

LI-DOONVARNA.

Buxton has some healing springs— There's quite a lot of style and show there, Bands and balls, and all such things, But yet I never care to go there. Lisdoonvarna's spa for me, Where Biddy pumps the sulphur waters, Filling tumblers fast and free For Erin's sons and lovely daughters. Oh, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My wild and airy Lisdoonvarna, Pleasure lies 'neath many skies, But health 'neath yours, my Lisdoonvarna! Harrowgate is brisk and gay, But swells and rakes are there in numbers; Brighton's scenes by night and day Would mar my peace and break my slumbers— Lisdoonvarna best agrees With men who seek a quiet station, For curates mild and good P. P.'s Are nearly half its population. Oh, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My tranquil, verdant Lisdoonvarna, Angels pure might dwell, I'm sure, Amidst the vales of Lisdoonvarna! Bright-eyed maidens, young and fair, Whose constitutions—more's the pity— Seem to need some slight repair, Come here from many a town and city; Pale-faced youths, and men whose years Should put them past all foolish notions, Gazing on the gentle dears Give way to soft and sweet emotions. Oh, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My life-reviving Lisdoonvarna— Men get health, that's more than wealth, But lose their hearts in Lisdoonvarna! Long may Lisdoonvarna thrive, And all its springs continue flowing, And those who come there half alive Be gay and hearty when they're going! For me—I'll often banish care With memories of the social graces, Tho' with the worth I've met with there, 'Midst genial hearts and friendly faces. Oh, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My calm and peaceful Lisdoonvarna, There's not a pain to vex the brain— EXCEPT THE RAIN—in LISDOONVARNA! T. D. S.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A factory is to be built in Kilkenny, by a Limited Liability Company. It is expected that there will be an extension of the railway from Clarendonville to Ballinrobe. The petition signed in Drogheda on behalf of the Sunday closing of public houses obtained 3,400 signatures. The guardians of the Mallow Union have by eleven votes to four adopted a petition in favour of the Sunday closing bill. Judge Morris has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas for Ireland. Messrs. O'Connor & Morgan, iron and coal stores, William St., Limerick, acknowledge £5 restitution money from the Redeptionist Fathers. Steps are being taken for the formation of a Catholic Registration Association in Ulster, with every promise of complete success. It is proposed to start a local society for educating three hundred street Arabs, as soon as a training ship shall have been granted to Dublin. The London Corporation have resolved to resist Mr. Lewis' motion for the disendowment of the Irish Society, which hold extensive estates in Ulster. It is reported from Rome that the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, has been appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Dublin, with the right of succession. The Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer has delivered his decision in the case of the Attorney-General and Delaney, Bishop of Cork, by which he rules that bequests for masses for the repose of souls are subject to legacy duty. Mr. J. Faviere Ellington, Q.C., LL.D., has been appointed to the Chairmanship of the County of Westmeath. He is senior Crown Prosecutor for Armagh, a Benchman, and a Queen's Advocate. There were fifty successful candidates in the late Civil Service examinations, of whom twenty-eight were Irishmen, and seven of these were from Limerick alone. The highest eleven on the list are Irish. A writer in the Freeman wishes the Irish people to erect a monument in Glasnevin over the remains of Eugene O'Curry, whose services, to the Irish language and literature were simply incalculable, and whose resting-place is now unmarked and almost forgotten. Mr. G. Errington, M.P., has been received in audience by the Holy Father. Addressing His Holiness, he said—"The Catholics of Ireland are deeply convinced of the necessity of truly religious university education, and will endeavour to obtain it for their sons." The Holy Father expressed his approval of these sentiments, which, he said, were worthy of the Catholics of Ireland. CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT FUND.—J. T. Tatlow, Esq., J.P., secretary to the Cavan Grand Jury, has announced that the county Cavan has just received a sum of £1,500 from the Church Disestablishment Fund, as a first instalment towards the Asylum churches on the county cess, and that a sum between £2,000 and £3,000 per annum is likely to be available from same source for county cess purposes. On the 10th ult., the weather was extremely cold in the central parts of Ireland. In the vicinity of the railway station at Goshill, in the King's County, and on the road to Philipstown, the snow was nearly six inches in depth. It was not quite so deep in other places, but it was very generally spread over the country. On the 1st ult., a fee farm rent of £86 10s. 10d., payable out of the lands of Greenhall and part of the lands of Clonygheen, both situate in the barony of Ownay and Arra, county Tipperary, held in fee-simple, containing 457a. 0r. 2p.; Ordinance valuation, £251, was sold to Mr. J. Bergin for £1,410. Monsignor Kirby has received a letter from Cardinal Antonelli in acknowledgment of £600 presented to the Holy See from the diocese of Cork. His Eminence says he has been commanded to express to the pious donors, in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, his deep sense of gratitude for this noble demonstration of loyalty to the Holy See, and to assure them that the Apostolic Benediction, which he imparts to them, is to be taken as a sign of his special regard, and as a pledge of all the blessings he invokes for them from the Most High. "THE LORDS OF THE EARTH AND SEA."—The Duke of Devonshire has obtained a verdict in his favour in his action against the Blackwater fishermen. The judgment declares the Duke to have the exclusive right of fishing the river from Lisamore to Cablesland, and for all that distance not a net can be cast in future without his permission if the decision is upheld in the courts to which it may be carried—on questions of law reserved during the trial. The result has caused consternation amongst the youthful fishermen, whose occupation is virtually gone. The farm known as "Wellington," Artane, with the dwellinghouse and offices thereon, comprising 51a. 1r. and 31p. statute measure, held under lease

GREAT BRITAIN.

London manages to dispose of 250,000 gallons of beer a day—nearly one pint for every man, woman, and child in the metropolis. The colliers in the employ of some of the leading firms in Dean Forest have commenced work at a five per cent. reduction in wages. Coals have been lowered 18d. per ton. Mr. George Gallie, one of the best known of Glasgow publishers, died recently at the age of eighty-three. He is thought to have been the oldest bookseller in Scotland. An interesting relic of pre-historic London, in the shape of the massive lower jawbone of a hippopotamus, with its tusks and teeth, lately exhumed from a depth of forty feet, is now exhibited at the rooms of the British Archaeological Association, in London. Two sparks from London, while enjoying themselves among the heather in Argyleshire last autumn, came upon a decent looking shepherd reading on the top of a hill. They accosted him by remarking, "You have a fine view here; you must see a great way." "Ouy, on ay, a fery great way." "Ah! you will see America here?" "Farrer than that," said Donald. "Ah! how's that?" "On just wait to the mist gangs awa, an' you'll see the mune!" The house 215, Upper Street, Islington, before the increase of London, in the last half-century, and before police authorities renamed some of the streets, was a good-looking gentleman's house, situate in Trinity Row, with a good garden behind, and quite open in front, with the front rooms looking over the pleasant fields of Canonbury. There, over sixty years ago, lived Disraeli the elder, author of the *Cuirsities of Literature*, and there the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, the present First Minister of the Crown was born. COMPLAINT AGAINST A. J. P.—The Committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of which Mr. Arch is President, have decided to memorialise the Lord Chancellor to call upon Mr. Willerforce, J. P. (son of the late Bishop of Winchester), to resign the Commission of the Peace, as he has lately been convicted in a penalty and costs for cruelly ill-treating two boys. A new Claimant has appeared in England in the person of Mr. Joseph Thomas, coach builder, Birmingham, who claims the Whaddell Hall estates, Buckinghamshire, which, with accumulated money, exceed in value £3,000,000 sterling—\$15,000,000. The Birmingham claimant has not been able to carry on an action before, owing to want of funds, but several gentlemen have offered pecuniary aid consequent upon the particulars of the claim appearing in the Birmingham papers. A singular epidemic, resembling in some phases of its development the foot-and-mouth-disease in cattle, has broken out (the *Liverpool Post* says) among the inhabitants of a village called Engley, near Bolton, England. The disease has spread with great rapidity; in some cases whole families have been laid prostrate by it; and the sufferers number more than eighty. Several explanations of the causes of the epidemic are offered, the most probable being that the village milk supply was obtained from animals affected by the foot-and-mouth disease. An ingenious Frenchman living in London, has accomplished with great success the very difficult feat of cutting off his own head. His name was Francis Auguste Chero. He was thirty-eight years old, and he lived in apartments in New Cross Road. Having become tired of life, he made for himself a little guillotine in one of his own rooms. It consisted of two wooden uprights and a large double handled knife, to the upper part of which he bound two heavy stones to give it weight enough, when, all being ready, he placed the machine on his table, put a basket below to catch his head, laid on the table with his face upward, elevated the knife by means of a pulley, the cord of which he held in his hand, and let it slide. It fell on his throat, sliced the head off as clean as possible, and all was over. The age of chivalry. In old Catholic times the world knew something of it—saw something of it. Before the Protestant religion was forced upon the people of England they also felt and prized and acted upon that chivalry which hardly ever so much distinguished the Catholic Church than it does at the present day. But what is the chivalry with which Protestantism has imbued the masses of our people? Look to wife-beating, among the men of the north. Look to the ungodliness and want of principle prevailing in all quarters. Of course, we are talking of that great body of the people of England among whom religion is only a name, and honour a thing to be laughed at. We are proud to have to say that among living Englishmen are to be found models of chivalry and probity. But it is the great mass which constitutes the character of a country. How does England stand in this respect? Of the rare specimen a good illustration was given during the late frost. Some boys went upon ice not strong enough to hold them, and one fell in. A bystander, a young man, stripped off his coat and waistcoat at once, and without thought of danger, plunged into the water. He dived and dived again, and at last succeeded in rescuing the boy. Wet and exhausted he got on land. Now for the general specimen of modern English chivalry. The brave fellow found that his watch, chain, and handkerchief had been stolen whilst he was in the water! For one modern Britisher who would act the hero of this scene there are many who would act the miscreant.—*London Universe*. HOW TO CONTROL A TIGER.—A good illustration of the respect in which we are held by the subject races of India is contained in the following: A captive tigress at Lahore made her escape one day and not unaturally startled the station. The gardener in whose domain her cage was situated went to the proper authority and begged to be ordered to take the runaway back. "Order you to take it back" was the reply. "I'll give you no such order—it would be ordering you to be killed." "Not at all, sir," said the man; "only give me the order and I will take the tigress back." "I'll give you no such order, but you may do as you please," was the rejoinder. Hereupon the man, taking off his turban, walked up to the creature (which was lying in the shrubbery) and, after a salute, said to her, "In the name of the powerful British government, I request you to go back to your cage!" At the same time he put his unfolded turban round her neck and led her back. The poor fellow lost his life not long afterwards while trying the same experiment on a bear, whose political principles were not equally good.—*London Universe*. A letter in the *London Times* says that there are now in the English army no fewer than two generals, one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels in command of regiments, and many other field officers, who have risen from the ranks. One of the generals is a major-general, the other a brigadier, a Companion of the Bath and a "Victoria Cross." This will surprise most of our readers, who have doubtless been educated in the belief that such a thing as an officer rising from the ranks would be simply a portent in the British military system; and it is perfectly true that but a century ago, when John Burgoyne, who afterwards laid down his arms at Saratoga, organized the first light cavalry regiment in the British service, "promotion from the ranks" did not appear to him within the bounds of possibility; and in his well-known "Code of Instructions" he expressly says that "the ranks of corporal and sergeant must be considered as the most signal honours that a man from the ranks could attain."

The Growth of Catholicism in Great Britain forms the subject of an interesting article by a correspondent of the *Catholic Review*. He says:—In 1873 the Church in England and Scotland had 1,893 clergy of all ranks, and 1,253 public churches, chapels and stations. In 1874 these numbers had increased to 1,966 and 1,268 respectively, and at the end of 1875 they were 2,024 and 1,284—an increase of 131 priests and forty-one churches in two years. The numbers of priests ordained for England during 1875 was seventy-seven, of whom twenty-eight were regulars. There were, besides, seven priests ordained at St. Joseph's College, near London, for foreign missions. The whole number of priests in Scotland is 244, the remaining 1,780 being in England. Out of the whole number of 2,024 priests in the kingdom 611 are regulars, and these have ninety houses—to wit, thirteen houses of Jesuits, three of Redemptorists, seven of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, seven of Marists, three of Franciscans, four of Passionists, two of Vincentians, one of Augustinians, two of Carmelites, four of Fathers of Charity, four of Dominicans, four of Oblates of St. Charles, two of Oratorians, one of Pious Servants of Missions, one of Servites, one of Brothers of Mercy, four of Christian Brothers, three of Xaverian Brothers, seven of Benedictines, six of Capuchins, one of Cistercians, one of the Institute of Charity, one of Premonstratensians, one of Brothers of St. Alexis, three of Carthusians, one of Josephites and three of Brothers of the Christian Schools. Of houses of religious women there are 289, of which 270 are in England and nineteen in Scotland. These are composed of four houses of Ursulines, forty-eight Sisters of Mercy, twelve of the Little Sisters of the Poor, ten of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, seven of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, forty-seven of the Sisters of Charity, five of the Sister of Nazareth, one of the Apostoline Nuns, one of the French Sisters of the Little Schools, one of the Sisters of the Visitation, one of the Securs de Marie Auxillatrice, one of the Sisters of the Christian Retreat, four of the School Sisters of the German Institute of Our Lady, one of the Sisters of St. Augustine, two of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, three of the Sisters of the Assumption, four of the Sisters of Bon Secours, two of Carmelites, one of Dames Anglaises, two of Dames de St. Andre, two of the Daughters of the Cross, five of Dominicans, twelve of the faithful Companions of Jesus, five of the Third Order of St. Francis, one of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, seven of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus, one of the Holy Sepulchre, two of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, one of the Nuns of the Presentation, two of the Sisters of the Faithful Virgin, two of the Canonesses of St. Augustine of the Perpetual Adoration, one of the Dames of Marie Reparatrice, one of the Congregation of Mary, one of the Most Holy Sacrament, two of the Most Precious Blood, twenty-one of the Sisters of Notre Dame, six of Poor Clares, three of the Poor Sisters of the Mother of God, seven of the Sisters of Providence, two of the Sainte Union, one of the Dames Reugieuses de la Croix, one of the Sisters of St. Vincent, two of the School Sister of Notre Dame; three of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, three of the Servites, eight of the Sisters of the Most Holy Cross and Passion, seven of the Benedictines, three of the Sisters of Penance and St. Dominic, one of the Visitation, one of Our Lady of Mercy, two of the Sisters of St. Joseph, one of the Sisters of the Temple, three of the Tereziens, one of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge, three of the Sisters of St. Paul's, one of the Bridgettines, of the Cistercians and one of the Marist Sisters. Many of these communities have but few members, but probably the 289 houses have not less than 2,000 members all told, besides their novices. The whole number of Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops in Great Britain, Ireland and the British colonies, and dependencies is 126, of whom eighteen are archbishops. Add to these the sixty-five archbishops, bishops and vicar apostolic in the United States and we have a total of 191 English-speaking prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. UNITED STATES. Cattle are getting scarce in Texas. Fifty tons of American beef are shipped from New York to London every week. The sawmills of Tacoma, Washington Territory, turn out lumber from logs 100 feet in length. A leap-year ball, given and conducted by the young ladies of Rockwood, was the best ever held in that place. The Maine farmers are going into the beet sugar business. They will probably find it unremunerative, as it has been found in Ontario and several of the States of the Union. Belle Plain, Iowa, claims the smallest woman in the world—Maggie Minot. She is 18; 27 inches high, and weighs 31 pounds. Tom Thumb is six six inches tall. The wreck season on the lakes has commenced early. The scow-schooner *Harmonia* left an east port for Racine, Wis., some time ago, and has not been heard of since. Capt. Wm. Glazier, of Boston, intends to start from that city on the 1st of next May for a trip on horseback across the continent to San Francisco and return. He has estimated that he will require six months for the journey. Louis J. Jennings, until the present time editor of the *New York Times*, has been virtually dismissed from the position by George W. Jones, who owns now over one half the stock of the concern. A Mr. Ford is now the responsible editor of the paper. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, tells a story that, while in Kentucky he was invited to perform a marriage ceremony, and rode ten or twelve miles through mud and rain to unite the pair. At the conclusion of the ceremony the mother of the bride offered Dr. Lorimer a filled wine-glass, which he declined, and said—"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, madame, for offering the young people that which may ultimately work their ruin." "Look h'yar, Mr. Preacher, you kim to marry this yar couple. You've married this yar couple. Now git." About the long pending fishery claims question the *New York Tribune* says:—So much delay has beset the organizing of the Fishery Commission provided for by the Treaty of Washington that it may prove more satisfactory to devise other means for adjusting our differences with Canada. It ought to be possible for our Government to determine how far the Dominion may be entitled to compensation for the use of her fishing grounds. If our statement in that event be made clear and equitable, the Canadian Government can hardly afford to insist on the tardy procedure of a joint commission. A London correspondent writes to the *New York Graphic*.—A curious story is told of an American General here who, while walking through a back street in London the other day, encountered two or three women tramps surrounding a well dressed girl three or four years old. Suspecting that the child had been lost he took it away from them after much resistance on their part, brought it to his lodgings, and notified the police. In the evening he was to dine at the house of a well-known leader of fashion, but on reaching the door was informed that his host could not receive him, as that morning their only child had been decoyed away from her nurse in the park. Your readers can of course imagine the sequel—the gratitude of the parents and the affection entertained for the name of R—in at least one English household.

USEFUL READING.

To cure a ring worm, paint it with iodine a few times and it will entirely destroy every vestige of it. As soon as a boil becomes hard and inflamed paint it with iodine. The poison will not be scattered, but will be absorbed, by it. To destroy ants, wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving and place it in or about your cupboard or sugar, and it will drive away those pests. Putting cream on onions instead of butter, (or even a little milk if one has no cream), removes much of the strong flavor, and renders them less likely to affect weak stomachs unpleasantly. GREASE SPOTS FROM BOOKS AND CARPETS.—To remove grease spots from books, moisten the spot with a camel-hair pencil dipped in wine. To remove them from carpets, put a piece of blotting or brown paper over the stain, and iron with a hot iron; repeat, using fresh paper, till the grease is removed. Camphor is a good disinfectant and should be freely used in stables and near diseased animals. Another excellent disinfectant is carbolic acid, and this should always be applied on parts affected. The carbolic acid should be diluted with water before using on any sore; one part acid to ten of water will be usually about right, though still weaker will be effective. VARNISH FOR BLACKBOARDS.—The following is the recipe, according to the patent of Formhals (which has expired) for a coating for blackboards: Alcohol 95 per cent., 65 parts; or alcohol, 90 per cent., 67 parts; bleached shellac, 8 parts; Paris black, 8 parts; levigated pumice-stone, 4 parts; Paris-blue, half a part; burnt umber, 4 parts; dryer, 8 parts. The pigments and pumice-stone are carefully mixed with alcohol, the shellac in solution being added last. HOW TO MANAGE APPLE TREES.—Take three or four times the quantity of sand, that you have of apple seed, and mix the seed and sand well together, and put in shallow boxes, and expose to winter weather, to freeze and thaw. They should be kept moist, but should not be too wet nor too dry. They should be stirred occasionally, and kept out of the reach of fowls, as they will eat the seed. As the warm weather approaches, the seed will begin to germinate, and at the proper time for planting, the ground should be deeply ploughed and finely pulverized to receive the seed. Rich soil is needed, and if free from weeds, so much the better. Most persons drop the seeds with the sands in rows two feet, or two and a half feet, or three feet apart, so as to admit of horse cultivators. The plants must have clean culture, and thorough hand weeding and proper thinning, so as to be ready for grafting at the end of one season's growth. A naturally well-drained soil should be chosen.—Apples ought to have as sweet an air for their winter home as you would give to your flock of butter. They will take in, very readily, the musty odors of close, moist cellars, that are little better than vegetable pits. And the difference between a crisp, high flavored apple, and one that is flabby and poor, is often simply the difference in the storage they have had. This kind of fruit needs an attention due to its rank; careful selection, gentle handling, a cool, dry room, just safely above the freezing point, and removed from all rank vegetables or unpleasant odors. If kept in the packing barrels, they will be uninjured in a temperature where water would freeze.—*Record and Farmer*. COCKER FOOD FOR STOCK.—The world will never quite get rid of its old foggies—those who want to be natural, but have never studied nature. When fodder shall be cooked so as to be softer and more succulent than grass, which nature has furnished for the animal, then it will do to inquire whether nature is not violated in cooking food for cattle. Nature furnishes grass, not dried fodder. The dried fodder is man's work of preserving food while grass does not grow, and if he cooks this soft and succulent in imitation of grass, does he run a tilt with nature or is he imitating her. A farmer always looks forward to the new growth of grass in the spring as affording an opportunity for his cattle to improve in condition and health, and when he cooks thoroughly his winter food his cattle are simply kept upon grass the year round. We have kept the same cows upon cooked food for fifteen winters and found them vigorous at nineteen and twenty years old. Here is what Prof. Wilkinson, of Baltimore, Md., says in relation to cooked food for cattle: "I conducted an agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years, and experimented with feeding cooked and uncooked food of every description used for cows, horses, swine, working and fattening cattle and poultry, and carefully noted the result, which was in all cases very remunerative; so much so, that even with the defective inconvenient and expensive apparatus used—for want of better—in steaming, manipulating and feeding, I found there was an average profit of fully twenty-five per cent.; that is, in feeding the variety of animals named; but in feeding milch cows in cold weather with warmed, steamed food of every description, there was a profit of over thirty per cent., when the animals were kept at proper temperature, and fed with proper proportions of nutritious food."—*Live Stock Journal*. HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.—This is a subject in which all our readers are interested, and it is certainly worth examining. As a general proposition, it may be said that the farmer who makes the farm pay the largest returns on the capital and labor employed is the one, other things being equal, who has acquired the most thorough knowledge of the real adaptabilities of the farm, as determined by its soil and its situation as to markets and who devotes it to the production of such commodities as this knowledge will suggest. Each particular farm, if managed with a proper reference to these considerations, and to the capacity, habits and condition of the owner, should perhaps be in some minor details a little differently from any other farm. But take the great mass of farms as they exist in this country to day, and it will be found that the size of the farms the character of their soils, their situation as to markets, and their distance from them, the surplus capital available for use in their cultivation, the amount of labor employed upon them, and the health, capital, convenience, and information of the owners inexorably require that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them shall be largely surrounded to the coarser and more bulky products, such as grass, grain, &c. We shall find, furthermore, that the quantity and value of these products is such as to preclude the possibility of their being marketed in a crude form, and must be consumed by some description of live stock maintained upon the farms where these products are grown. Then we perceive that, considering the quantity of land devoted to pasturage and forage crops, and the proportion of the produce of the farm fed to live stock the handling of live stock is, with few farmers out of ten, the most important business of the farm, the profits of the farm will depend almost entirely upon the intelligence and care with which the live stock department is managed. If the farmer selects animals of good blood and quality; and their management is intelligent and systematic, he will always be sure of a satisfactory profit, while an indifferent class of stock, poorly managed, will not only yield no profit, but too frequently eat up all the profits of the farm. This is the important department to make or lose money upon the farm; and it should receive the farmer's earliest and latest study. It is right here that the money is to be made or lost.