THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:

At the Land, Sessions, on the 2nd irst., Joshua Clarke, Esq., Q.C., Chairman, took up the hearing of a case of compensation for capricious eviction. This was an action in which a woman named Bridget Fox claimed £97 18s.,11d, as compensation for improvements, and exiction out of three and a half-acres of land at Drumroe. The respondent, James. Cooney, had obtained a decree of ejectment against Mrs. Fox at the preceding sessions. Evidence having been heard, his Worship decided that, in: his mind, it was a clear case of capricious and unnecessary eviction, and gave a decree for £24 16s.

ed, with costs. DISCRIBE OF ROSS.—ORDINATION OF A DISTINGUISHED Student.—An ordination was held on Sunday (March 7th) in the Catholic cathedral, Skibbereen, at which the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea conferred the sacred character and dignity of the priesthood on two descons who have been recently called to assume the funcsions of the ministry in the Diocese of Boss. The recipients of the Holy Orders on this occasion were the Rev. John O'Hea, a distinguished student of Maynooth, and the Rev. John Hennessy, who has just completed a remarkably successful course of ecclesiastical studies as an elumnus of the Catholic University of Louvain. Previous to his matriculation at this celebrated theological school, the reverend gentleman last named had pursued the normal ourriculum of philosophy at the great German Uniourne num of panesopul as the great German University of Munster, and published a learned treatise versity of munater, and provided a realise france in classical Latinity, entitled De Deo Platonis, an abstruse dissertation on the subtle metaphysics and theistic speculations of the Socratic school, which is characterized by eminent ability and acumen, and replete with profound erudition and curious research. Having defended a public thesis he was honoured by that faculty with the high degree of doctorate, and the certificate of his qualification bears impressed the Imperial arms and signature of Prussia,—Cork

On the 31st ult., at a meeting of the Guardians of the Ennis Union, Lord Inchiquin was elected Chairman; John Poster Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., Vice-Chairman; and Thomas Green, Esq, Deputy Vice. Chairman, for the ensuing year.

John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C., opened the Quarter Sessions, in the Courthouse, Kilrush, on the 31st ult. In addressing the Grand Jury, he complimented them upon the comparative absence of crime. The only case tried was one of assault, in which a verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner was liberated on his own recognizances.

THE GRAVE OF ST. PATRICE.-It is stated that a large landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick is about to erect in that city a memorial to commemorate the good deeds performed by the patron saint of Ireland.

A movement has been set on foot by influential inhabitants of Thurles to have a statue erected to the memory of the late Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, in the Cathedral churchyard of Thuries, at an early them doubly respected in the town which gave them date

THE LATE DR. LEARY AND DRUNKENNESS .- The Most Rev. Patrick Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, whose death in January last caused so much sorrow in Ireland, was ever foremost in the cause of temperance. To stem the tide of intemperance, which like a plague, infests the three kingdoms, he forbade the opening of public-houses on Sunday, and so great was his influence that not a public-house was open, after his interdict, throughout his diocese. No Imperial measure, no magisterial decision, or municipal by-law was requisite. The Archbishop forbade it, and his faithful people obeyed him with a fidelity that can only be witnessed in Ireland. The good results of Sunday closing were remarked by all classes. A spirit of peace and of religious charity were some of the natural consequences. Wherever sobriety reigns there is sure to be found a better state of things, and in no diocese was this more apparent than in Cashel, over which his Grace presided for a period of eighteen years-Illustrated Monitor.

J. C. H. Mansfield, Esq., late Captain of the 69th Regiment, has been appointed resident magistrate in the county Kerry. Captain Mansfield is well breach of faith. known in Canada as a traveller.

The London papers speak on the whole respeatfully of the memory of John Martin. The Times speaks of him as a man of powerful moral instincts of sensitive honour, and high courage, willing to sacrifice the comfort and safety of a respectable station and a competent fortune to the realization of his political opinions. The Daily News says it never heard a word said against Mr. Martin personally; it seems to it impossible that he could have had an enemy. The Standard observes that he enjoyed much consideration in Parliament. He was always ready to state the reasons for every opinion which he held, and to argue them calmly and honestly. Intellectually and morally, in short, the man was palpably sincere, and it was impossible not to respect an apponent so single-minded.

The dispute between Lord Dartrey and his tenantry has terminated in the victory of the landlord, the tenants submitting to an increase of five per cent in their rents on threat of ejectment. It is alleged that the Tenants' Defeace Association, which had induced them to dispute with their landlord, being displeased with their submission, has left them to pay all costs of their litigation. The consequence is the existence of a very bad feeling between the Association and the tenants.

As there were no criminal cases to be tried at Mullingar Quarter Sessions, on the 1st inst., by Matthew O'Donnell, Esq., he was presented by the Sub-Sheriff, Thos. Murray, Esq, with a pair of white gloves.

THE BUSINGS OF MEATH ON THE LEADER OF THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.-The Right Rev. Dr. M'Nulty has addressed a letter to the secretaries of the Butt Testimonial Committee, expressing his cordial concurrence in the movement, and his belief that the nation entertains a deep sense of gratitude for Mr. But's public services. His Lordship adds:—I think I may also add that the country is ripe for the manifestation of this feeling, and that it positively wishes for a suitable occasion to prove to the world its high appreciation of Mr. Butt's public career -The heart of Ireland shall indeed have radically changed when she will grudge bonor and gratitude to "the faithful few" who have suffered for her freedom or made sacrifices for her interests. We get occasional glimp as at the strength and depth of the nation's gratitude when particular constituencies get the opportunity of returning to Parliament men who have suffered—even with questionable wisdom -for Ireland. We see it, too, in the enthusiasm with which the country prepares to celebrate the centenary of the immortal O'Connell. Mr. Butt, as a public man, is before the world for more than a quarter of a century. Within that time he has es-tablished unquestionable claims to the gratitude of his country as an advocate, a politician, and an author. Within the limits of a letter like this one can only indicate those claims. The most striking pecularity in Mr. Butt's character is that it admits of no mediocrity or commonplace excellence on any side in which you view it. I have heard that some of the most eloquent and successful practitioners at the Irish Bar, forgetting personal rivalries, have Often gloried in a knowl dging that Mr. Butt's elo-Quence learning, and high intellectual, gifts have singled him out as among the first, if not the first man in his prefession. The Home Bule politicians have marshalled their torces and conso-

The Key. Joseph Barrett, O.C., mary porough is a nignry-disciplined organization, of which Mr. out the market being shaken. Some markets note about being transferred, at his own request to Graig-better prices, but not sufficient to influence London of vast importance and of fremendous responsibility. Even during the Repeal agitation (we have scarcely departure is much regretted). Irishman seems to have enjoyed a larger share of the confidence of his countrymen. Hitherto Mr. But has guided their great confederacy with consummate ability and skill, and he feels confident that he will ultimately lead it to victory. The great argument by which it had been called into existence, and by which its policy has been defended, contains, unfortunately, within itself the only ra-tional grounds that exist for fearing that it may end in failure. This argument assumes that an English Parliament never will, and never can, legislate wisely or prudently for our country; and, it may be said, for that very reason it will never enact the one wise law that would allow us to legislate for ourselves. At any rate, the country seems fully persuaded that a favorable opportunity now offers for escaping from the misgovernment of centuries, and it tries its luck this time in circumstances exceptionally hopeful. Indeed, Mr. Butt has already achieved partial but important successes. He has raised up the prostrate and fainting form of the nationality of our country; he has inspired her with new life, with fresh vigor and health; and he has kindled within her a living faith in the grand fundamental truth-that in no circumstances is she ever to despair of ultimately achieving her freedom. To attain this result, and to accomplish successfully the great work upon which the nation seems to have set its heart, Mr. Butt was called on for the sacrifice of his professional eminence and prestige, and the brilliant professional prospects that lay before him in the future. He was called on to devote to the service of his country his time, his eloquence, his splendid abilities, and his vast intellectual attainments. Mr. Butt responded to the call of his country with promptness and docility-he threw all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his soul into the movement. The sacrifices demanded of him did not cost him a pang-he regarded them simply as the fulfilment of a sacred duty. I am much mistaken, or the clear, keen, and intensely generous intelligence of his countrymen will appreciate at its full worth the man who thus discharges his duty

to his country. Ennishmen.—On Tuesday night just as the clock struck twelve and ushered in St. Patrick's Day, the band of the famous 27th Inniskilling Regiment struck up "St. l'atrick's Day," and played our national air and "The Sprig of Shillelagh," before the officers and noncommissioned officers' quarters, and mits an offence, excused because the commission through the squares. This regiment has often been termed "the Orange regiment;" but, however true or untrue the appellation, they have never forgotten their nationality. The officers and men wore the shamrock, and were relieved from their ordinary duties on account of the occasion. The regiment | that they have no time to overlook it and are not has the exclusive right of playing "St. Patrick's specially qualified to conduct it, except by their Day" in this fashion. When quartered at Aldershot special permission had to be obtained from the that an amiable desire not to exclude men from the Queen for the unbroken ceremony of 152 years. The knowledge of the fact as regards the 27th makes

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE — A CRITICAL QUESTION FOR DISEARLI'S DIPLOMACY.—LONDON, April 13, 1875.—In the House of Commons to-night Captain Baillie Cochrane moved that in the opinion of the House the International Code Conference, to meet at St. Petersburg, affords a favorable opportunity for England to withdraw her agreement to the Declaration of Paris in

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke against the motion. He declared England could not honorably withdraw from that declaration without the consent of the other parties who signed it. Her relinquishment of the right to seize enemy's goods on a neutral vessel was doubtless a great concession; but England was a gainer by the abolition of privateering and in other respects. He thought the revival of this question tended to no good result. On the contrary, it was likely to raise other grave issues, and if persisted in it would render England liable to the charge of

The motion was rejected by a vote of 36 years to

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.

In addition to the Treaty of Paris, which was signed at Paris in 1856, after the Crimean war, there was perfected an important declaration respecting maritime law which has since been known as the Declaration of Paris. This is the instrument which was referred to in the English parliamentary debate which we report by cable to-day. The paper was signed by the representatives of the Powers then assembled. It reads thus:-The Plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of

Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in Conference considering:

The maritime law in time of war has long been the subject of deplorable disputes.

That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter, gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts.

That it is, consequently, advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point. That the Pientpotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed

principles in this respect.
The above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries being duly suthorized resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having

come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration: 1. Privateuring is, and remains, abolished. 2. The neutral flag cover's enemy's goods, with

the exception of contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contra-band of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the

enemy. The governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the states which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to

accede to it. Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not the efforts of their governments to obtain the general adeption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those Powers who have ac-

ceded, or shall accede, to it. Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856.

Messrs. W. and A. Johnston, the geographical publishers, have brought an action for libel in the Edinburgh Court of Sessions against the proprietors of the Athenouse on account of a review that appeared in that paper with respect to one of the plantiff's A lases. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs. with £1275 damages.

LONDON, April 20th Str. George Campbell, Liberal, was elected member of Parliament for Kirks

lidated their strength in a powerful, an inflaential, been larger arrivals and in better condition with at Port Boyal, S.C., April 16th. It reports the ap-

London, April 20.—Dr. Kenealy appeared in Guldhall, Justice-room to-day, in response to a sum-mons issued at the instance of Mr. Wright, editor of the Advertiser, charging him with libel. The room was filled with friends of the doctor, and a dense crowd was in the street. After hearing, the summons was dismissed. The result was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people in the room, which was caught up by those outside. Dr. Kenealy was escorted from the building by thousands of people.

LONDON, April 21.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner this evening in honor of its guest M. Michel Chevalier, the celebrated French enconomist. M. Chevalier, in reply to a complimentary toast, made a speech, in which he dwelt on the benefits of Free Trade. He expressed his admiration of the extraordinary progress made by the United States; a nation so anxious to pussess all improvements in public and private life, so eminent for its love of liberty, could not long remain bound to the protective system. Protection was repugnant to a progressive policy; it checked the growth of trade, restricted the liberties of the producer and consumer. He especially pointed out the inconsistency of Americans in imposing duties on foreign grain, while they attempted to inundate the grain markets of Europe with their products.

Among the civil cases tried at the Sussex Assizes was an action on a life policy for £1600 which the Imperial Union Insurance Company refused to pay because the intemperate habits of the deceased had been concealed. A former jury had given a verdict for the amount claimed and a new trial was ordered,

but on the present occasion the jury could not agree. The Law Times expresses an opinion that examinations for admission to the bar are unsatisfactory and afford no test of legal knowledge. It remarks: The questions put on all the required branches of legal study are only sixty in number. Twelve of these are designed to test the proficiency of the applicant in common law doctrines. Of this class of questions eight require definitions of a contract, a bill of exchange and promissory note, a tort, a special endorsement and an endorsement in blank, murder, manslaughter, perjury and crime. Other questions are as follows: Illustrate the difference between an executory and executed, an express and implied contract? Is a contract obtained by fraud is ordered by husband, master or parent? What steps are to be taken when a judge's ruling, at nisi prius, is objectionable in point of law? Eminent queen's counsel superintend the examination, but the Law Times thinks this is open to the objection readiness to do so. Our contemporary also remarks bar should not blind the benchers to the fact that when an examination is set up as a test of the fitness of the aspirants, each examinations is a trial not only for the applicants, but also for the profession to which they seek admission, and to exact no knowledge and require no information as a necessary preliminary to becoming a barrister, is a sure way of covering the legal profession with contempt."

COST OF THE COLONIES .- The Times gives the fullowing:-The net cost to the British Exchequer of the Colonies of the British Empire, after deducting any military contributions received from them, was 2,745,980l, in the financial year 1869-70, and had the military and maritime stations declined only 1,366,0801. to 1,221,4251; the main decrease of coat was in the plantations and settlements, or colonies proper. The cost to the British Exchequer of the 1869-70 to 58,097l, in 1872-73; of British North Coast of Africa, from 103,1141, to 66,1101; the cost of the Straits Settlements and Labuan advanced by 4,713% in 1868-70, and by 17,865% in 1872-73.—
Of the whole, 1,817,471%, the cost of the colonies in
Lieutenant Colonel MacDermott is the cliest son
Lieutenant Colonel MacDermott is the cliest son charges, chiefly occurring at military and maritime stations. The charge to the British Exchequer, in respect of the Australian Settlements, was mainly for Western Australia, formerly a penal Indies, Straits Settlements, &c., are also chiefly for gade. military services. The expenditure for convict services at Gibraltar and in Australia has always been included in this series of returns, although the expense is really for Imperial purposes; the amount was 108,3421. in 1869-70, and 59,3791. in 1872-73.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, April 21 .- Despatches to the Commereial from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, report the peach crop entirely killed in Obio and Michikan. and nearly so in Indiana. Other fruits are injured, and only about half a crop will be obtained. Wheat has suffered in all three States, but most seriously in Michigan.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21 .- The iron mills at Newbury have resumed operations. The puddlers, who have been on strike all winter, returned to work, accepting the Pittsburg prices.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—CRICAGO, April 21.—The jury in the libel case of Miss Barly, of Rockford, against William F. Story, of the Times brought in a verdict this a.m., awarding to Miss Early \$25,000 as dam-BOCES.

GORED TO DEATH .- BLOOMINGTON, III, April 21 .conard Benjamin, a farmer, living three miles east of Bloomington, was gored to death by a young bull this a.m.; he lived fifteen minutes after the accident.

ROBBING TRAINS - LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 21 .-Eight railroad employees and a merchant here were arrested yesterday for systematically robbing rai way freight trains. A large quantity of property recovered.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD SPELL.-LOUISTILLS, Ky., April 21.—Reports from all parts of the State say that great damage has been done to fruit and tobacco plants by the frosts and snow of last week. Last eason was a very bad one for the tobacco-growers in Kentucky, and much destitution has followed in consequence. Another bal season, which seems probable will greatly increase the suffering; other crops, however, seem not to be greatly injured.

BUNKERS HILL.—BOSTON, April 21.—The City Council, last evening, voted \$30,000 towards the Centennial celebration on the 17th of June, of the Battle of Bunkers Hill.

THE IRON TRIDE. WHEELING, Wust Va., April 21. -Last night all the operatives in the boller and nail mills had a meeting, and determined to strike.

FACTORY BURNES -ELIZABETH, N.J., April 21 .-The extensive oil cloth factory, belonging to the Eastern Manusicturing Company, was entirely burned to-day. Loss \$100,000 ; Insured for \$25,000 in Newark and New York companies.

A Washington despatch of the 17th inst., gives ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.—The Mark Love Express the health report of Mr. Suddards the first surgeon in its weekly review mays—Of wheat there have of the United States North Atlantic fleet, it is dated

pearance at Key West of yellow tever and the deaths from it, and concluded by saying .—The indeaths from it, and concluded by saying .—The increased temperature of the past winter being six
covered with crape, with rows of coffin nails around
the average, the undue prevalence of
the edges. sence of northers during the whole winter, the general opinion existing among those who have had best opportunities to observe and form a judgment, and the actual appearance of vellow-fever so early at that any protracted stay of a large naval force at either of these places might have a most calumitous result, and would therefore be in the highest degree imprudeat.

The design for the twenty-cent silver piece authorized by the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1875. was selected and approved by Hon. H. Linderman Director of the mint. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars, and beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle, surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words, "Twenty Cents." At Dr. Linderman's suggestion, the edge or periphery of the coin will be perfectly smooth; in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge. As the piece is too small to admit the legend, "E Pluribus Unum," or "In God we Trust," both have been omitted. The new coin is mainly intended for icr circulation in the Pacific Coast States, where the want of such a coin has long been felt in making change, and where the lowest coin in circulation is the dime, or ten cent silver piece.

St Patrick's Day Dinner in Paris. " DINER DES ANCIENT IRLANDAIS."

Year after year amid the varied changes of government, in France men of Irish descent meet on the national "fete" to prove that generations after their fathers left Ireland, they respect and love her name, and that even the fame and honours they have won in their adopted country do not make them forget "la verte Erin." the cradle of their race. They have preserved traditions and records of those 'Diners de St. Patrice" that bring the past vividly before us. Men present, for instance, on Wednesday sat as far back as half a century ago at their dinners and gave graphic sketches of them. They remember hearing the veterans of that time speak of those that were celebrated before and after the revolution and even relate what they heard from their fathers who fought at Fontency.

The "Diner des ancient Irlandais" was held this year as it was last, at the celebrated restaurant Vefour Palais Royal. The dinner was presided over this year by the venerable Count de Nugent, who, though he was present at one given in 1823, at the "Cadian Bleu," is in vigorous health and intellect Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone was Vice President. Wednesday being a fast day, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris gave "pour tous ceux qui prendront part a la fete de St. Patrice dispense d'abstinence." The names of some of the guests, and a few words on a few of them, will, perhaps, be l'interesting-Count de Nugent, l'resident ; Viscount de Nugent, his son ; Count O'Neill de Tyrone, Vice president; Colonel O'Brien of the 12th Chasseurs Light Infantry; Lientenant-Colonel MacDermott, 2nd Cuirassiers; Count O'Kelly Farrell, Captain 1st Regiment, line; Mr. Connolly. Conseiller, Cour de Cassation; W. O. Kerrins Hyde, Esq.,; N. O. Kerrins Hyde Esq.; B. Wyse, Esq.; James Macarthy, Esq.; C. Mulhall, Esq. M. D.; Monsieur O'Kelly; J. O'Leary, Esq.; Professor O'Ryan; J. P. Leonard Esq.; Maurice Leonard, Esq. The venerable presibeen reduced to 1,817,471l in 1873-73. The cost of dent, Count de Nugent belongs to the same family as Marshal Nugent of Austria, and was his friend from childhood. He has a son in the Austrian service, who came to fight for France in the late war and was left for dead on the battlefield of Cham-Australian settlements declined from 215,400l in pigny. He recovered from a fearful wound in the 1869-70 to 55,097l in 1872-73; of British North head. His second son is a lieutenant in the Chas-America, from 675,789l to 154,527l; of the West seurs; and for the last century several of their Indies, from 335,972l to 266,877l; of the West ancestors fought and fell for France. Colonel O'Brien who commands the 12th Chassours fought gallantly in the Crimean, Italian, and late war. He belongs to the same family as Marshal MacMahon,

bravest and most intelligent offiers of the First Empire. His brother Lieutenant MacDermott of the Navy, who died a few years ago, and who never settlement, leaving less than 14,000% charges failed to be present at the Irish dinners, was a (troops, pensions, &c.) in respect of the other Aus. | most remarkable officer, and well worthy of a tralian Colonies. The charge for British North race of men, whom it may be said that they America is chiefly for military expenses in Nova Sco- were a line of heroes from "sire to son." Their tia and New Brunswick. The charge for the West ancestors entered Dillon's Regiment in the Old Bri-

Monsieur Councily holds the eminent position of Conseiller at the Court of Cassation, and is considered as one of the most eminent Jures Consults in France. His ancestors came to France several generations ago. Viscount O'Niell is too well known in Iroland to need any mention of him further than to say he is worthy in every way of his great ancestors.

Count O'Kelly Farrell is Captain in the Infantry and has seen great service in the Crimes, Italy and in Paris during the Seige. He is the worthy son of the late venerable Count O'Kelly Farrell.

Monsieur O'Kelly is the well known musical composer, whose works are so much admired. He is a

cousin of Captain O'Kelly.

At the desert the President gave in English and,

in eloquent words, the toest to Ireland. Viscount O'Neill in a very effective speech proposed the health of Marshal MacMahon, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The memory of the Dead was drunk in silence, and the names of these who in late years assisted at those dinners mentioned with sorrow-Count O'Donnell, Consellor of State, president in 1864; Rev. Mr. MacAardle, Bev. Mr. O'Donnell, Lieutenant MacDermott, Mr. MacCarter, &c., &c. and special mention of the late Count O'Kelly Farrell. In the salon were placed the portraits of emin at Irishmen—Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, John F. Maguire, Joseph Ronayne, &c., &c.

Viscount O'Neill, sang his admirable version of "The battle Eve of the Brigade," set to music by Mr. O Kelly; and Mr. O'Kelly played some of the untional airs of his own composition. 'The guests all were Shamrocks that had grown on Irish soil. Telegrams were received from Sir Charles Gavan

Duffy, and other distinguished Irishmen, regretting their abrence. Young Patrice MacMahon was expected, but. could not leave the Military School, St. Cyr.

where he was on St. Patrick's Day made Corporal. A Coffin Dealer who Wanted a Notice.

"I've teken your paper for twenty-six years," he commenced, as he reached the head of the stairs, "Bud a fraw I won bug."

He was a very tall, slender man had a face which hadu't 'miled sluce 1842, and his neck was embrace he a white cravat and his hands were throat into black gloves.

"I've got a new hearse a new stock of coffins. and I want a local notice," he continued, as he sat down and sighed, as if ready to serew a coffin lid down.

" My deav sir," replied the man in the corner " I've met you at a great many funerals, and your general bearing has created a favorable improssion.

suring the length of the table with his eye, and wondering to himself why editors' tables weren't

the corner; "but still it is an occasion when one can appreciate a neat thing. I've seen you rub your knuckles against door posts and never change countenance: I've seen you listen to culogies on Havana and Key West, combine to favour the belief men who owed you for twenty years before their death, and you looked even more selemn than the bereaved widow; I've seen you back your hearse up to a door in such an easy, quiet way that it roubed death of half of its terrors. All this have I seen and appreciated, but I couldn't write a pull for you." "Why not?" he demanded.

"For many reasons. Now you have a new hearse. Could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the genial undertaker, has just received a fine new hearse, and we hope that our citizens will endeavor to bestow upon it the patronage such enterprise deserves. It rides easy, is handsomely finished, and those who try it once will want no other.' Could I do that?"

"No, not very well."

"Of course I couldn't. You can call a grocer or a dry goods man a 'genial friend' and it's all right, but you aren't genial—you can't be. It's your business to be solemn. If you could be even more solemn than you are it would be money in your

"That's so," he said, sighing heavily. "If it was an omnibus, or a coal cart, or a wheelbarrow, I could go on and write a chapter on every separate spoke, but it isn't you see."
He leaned back and sighed again.

"And as to your coflins, they are doubtless nice coffins, and your prices are probably reasonable, but could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the under-taker, has just received his new styles in spring coffins, all sixes, and is now prepared to see as many of his old customers as want something handsome and durable at moderate price.' Could I say that ?" Another sigh.

"I couldn't say that you were holding a clearingout sale, in order to get ready for the spring trade or, that, for the sake of increasing your patronage, you had decided to present each customer with a chromo. I couldn't say that you were repairing and repainting, and had the most attractive coffin shop in the city. It wouldn't do to hope that people would patronize you, or that all orders sent in by mail would be promptly filled, and that your motto was 'Quick sales and small profits!"

He put on the look of a tombstone, and made no

"You see, if you had stoves to sell, or dealt in mackerel, or sold fishing tackle, everything would be lovely. You are an undertaker—solemn, sedato mournful. You revel in crape, and never pass a black walnut door without thinking how much good coffin lumber was recklessly wasted. The tolling bell is music to you, and the city hall flag at halfmast is fat on your ribs. We'd like to oblige you, but you see how it is."

"Yes, I see," he said, and he formed in procession and moved down stairs, looking around now and then to see if the hearse was just thirty-four feet behind the officiating clergyman's carriage.

Fifty-Five Dozen Clothes Pins.

How Mes. JOHNSTON STIERED UP THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY-A WARNING TO LARY HUSBANDS.

(From the Danbury News.)

Ladies who have husbands who are neglectful in supplying them with kindling should carefully study the experience of a Division street sister.— All her married life she has had an unbroken struggle with her hashand to keep herself supplied with wood, and the greater part of her time she has been obliged to depend upon her own definess with the axe, and any one who has seen a woman handle an axe knows what a dreadful thing it is. Two months ago she begged of him not to go away without leaving her some kindlings. He said he wouldn't. But he finally did. Then she hit upon a plan. She had four dozen clothes pins. She took one dozen of them for starting the fire, and found that they worked admirably. The next day she used another dozen, and so she continued until the four dozen. were gone. Then she went to the store and purchased another four dozen—having them "put in the bill." When they were gone she repeated the errand. She said no more to him about kindlings. For ten years she had kept up the battle, and now she was tired and sick at heart. He could go his own way, and she would go hers-patiently, uncomplainingly-until the end would come.

On Monday he signified at the store that he would like to settle his account. The bill was made out and handed him. He glanced down the items. As he advanced along the column his face began to work. First his eyes slowly enlarged, then his eyes slowly enlarged, then his mouth gradually opened, caused by the drooping of his lower jaw; and wrinkles formed on his forehead. One third down the column he formed his lips as if to whistle. Four lines below he did whistle. Half way down he said :

" Gra-cious (" A little further on he said .

"Thunder!"

Four more lines were taken in, and he snoke

" By the Jumping Jupiter!" Then he read on, smiting his thigh vigorously, and giving vent to various expressions of the live-

liest nature. Finally he threw the bill down. "I say, Benson, look here; this bill can't be mine: you've got me mixed up with some laundry.".... "That's your bill, sir," said the grocer, smiling

picasantly. "I tell you it can't be," persisted the Division street man, beginning to look scared. "Why, here's fifty-five dozen of clothes pins in a two months bill. What on earth do you take me for-a four story

laundry? "But it is your bill. Your wife can explain it to

you. She ordered the pins." "My wife!" gasped the unfortunate man,

"Yes, sir,"

The debtor clutched the bill, jammed it into his pocket and hurried straight home. He bolted into the house without any abatement of speed, and flinging the paper on the table before his wife, knocked his hat on the back of his head, and said : "Martha Ann Johnston, what does this mean?

There are fifty-five dozen clothes pins in Beuson's bill for the past two months, and he says you ordered every one of them."

"And so I did," said she, demurely.

"W-h-at! Fifty-five dozen clothes pins in, two. months, and he shot down into a chair as if a freight car had fallen atop of him. "Fifty-five dozen of clothes pins in two months" he howled. Will a just heaven stands that ? The visit of will one one

"I tell you you needn't stare st me that way, Reuben Wheeler Johnston, nor go calling onto heaven with your imploumess. I endered them clothes pine myself, and I have burnt every one of miln that there store; just because you were not allifred lazy to get a stick of wood. And I doolars to before I'll be bothered jawing and fighting to get you to cut wood, I'll burn every clothes pin in the land, and you shall pay for them, if you have to sell the shirt on your back to do it." So now in itself a tool And hrs. Johnston, with a face like scarlet, spatch-

ed up the broom, and went to an esping the corpet You sigh with the sighers, grieve with the grievers, as if every fake of dust was a red hot cost, while and on extra occasions you can shed term of seriew, and on extra occasions you can shed term of seriew, and part the unhappy Mr. Johnston hastened to the store oven though you know that you can't get ten per out of your bill ander six months.

"Yes, again the understant months and part the bill." And before dark that night he was a ready for une ready for une ready for une

under the complete the time of the cold and the follows the colors were as