The Freeman's Journal correspondent writing from houtfullew, Co. Galway, on the 6th ult., says: all regret to inform you that the foot and mouth disease has not wholly disappeared from this locality, as yet. Many farmers are still under restrictions, as yethe local Constabulary are daily visiting farms in accordance with instructions from the voterinary department. I have been speaking within the last week to some of the principal stock masters in this district, and they, have informed me that cattle and sheep attacked with this malady within the last month will not be salable this year. The late heavy rains have seriously aggravated the disesse. Farmers of experience inform me that they consider it quite useless to isolate their stock once any of the herd contract the disease, as it would be likely to spread the contagion to take the apparently healthy animals and place them among others. Pigs in this neighborhood are almost wholly free from this disease." Judge Flansgan, on the 6th ult., made the fol-

lowing sale in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin :-Estate of Thomas Bell owner and petitioner; and Ed. Christopher Clayton Boyle, owner and petitioner.-Part of the Port Acre of Ballyram, adjoining the town of Letterkenny. barony of Kilmacrenan, held under lease dated 20th May, 1775, for a residue of a term of 999 years from 1st May, 1786, containing la. 0r. 20p., yearly profit rent, £25 5s. 5d. Sold at £460 to Mr. James Hartly. Estate of Robert O'Brien, owner; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, petitioner-Lot 1. Part of the lands of Killinagh, known as Cornahaw, containing 425a, 2r 23p, statute measure, in the barony of Tullyhow, held for ever under grant in perpetuity from the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, subject to the yearly rent of £45 148. 5d., subject to variation under the Church Temporalities Act; net yearly profit rent £101 16s. 5d. Sold at £1,786 to Mr. James Bracken. Lot 2. Part of the lands of Killinagh, known as Termon, containing 205a. 2r. 36p., statute measure; held under the same grant as last lot; net yearly things prevailing in what is known as "the nail profit rent, £94 198 5d.; subject to the yearly rent and chain district" is of special interest. From of £45 148 5d. Sold at £2,610 to Mr. Dwyer, in both the nail and chain trades there are, he says, trust, for Mr. Bracken. Lot 3: 'Part of the same. lands known as Unshogagh, containing 460a. 1r. 19p. statute measure; similarly held with two former lots; subject to the yearly rent of £45 14s. 5d.; yearly profit rent, £85 10s. Sold at £2,300 to Mr. Collum, in trust, for Mr. Bracken. The following a nail shop in the outskirts of a large manufactursales were made on the 12th ult. :- Estate of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart., owner and petitioner. It thought this was a free country;" and on his Lot 1—A chief or fee farm rent of £221 12s. 11d., inquiring what was the matter, he was met by the issuing out of the lands of Tomdeely, Coolrahnee, and Greenish Island, &c., held in fee, containing women are employed in such trades as these?" Mr. issuing out of the lands of Tomdeely, Coolrahnee, and Greenish Island, &c, held in fee, containing 1,354 acres and 14 perches. Sold at £5,030 to Mi. John Nicholas Murphy. Lot 2-Part of the lands of Aghalacka, known as Little Island and Castle, held in fee, containing 2a. 3r. and 13p.; yearly profit rent, £12. Sold for £350 to Mr. R. Hunt. Estate of the Rev. Robert W. King and the Rev. Abraham S. Palmer, trustees for sale under the will of the class of nails and spikes) as the order of the day, Rev. Luke White King, deceased owners and peti- and is far fitter for men's work than women's. The tioners. Lot 1-The lands of Lismacmanus, containing 140a. 1r. 3p., situate in the barony of Ratheline, held in fee; net rental £83 12s. 5d. Sold at £1,725, to Mr. Whitney. Lot 2—The lands of Cashelber, containing 167a, 12c. 35p., held in fee; net rental, £91 3s. 4d. Sold at £1,825 to the same purchaser. Lot 2-The lands of Aughakeel, containing 46s. 9r. 18p , held in feu ; net rental £28 14s. 2d. Sold at £600 to the same buyer.

A LANDLORD ADVOCATING TRNANT-RIGHT .-- A new interest has been added to the Land Question by the appearance among its advocates of the representative of a name dear to the hearts of Irishmen. Albeit without the patriotic fire that stirred the great heart of his father. The son of William Smith living on their wives' labor prevails. A young wo-O'Brien appears to be possessed of no mean quali-man, addressing Mr. Brewer, said, "I say, master, I ties of head and heart, and is thoroughly just and upright in his views on the Land Question. His condemnation of the Land Act and the opinions he puts forth in the letter addressed to Mr. Butt evince was: "Why, when I married him in the morning these qualities in no ordinary degree. Standing he had a smart gold watch and chain, and a smart watch his order." out from his order, Mr. O'Brien gives utterance to dickey, but when we went to go to bed at night I'm his convictions, commends what is right, condemns | blessed if he had e'er a shirt on, and ever since I've what is unjust, and suggests a means of placing the tenant in security without infringing a single right not only keep him, but find him in money to which aristocracy claims as belonging to "property." Mr. O'Brien says that the Land Bill has placed a substantial check on evictions and gives the tenanta chance of compensation, but he coudemns the Act because it places no effectual restriction on the power of the landlord to raise the rent answer was that one of the evils arising from feto any extent, and so confiscate the property crea- male labor is the number of hours women are ted by the tenent in improvements. Mr. O'Brien allowed to work being so many in excess of a great says the correction for this is to give occupants of deal of male labor. "We would suggest that all fefarms at low valuations, who may be evicted for males commence work not earlier than 8 a.m., and nonpayment of rent, the right to compensation, if not work later than 7 p.m. We would suggest that they can show that the cause of their failure to puy was the exhorbitant amount of rent. This of itself would not be a great boon. Fixity of tenure at valuation rents is what the farmers desire, and what Mr. Butt aims at. But this admissioncoupled with the condemnation of the Land Actcannot fail to still further stimulate public opinion on this important question, and to induce its early and satisfactory settlement.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Emigration returns at Liverpool show a decrease this year so far of 30,274. The decrease in the month of October was 4,071.

Mr. James J. Rowe, late a partner in a leading firm of merchants in Liverpool, who died on the 13th of October, has bequethed £12,000 to various charities in the town.

The Protestant Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol day inhibited from officiating in his diocese the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, who had been advertised as one of the preachers in an octave of services to be held in the Ritualistic Church of all Saints, Bristol.

When Prince Leopold was on a visit to Blitheswood House, Renfrewshire, recently, he inspected the ancient abbey of Paisley. He has since that called the attention of Dr. Lees, the incumbent, to the fact that the building contains no monument of Robert the Second and the other members of the itewart family who are buried in the abbey, and states that the Queen, on being informed of this, has signified her willingness to creet suitable والمراب أأرا memorial:

The Clerk of the Peace at Oxford has just placed a marble tablet at the outward entrance to the county hall of that city, to commemorate anevent which occurred 300 years ago. The inscription on the tablet runs as follows: "Near this spot stood the ancient county hall, unhappily famous in history as the scene in July, 1575, of the Black-Assize, when a malignant disease, known as the jail fever caused the death within forty days of the Lord Chief Baron (Sir Robert Bell), the High Sheriff (Sir Robert Doyley, of Menton), and about 300 more.

the claimant and the landlord as to the Loxpon Ale and Porter.—The Sanilary Record, people of England (a laugh). I cannot say that I at broke in two, and slipped back into the channel is not shining as when it is. Indian corn evaporates and sank. He reports eleven persons drowned tremendously under a bright sun, and herein is accessed elder. Sis of samples of ale and porter sold over the countable persons. The landlord as the lease as the leas malleged wishing to have a son of a deceased elder sits of samples of ale and porter sold over the countrate and the claimant named in the lease as the bother of the claimant named in the lease as the bother of the claimant named in the lease as the bother of the claimant named in the lease as the bother of the claimant desiring that the show such a percentage of alcohol that it is obvious that a person who drinks two quarts of four permy sand the present claim was then made and ale or porter consumes more alcohol than is considerable as any of those decisive that a person who drinks two quarts of four permy. That the present claim was then made and ale or porter consumes more alcohol than is considerable as any of those decisive that a person who drinks two quarts of four permy. The same, upon an occasion like the present, I ought not to avoid. I believe that when I have the honor of expressing my views of the condition of the fordisturbance of possession, and £572.13s. 7d in quite a moderate allowance, and when they find in the condition from beer among the lower classes so ing year as one of ploom either to the country. toxication from beer among the lower classes so ing year as one of gloom either to the country or common, are ant to attribute it to some mysterious to the Government. I trust I shall have to remind adulteration of beer and ale. We have excellent you of the successful prophecy that I made last reason for stating that the main adulteration of ale year, and to congratulate you on the maintenance and porter practised in London is the addition of of peace (cheers). quency of intoxication is mainly due to excess of quantity rather than to defect of quality in beer.

THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN .- Shortly after the death of the late Cardinal Wiseman it was proposed by a number of Catholic noblemen and gentlemen to raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of the deceased prelate. At that time it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a grand cathedral, but from some cause or another the enthusiasm of the promoters of the movement died away until at last the matter seemed entirely forgotten. A second effort, however, is now about to be made, and with better chances of success than the first. It is proposed to convene a public meeting in London under the Presidency of Cardinal Manning, to which will be invited all the Catholic nobility and gentry in England and Ireland, so that those unable to attend may send subscriptions, Another suggestion has been made that his Eminence should call upon all the Roman Catholic Bishops of England to give their co-operation to the movement and ask each bishop to appeal to every church in his diocese to give the proceeds of one day's collection to be made specially for the "Wiseman Memorial." Should such measures be adopted, no doubt the memorial would be an accomplished fact ere another ten years shall have passed away.

FEMALE LABOR IN ENGLAND .- A letter from Lord Shaftesbury in the London Times draws fresh attention to the report of the Inspector of Factories, and to the valuable and painful information which it contains on the subject of female labor in the Black Country and its neighborhood. The account given by Sub-Inspector Brewer of the state of "strong representations made against the labor of women, whether as to the numbers employed or the size of the articles made. The women are said to take the place of fathers, as well as husbands, while the men are idle and drunken." On entering ing town, Mr. Brewer was greeted with the remark, Brewer replied that he had again and again discussed the question with the workingmen around him; and he adds: "I am now continually asked whether I cannot do something to stop women's labor, especially in and around Halesowen, where hundreds work (the manufacture of the larger root of all the evil in the Black country appears to be drunkenness; no matter whether the drinker be puddler, collier, chain or nail maker. The outcry against the colliers' and puddlers' wives working is very great; not perhaps so much from their influx into the trade, but from the fact that they work night and day, toil and slave; and for what? Not for the price that straightforward masters would give, but for any price any crafty knave of a master chooses to offer." In the meantime the husband is luxuriating in some public house, and "training his whiffet for some future running on berfsteaks and the best of good fare." Nor is it only in the nail and chain trade that the practice of husbands had to keep him by working in the brickyard, and drink." And it is, it seems, a growing custom for idle, lazy young lads to look out for skilled, industrious wives in order to obtain an " casy life." a question addressed by Mr. Brewer to some "intelligent and well-meaning chain-makers," the every occupier or owner of a chain shop should be served with a copy of the rules, ic., the rules of the trade, which it should be compulsory by law to have hung up in the shop, and that the Factory Act holidays be applied to the chain shops." The sanitary condition of the shops, Mr. Brewer says, is often bad. Women work often in an advanced a girl at work in a brickyard, "looking exceedingly ill," and who 'to a remark of the state of pregnancy, and a shocking story is told of and who, 'to a remark of the manager, " that she did not look up to much this morning," replied: "No more would you if you had a child dering the night."

MR. DISRAELI ON THE COLONIAL EMPIRE. -- Mr. Disraeli concluded his address at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the following terms: I do not think that our Colonial Empire is one which should occasion in us any other feelings but those of pride and congratulation (hear, hear). Seven years ago the members of the present Adminstration, with scarcesy an exception, carried the law which established a Dominion in North America—not the least important political feat, I believe, in our generation; (cheers). Seven years have passed, and have de-monstrated the depth and wisdom and manifested the success of that great undertaking (hear). The same spirit animates Her Majesty's Ministers at the present time. There is every prospect of another confederation of colonies and states being establish ed in South Africa, which will add to the power of our Empire and diffuse immense advantage to the world in general." Instead of believing, as some have believed that our Colonial Empire has been. an exhaustive incumbrance upon our resources and upon our political life, the Government has felt, agent through the head. The affair caused great upon the contrary, that our Colonial Empire ought excitement, and after the Indian was placed in to be, and can be, a souce of wealth and power, and glory; and pursuing that policy which I indicated, last year, I have confidence that year after year, the relations between our colonial fellow subjects and ourselves will increase in interest, in sympathy, and in advantage (cheers). With regard to domestic affairs, I think I am not using language of exaggeration when I say that the people of England recognise the fact that the conduct of Her Majesty's Government has been a series of sincere and systematic efforts to carry out a policy of social improve-ment—(chears)—and the measures that we have Robert Doyley of Menton), and about 200 lands.
They maiady from 1the, stench of the prisoness introduced have tended to that end. We are somedeveloped, itself, during, the, trial of one Robert times told that the weakness of our policy is that Jenkins, a sancy, foul mouthed book seller, for scandalous words uttered against the Queen. Scandalous words uttered against the Queen. Scandalous words are supposed here should said there are more lies told in the sentence, and for other minor and designated purposes. Healthy in proportion to evaporation; though some times told that the weakness of our policy is that times told that the weakness of our policy is that times told that the weakness of our policy is that times told there are more lies told in the sentence, cases they evaporate the moisture, just as well as in the sum. He instances the weakness of our policy is that the sentence, cases they evaporate the moisture, just as well as in the sum. He instances the weakness of our policy is that the sentence, cases they evaporate the moisture, just as well as in the sum. He instances the weakness of our policy is the sum. He instances the weakness of our policy is the sum. He instances the weakness of our policy is the sum. He instances the weakness of our policy is the sum of the sum. He instances the weakness of our policy is plant to be a sum of the sum. He instances the weakness of the sum. He instances the weakness of the sum. He instances the which evaporate as much moisture when the sum. He instances the which evaporate as much moisture when the sum. He instances the wind the sum. He instances the weakness of the sum. He instances the weakness of the sum. He instances the which evaporate the sum. He instances the which e

## UNITED STATES.

The Utah Mormons number 100,000. In Salt Lake City there are 30,000. There are two Gentiles

to ten Mormons. John Snell's Sons, a few days ago, sold the smallest of their Berkshire pigs, for \$300, to go to Kentucky.

It is a remarkable fact that there is not a single ex-President of the United States, and only two ex-Vice Presidents, Messrs. Hamlin and Colfax, now living.

The two great express companies of the United States, the Adams and the American, employ about 8,000 men, 1,960 horses, 1,200 waggons, and use 3,900, iron safes. Their agents travel more than 32,000,000 miles annually.

John Surratt, who was tried for complicity in the assassination of Abram Lincoln, is a schoolteacher in a small village of Maryland, about twenty miles from Washington.

The rumor that a child resembling Charley Ross

was found in the neighbourhood of Bridgeport, Conn., exploded on examination, and left not a wreck behind. It is said that the Missouri River Indians, who

comprise about seventy per cent. of the Indians who have a right to the Black Hills country, have voted to sell their interest to the whites.

The New York Bulletin, a leading commercial paper, shows how trade is taxed in the, United States, by publishing a statement that the ordinary expenditures of the Government for 1874 is 200 pe cent. beyond the expenditures in 1860, though the population shows an increase of but 40 per cent within the fourteen years. The total ordinary expenditure for last year is given at \$178,618,983, the interest on debt at \$107,119,815, and the population as 44,000,000.

Fashion resume in the New York Mail .- "Street dresses are growing louger, and our sidewalks will be cleaner. Pull-backs are not so taut, and our maidens don't look so distressed. flounets flure more than they used to, and there is room for a centre-table over the forehead. French heels are revived, and our doctors are studying up treatment of spinal disease!"

The surgical examination of the body of Lexington, the great Kentucky race-horse revealed a most singular cause for his death. That part of the skull under the left eye, where the trouble of the horse seemed to be located, was filled with at least a quart of masticated food. which had been forced into the cavity through an opening into the upper jaw, caused by the loss of a

Dr. Hunter M'Guire sends to the Richmond Dispatch a long account of "Stonewall" Jackson's last illness. He gives the tollowing as the General's last words :- "About half past one he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again feebly but firmly, 'Very good; it is allright.'
A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action!
Pass the infantry to the front mpidly? Tell Major Hawks"-then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile or ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face and then he said, quietly, and with an expression as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees; and then without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed.

MONITORS TO BE PUT IN SERVICE .- Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to place ten more monitors in commission, and the various naval rendezvous throughout the country have been instructed to enlist available men of all grades. A large quantity of correspondence is passing between the United States and Spain. A satisfactory Bettlement of the differences between the two countries is anticipated. Nevertheless the Brooklyn Navy Yard is fitting out ten monitors to go into commission, and there is considerable activity at all the other naval stations along the Atlantic const.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.-CINCINATI, Nov. 30.-A freight train on the Kentucky Central Railway was thrown down an embaukment to-night near Paris, Ky., and the engineer, W. A. Thomas, instantly killed. The fireman and brakesman were severely injured. The engine and ten cars were wrecked.

ACCIDENT IN A MINE .- POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 30. -Last night at Buckville Colliery, in Tuscarora, an accident occurred by the sudden breaking of a chain attached to a hoisting waggon, which was being let down into the mine. The waggon came down with great force, instantly killing Hugh Sharp and Patrick McIntyre. Four other miners were badly wounded.

WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. -ELMERA, N.Y., Nov. 30.—This morning at two o'clock a dwelling-house was burned about sixteen miles north-east of Elmira. A man occupying the house, named Albert Wood, was obliged to jump from a second story window, and called to his wife to throw the children out to him. Before she could do so, she and three children, two of her own. under six years of rge, and a niece named Oxtell about nine years of age, were burned to death.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW MEXICO -ST. LOUIS. Nov. 30 -The Republican's Kaneas city special Bays that advices from Denver report that troops have been ordered from Forts Lincoln and Union to the vicinity of Cimarran, New Mexico, where the Apaches had revolted some ten days since. It appears one of the chiefs refused to take the rations offered by the Government agent, and, after some words, the Indian drew a revolver and shot the irons the rest of the tribe made a general disturbance. There are grave fears that a general outbreak of the Apaches and Utes will take place, and much anxiety is feit.

THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT'S WILL.—BOSTON, Dec.
—Mr. Wilson has left a will which, in his own handwriting, is dated April the 21st, 1874, Lequeathing his entire estate, real; and personal, to, his nephew, Dr. Wm. L. Coolidge, in trust for the support of his mother in law, Mrs. Mary Howe, now in her 90th year; for the education and support of his adopted daughter, Eva, a little girl 10 years of age,

waiter, of Albany; second cook, Geo. T Green, colored, of Norwalk, Conn; Mrs. Haywood, Tenaply, N.J.; Mrs. Stewart, of New York; an Irish girl, name unknown, called Bridget; formerly her friends resided in Jersey City; an elderly lady, name, unknown; has white hair, is short and stout, and of light complexion; she got on board at Troy; an unknown Frenchman; a pedler with all k hand-kerchiefs and watches is also lost. One body was recovered—that of the elderly lady referred to ; the. daughter of Mrs. Haywood is safe.

Including the Legislatures chosen at the late have a majority in the General Assembly of sixteen vania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginis, West Virignia— in all 21 States. Florida, Illinois, Lonisians, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, and Pennsylvania have Republican Governors and Democratic Legislatures; and Nevada, New Jersey, and New York Democratic Governors and Republican Legislatures. As compared with the situation a year since, the Republicans have gained control of the Legislatures of three States, which is one of the many indications of the direction in which the tidal wave is sweeping.

CHARLES O'CONOR.-It is reported, on this 29th day of November, on which we are writing, that Charles O'Conor is dying. He has, already, passed his three-score and ten years of life—being, now, in his seventy-fourth year. Yet it did not seem improbable that many more years of life were remaining, for one of his wiry constitution, and, besides, belonging to a long-lived family. It is somewhat baffling to medical theorists, that Mr. O'Conor, all his life so abstemious, both in cating and drinking. should, in his advanced age, be attacked by gastric fever! Dr. Alonzo Clark, and others of the same school, attending Mr. O'Conor, say he cannot survive, though he may linger for some days. It is possible that Mr. O'Conor, by his vigorous constitution, may survive the treatment, or non-treatment, of his physicians. It would be exceedingly awkward for us, were Mr. O'Conor to survive, to meet him, after all the things we could not help saying of him on the supposition of his death. But we cannot help saying, if Charles O'Conor is dying, a singular, even shrouded, but very noble character, is passing away. Above most men he can say, at least as to his private life, as he turns his eyes towards his Lord in Heaven: Tibi soli peccavi. "Against Thee only I have sinned." As to his fellow-men, Charles O'Conor is a singularly clean handed gentleman. But we are encrouching on forbidden ground. Although pronounced by his physicians beyond the possibility of recovery, Charles O'Couor is not dead. If he dies, before another issue of the Freeman appears, we ask earnest prayers for his soul, as for one who, all his life through, had an intense fidelity of attachment to the Catholic faith .- N. F. Freeman's

With regard to the absurd newspaper story of anticipated war between the United States and Great Britain about the Canadian fisheries the Chicago Tribune says :- The report that a complication of a serious character had risen between England and the United States out of the question of the Canadian fisheries was recently the subject of much merriment between Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton. The latter, in referring to the report, assured the Secretary, it is said, in a jocular spirit that timely notice should be given of any declaration of war, so that the American fishermen in Canadian waters might have abundant time to dry their nets and make their escape home. All the ill feeling, so far as the two Governments are concerned, growing out of the subject, is confined to a few Canadian newspapers. There is the highest authority for the statement that the Commissioner on behalf of the President to consider the fisheries question in accordance with the Treaty of Washington has already been chosen, but that his name will be with held for the present. The Queen has also chosen her representative, and the Prussian Minister at London will choose a third Commissioner during the winter. As the Treaty provides that the Com-mission shall assemble at Halifax, it is not desirable on account of the severe weather in that location, that a meeting should be called before spring. It may, therefore, be stated with the assurance of accuracy, that the Fisheries Commission will assemble in Halifax in May or June of next year.

A German statistician has been at the trouble to calculate the salaries of the different monarchs of Europe. Uneasy, very probably, is the head that wears a crown, but, as a rule, this species of anxiety is soothed by very good salaries indeed. Among the best paid potentates in our division of the globe the Czar, Alexander II. of Russia, takes first place. His salary is £1,825,000 a year, or £5,000 per diem. This daily pay is very nearly equal to the yearly income of the Irish Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. The Sultan of Turkey comes next with £1,800,000 per annum. Francis Joseph of Austria stands third on this splendid roll with an income of £800,000 a year, or someting over £2,000 a day. Frederick William of Germany is obliged to content himself with £600,000 per annum, or £1,640 a day. Victor Emmanuel of Italy supports the kingly dignity on something short of a half a million pe annum, or £1,368 perdiem. Queen Victoria's yearly earnings as a Royal personage are £440,000 a year or £1,254 a day: King Leopold draws in wages an annual sum of £120,000, or something like £330 per day. In addition to these salaries each of the Royal individuals named has lodging free and other perquisites. The Czar has fourteen palaces to his own cheek, and his brethren, in the business are more or less excellently housed in fewer dwellings.

PLANT LIFE-ITS RELATIONS TO HEAT. - AMOUN! the discoveries connected with plant life, during the past year, none, perhaps, will have more interest with plant cultivators than the discovery that heat has little to do with evaporation from the leaves of plants in general. If we cut a branch and suffer it to lie near a hot fire, it soon dries up; but heat to a living plant or in connection with a part of the plant joined with the roots, has no sensible effect upon its transpiration. A plant in a greenhouse, or in a close Wardian case, where the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, evaporates just as much as if growing in an open green house, and it seems to make no difference what the temperature is. In fact, in a living plant evaporation does not seem to be a physical law so much as it is an attribute or a consequence of vitality. Among those who have been conspicuous in these researches is Risler, a German. He finds that light, not heat, is the main agent in the evaporation of moisture by plants. The greater the power of the sun the greater the

The names, as far as can by ascertained, are as fol-counted for its immense nutritive power, which in lows:—Sarah Butler and Susan Rix, of New York. a few months will enable a plant to form such a colored chambermaids; Wm. Howard, of New York, great weight of structure as a cornfield furnishes. colored officers' walter; Samuel Rutledge, of New M. Risler's conclusion are within the observation of York, colored waiter; Matthew Johnson, colored most who have had plants growing in windows and green houses, and it is rather surprising that it has been left to this late day for any one to discover. Plants growing for weeks in these conditions will often wilt completely with a few moments' sunshine, though all other conditions are near about the same.

How to Know the Age of A Horse,-The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; and when the latter have atelections, says the Chicago Tribune, the Republicans, tained the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two year-old colt has the kernel-the States, namely:—Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachudark substance in the middle of the tooth's grown—setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rodel Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin: three years old these are substituted for the horse The Democrats and Opposition have a majority in | teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth the Legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, California, year, and the corner teeth in the fifth year. At six Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, years the kernel is worn out of the middle front Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missisteeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to sippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsyl-their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed by the corner teeth of the jaw; the kernel of the teeth next at the middle front is worn out, and the briddle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth and upper fronts. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth; the book on the corner tooth has increased in size, as the bridle touth lose their point. In the tenth year the kernel has worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crowns of all the front teeth in the lower jaw have become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long, narrow appearance, and their kernels have been metamorphosed into a darkish point. Gray hairs increase in the forchead.

> POTATOES FOR HORSES.-L. T. Scott writes in the Country Gentleman: "Nearly overy winter when I have my horses up in stable, I think that I will call the attention of your readers to the practice of feeding potatoes to their horses. I once came near losing a very valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and cats, with nothing loosening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders but potatoes are better and safer and cheaper, if fed judiciously. If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known a horse changed from a lazy, dumpish one to a quick, active, beadstrong animal, in five days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his feed daily. If very much clear corn meal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes. Too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples. When I was a lad I was away from home at school one winter, and had the care of one horse, one yoke of oxen, and one cow, every one of which I had to card or curry every day. The horse had three pails of water, four quarts of cats, two quarts of small potatoes, and two quarts of corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted; and a stronger and more active horse of his inches, I have never yet seen."

DANBURY FAMILY SCRNE.-A family of some pretentions, living on Nelson Street, had a party of five to tea, Thursday evening. The table was set out in fine style, as the company were from the city, and it was absolutely necessary to show them that folks may live in a village like Danbury and yet understand the requirements of good society When they were all at the table, and the lady was preparing to dish up the tea, her little son, whose face shone like the knees of a country clergyman's pants, pulled her secretly by the drees. But she was too busy to notice. He pulled her again, but receiving no response, he whispered:

" Ma, ma?" "What is it?"

"Ain't this one of Miss Perry's knives?" holding up the article in his hand and looking, as he properly should, very much gratified by such an eviience of his discernment.

She made no reply in words, but she gave him a look that was calculated io annihilate him.

The ten was dished out and the party were buttering their biscuit, when the youth suddenly whispered again, looking at his plate with a pleased ex-"Why, ma, my plate is different from pression. the others."

"Thomas," she cjaculated, under her breath. "Why, it is, ma," persisted Thomas. "Now, just see here. This plate has—"

"Thomas!" again ejaculated his mother, with crimsoned face, while his father assumed a frown nearly an inch thick, "if you don't let your victuals stop your mouth, I'll send you away from the table." This quieted Thomas at once. He was not a very particular boy, and he concluded that the difference

in the plates was not of such moment as to admit of tedious argument at this time. Several minutes passed without any further in-

terruption. The young man industriously attended to his food, but at the same time kept a close eye on what was going on around him. He was lifting up his cup for a sip, when his glance unfortunately fell upon the saucer. It was but a glance, but with the keeness of a young eye he saw that the two were not originally designed for each other. "Why, ma," he eagerly whispered, "this cup don't

belong to-"

Then he suddenly stopped. The expression of his mother's face actually rendered him speechless, and for a mement he applied himself to his meal in depressed silence; but he was young and of clastic temper, and he soon recovered his beaming expression. A little later he observed a lady opposite put s sphon of preserved grapes in her mouth. Then he twitched his mother's dress and said again:

" Ma!" The unhappy woman shivered at the sound : but his remark this time appeared to be on an entirely different subject, as he asked:
"Ain't Miss Walker a funny woman?"

"Funny?" said his mother, with a sigh of relief.
And then turning to the company with the explanation, "Mrs. Walker is an old lady who lives across the way;" she smiled on her hopeful son, and saked, "What makes you think she is funny?" "Why, you know—you know," began Thomas in that rapid, moist way which an only son assumes when he is imparting information before company, in response to a cordial invitation, "when I went over there this afternoon to get the spoons, she said she hoped the company wouldn't bite 'em' as it would dent "

"Thomas !" shricked the unhappy mother, as

soon as she could break in. Young man," gasped the father, "leave this table at once !

And Thomas left at once. His father subsequently followed him, and the two met in a back room, and had both been flying express-trains coming together. evaporation, and generally the growth is more they could have scarcely, been more noise. - Dan-

나는 내가 하다 하는 것이 사람들은 하다 사람들이 하고 아이를 보여 하지만 생활했다.