

right in history; and is it true of musical instru- ments as well as of nations, that the weaker must give way to the stronger, and deserve to have its claims ignored, no matter how superior it may be in all the finer qualities, to a competitor endowed with more brute force.—Irish Times.

THE GOVERNMENT, THE PRESS, AND THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—We give to-day copious extracts from the London journals on the Irish Education question. From the tone of all, and the assertion of the special organ of the Ministry—the Telegraph—it seems to be generally recognised that the Ministerial project for the University Education in Ireland will be launched in the approaching week. There seems also to be a general accord given to the idea, that instead of a building up of Educational institutions, the spirit of the proposal will tend towards the demolition of those that exist. The practical development of the scheme, as shadowed forth in the London organ of the Catholic nation, has met no favour from any party in Ireland. That plan will not satisfy the Catholics—it will not meet their wishes or supply their wants. It has already excited a storm among the powers in Trinity College, which indicates still more discontent with the demolition scheme that is felt by the Catholic nation. A requisition is already in course of signature, convening a meeting of the Senate of the Dublin University to discuss and we believe to protest against the scheme; and, if we mistake not, the result will be a declaration that a Catholic University, or at least a Catholic people of this country, is the right of the Catholic people of learning will earn, and that the Protestant friend of learning will justly sustain any proposal that will have that object for its object. Men of opposite opinions on everything else agree upon this one the great principle to pay a common homage to the great principle of moral, religious, and financial equality for Catholics and Protestants, in Education as well as in all the other matters. A common danger has awakened a common desire for a common preservation, and those whose fathers aided to despoil the Catholic race of every-thing, and who themselves ignored their right to thing, and who themselves feared for their own, are disposed to look justice in the face, and invoke its aid to protect the very principle of Academic and University Education from annihilation in Ireland. We look forward with deep interest to the developments of the coming week. A bright fringe gathers round the cloud of ages, and if genuine sunshine should finally emerge from the darkness, none will hail it with a heartier welcome than will we. But the Irish race must not rely save on themselves. It is now admitted for the first time by the Times that the Catholic gentry and the Catholic clergy are of one mind on the Education question. Let the laity and the Catholic members—let the Catholic judges and the Catholic officials demonstrate this unity by their acts, and the cause of Free Education, now in such danger, will rapidly triumph. Irish opinion is up to this unknown in England on this subject; Catholic opinion is not known; and of Irish Protestant opinion our neighbours and our rulers are equally ignorant. Let Catholics and Protestants alike let their sentiments be known; and if the men of Trinity come in to aid, as they now seem ready to do, the past will be freely forgiven in the day of victory.—Dublin Freeman.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING OF A WHOLE FAMILY.—A dreadful case of the accidental poisoning of an entire family occurred at Osberstown, near Naas, attended by fatal results in one instance, and four other members lying in a very precarious condition. The family, whose name is Kelly, consisted of the father and mother and three children, the eldest of whom—a fine able young man—died yesterday from the effects of arsenic. The family were in the employment of Patrick Nolan, Esq., Osberstown House, and having lately removed into a herd's house as they thought, in a small tin case left by the former occupants, which they were so unfortunate as to use in making a cake, of which all partook were fatally ill. In a short time alarming symptoms were felt by all. Dr. Fitzpatrick, of Naas, was called to their assistance, who succeeded in allaying the worst symptoms of four of the family, but the elder son succumbed after fearful torture. The other four are still in great danger as the amount of poison consumed must have been very large. An inquest will be held this evening.—Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

THE INDIAN COLLEGE AT ROMA.—Earl Granville, K.G., the Foreign Secretary, has been asked to aid in the attempt which is being made to obtain the exemption of the Irish National College of St. Isidore, at Rome, from the Bill to suppress various religious establishments now before the Italian Parliament. The statement made is that the college has been founded over 200 years, and among its other claims upon the national regard, it had long been the shrine of the most valuable collection of Celtic manuscripts in the world until the disturbed state of Rome caused the removal of the collection to Dublin; there might be seen the whole of the MSS. from which Colgan composed his *Acta Sanctorum*, and there also were preserved a large portion of the "Book of Leinster," and the original MS. of the great work of the Four Masters. The chapel of the college is especially dear to the Irish nation because it enshrines in its sacred soil all that was earthly of men and women whose names will live long in Irish history. The case set forth on behalf of the college rests on two main grounds.—1. St. Isidore's is not a purely monastic house, but a college for the education in the arts and theology of such of Her Majesty's Irish subjects as may be devoted to missionary work. 2. By the Bill commonly called the Bill of the Papal Guarantees, passed by the Italian Parliament in 1871, and taken to be merely the solemn enunciation of certain pledges previously given to the Holy Father by the Italian King, it was expressly declared that all the Roman Colleges should be under the control of the Holy Father, and, of course, should not be subject to suppression by the Italian Government. The following is the reply of the English Government.—"Foreign Office, Jan. 29, 1873. Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., requesting the interference of Her Majesty's Government to protect the College of St. Isidore at Rome from the effects of the Bill now before the Italian Legislature for the suppression or appropriation of various religious establishments in that city, and I am to inform you that the attention of Her Majesty's Minister at Rome has been called to this matter, and that he is now in communication with the Italian Government on the subject. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, E. HAMMOND. Spicketon Hallett, Esq."

The John Bull has some comments on the article in the Quarterly on Irish Education, which are so fair and true that we cannot refrain from quoting them at length, in order to show that some Conservatives at least do not subscribe to the doctrines of that Review although, as our contemporary is forced to admit, there are "those of the Conservative party at large." Our contention is, says the John Bull—that if distinctive religious education is right in England, it cannot be wrong in Scotland and Ireland, however much we may object to its Roman or Presbyterian character; and that however tempting it may be to secure Scotch Protestant votes against the Government, the result of a defeat of the Ministry on this question would only be to hand over to their Tory successors a perplexing problem, which in the long run can only be decided in one of two ways—allowing the Roman Catholics to give primary and higher education according to their opinions (taking, of course, ample security against any foreign interference), or else the establishment everywhere of secular education. The able advocates of the latter system know this perfectly, and will act accordingly. We earnestly trust that Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hardy, and Lord Salisbury will prevent

the party gaining a temporary advantage at a fearful permanent loss of prestige, good faith, and power, for "all the principles which the State has hitherto adopted in regard to the work of education" demand that Roman Catholics shall have equal justice with English Churchmen and Protestant Non-conformists; and by equal justice we mean no special advantages or no special disabilities.—Tablet.

The trial of Edward O'Kelly for shooting at David Murphy, of the Irishman newspaper, in George-street, Dublin, came on at the Commission Court, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. Murphy swore that after the shot was fired he fell on his face. On getting up he saw three men, one of whom was standing a little way down George-street. A man ran down the street, and witness shouted "Murder" and "Police." He could not positively identify either of the men. The other evidence was that the prisoner was seen by the police and others running down George-street, firing a shot on his way. Being pursued, he was captured with a six chambered revolver in his hand. Two chambers had been recently discharged. The jury, after four hours deliberation, were discharged, being unable to agree.

APPREHENDED FAMINE IN THE WEST.—A memorial from the Very Rev. Patrick M'Manus, the zealous and ever-watchful pastor of Clifden, and signed by the other Catholic clergymen of Connemara, has, we learn, been forwarded to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant drawing the special attention of Government to the state of destitution to which large numbers of the people of that interesting region are now reduced. The want of both food and fuel, and the absence of any means of obtaining either by the impoverished inhabitants, have been forcibly dwelt upon by the rev. memorialists, who, while disclaiming any exaggeration of the extent and prevalence of the existing distress, repudiate, on behalf of their industrious but unfortunate people, any desire to have their condition ameliorated by the cold hand of charity, or alms in any shape—asking merely that they may be afforded a means of subsistence by their honest toil. The disadvantage under which the district suffers from want of railway communication is illustrated in the memorial by the fact that vessels dispatched from Clifden to Galway for breadstuffs were absent for nearly a month owing to the severity of the weather, during which time the distress and anxiety of the poor people were indescribable. Employment on public works of utility in the district is suggested as a proper means by which Government come to the timely rescue of the devoted sufferers; but if something be not immediately done in the way of affording them a means of independent subsistence, the result, both to the hapless people themselves and to the already heavily burdened rate-payers of the district, will be lamentable to contemplate. We sincerely trust the Executive will promptly act in the matter, and disregarding routine and circumlocution, adopt measures suitable for the immediate relief of the people.—Dublin Freeman.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—On Saturday night 1st Feb. we were visited with a severe Snow Storm, which covered the whole face of the country with several feet of snow. So deep was the snow that the roads were rendered utterly impassable, a general inconvenience and much loss of property, and we regret to say of life, arose in consequence. The mails were not delivered in any of the rural districts until Wednesday, and we were enabled to receive our Ross, Gorey and Ennisorthy correspondents, via Dublin. Such inconvenience, however sinks into insignificance in presence of the serious losses at sea. Two fine fishing boats the property of Mr. Cahill, Wexford founded at their anchorage; a cot laden with oats the property of Mr. Devereux, was also upset by Mr. John Bell's fishing boat the Fairy, which broke loose from her moorings and ran through a most intricate and tortuous course into a place of safety without injury to herself. Her escape was quite a marvel to seagoers. The barque Edwin Bossett of Sunderland, ran ashore on Blackwater bank; she was bound from Liverpool to Brisbane with a general cargo. Through the agency of the Cahore lifeboat, which gave her prompt assistance she was enabled to telegraph to Liverpool for a tug. The Emma of Scilly ran on the Long Bank, and it is to be feared all hands are lost. She was bound from Plymouth to this port with a cargo of manure, consigned to Mr. J. Devereux, Ennisorthy. The body of a seaman has been washed ashore at Rosslare which is supposed to be one of the crew of the Emma. The whole coast is covered with wreckage of every description. We have also heard reports of the loss of life in the country districts. Near Bridgetown a feeble woman and a boy who lived in an isolated district were lost in endeavouring to reach the village to procure food. A little girl, near Castlebridge, lost her life whilst making an effort to recover sheep which had been covered in a snow drift. Rumours of many other deplorable casualties have reached us. The poorer classes of Curracloe, who, as a rule, live "hand to mouth" being unable to journey inland were in a truly wretched condition for want of food, until Mr. W. O'Neill, of Kilmacoe, resorted to the humane and practical device of chartering a boat laden with provisions, from Wexford. Had this young gentleman not taken the only practical means of supplying the sufferers, it is to be feared that many deaths from starvation would have been the consequence. In Wexford the severity of the weather was keenly felt by the poor, but we are happy to say that prompt measures were taken to allay the suffering. On Monday the Mayor convened a meeting which was attended by the clergy, merchants, shopkeepers, and numerous other respectable people in the town. The result was that a large sum was contributed as a relief fund, and committees were appointed to collect from those who could not attend, and to inquire into the claims of applicants for relief. A large number of men were set instantly to work to clear the streets of the accumulated snow. It is to be greatly regretted that when a large number of those employed presented themselves for payment in the evening, they exhibited such signs of intoxication that the committee refused to pay them. A rule was then made that the wages should be paid in meal and coal, but work was not resumed on these terms and the streets remain sloppy and dirty since. On Tuesday morning great crowds of men invested the baker's shops of the town and carried away bread from several who were deterred by their numbers and aspect. So serious a move did this appear to the Mayor that he called in an extra police force from the country. The police fortunately were not necessary as this mode of intimidation was not persisted in. The collection for the really deserving poor is still progressing. We are not acknowledging the amounts received this week, but next week we shall give the list in full. At Ennisorthy and Gorey, relief funds were also opened. Lord Portsmouth contributed the magnificent sum of £120 towards the Poor Relief Fund of Ennisorthy.—Wexford People.

The annual report of savings invested in Ireland in the last year compared with the corresponding statistics in the preceding 12 years, prepared by Dr. Haucok, is published to-day, and adds an interesting link in the chain of evidence as to the condition of the country. The figures afford satisfactory indications of steady improvement. The total amount invested in Government and India Stocks, in deposit and cash balances in Irish joint-stock banks, and in trustee and Post Office savings banks, on the 21st of December, 1860, was £57,864,521; at the same date in 1872 it was £27,494,118, showing an increase of nearly ten millions. It is to be observed, however, that the increase last year over the preceding was only £162,300, which is less than in any year since 1863. The deposits and cash balances in the joint-stock banks show an increase of £1,383,300, while the investments in

Government Funds and India Stock shows a decrease of £1,549,640. In the Post Office savings banks the deposits increased by £72,201, while in the trustee savings-banks there was a decrease of £43,530. The increase was less last year than in the two preceding, but higher than in the three years from 1857 to 1869 inclusive; and this class of investment has more than doubled in nine years. The diminution in the amount of investments in Government and India Stock is explained by the attraction of foreign loans and the greater confidence in railway securities. This has been strikingly illustrated by the larger amount of trust money of late years held under marriage settlements authorizing investment in railway debentures. In the Great Southern and Western Railway, the largest in the country, the total value of the stock in 1851 was £2,783,000, of which 65 per cent. (£1,812,000) was in the hands of English shareholders. In 1871 the stock had risen in value to £5,610,000, and the amount of shares in Irish hands had increased to £3,363,000, while English shareholders held only £241,000. Another set of tables illustrate more clearly the improved condition of the labouring classes. In 1862, when Post-office savings-banks were established, the amount invested in them was only £78,696. In 1872 it was £758,327. The increase last year, however, was less than in any year since 1867. In 1862 the sum invested in trustee savings-banks was £2,071,523. In 1872 it was £2,164,352, showing a decrease of £43,000 since 1866. In the intermediate years there had been a steady increase. The aggregate deposits in all savings-banks showed an increase on the year of £28,671, or only 1 per cent. Collateral evidence tending to the same conclusions is afforded in the returns of banknote circulation in Ireland. In 1872 it was £7,674,281, or £1,300,032, higher than in 1871. The increase in 1871 over the preceding year was £664,582, and in previous years from 1867 it was from 3 to 10 per cent. It may be fairly inferred from the fluctuations in these tables, and the general harmony to be observed in the changes, that they are true symptoms of the material condition of the country. It is evident that a check was given last year to its progressive prosperity, and the labouring classes felt a greater strain upon their means than they had experienced in the four preceding years, and it is to be feared that owing to the continued wetness of the season, which has retarded agricultural work, the next account will show an unfavourable balance.—Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF THE COLLIERIES STRIKE.—Now that change has come, and we have drifted from health to worse; the well-provided among us derive no beneficial exhilaration from bitter east winds and blinding snow, while the ill-provided among us—those who have scant clothing, poor food, and next to no fuel—find themselves in such a condition of misery as it is difficult for even the most generous and philanthropic to imagine. Moreover, this biting and inclement weather comes upon us at a time when there are an exceptional number of unfortunate people exposed to its attack. Who can read without emotion the description, given in a letter which we published on Saturday, of the condition of certain districts in Monmouthshire? "Strong men" says our Correspondent, "are literally fainting with hunger, and are driven distracted by their inability to supply food to their starving families. Women with infants in their arms, are wandering about to seek a mouthful of bread for the little ones shut up in the empty home without food or fire. The cold wind adds its bitterness to this extremity of distress for the men feel it acutely after the warm blaze of the furnace; and however poor the home, they have always been used to plenty of coal and a good fire until now. The scenes of suffering are a terrible witness. The whole face of the district is changed. There is a dead silence, in place of the clang of the forge and the whirr of the engine. The strong hearty ironworkers are cowed and haggard; their once plump, and rosy school children look pinched and pale, and the mothers have pawned all their tidy little frocks and shoes for a mouthful of food." These people, be it observed, are in no way responsible for their present plight; the heads of the various families are labourers in the iron works who were deprived of employment, which they would gladly resume on any terms whatever, through the strike of the colliers. And, indeed, when one thinks of the wives and children of the colliers themselves, one is not disposed to examine too closely the question of responsibility, or to suggest that the distress which has fallen over large districts in Wales, and which is accumulating and spreading in a thousand directions in spite of any Union assistance, is in a measure the penalty following a wilful blunder. In these great complications, as in lesser ones, it frequently happens that those who are the most to blame are the last to suffer. Women and children who are starving care little for lessons in political economy, if any one were disposed to offer them.—Daily News.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom have been as follows:—In the year 1870, 14,702,349 tons, of the value of £5,638,371; in the year 1871, 12,741,989 tons, of the value of £5,246,132; and in the year 1872, 13,211,961 tons, of the value of £10,433,920. The change in value in 1872 is nearly 50 per cent. Brazil, which received in 1872, 312,863 tons, may ere long import coal only from the United States.

THE FRAUDS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to £2,000,000, and that of this amount £350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., \$200,000 upon Rothschild, and a large amount, the exact figures unknown, upon the Barings. Some of these houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transaction. It is stated on what appears to be good authority, that one of the members of the house of Rothschild went to Newgate to-day and had an interview with Noyes, one of the alleged accomplices of the swindlers, and that startling revelations concerning their operations were made, the nature of which is kept secret for the present. Later reports state that the circumstances of the frauds on the Bank of England remain a mystery. Noyes, the clerk or confederate of the forgers, now under arrest, is a native of the United States. He protests his innocence, but doubtless knows more than he is willing to tell at present. Astonishment is expressed that the extent of the transactions did not arouse the suspicions of the bank officials; but it seems the operators represented that they were interested in the introduction of American palace cars on British Railways and were arranging for their manufacture on a scale which required the employment of a large amount of funds.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.—From an official document just issued it appears that in the year ended the 31st of December last the declared value of merchandise imported from France into the United Kingdom was £41,920,574, against £29,848,488 in the preceding year; while the exports of British and Irish produce was last year £17,261,721, and in the previous year £18,295,856.

The marriage of Lady Diana de Vere Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans, and Mr. John Walter Huddleton, Q.C., was recently celebrated at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge. The wedding was one of the most elegant of the season, and attended by many of the distinguished ladies and gentlemen of England. The presents were sufficiently numerous to stock a jewellery store of large capacity.

Recently, a lady had to be conveyed out of a London ball-room in a complete state of prostration, which turned out to have been caused by the poi-

sonous particles emanating from the green robe she wore. Powerful antidotes had to be employed to recover her. The most powerful was the whisper, by a friend, that her false hair was coming off.

The late Lord Lytton left a written injunction that after death, or presumed death, his body should be allowed for three days to lie untouched upon his bed, and then should be examined by medical men, who should certify that life was extinct. This was obeyed.

This appears in the London Lancet:—"Wanted—A respectable and responsible female attendant for a young lady addicted to intemperance."

Three of a number of boys who, under the charge of the workhouse schoolmaster, at Falmouth, were playing on the beach at Mainforth, died from eating some poisonous substance which they found among the rocks, probably mussels.

A lively small-pox patient, one Minton, in the hospital at Newcastle-under-Lyne, England, being weary of the monotony of his temporary quarters, followed the honesty out of the gate, visited the taverns of the town, and finally came back to his ward drunk.

Northumberland House, London, is to be pulled down, in order to make a new approach from Charing Cross to the Thames Embankment. The price to be paid to the Duke is £500,000, and to complete the improvement additional property at a cost of £25,000 will have to be purchased.

Mr. Baxter, whose death has just been announced in the London papers, was probably the proprietor of more newspapers than any other person who has ever lived. He had papers in various parts of England—ten in Sussex, eight in Surrey, and six in Kent; but his most successful was understood to be the Sussex Agricultural Express.

At Hartlepool, the revenue collected last year was £48 less than the sum expended. At Aberystwith £802 was spent and nothing was collected. At Milford £4 was collected at a cost of no less than £1,340 17s. 4d.; whilst at Bonmahis the magnificent total of £2 was the sole return for an expenditure of £1,125. In thirty six towns the total amount collected was only £14,667, and the cost £25,843.

The reward for distinguished service which General Mayow's death left vacant has been bestowed upon Major General J. A. Ewart, C.B., late aide-de-camp to the Queen. Gen. Ewart served throughout the whole Crimean campaign, and in Bengal during the Indian mutiny. He lost his left arm by a cannon-shot when in action with the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore on Dec. 1st, 1857.

One hundred and twelve daily newspapers are published in the United Kingdom, distributed as follows: London, 14; Provinces, 61; Scotland, 11; Ireland, 29; Wales, 2; Channel Islands, 1.

In 27 investigated cases the Admiralty actually bought back the old copper from the purchasers of a ship at a larger price than that for which they had sold the ship itself, including copper, costly engines and valuable stores.

Last year the London underground railway carried between fifty and sixty millions of passengers.

UNITED STATES.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—For three weeks the reading room of the Public Library in Boston has been open on Sunday, with a steadily increasing attendance, and it is already shown that hundreds of persons are attracted to it on that day who would probably pass their time in a less commendable manner were it not for the intellectual opportunities thus afforded. So satisfactory has been the effect of this innovation upon established Boston practices that public sentiment, according to the Post, points to a further advance in the usefulness of the Public Library by giving the people access to the books as well as the reading room on Sunday. Similar testimony comes from other cities where public libraries have been opened on Sunday; and yet in the face of all this evidence we find well meaning but prejudiced people who can see only wickedness in such measures for keeping young men out of temptation. Besides these there are other people who absolutely rave on this subject. Fanatics like the Rev. A. A. Miner, who in a public meeting in this city on Wednesday night, called those who favor opening libraries on Sunday messengers from hell, and said that it would be far better that New York be crowded with grog shops than to have the libraries open on Sunday.—N. Y. Sun.

VICTIMS OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—In spite of all that is published in the way of warning, some people will persist in the practice of giving their confidence to plausible strangers until they learn by their own personal experience that "plausible strangers" are among the readiest to walk off with pocket-books, watches, clothing, and even trunks. To all country people visiting large cities—to all travellers thrown into promiscuous company in hotels or on railway trains—there is no safer rule than to be wary of the "plausible strangers," who make approaches in money matters. Listen to them, but trust them not—they're fooling you. If a stranger asks you to let him have \$10 for five minutes, and offers you a \$10,000 draft to hold as security, don't do it; you can buy a barrelful of such drafts at five cents a pound. If the "good fellow" you have just got acquainted with at the hotel or in the cars has a pressing bill to pay, but, unfortunately, has nothing less than a hundred dollar note, and the man with the bill has no change—don't take any part in that operation either, even if the good fellow hands you over a pocketbook full of hundred dollar notes as security. In all such cases, remember that honest persons never ask strangers or new acquaintances to lend money, or exchange watches to help them pay bills, or to do anything of that sort. Ninety-nine times in a hundred the man who does it is a knave, and as such beware of him. For the fate of a lady who carried twenty-five thousand dollars in bonds in her trunk, and then handed the trunk over to the care of a "gentleman" she had just been introduced to, most people will feel sorry; but they will, nevertheless, be of the opinion that she does not even read newspapers.—Phil. Ledger.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.—The editor of the Schenectady Star was interviewed by a female book peddler, and this is what he says about it:—"We had a visit from a book peddling female last week. She wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in this world, and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance, hence we should buy her book. She was unmarried and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings; therefore we ought to invest in her book. She had received a liberal education and could talk French like a native; we could not in consequence refuse to pay her two dollars for a book. She wanted to take lessons in music from a learned professor; consequently we must not decline buying a book. We had listened attentively, and here broke in with, "What do you say?" "We're deaf." She started in a loud voice and went through her rigmorale. When she had finished, we went and got a roll of paper and made it into a speaking trumpet, placed one end in our ear and told her to proceed. She nearly burst a blood-vessel in her frantic efforts to make herself heard. She commenced: "I am alone in this world." "It doesn't make the slightest difference to us. We are not alone—in fact, we are a husband and a father, and bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals." "Oh! what a fool this man is," she said in a low voice; then, at the top of her voice, "I don't want to marry you, I want—to—sell—n—b—o—o—k!" This last

sentence was howled, "We don't want a cook," we blandly remarked; "our wife does the cooking, and she wouldn't allow as good looking a woman as you are to stay in the house. She's very jealous." She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, and exclaiming, "I do believe if a three hundred pounder were let alongside that blamed old deaf fool's head he'd think somebody was knocking at the door," she slung herself out and slammed the door with a vengeance that awakened our office boy, who can sleep sound enough for a whole family. When she was gone we indulged in a domestic laugh. She isn't likely to try to sell us a look any more.—Exchange.

HOW TO CURE A COUGH.—One of our citizens who has been troubled with a severe cold on the lungs, effected his recovery in the following simple manner: He boiled a little bonaset and horhound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms, and still another on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster-knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard paste instead. His mother put some onion dust on his feet and gave him a lump of fat to swallow. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet, and went to bed. Next morning, another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it in a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel, with a bundle of sweet fern which she made into a tea and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin street gave him two pills of her own make, about the size of an English walnut and of a similar shape, and two tablespoonfuls of home made balsam to keep them down. He took half a pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea captain in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbours arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order and gave him half a gallon of spermacet tea, and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured and full of gratitude. We advise our readers to cut this out, and to keep it where it can be readily found when danger threatens.—Danbury News.

The father of a promising family in New York was awakened one day out of his usual after-dinner snooze, in an arm-chair, by an attempt made upon his scalp by his children. Fortunately the implements used were dull, and the only injury inflicted was the pulling out of a handful of hair. He discovered that the occasion of this attack was dime novels, and accordingly resolved to put an end to the Indian play by frightening the young savages. The next day, while the boys were playing with bows and arrows in the garden, he dressed himself in an Indian costume, and jumped over the fence with a wild, unearthly yell, for the purpose of frightening the children. The oldest boy, however, stood his ground, and drawing an arrow to the head, in which was inserted a torpedy nail, he buried it into the child's leg before he took to flight.

EVANGELICAL BELIEFS.—"Wall," the old lady began, "I wall, my dear, some people have very curious notions about gettin' religion. There's my neighbor, Deacon Jabe Sniffin, whose makin' a fortune tradin' horses. Wall, he thought he 'sperience a change, but he didn't want 'sperience a change of business. That was tairthin' a tender pint—might interfere with profits, you know. So he thought he'd consult with Deacon Amindah Tweedle, who kept a store, and did up the sugar and whisky over night. 'Now, look a here, you don't 'spose, Brother Tweedle,' he began, drawin' the words through his nose—'you don't s'pose them little stories, sort o' like like that you and I tell in the way of trade will be reckoned up agin us in the day of judgment?' Sacrament as we air, we can't help it, you know. I don't 'spose it will make no sort of difference at all in the sight of the Lord, long's the heart's all right; now does it, Brother Tweedle?"

HOW A DOG WAS "SOLD."—Here is a true dog story: A family down town having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house placed some red paper behind it to give the effect of fire. One of the coldest days this winter the dog belonging to the household came from out of doors, and seeing the paper in the grate deliberately walked up to it and laid down before it, curled up in the best way to receive the glowing heat as it came from the fire. He remained motionless for a few minutes; feeling no warmth he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate: still feeling no heat, he arose and carefully applied his nose to the grate and smelt of it. It was cold as ice. With a look of the most supreme disgust, his tail curled down between his legs, every hair on his body saying "I am sold," the dog trotted out of the room, not even deigning to cast a look at the party in the room who had watched his actions and laughed so heartily at his misfortunes. That dog had reason as well as instinct.—Troy (N.Y.) Times.

IF YOU PLEASE.—Boys, do you ever think how much real courtesy will do for you? Some of the greatest men were very cautious in this respect. When the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last thing he took was a little tea. On his servant handing it to him in a saucer, and asking him if he would have it, the Duke replied, "Yes, if you please." There were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy are expressed by them? He who had commanded great armies, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not overlook the small courtesies of life. Ah, how many boys do! What a rude tone of command they often use to their little brothers and sisters, and sometimes to their mothers! They order so. That is ill-bred, and shows to say the least, a want of thought. In all your home talk remember, "If you please." To all who wait upon or serve you, believe that "If you please" will make you better served than all the cross or ordering words in the whole dictionary. Do not forget three little words, "If you please." "Speak gently; it is better far To rule by love than fear."

CARE OF LAMBS.—Sheep are the only farm stock that have retained or advanced their actual value in the market during the past year. It is, therefore, for the farmer's interest that he carefully watch his ewes and lambs at this season. Ewes need better care than wethers, and should be removed to pens where they can be looked after daily. As they near the time of lambing, they should again be removed to a warm, dry pen and watched closely. If the lamb comes weakly, it should have a mouthful of two of warm milk until it is active enough to suck. If it should become chilled, let it be removed at once, and fed until restored. But there will be few weak lambs if the ewes are fed previously with good clover hay, a few roots and a handful of oats daily. No hogs should be permitted near a pen of lambs; and the tamer and more gentle the sheep have been made, the less danger there will be of the ewe resenting any interference either with herself or her lamb, and disowning it in consequence.

PUMPKINS.—A correspondent asks an exchange if it can tell him how to keep pumpkins from rotting. They are not long keepers. Raise Hubbard squashes and you can keep them until spring. He also asks about dried pumpkins. They may be cut in slices, and dried in the sun or near the stove. The Shakers, and others who make a business of it, have drying rooms, and when the pumpkin is dry grind it into a coarse powder.