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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 15, 1871.

comparison of the number of henious crimes committed in successive years it is shown that last year there was an increase of 339 indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and 178 which were disposed of summarily; the total number of the former is 9,517, and of the latter 19,599. A new feature in this report is a table which shows the distribution of erime in the several counties, and districts of Ireland this country, that the Grand Jury laws long since in proportion to the population. The indictable offences not disposed of summarily give an average for all Ireland of 17.7 crimes in every 10,000 people. In the county of Longford the henious crime is exputly at the average point. It is a rather startling fact, considering the strong police force which is maintained, that more than half of all these indictable offences were committed in the county and city of Dublin. The amount of Serious crime there is 130-1 offences in every 10:000 inhabitants, or more than seven times the average. The other counties in which the returns of serious crime exceed the average are Westmeath, where it is 28.5 in 10,000; ances is to divide the House of Commons into three Kildare. 253, City of Cork, 225; and Meath, 188, grand committees representing the three kingdoms. With these may be contrasted Donegal, where there are only 3.1 offences in every 10,000; Down, 3.1; ferring exclusively to its own country, with an ap-Belfast town 3; Antrim, 2-1; and Carrickfergus, 1.1. The average increase of crime in all Ireland in 1870-comparing the number of indictable offences not summarily disposed of with the census population of 1871-is 0.8 in each 10,000. The land and be responsible to Parliament for Irish aflargest increase is in Kildare, where it amounts to fairs. 10 in 10,000; Mayo, 8:4; and the town of Drogheda. 4.2. In the city of Limerick and county of Armagh crime was stationary last year, according to the report. In the county of Sligo there was a decrease of crime amounting to 8.2 in 10,000 people; in Carrickforgus, a decrease of 44, and in Belfast of 5. The contrast between Belfast and Dublin is very remarkable, having regard to the fact that the population in the former town is more than half as ability, and was generally popular. large as in Dublin, and contains a very large proportion of the labouring classes. Some statistics are given respecting the operation of the Peace Preservation Act which deserve notice. The district proclaimed under the first part of the Act comprised the whole country, with the exception of the county of Tyrone-which has the honourable distinction of being wholly exempt from it-and parts of Antrim, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. All the counties of cities were included in its operation except Carrickfergus. The first proclamation prohibited the having arms without licence. Under the second proclamation, which authorized the arrest of persons under suspicious circumstances and gave other exceptional powers, were included the whole of the counties of Mayo, Meath, and Westmeath, and parts of Cavan. King's County, Longford, Roscommon, Tipperary, and There were in all 891 proceedings under the Sligo. There were in all 891 proceedings under the Act. They are classified as follows:—192 licences for arms revoked, 134 summonses to give evidence, 14 warrants to search, 3 committals for refusing to rung for the first time on Sunday, by the professional give evidence, and 3 warrants to detain absconding performers. The bells yielded rich and clear tones, witnesses. The number of strangers arrested and, and the peal is a really noble one. Nearly three examined was 75, of whom 51 were discharged, 4 centuries have chapsed since the notes of a full peal discharged on giving security, and 14 committed in ; default of bail. Comparing the state of the country before the passing of the Coercion and of the Land Acts the following results are arrived at. They in Limerick, that of the Queen was omitted. When clearly illustrate the beneficial operation of those measures :- The number of agrarian crimes specially reported in eight months ended on the 31st of March, 1870, was 1,622, and in eight months ending the 31st of March, 1871, it was 212. In the same period, the number of crimes not agrarian which were specially reported fell from 2,040 to 1,722. A comparison of agrarian crimes for the year ended the 30th of June ment, the number being 1,710 in 1870, and 352 in article:—"The speech which Mr Gladstone delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet is especially remarkable as a continuous and the speech which Mr Gladstone delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet is especially remarkable. in 1870 and 1871 shows an equally marked improvefavourably with the year 1851, when a minimum of 2,94 was reached, and with 1856, when there were only 87 crimes of that class reported. There has been a continued decrease in treasonable offences during the last three years. In 1866 they numbered 535; in 1867, 530; in 1868, 111; in 1869, 47; and in 1870, 37. These figures show that the outburst of treasonable crimes has subsided. In the statistics of offences disposed of summarily the city and county of Dublin have unenviable pre-eminence. They exhibit an extraordinary amount of robberry and their. Thus out of 73 cases of forgery and offences against the currency in tremand, 41 were committed in Dublin and none in Belfast. Of 657 offences point of view that we should now regard the attitude of interest in the earlier announcements. It was against the currency in Ireland, 41 were committed against property with violence in Ireland, 320 were committed in Dublin and only five in Beltast; and of 9.725 cases of stealing summarily dealt with and indictable offenees against property without violence 5.047 were in Dublin and only 79! in Beliast, A comparison of criminal statistics in England and Ireland shows favourably for the latter, being 33 per rent, less in serious crimes, and unfavourably in the minor offences. This is partly explained by the larger number of police in Ireland in proportion to population (25:5 among 10,600, or more than twice as many as in England), and the consequent greater number of offenders brought to justice.

Missing Records in Dublin Castle,-We learn that Sir Bernard Burke, "Ulster King of Arms" and Keeper of the Records in Dublin Castle has lately caused a thorough overhauling of the muniments in his charge, which are very curious and interesting. It is a remurkable circumstance that a great many documents relating to the period of the Union are missing. Such bribery and corruption were then rampant, and people in such high places were involved, that it was no doubt deemed expedient to destroy many implicatory papers. It is well known that the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on resigning his office, passed days in looking over and de stroying documents which he took to England with him. In the Dublin Record Office can be seen the old maps of the estates forfeited in the various rebellious, and the patents granting them to others. Some of the original properties were enormous-that of the Earl of Clancarty, attained for the second time in the seventeenth century, quite a territory. It would now be worth a million of dollars a year.— Leinster Independent.

Four Correspondent in Kerry supplements the account which we published a few weeks ago of the salaried "Scripture Reader to Roman Catholies," who was found drowned at Cahireiveen on the night of the "races" at that town (which he had left in a state of "refreshment," otherwise drunkenness); and in whose pocket was found, alas! not a copy of the Scriptures, but a whiskey bottle. This it appears, was not the only item in the list of those slain by the same agency on the occasion of the said "races." Says our correspondent :- Another young man, about eighteen years of age, was found lying in a field insensible. He was taken home, where he revived a little, and was able to state that he only drank two glasses of whiskey. He died in a few hours afterwards. Another lad, fourteen years of age, parted with others at the top of Enney River. took off his shoes to cross the stream, fell asleep, and was found dead next day. Another man was found dead in a field in the Glen. These four men were all in good health when they came to Cahirviveen to the races. Cahirciveen has 1,900 inhabitants and thirty-five public-houses." Four corpses -four murders by the drink system-the result of ene day's "races," is not, we are aware, a very unusual occurrence. It was not the "races" but the drink that killed these men. We hear a great deal of "agrarian crime." Coercion Bills of the most deadly character can be whipt through Parliament in a day or two, to "protect life and property" supposed to be menaced by Captain Rory : but Captain Alcohol, because he pays the Queen £25,000,000 a year hush-money and has a powerful party of agents getting rich by his career, may go on his way murdering wholesale. Quesque Domine! Quesque!-Na-

Ma. Pin's Plan of Home Rule.—Mr. Pim, one of orary." We suppose it is inconceivable to Sir Charles the members of the city of Dublin, has laid before Dilke that the holders of honorary appointments his constituents, in the shape of a pamphlet of considerable extent, his views upon the home rule agitation. He candidly admits that Irish interests have been neglected by the Imperial Parliamentthat Parliamentary reform has not been extended to condemned are yet unchanged, that our fisheries are decaying for want of State aid, and the wishes of the country upon the railway question are disregarded, that the system of private bill legislation is a monstrosity, and that there is absenteeism with the Sovereign at its head, but he fears that the creation of a separate parliament and government in Ireland would give rise to endless difficulties and prove seriously detrimental to the interests of the two countries, and believes that we would forfeit many advantages which we derive from the union. Mr. Pim's plan for the redress of the admitted grievand leave each committee to deal with the bills repeal of the whole house, He proposes also to abol ish the Irish Viceroyalty, and to appoint an Irish Secretary who would have the same jurisdiction in this country that the Home Secretary has in Eng-

The papers announce the death of the Right Hon. E. Lucas, of Castleshane, County Monaghan, who filled the office of Under-Secretary under Sir R. Peel's Administration from 1841 to 1845, and took an active part in political and social events. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and for some years represented with credit his native county. In his official management he showed considerable

The farmers in the North are watching the decisions of the Land Courts with great attention, and resolved to act in concert to vindicate their full rights. At a meeting of the tenantry of Maghera gall, on the Hertford estate, in the county of Antrim, resolutions were passed expressing general satisfaction with the Act, but suggesting some amendments, and agreeing to bring appeals for the settlement of some disputed points-among others, whether the Chairman is entitled under the Ulster tenant custom to define what is a fair rent. They are also agitating for a reform in the Grand Jury

The first sale of church lands by the Church Temporalities Commissioners is announced to be held on the 31st January next. The lands are situate within three miles of the town of Cavan, in the diocese of

PEAL OF BRILLS IN CORK CATHEDRAL - The new peal of hells in the Catholic Cathedral in Cork were were heard before from a Catholic church in Cork.

It is stated that in the list of toasts which were arranged to be proposed at the banquet to Mr. Butt, Mr. Butt discovered that omission, he at once declined to attend; and the banquet has, it is understood, been postponed.

## GREAT BRITAIN. THE PEACE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN .- The Paris

Temps published in yesterday's number the following as confirming and defining the policy of abstention which England has adopted in respect of her foreign relations. We do not think that we ought to condemn our neighbors, nor judge them so harshly as has been done for their refusal to intervene in our favour during the last war. The Empire had entered upon the game with such levity that all alliances were rendered impossible, and, moreover, we know that the diplomacy of M. de Bismarck had forseen all contingencies and prevented all intervention. It is also manifest that a country has the right to consult only its own interests, and to regard them in its own light. It is therefore rather from a historical happened and may again occur in Europe. Nothing can be more simple than her rule of conduct; she withdraws herself from everything, repudiates all interest in anything, yields on everything. If her signature appended to a treaty of guarantee is point ed out, she allows it to be profested. Quite recently she has consented to the annihilation of the principal clauses of the Treaty of Paris, which formerly she deemed so inadequate and so disproportioned to the eacrifices of the Crimean War. We repeat that England, in withdrawing into the serone regions of abstention, is acting within her right, and it would be bad taste to dispute it. All that can be objected to it is, that the inoffensive character with which she invests herself does not necessarily imply security. England does not appear sufficiently to appreciate the solidarity which connects nations with each other. We know the remark of Lord Palmerston when he heard of the aggression which Prussia and Austria were preparing against Penmark-'This is the gravest event which has happened in Europe, and it is but the beginning of events far more serious still. These anticipations have been realized, and who will renture to say that England ought not then to have done all in her power to prevent what has since occurred? Or who will maintain that the position of England has not been modified to her own detriment by the three great wars of which she has been an unconcerned spectator since 1864? It is impossible for a reat power to sacrifice influence with impunity .-The English nation may strive in vain to be counted for nothing: a moment will come when they will feel that commercial prosperity itself depends upon political power. Let us suppose that England pushes her principles to the utmost limits. She has no longer any allies upon the Continent, neither Austria nor France, and she congratulates herself upon the fact. She declines to protect her former clients, Belgium, Luxemburg, and what remains of Denmark. She goes further and declares herself prepared to abandon those of her possessions which may give occasion for any dispute. She gives up Heligoland to Germany, Gibraltar to Spain, Malta to Italy. She becomes exclusively pacific and manufacturing. She entrenches herself behind the girdle of sea and abundons the Continent to itself.-She imitates the snail and retires into her shell.—And what has she gained by that? Simply placing herself at the mercy of the Powers which she has permitted to aggrandize themselves, and holding her independence only upon the condition of never becoming an obstacle or an object of envy to anyone,"

SIR CHARLES DILKE UPON COURT APPOINTMENTS .-- Sir Charles Dilke will be surprised, and possibly annoved, if he hears that he did not make nearly so much capital as he might have done out of the medical department of Her Majesty's Household. He called in the help of the special physicians and surgeons for Scotland and Ireland, and those medical officers of the army and navy who have the title of "Surgeon to the Queen," he might have doubled the number, and his intelligent audience would have laughed twice as loudly. As his only object seemed to be to bring ridicule upon the Queen and her Court, we cannot understand how he came to make so obvious an omission. This worthy baronet says, 'I am aware some of them are unpaid." Had it been hls intention simply to tell his audience the ungarbled truth, he would have said, "I am aware that the majority of these appointments are merely hon- | Suez Canal without impediment. The "Iron Duke" | be a good supply attainable for distillation, and | is permanently injured as a milker.—Stock Journal.

should value them, and any distinction conferred upon a man as a recognition of merit must seem a strange anomaly to one whose apparent desire it is to have the word "honor" expanged from the die tionary, and who, if he be logical or consistent, must heartily despise the title which he retains. This holding of the Queen's medical establishment up to ridicule was a gross mistake, and we feel assured that no member of the profession will be found to join in the laugh. There is not a single name on the list of Her Majesty's physicians and surgeons that is not, or does not deserve to be, held in the highest honor both by the profession and the publie. All the Court appointments, which we hope will ever be regarded as among the highest honors of the profession-have for years been distributed, without favour, to those whom general opinion has declared most worthy of them, and even if Sir Charles had shown (which he cannot) that every one of those honored gentlemen was the holder of a highly salaried sinccure, we doubt if any thinking person would be found so mean as to wish to deprive him of it. We do not at all agree with Sir Charles that sinecures (or, what amounts to the same thing, pensions), as a reward for long and faithful service, are unmitigated evils. On the contrary, we believe that their bestowal is both politic and necessary, and calculated to benefit the public at large; but this is an opinion which we do not expect to be shared by one who reckons as one of the evils of Royalty the fact that it distributes £13,000 per annum in alms. We cannot regard Sir Charles Dilke as consistent so long as he retains his title. Let him drop this and attend more to the accuracy of his statements and his remarks may then have weight. At present they have none, but merely serve to show the occasional danger of conferring hereditary dignities .-Lancet. MR. SCOTT RUSSELL .- "Alone I did it!" These

four short words fairly sum up the long paper on "The New Social Movement," which Mr. Scott Russell has hastened to pen on his return from Vienna-hardly too soon to keep up public curiosity on a topic that had long lost its interest with its vitality. The charge that "our proceedings have been misrepresented as a conspiracy" is met by an answer in "the recital of how it grew gradually out of the social circumstances of England, and never was at any moment a plot or a plan." In fact, like Topsy, the movement "growed," until it met Mr. Scott Russell; but twenty years confessedly passed over protector and protege before it was introduced to a wondering and ungrateful world. Over Mr. Russell's attempt to shelter himself under the wing of the Prince Consort as his introducer to the astounding fact" that Continental working-men's ducation was better than that of Englishmen, and over his "venturing to assert that had Prince Albert lived till now he would have been the leade of our social movement," we pass with the slight inquiry whether these matters would have been dragged into the foreground save as the refuges of defeat. The one point of real consequence lies in the question-What was the origin of the movement, as we have known it during these past three or four weeks? Returning from France at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Scott Russell was led, he tell us, " to a comparative study of the condition and relations of the different classes in the two countries"-which study enforced the conclusion that social relations in England i must either be speedily and timely cured. or they will suddenly cure themselves." The latter six months of 1870 were spent in "studying the real evils which depress the condition of the working men," at first reckoned to be twelve in number, bu subsequently boiled down to seven. Not until he sought a cure for the disease which he had thus detected without aid did Mr. Russell ask advice from representative working men, who put before him two prescriptions:—Revolution by force, or Revolution by goodwill. "We chose the last," says the author of this strange manifesto: suggesting the query. what would have happened if Mr. Russell and his collaborateurs had chosen the first? From this point the story becomes comparatively familiar, and. in the light of previous revelations, superlatively tame. Mr. Russell got his seven points acceptedfirst by the Working Men's Council, and then by the Legislatorial Council which formed the main point servatives with three Whig members, "one of whom had formally accepted the duty." At the end of three months, an individual Conservative "statesman who had been a Cabinet Minister" presented the inventor of the movement " with a list of a Council of Legislators already formed, and other names likely to be added," But nowhere in the statement that we publish to-day is there a word about "signatures For whose manifesto are we next to look on this vexed dispute? The explanation cannot possibly remain where it is, but we shall obviously soon have another chapter of this romance of political lifethe most instructive and amusing periodical of the day.—London Telegraph.

Nine of the most eminent London surgeons, including Mr. Casar Hawkins, Mr. Paget, Sir W. Fergusson, and others, have published a memorandum. expressing their approval of Dr. Stokes' treatment of Talbot, which had been impugued by Kelly's counsel at the trial in Dublin.

MARRIED AGAINST HIS WILL -- A curious petition has been heard in the Sheriff's Court Dundee. The petitioner, Mr. Philip Ross, prayed that a record of ais marriage entered in the registrar's books should be delated, on the ground that the bridegroom was intoxicated when the ceremony took place, and that he (being fifty years old) had been entrapped by a girl half his age. The respondent produced letters of the petitioner promising her marriage, and the wedding ring, on which he had caused their two names to be engraved; and further pleaded that he had deserted her because he discovered that he was not allowed to marry the spirit business, which she managed. The sheriff took the case to "avizandum" whatever that may mean.

Mr. Butt in Glascow .- The distinguished member for Limerick has commenced the Home Bule campaign in Great Britain, in good carnest, by his splended address at Glasgow. If this be followed up in other large towns a good effect on public opinion will be produced; as, if the battle is to be won at all, it must be fought out, as persistently in England and Scotland as in Ireland itself.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND .-- On Monlay night a crowded meeting, chiefly composed of Irishmen, with a sprinkling of Englishmen, was held at Kensal, Newtown, for the purpose of promoting the agitation in England for Home Rule in Ireland. Strong addresses were delivered by several speakers, and it was announced that north, south, east, and west of London were canvassed with the view of eliciting the opinion not alone of the Irish. but of the English, with respect to a principle in the establishment of which they ought equally to take an interest. The hon, secretary, Mr. Collins, announced that the London executive had agreed upon the rule which should govern the association. and which would be printed on the back of the eards of membership, which were now being distributed in thousands. Resolutions pledging the meeting to support the movement, and affirming that the only hope for prosperity to Ireland lay in the establishment of her national legislation, were the movement.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty

is nearly 4000 tons burthen, and her successful pas- whiskey-drinkers who have been promising themsage through the Canal is considered an important event.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECOVERING .- LONDON, Dec. 5, 11 a.m.—The morning bulletin from Sandringham says: The Prince of Wales passed a comfortable night. The progress of his case is satisfactory. The symptoms indicate a steady improvement. It is understood that the fever though severe, has at no time been beyond the control of his medical attendants. Public apprehension has measurably subsided. Sulver Binds. - There was very superior pyro-

techny of the celestial sort going forward last night.

and indeed throughout yesterday, in this Crystal Palace of the ether which we all inhabit. The 13th of November is the day for the passage of the earth through the second of the three zones-or streams of meteoric bodies-familiarly known as " shooting stars." We glide across the first region of these remarkable appearances on or about the 11th of Aug., and we cross the November shower at the present time—that is to say, if astronomers are only right in their calculations. On that point, however, there could be little doubt, because since 1866, when everybody must well remember the wonderful spectacle presented, the annual flight has kept its appointment faithfully. Warned by the watchers of the skies, we sate up late that November five years back, and witnessed tlocks and covies of shining meteors flying like silver birds to some ethereal rookery. Since that time the display has thinned off considerably year by year, as if we were traversing a more distant portion of the meteoric swarms; but in thus thinning as to numbers, it has widened, as was natural, in duration, so that last year the first of the "silver birds" were seen about the tenth day of the month, and the last about the sixteenth. In like manner, this year, the heavenly tireworks will probably afford no concentrated speciagle; but we may expect them to last longer than a week, and to be proportionately reduced in the rate of successive appearance. None the less is it the fact that our planet is in "the thick" of these strange flying etheorolites, tens of thousands of which are now passing through her atmosphere. How fast they fall may be gathered from what was observed on ; previous occasion when our globe crossed the main body of the same system of meteors nearly at its denser part. Professor Glmstead, of Yale College in America, then calculated that he saw a quarter of a million in nine hours and a half; and it must be remembered that these were visible from one point alone, and that they constituted but a very small proportion of those which, passing near the same quarter of the globe, became entangled in our arial envelope. The millions of millions which throng interplanetary space are invisible unless their course and ours together bring them into the earth's veil of air. Then their prodigious speed, checked by the comparative density of even the highest strata of the terrestial atmosphere, evokes heat, incandescence, and, finally, deflagration -They burst into flame by their own rapid motion within our limits, and, flaming, pass away, for the most part, into vapour and impalpable dust. A few of the largest do not thus consume themselves with their own energy; their oblique fall of some seventy miles is not enough to burn them up. Their exterior becomes glazed by the heat, and they strike the earth as solid masses of metallic and earthly matter, which are known as siderolites or meteoric stones. Most museums contain specimens of these "thunderbolts," as they were once called; and a prodigious example exists at Chaco Otumpa, in South America, which weighs about lifteen tons, In presence of a celestial cannon-shot like this, those ancient traditions about cities and armies destroyed by "stones from heaven" are really not so wholly fanciful as some critics and historical professors have asserted. When the heaven-descended missiles are examined by the chemist, he finds in the curious crystalline structure of their body elements familiar to his science, including nickel, cobalt, iron, and phosphorus, combined with gases equally common. What becomes of the smaller specimens, then, and of what are they composed The question can be answered with reasonable certain(y; for, although many or most of them must be of moderate size, they often fall, and at such times as the present with a superaburdant plentifulness. Hence their substance has been found sint of view that we should now regard the attitude of interest in the earner announcements. It was sumed by England during the events such as have originally, we now learn, intended to be composed and analysed. Br. Reichenbach collected dust sumed by England during the events such as have of Liberal Peers, but was finally made up of Con- from the very summit of a high and solitary mountain where no metallic implement had ever been brought, and he found this dust to contain nickel, cobalt, phosphorus, and iron, the same ingredients, in fact, as those of the meteoric masses. An other trustworthy observe, also noted, that when glass smeared with glycerine was exposed in fresh country air during November to a high wind, there were found adhering to the surface microscopic particles of meteoric iron. We know, therefore, that these glittering rockets of the other are portions of flying world-stuff, metallic and otherwise. Of course we cannot wonder if, with far less knowledge, the ancients tooked upon meteoric stones with such reverence. No doubt the palladium of Troy, the ancile of Mars at Rome, the Kaaba at Mecca, and the other Heaven-given objects of old religious, were aerolites, and those enchanted weapons of which we read as presented by gods to men, and imaginatively described as invincible, were swords and spears, forged from the crystalline metal of such masses They must have fallen as frequently as they do now; the campaign of Joshua with the Kings of Canaan points seemingly to a great atmospheric catrastrophe Pliny speaks of campilapidei, where the gods had fought for Hereules with iron bolts; and one of these spots is identified with a plain to the north of Marseiller,-London Telegraph. .....

## UNITED STATES.

Taxons on the Fine.-The fire has been a God end to many of the impecunious, in Chicago, who have managed to make a good living of it. One story is rather good. A religious newspaper published there had neither press nor types, being printed by contract at a job office. After the fire one of the proprietors went East, and managed to raise the wind sufficiently to enable him to buy a new Hoe press and plenty of type,-Montreal Hegald.

· Norfolk Conn., had an unquiet Sunday last week. While the bells were ringing for church, a construction train on the Connecticut Western came thundering along much to the grief of church-goers; and scarcely had divine service commenced, when pastor and congregation were astounded by a man rising and requesting permission to speak for a moment, when, without waiting he launched out into an harangue, advertising a show to be given by himself on Monday evening-"fickets fifty cents, children half price, and money refunded if any one s dissatisfied.

CANADA TRISTLES,-But there is a gleam of hope even in the midst of this stormy trouble which is besetting our farmers. If we cannot gather figs from thistles, a Canadian genius has discovered a method of extracting whiskey from them said to be excellent in quality and fully as conducive to intoxication as that extracted from rye or corn. Thus, at last, there is a prospect of utilizing the thistle, and it need no longer take its place in the category of fleas, mosquitoes, stove-pipe hats, chignons, and other articles, the reason for the existence of which has always been a mystery. The thistle can now help to support the Government in the shape of revenue. In passed, and a local committee was formed to promote the meantime, the prospective use to which thistles may be devoted need not interfere with the operation of a bill like that proposed by Mr. Whiting. Even from Suez, dated October 22, stating that her with the most vigorous thistle-killing commission-Majesty's ship "1ron Duke" passed through the ers in every village of the State, there will always

selves a new sensation need not despair. It will be welcome news to farmers in every section of the State that an effort is to be made to root out this Canadian abordination, which, if left unheeded, will soon ruin both vegetation and seil .- Chicago Tribune.

Some Results of the Public Godless Schools .-The Bost in daily Herald, of October 20th, publishes the following as an editorial article. At this rate, no matter how rapidly the old Puritan race dies out, Massachusetts will never become Catholic while the great bulk of children, there, no matter of what race, attend Godless schools :- "Year after year the Chief of Police publishes his statistics of prostitution in this city, but how few of the citizens bestow more than a passing thought upon the misery that they represent. Although these figures are large enough to make every lover of humanity hang his head with feelings of sorrow and shame at the picture, we are assured that they represent but a dittle, as it were of the actual licentiousness that prevails among all classes of society. Within a few months a gentleman whose scientific attainments have made his name a household word in all lands, has personally investigated the subject, and the result has filled him with dismay; when he sees the depths of degradation to which men and women have fallen he has almost lost faith in the bonsted civilization of the nineteenth century. In the course of his inquiries he has visited both the well-known 'houses of pleasure and the 'private establishments' scattered all over the city. He states that he has a list of both, with the street and number, the number of inmates, and many other acts that would perfectly astonish the people if made public. He freely conversed with the inmates, and the life histories that were revealed were sad indeed. To his utter surprise, a large proportion of the 'soiled doves' traced their fall to influences that met them in the public schools.

Pioche, a mountain mining camp in Nevada, is a cheerful place. Water sells at six cents per gallon. One half of the 1200 population have been in the State prison, and the rest ought to be. Of forty-one graves in the cemetery, only two were filled by death from natural causes. The rest all died with their boots on either shot or cut down. One six-shooter is the smallest armament for each settler.

A countryman bargained with a California photographer for a half-length picture of himself at half orice, and when the artist delivered a fine view of his subject from the waistband down, the victimized sitter indulged in remarks more foreible than polite

" Two Thousand Phisomers."-The arrest of two thousand prisoners in the short space of two weeks: s a rather interesting event, and shows an evil condition of society, or very despotic spirit in the power that chokes the jails with so great a number of prisoners in so short a time. It is not in Poland, where these things are talling piace; it is not in Ireland; it is not in Paris; it is not in Mexico. It is in the little state of South Carolina in the United States, "At the last caldnet inceting," says a Washington dispatch to a Radical paper, Attorney General Akerman reported that he had two thousand prisoners in South Condina above, captured under the Kuklux act" If the people will reflect a little on this little announcement, they will arrive at the cenclusion that the ex-rebel who served on General Toomb's staff, and now serves as law officer in President Grant's cabinet, is a vigorous and efficient officer-scarcely less vigorous than Alva, Jeffreys, Haynau, and other historical monsters whom people reward with their execrations. The world does not deny that the victims of the "bloody assises" in England, the Netherlanders and Magyars were rebels; but it abhors the persons who imprisened them with such pitiless vigor, none the less to r that reason. When President Grant's ex-confederate attorney general crams the prisons of a single state with two thousand persons, he would seem to be serving his master with quite as much devotion as Jeffreys, Alva and Haynau served theirs; and i the world shall reward him with the same unlovely memory that it has accorded to them, he will have no one but himself to blame for it.

"Two thousand prisoners", in jail is the fruit of the administration's southern policy-and a large harvest it is, too. It is a larger number than all the other American presidents together could boast of, except the first Radical president; and he had the warrant of war for his captures, while president Grant labors under the disadvantage of conducting the business in a time of boasted peace.

FARMERS' ACCARDS .- During the winter every im plement and machine that will be required next spring and summer should be overhauled and repaired. Examine the plows, and if they have been neglected and are custy, wash oil all the dirt, and then apply, with a swab fastered on the end of a stick, a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid and two parts of water. Rub the mold-board and other parts that are rusty with this liquid, until the rust is all removed: then wash it off and rub it dry. Then smear it over with crude petroleum or some other cheap oil. Next spring you will be saved from the loss and annoyance of clogging. Every farmer should buy a barrel of petroleum, and use it freely on all his waggons, machines, &c. It will keep the iron from rusting and the wood from decaying, and in cold weather it is a useful lubricating oil,-It is well to keep on hand several sizes of carriage bolts. With these, a brace and a set of bits, nearly all the ordinary fractures can be easily repaired. It is a great convenience, also, to have a vise, and to keep on hand an assortment of uncut nuts, with tools for making the thread on them, and also on the bolts. All these can be obtained at a hardware store and a farmer who buys them will never regret it. Whatever blacksmithing is to be done should be done now. If the farmer would go over all the implements, machinery, wagons, hay-racks, tools, &c., paint them, oil and tighten the bolts, and see that everything is strong and in good order, it would more than pay in saving future expense, and would save trouble and much precious time next spring and summer. The winter is also the time to make whifiletrees and three-horse eveners, if wanted; and it is always well to have an extra set of these on

To CURE CRACKS IN COWS' TEATS. - We have cured cows' teats that are cracked by greasing them well with lard. Mutton tallow and glycerine have been tried and failed to effect a cure, while pure lard has healed up the cracks immediately and made the teats quite soit. Cows are very often troubled with cracked teats, especially if they are allowed to go into low swampy ground and muddy places, where they get their udders covered with mud. It is very disagrecable milking sore teated cows, as the animals are apt to kick or step about while milking. The remedy is a very simple one, and as it is always at hand in every family, it can be easily tried. Wo have often seen cows completely dry, simply from neglect in treating cracked tests in the early stages of the complaint. The tests after a while become so sore that the cow was rendered 'vicious while milkink, and soon dried off her milk altogether. In another instance, a cracked teat, not attended to, became inflamed, and, on account of not drawing out all the milk, resulted in a broken bag, thus permanently spoiling a very valuable animal. The udder and tests should be carefully examined at every milking, especially in bad weather, when inflammations from scratches or wounds are apt torun high, while the difficulty and trouble of milking will often induce hired help to neglect drawing all the milk, which so increases the trouble that a cow