THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 15, 1872.

THE LIAST OF THE KYANS.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE WENFORD PROPLE DEAR SIR-I find in the daily papers of last Monday the following announcepapers " Died, February 4, at No. 2 Whitworthment: after 2 protracted illness, Margaret, the beplace, wife of John M'Mullin, and youngest and last loved wife of John M'Mullin, and youngest and last lored wife daughter of the late Esmond Kyan, Esq., wexford. R. I. P." Few of your readers but have Wextoru. 18 of "Kyan and the bold Shilmaliers." neard of team out of the Insurrection, or as it is more popularly known as the "Rebellion of '99," more popularly Kyan in that position which was pointed out for him by his rank as an Irish Catholic pointed gentleman, and one who was respected and country sometimes, whose sympathies and beloved by his neighbours, whose sympathies and his were in common. From the commencement of his work ampaign Mr. Kyan led on a contingent of the the campaign. At the battle of Arklow he fought nobly and won distinction until he was wounded in the shoulder, which rendered him hors de combat. To this fact, the loss of such a chief, is attributed the defeat of the Insurgents on that day. He had previously lost one arm by a pistol shot from the hands of a squircen, who was enraged that any one should enter his grounds to assert his legal rights, and now finding that he was useless in the camp, he and his way as best he could to Wexford, for made me had be succeeded in reaching Ferrybank, surgical aid. He succeeded in reaching Ferrybank, surgicula was received and attended to at the house of his relative, Mr. Furlong. Here he lay on his of his remain, the 20th June, when heating of the doings under Dixon he sprang from his bed and tottered to the old wooden bridge where he exerted is again on the bridge a corpse! The merciful rehimself were to be at perfect liberty to expatriate themselves, and on the faith of this he was going into Wexford on the 22nd to surrender when he was arrested at Fahy's Cross, and brought in for trial. He referred to this treaty, but like many others it was broken before the ink with which twas writ was dry." He asked for time, this would have saved seffered, was decreed for him; to the hangman on the bridge he was given up, and his lifeless body when cut down was thrown into the Slaney. His remains were washed by the sea in on the Ferrylank shore, where it was taken possession of by his relatives, and stealthily but decently interred in consecrated ground.

Insu Energy and Capital .- The spirit of speculation is rife-money is abundant, and consequently theap; take up any of our papers-English or Irish and you will meet with innumerable prospectuses -mines and minerals, railways and waterworks, telegraphs by sea and land, insurance companies without end, and many without names; bubbles of every shade and hue-nil offering doubtful dividends -10, 20, and often larger per centage-at home and abroad, and, strange to say, all meeting with support, more or less, from a credulous public with a pletheric purse, on the faith of fanciful advertisements and a bland broker of shares, who pockets his persentage on placing them. India, America, Australia, Egypt, Italy, France, absorb our capital; Ireland seems overlooked. Yet there is a field for profit in this country perhaps unsurpassed in any other just now-that is, Distillation. From the fact that the production of whiskey is confined to a few houses (22 only), that an extraordinary demand exists which these are scarcely able to supply, the value has risen to nearly cent per cent. There is not a distillery in Ireland now that does not not at least 50 per cent, on its outlay, and on an average, it is certain, 75; whilst many of the favorite makes, working extensively, clear close on cent per cent.ere, then, is a field for home investment with a moderate outlay, for the plant is not expensive; £15,000 will erect a house of large production; and sites, with cheap water power, are numerous enough. We are not devoid of capital, we truly want the energy. Scotland, with its 110 distilleries, supplies England with coarse whiskoy to rectify into gin and other compounds, and sends much to the North of heland. We send our best to England for domestic onsumption, where it yearly grows in estimation, and there is ample room for more there. Even the change in the law Ireland had over one hundred distilleries; she is now reduced to twenty-two. Is there not room for more, and prefitably too? Is the question now to be solved by Irish energy and capital? We are aware that there is a strong feeling in favor of a distillery in Kilkenny, and we think, from the facts stated above (which we give on the best authority), that it would pay at least as well as any similar project in Ireland. Kilkenny had formerly three distilleries, and why it should not have at least one as present is to us a mystery, and can only be accounted for on the ground of public apathy. We understand, on the same auherity alluded to, that about £20,000 would build and work one capable of producing about fifty puncheons every ten days, on which there ought to be 17 per puncheon profit; and if we once succeoded in establishing any branch of local enterprise others would, as a matter of course, follow. The project is worthy of carnest consideration .-Kilkenny Journal.

TRAINING SHIPS FOR THE EDUCATION OF IRISH ISUERNEN.—The agitators for improvement in our statem of education have at length, says a contempmary, hit upon something tangible, and in which all parties will cordially agree. It is indeed no sectarian case, or one out of which political capital can be made, and therefore will not be zealously taken up by professional politicians; but we shall expect to ed the matter mooted and pushed on by the real bilanthropist, who wish to benefit their country and heir countrymen without seeking advantages to lemselves. Mr. Thomas F. Brady, Inspector of the appendix to the ninth report of the Inspector of eformatory and Industrial Schools, just issued, irges the establishment of training ships where boys ly be educated as fishermen. There is (says Mr. oor boys are not wandering about idle, uneducated, and who might not be made, with a little expenditure hat country thousands of pounds. But they are

sent an ever ready supply of scamen fit for service to add a fraction to the rate of wages. Nothing is condemned to death, and in a week the sentence only entered the country forty years since, and they in the Royal Navy and the Naval Reserve. This is disregarded when we consider that England's supremacy-nay, even safety, depends upon her naval power, which it, in its turn, rests upon the skill and courage of the hardy mariners who are to navigate the vast leviathans of the deep. Nowhere could a more eligible nursery for such heroes be found than in the Irish deep sea fisheries.

The Freeman issues an elaborate programme addressed to the "Irish Liberal party" in Ireland. It urges with great earnestness the necessity of united action, and discussing the two great questions which it says at present divide the attention of the public -namely education and "Home Rule," it appeals to the country to put aside the latter for the present cation movement. It argues that if "the Irish Liberal party use their opportunities and with firm and united front press their demands they cannot fail," but, on the other hand, that if those "dissensions which have so often proved the curse of our unfortunate country" be allowed to exist, "nothing but ignominious disaster can result. The position to which the country has attained after 20 years of labor may be compromised in as many days." It deprecates the agitation of Home Rule first, and characterizes as absurd and mischievous the attempts to show that it is per se the more important of the two questions. "The two questions," it says, "when properly regarded, are indissolubly bound up," and in support of its proposition it advances hinself to save the lives of many who had been led the following argument:—"If the Irish people were himself to save and Article days but elapsed when he really educated, they would learn their own power out for execution. Three days but elapsed when he really educated, they would learn their own power out for execution. within the limits of the Constitution-they would is again on the orings. When Edward Fitzgerald of learn the evils of disunion—they would know how reived no mercy. When Edward Fitzgerald of learn the evils of disunion—they would know how to direct their strength so as to attain their wishes; Newpark surrendered that Esmond Kvan as well as and the first near they would be attain their wishes; Newpark surremarked that Esmond Kyan as well as and the first use they would make of the knowledge leady stipulated that Esmond Kyan as well as and the first use they would make of the knowledge ble right to govern themselves. On the other hand, did they succeed in obtaining their legislative independence, undoubtedly one of the first uses they would make of it would be to provide a system of aducation for their children in accordance with their own wishes, instead of in obedience to the opinions was dry. He was arrested to be hanged not to be of those who know nothing of them or their wants him, but he was at fate which the other leaders and care less. The question is not, therefore, whether free denominational education or self-government is the more important, for they stand equal. The practical question is, towards which is it desirable that the Irish people should now direct their undivided energies?" It reminds its readers that the attack on the Irish Church Establishment was successful because the party were united and animated by one spirit, that the Land Question was carried by the same combined action, and "it is now the turn of the third branch of the Upas Tree to submit to the one sympathizing axe," and "if the some policy of union be pursued as on the Church question the same triumphant success must crown the efforts of Irish Liberals." The exhortation is enforced by the example of O'Connell, who first won emancipation before he looked for repeal. The Freeman observes: — "The Government stands pledged to its settlement. The Irish people must call upon them with one voice to redeem that pledge. If they do so their united voices will neither be neglected nor profitless. If they do so the question will be settled within the next six months. It would be the merest madness, new time the end is so near to mar otherwise inevitable success by a division of our forces, which would give our enemies the occasion of saying that the heart of the Irish people was a matter of comparative indifference to them. By 20 years of sacrifice, of selfabnegation, and resistance of temptation almost unparallelled, they have proved the contrary. Are they going to lose the fruits of those 20 years now by the fatal error of striving for too much at the moment?"

> A special meeting of the Cornoration of Limerick was held on the 18th ult., at which the Mayor presided, and the following address was unanimously adopted :-

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,-May it please your Majesty, we. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Limerick, at this, the first meeting of our Council since the convalescence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been officially announced, desire humbly to approach your Majesty, and offer our heartfelt congratulations perica demands what we cannot supply. Before on the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late serious and protracted illness. We would also desire to join in the general thanksgiving of your Majesty's loyal subjects, that it has pleased the Almighty, King of Kings, graciously to hear the supplications of our Empire, and restore to health the heir of a Throne round which centre the affections and attachment of a prosperous and devoted people."

The following resolution was also passed with unanimity, and it was resolved that it should be transmitted, along with the address, to the Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

"Resolved .- That the sincere and heartfelt congratulations of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Limerick be humbly offered to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on the happy convalescence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. That they not only rejoice in the restoration of a loving husband and father, after so long a period of painful anxiety and suspense, which was shared in no small degree by the nation at large, but hail with satisfaction the increased love and loyalty of Her Majesty's faithful subjects to the Throne which, in the Almighty's appointed time, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will ascend,"

GREAT BRITAIN. THE LABOR QUESTION .- We shall not enter into the interminable question of the origin and nature of the great Wages Fund, out of which all earnings of labour must come, nor is it, indeed, necessary for our present purpose to raise the point. We wish only to indicate a fallacy lies in the notion that Bhoties in Ireland, in a letter which appears in there exists a particular class out of the luxury or superabundance of which other classes may be indefinitely enriched without damage to any one : and the truth is this, that the million cannot gain except at the expense, more or less, of the million itself. Budy), hardly a scaport town in Ireland now where In Paris—the hotbed of Socialism and its delusions -the workmen are always denouncing "the rich"and half fed, open to temptations of the worst kind, a title by which they describe and stigmatize these who, in their opinions, are keeping others poor by money and care, suppliers of food miserably de- some monopoly of wealth and happiness. Nobody cient in Ireland, as proved by the large imports can read their manifestoes or listen to their speeches om Newfoundland, Norway, and Scotland. The without coming upon this assumption at every turn, as around the Irish coast abound with fish, but and we have remarked on a former occasion that the most of the survivors of the fishing population left old conditions of life in the French capital may be to not the means of plying their avocations, as in taken, perhaps, to explain the impression. A Parihe sister countries. They are literally dying out, sian artisan saw a large class of society living exid it should be our object to endeavour to replace travagantly, and another class gambling for fortunes em as far as possible by a good hardy race of on the Bourse and these, with himself and his felrishmen, which we have to a great extent at hand low workmen as a third class, formed in his eyes the u the youth of the different seaport towns and fish- whole social world. It never occurred to him to ng villages, if we now only adopt the proper means think that outside Paris, and in the Provinces of with them. Take, for example, the districts of Kin- France, there were millions of Frenchmen who were tale, Dingle, and the whole South of Ireland. It is neither workmen like himself nor "capitalists' like colorious that wast quantities of pilchards visit the his imaginary enemies. He looked at home, and he might for some work at the people the means they saw "the poor:" he look abroad, and he saw "the hight for some years have added to the wealth of rich," and he held that one of these classes could well afford to improve the let of the other. But atterly ignorant of even the knowledge of the best such delusions, if not unnatural on the part of a mode of catching fish. The pilchards strike upon Parisian workman, can certainly not be entertained the Irish coast before they visit the Cornish coast, by the working classes of this country. They, as which is so enriched by their periodical visits; and soon as they give themselves the trouble to think on were the Irish youth instructed in the mode of tak- the subject, must know that there is no one class in ng even this one description of fish, what wealth the kingdom rich enough and numerous enough to might it not bring into the country? If we can get improve out of hand and at its own expense the lines training in the country? improve out of hand and at its own expense the hese training ships established there need be no condition of the labourer without any further tear of the the of the future success of the Irish fisheries, the derangement of the social system. If all "the rich" mined sailors will take care of that matter; but they in the country could be made to pay double or treble perform a still greater sorvice, for they will pre- for all they buy, the amount would not be sufficient offence he was detained in London and had been been found. Strange to say the present inhabitants will try to do without thom."

an item in the calculation which ought not to be is to be productive must come from the great body the Civil War. They tried the experiment of certain taxes, by which only the rich could be touched, and they found the product not worth having. So it would be here. If any article or commodity produced by labour is to cost more for production than before, it must bring a higher price than before, and it can only bring a higher price at the expense of all classes of society alike. The members of one trade must bear their share in providing better renuneration for the members of another. There is no single broadbacked class on whom, to the relief of the rest of the community, the burden can be thrown. A recent incident in the mining districts illustrates the and bring all its concentrated energies into the cdu- case completely. Coal-miners have lately obtained an increase of wages, at the cost, as they no doubt imagined, of the coal-owners. But the coal-owners have already announced that, in consequence of the increased expense of working the mines, the price of coal will be raised, and this additional price will be levied upon every household in the kingdom. High wages, again, in the building trades mean dear house-rent, and high wages in weaving and cottonspinning mean dear clothing, just as high wages in shoemaking would mean dear shoes. Even here, however, the end is not reached. One day last week Mr. Muntz had the foresight to observe at Birming ham that he believed the agitation for better terms of employment "would extend to the agricultural and professional classes"-in other words, that these classes, on finding themselves taxed for the benefit of other working people, would begin to claim something for themselves. Up to this time the "working classes" as represented in Trades' Unions, have indulged themselves in the belief that they were exclusively entitled to "a greater share," as the gnored the claims not only of the other working classes above them, but even of the great working class below them, so as to stipulate, in the programme of the "New Social Movement," for the promotion of "skilled artisans" alone. They soon liscovered one of these mistakes, and they will as their wages or hours of work must be made ultimatewhole community will not be slow in retaliating. Some time ago a writer whose advocacy of workingclass claims was carried to the verge af Socialism acknowledged the results we have here delineated as practically inevitable, but argued that the working men would nevertheless get something out of the bargain. He said that a rise of five per cent. effected by trade organization in an artisan's wages would not be attended by more than a three per cent, rise in the cost of his articles of consumption, so that a balance of two per cent, would remain to his benefit. We do not know how this conclusion was reached, but even if it is to be accepted as correct it diminishes the supposed profit of successful "strikes" by more than half, while the remainder less to be charged with the costs of the contests themselves. A rise, in short, in the market value of labour must be universally felt. It cannot be supported by any class of employers out of their profits, or any class of capitalists out of their wealth .- Times.

> A STATE CHURCH.-The Convocation of Canterbury in sets this year under circumstances of unusual interest. For the first time, we believe, since the reign of Queen Anne, the assembled clergy have received from the Queen " Lotters of business," authorizing them to consider certain proposals for amending the Prayer Book. Without such permission Convocation is prudently debarred from the power of initiating important ecclesinstical legislation; and, of course, no measures it may now pass will have the force of law until they are enacted by authority of Parliament.—Times.

> A missionary, just returned from Japan, stated at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance that there are five thousand Roman Catholic Christians now suffering cruel imprisonment, not very far beyond the treaty limits, and dying rapidly of cold and privation. According to the laws of the Empire, the profession of Christianity by a native is a crime; it is a crime to listen to the instructions ef a Christian teacher; it is a crime not to denounce every native who has accepted such instruction .-These laws can be reached only through the revision of oxisting treatics,-Montreal

> Losnos, Feb. 21.-In the House of Commons today Mr. Chas. Daley gave notice of his intention to ask Government on Friday next whether measures have been taken to prevent a collision between American and Canadian fishermen during the coming fishing season.

> Poisoned from a Drain, - Eleven persons have drain. Four of them have already died, after displaying virulent symptoms of tyhoid fever.

> THE APPENDENCE COMET.—The editor of the Swiss Times informs us by telegraph that Professor Plantamour repudiates the alarming account of the comet of the 12th of August, which was originally published in the Nouvellesie .- London Times.

> The Queen has presented the groom John Brown, with a gold medal and an annuity of £25 in recognition of his promptness in arresting O'Connor.

Lord Northbrook is to succeed the late Lord Mayer as Gov. General of India.

Lospos, March 3-The Observer to-day, in an article on Alabama claims, expresses the opinion that, in the case England should renounce the Treaty of Washington, the United States would take no immediate action in consequence, but would insist on the right hitherto claimed for American seamen to fish in Canadian waters, and on that point would meet with no opposition from England.

THE ORTON FAMILY .- The house in which the elder Orton and his descendants lived, says the Eastern Post, is not far from Wapping Old Stairs; it stands on the right hand side of High-street, Wapping, 69 being its number. It is an ordinary sized four-story dwelling, with a low-fronted meanlooking shop below, in which the business of a bootmaker is now carried on. Near it is the Union Flag and Punch Bowl, which was much frequented by Arthur Orton. At No. 69, some 20 years ago, old Orton was doing a tolerably good business as a butcher, chiefly serving the ships in the river. He was reputed to have amassed a large fortune out of it. At this time the family consisted of Mr. Orton and his wife, several sons, including Charles and Arthur, and two daughters. Charles assisted his father pretty well, but Arthur did not, and preferred any kind of occupation to that of a butcher. Arthur was the youngest son, and the old man had a partiality for him; hesides, he was the best looking and best favoured of the family, for he was not born with the traditional hump-back peculiar to the rest. This hump was a strange affair. Old Orton had it, Mrs. Orton had it, and an Orton who had it not was scarcely regarded by the neighbours as one of the family. Of Orton's many associates few now remain, but there are two who affirm that they could swear to him, living or dead, by a certain strange mark left by a wound on his left leg, how received they do not

An extraordinary story is published in the Bir mingham Morning News. A commercial traveller for a firm of brass-casters and bell-founders had been for some time in Russia on the business of the firm. He returned to London, and his employers had been expecting for some days to see him in Birmingham when a letter came to them bearing the London postmark, and purporting to be written by the missing traveller. The letter stated that the writer was a member of a Russian secret society; that for some Three days journey from Zimbabye similar ruins have

more certain than that any tax or contribution if it would be earried into effect. His luggage, the letter regard the ruins with awe and invest them with a stated, would be found at his hotel. Nothing further sacred character. The geography of the place of the people. The Americans discovered this in | was heard of the matter for a week, when the firm received another letter, also dated "London," but says that England's "newly acquired diamond fields written in broken English, informing them that their in East Africa are identical with the Ophir of the and regulations of the society. The firm placed the matter in the hands of the police, but nothing | for the construction of the Temple." has yet been heard either of the traveller or his

THE USE OF AN OPEN BIBLE .-- An English clergygyman tells a story illustrating the way some persons read the Bible, looking upon it as a kind of charm or fetish. He was called in to visit a dying woman, and when he went he found her husband, his eyes streaming with tears, reading to her a list of genealogies from the Book of Chronicles. A feeling akin to this induces many people to read through the Scriptures once in so often, as if the amount read and not the good received, were the chief thing to be regarded.

RITUALISM.-Mr. PURCHAS'S CASE.-On Wednesday. the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council made an order suspending the Rev. J. Purchas, of Brighton, for 12 months, and directed a sequestration to be served upon his property for the payment of the costs in the lengthened litigation which has occu pied the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee. These amount to more than £2,000. Mr. Purchas, as from the beginning, was not present, nor was he represented by counsel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not appear to be a favorite with a number of the provincial Presbyteries in Scotland. Last session he imposed a tax on all carts or other vehicles that may be used in conveying families considerable distances to places of worship on the Lord's-Day, although phrase ran, "in the prosperity of the country." They otherwise exempt. In many parts of Scotland, especially in the Highland districts, parties regularly come to church in humble vehicles of their own distances of ten and fifteen miles. The matter has been taken up at several Presbytczy meetings. The Rev. Mr. Cowan, of Troon, at one Presbytery meeting, said he had written to Mr. Lowe on the subject; certainly discover the other. All improvements in but that right hon, gentleman in reply said that no exception could be made, and that the only length ly at the expense of the whole community, and the he would be disposed to go would be to exempt from the tax carts employed in Subbath-school excursions. In several cases it has been resolved to petition Parliament on the subject,-Exchange.

THE DIERE DEMONSTRATION .- The Trafalgar-square demonstration in support of the right of " free speech" took place on Monday evening when there was a convergence of processions from Mile-end, Hackneyroad, Shoreditch, Clerkenwell, Kentish-town, Camdentown, Soho-square, Notting-hill, Paddington-green, Oxford-street, Chelsen, Sloane-square, Rechester-row, Bermondsey-square, and the Obelisk, Blackfriars road, all with banners and bands. Previous to the arrival of the processions a thickly packed crowd had collected around the base of the Nelson column, the pedestal of which was decorated with dingy dags and banners bearing revolutionary mottoes .-The bands as they approached struck up the "Marseillaise," and when Mr. Odger appeared two lime lights were turned on from the side of the square immediately in front of the National Gallery. and those fierce, straining eyes continued riveted on the speakers and their surrounders as long as the meeting lasted. When the crowd was at its beight it did not perhaps number over 5,000, fully one-half of whom were attracted there by curiosity, or dropped in by accident. The crowd was goodnatured, as a London crowd usually is, the great majority evidently regarding the whole affair as a good joke,

MR. Spurgeon and "Defenses." - Mr. Spurgeon in his address to the Walworth Young Men's Christian Mission, a report of which is given by the South London Press, objected to be called "Reverend,"-"I do not know myself," said he, "by that name. I am not entitled to the slightest reverence from anybody. If you must reverence man find out some body who deserves it. I do not profess to." After this disclaimer, it would, of course, he had taste on the part of the Walworth Christian young men to feel or show any reverence for Mr. Spurgeon; but at the same time it must be difficult for them to meet his wishes in this respect when he elevates object, even though I might be willing to go myself. the ministerial office by such stories as the follow- I will remember the poor man in my mayers at home. ing :- "On Saturday," he said, "I received a letter If you must have a minister, why, you would get from Australia containing 'an order for three Baptist ministers.' I had some thoughts of getting them packed up and labelled 'This side up with care, and sending them out by the next mail, but, continued Mr. Spurgeon, "the most amusing part was the postscript. Here it is-'P. S. Don't send This story made the Walworth Young duffers." Men's Christian Mission laugh exceedingly, and been poisoned at Preston by the exhalations of a their mirth was renewed when Mr. Spurgeon added that had it not been for the postscript he could have executed the order at once, "but 'duffers' are no more liked in Australia than they are here." If decided Christians take to poking fun at each other in this fashion, they will be compelled for their own sakes to cultivate a little teleration. It must be dreadfully provoking for Baptist ministers to hear that it is not easy to find one who is not a "duffer"

ALIVE AFTER ONE THOUSAND DOSES OF MEDICINE -A singular action has been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench. It was brought by a medical man, named Williams, of Aberystwith, against the Cambrian Railway Company, to recover £174, 5s. for medical advice, &c. The defendants paid £90, into court, but disputed the liability as to the remainder. On the 2nd of November, 1869, the plaintiff was called in by the defendants to attend a gentleman named Dashwood, who had received serious injuries in a collision on the defendant's line at a place called Carno. The plaintiff's case was that his charge was at the agreed sum of ten guineas per week. Mr Dashwood having been removed with Miss Dashwood, who was slightly injured in the same accident, to a place near Aberystwith. Mr. Dashwood's injuries were such as to require almost daily attendance for seventeen weeks, nine weeks of which time he was confined to his hed. In cross-examination plaintiff stated that at the request of the company he sent in a bill of particulars. In it he had charged at the rate of 755 doses of medicine, 73 lotions and outward applications, and 100 pills and powders, supplied to Mr. Dashwood, and at the rates of 222 doses, 9 powders, and 44 lotions for Miss Dashwood, in seven There was also an item in the bill for correspondence with Mr. Elias, the traffic manager, " 25 letters both wars, each at the rate of 10s. 6d. per letter;" he presumed "both ways" meant receiving as well as sending. He had made the charge of £25 to the station-master at the Bow street Railway Station for attendance, &c., but he never expected to receive anything. The man offered to pay him in cauliflowers (laughter); he planted him a quantity, but they had all rotted (laughter). The man also paid his tailor's bill with cauliflowers (renewed laughter.) This was the first time he had attended a patient under contract—his charge for visits and medecines varied from 5s, to 7s, 6d, per visit in Aberystwith. He knew he gave all the medicine (laughter), and the charges were fair and reasonable. Mr. H. James-Is the man still alive? Plaintiff-He is (laughter). The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £10. over the amount paid into court .- Manchester Examiner.

The great German geoprapher, Herr Petermann, says that England has at last discovered the long lost land of Ophir so celebrated in the Bible for its stores of gold and precious stones. Zimbabye is the place. It is rich in alluvial gold, precious atones and diamonds. It possesses ruins of extensive piles of buildings of unquestionable and remote antiquity.

agrees with the Bible description, Herr Carl Mauch in East Africa are identical with the Ophir of the traveller was dead and buried according to the laws | Bible frem which King Solomon is said to have convoyed gold, ivory and precious stones to Jerusalem

UNITED STATES.

A reporter of the Brooklyn Eagle gives an account of his personal experience in a small-pox hospital, from which we take the following extracts. - Editor Standard. "Well. Declor, what do you make of it?"

"You have got the small-pox, old fellow, and had better look out for yourself."

"In that case I will go to the hospital." "You will? If you are determined to go, why then I will send the carriage."

"The vehicle, with its dingy yellow curtains, like flags at quarantine, came, and I was soon safely seated inside and on my way to Flatbush." We soon reached the

KINGS COUNTY SMALL-PON HOSPITAL.

"The stagnant atmosphere of the place produced a most depressing effect upon me, and I shuddered with dread at the thought of passing any length of time there.

THE SURROUNDINGS

of the building are not of an attractive character. It has been erected on a low piece of marsh land, to the north and south of which the ground rises a gentle accent. Upon the southern slope are the County Hospital, Nursery, Lunatic Asylum, and Almshouse; in other directions nothing is to be seen but a few stunted trees; ponds of dirty water, after there has been a shower of min; and a few frame hovels, used as hotels.

Assisted by Welch and a nurse I was taken into the ward, undressed, and put into bed No. 7 Henceforth I was to lose my identity, and become simply

As I by down the of ensive odors and the heat of the room overpowered the, and a fainting spell came on, which luckily did not last long.

In No. 6 lay a man named Jake, a post house in himself, his face and body a loathsome mass of corruption; next to him a new patient; next to him a man dying; next to him a boy. This boy's face was of a copper color. He had a terrible attack of the disease, and it was evident he was in a fever. Too weak to sit up by himself, his mother was on his bedside with encircling arms supporting him, her face placed lovingly class against his. I heard her begging for permission to stay all night that she might take care of her boy-her only child-and saw her look of despair when it was denied her. She went regularly to visit him during the day until the time of his death, which occured less than a week afterward.

The patient in the bed opposite was a well developed, muscular man, named Nelson, a Nova-Scotia or New Brunswick skipper. He gasped several times. He grouned. He threw his arms convulsively about.

"Henry," said one of the patients, " go to that man there.

The nurse went to Nelson's bedside, where something was said which I could not hear. At that moment Chris, the other nurse, came up. " Chris," said Henry, " Nelson

WANTS TO SEE A MINISTER.

I wish you would go and get one." On the instant Chris went out.

He was gone more than an hour. On his return Henry, standing near the foot of No. 7, said :

"I cant get a minister" replied Chris. "I went to the house of one in Flatbush, and when I told him what I came for, he said he would come upstairs and speak to his wife about it. Well he goes up, and I hear her abusing him a good deal; and pretty soon he comes down stairs, and he says, says he :

"We have very respectable people about here, and they wouldn't like it; and, besides, my family would one down in New York or Brooklyn, I dare say.

And it is thus that, within sound of Brooklyn City Hall bell-almost within sound of the voices of some of the lest men and women living-human beings die like dogs every day. No Protestant minister ever treads within the tainted precints of Kings County Smallpox Hospital."

"In a very brief space of time, the

NEW BRUNSWICK SHIPPER DIED,

and one of the nurses went to the Almshouse to order his coffin. It was brought into the room—a pine wood box, partly daubed over with red lead-Nelson's body was dumped into it, the lid was nailed on, and four men carried it out to the deadhouse. All this before the eyes and the hearing of the patients.

" SOUBLING UP."

On the same evening, and long after dark, the cheery "Hi, hi; ho, ho, there !" of Welch was heard at the gate, and in a few minutes two more smallpox patients were escorted into the room.

What shall we do?" whispered Henry to Chris. in a tone of mingled resignation and despair,

"We'll have to double up," replied Chris. No sooner said than the disgusting practice was carried out. Two beds were pushed close together, the bedding was placed cross-wise, and three patients were soon laid thereon, staring with fear and wonder at the proceeding. The other man was similarly disposed of between a lad and an elderly individual, with a face almost black, and who wandered in his

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

If one turns to the conduct of the Catholic Olergy, the contrast will be noted with shame and humiliation. I was lying in a comfortable bed in a pleasant room, containing only three other patients. A murmur of voices awoke me from a dream, and there steed a young priest, book in hand, lips close to the car of a small pox patient in the height of his fever, whispering to him words of consolation and hope. The priest was the Rev. Father Dougherty, of the Catholic Church, Flatbush.

The same brave man goes regularly into Number One and Number Two (the women's ward), attends to the worst cases, and, leaving cowards outside in their snug homes, performs heroic service, which, it appears, a Catholic priest only, in this latitude, is capable of doing. Many of the patients are Germans who do not understand English, and another priest, a German, whose name I did not ascertain, visits them, and is fearless and faithful in the discharge of his duty, like his co-laborer, Father Dougherty.

East Tennessee has a tombstone whereon is inscribed the following epitaph: "She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, caused by cating green fruit, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-four. Reader, go thou and do likewise."

A Pennsylvania editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of potatoes, says: "It is kindesses as these thas bring tears to our eyes. One peck of potatoes makes the whole world kin. We have trusted in Providence, and this is our reward. We would like a little kindling wood and some good turnips, but that would be asking too much, so we