is necessary, at a time like this, that my mind should not be burdened with small business details.—MARK TWAIN.

DESULTORY READING.—Some distinguished writers have laid down a very simple principle for the guidance of ordinary readers. Read, they have said, good books and good books alone.

Be familiar with the great masters of thought, preserve your mind from the trash of the circulating library. The motives which prompt the advice are only too palpable. In days when a large proportion of the population is more or less capable of reading, it is melancholy to see that the effects is in one respect the very reverse of what might have been hoped.

The greatest writers, though they have positively a larger audience, have relatively a smaller audience, than ever. Their works are pushed aside by masses of ephemeral literature, and even when they are read with little attention, the mind becomes demoralized by the habit of desultory and superficial study; and a man who reads at a gallop, expects that Shakespeare will yield up his secret as easily as the last new novelist.

The greatest men are distinguished from the little men in nothing more than this, that the tenth or twentieth reading of their books is more fruitful than the first; whereas a modern reader is far too impatient to give more than one audience to the most venerable teachers. Nothing, therefore, is more natural than to denounce as a debilitating practice all study of inferior authors.

Life is shorter than ever in proportion to what has to be crowded into it, and our minds are not larger. We should, therefore, lay down immovable regulations against the invasion of distracting influences. The time which we dawdle away over the valueless parts of newspapers would enable us to become familiar with the thoughts of the wisest and best of men.

If a man had to choose whether a few months hence he would be familiar with the lines of an out of the Tichborne case, or have made a careful study of all the Greek dramatists, no reasonable being could hesitate. In one case he would simply have enjoyed a questionable amusement which leaves no traces behind it, in the other his imagination would have been stored with a perpetual source of delight.

Yet hardly anybody has sufficient foresight or resolution to sacrifice the temporary excitement in consideration of the permanent advantage. The case, indeed, is, up to a certain point, too plain to admit of argument. Everybody should have an inner circle of friends amongst books, to which none but the really great writers should be admitted.

So far as the reading is not a mere pastime, but a part of the systematic cultivation of the faculties, it is only valuable in proportion as it implies close and intimate knowledge. No poetry is really worth reading unless it is worth learning by heart. A man may say that he has read Shakespeare's sonnets, if he has glanced through them as he glances through a leading article; but he has not read them in any profitable sense, until they have fascinated his imagination and sunk into his memory.

Really great books, in short, must be assimilated, and they scarcely begin to produce their true influence, until we know so well that actual reference becomes almost superfluous. It is clearly desirable that every man should have thoroughly absorbed some of the masterpieces of literature, as a true believer absorbs a book of religious devotion.

If the task could be accomplished only by the sacrifice of all inferior work, perhaps it would be desirable to make the sacrifice.—Saturday Review.

THE DOG STAR

has been stricken from the programme. Much time will be spent in the Great Bear, and indeed, in every constellation of importance. So, also, with the Sun