

When the claimant and the landlord as to the right of succession to the farm... The landlord is alleged to have a son of a deceased elder brother of the claimant named in the lease...

The Freeman's Journal correspondent writing from Mountfield, Co. Galway, on the 6th ult., says: "I regret to inform you that the foot-and-mouth disease has not wholly disappeared from this locality..."

Judge Flanagan, on the 6th ult., made the following sale in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin:—Estate of Thomas Bell owner and petitioner; and Ed. Christopher Clayton Boyle, owner and petitioner...

A LANDLORD ADVOCATING TENANT-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...

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 bequeathed £13,000 to various charities in the town.

The Protestant Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is inhibited from officiating in his diocese the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn...

When Prince Leopold was on a visit to Blithewood 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 Stewart family who are buried in the abbey...

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 an event 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 malady from the stench of the prisoners developed itself during the trial of one Robert Jenkins, a sassy, foul-mouthed book-seller, for scandalous words uttered against the Queen. This tablet was placed here in 1875, exactly 300 years after the events which it records."

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.—The Sanitary Record calls attention to the results of 119 separate analyses of samples of ale and porter sold over the counter by publicans in various parts of London. They show such a percentage of alcohol that it is obvious that a person who drinks two quarts of fourpenny ale or porter consumes more alcohol than is contained in half a pint of brandy or whiskey...

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...

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 things prevailing in what is known as "the nail and chain district" is of special interest...

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 settlement 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 coast.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—A freight train on the Kentucky Central Railway was thrown down an embankment to-night near Paris, Ky., and the engineer, W. A. Thomas, instantly killed. The fireman and brakemen 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 wagon, which was being let down into the mine. The wagon 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.—ELMIRA, 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 age, 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 Kansas city special says that advices from Denver report that troops have been ordered from Forts Lincoln and Union to the vicinity of Cimarron, 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 agent through the head. The affair caused great excitement, and after the Indian was placed in irons the rest of the tribe made a general outbreak of the Apaches and Utes will take place, and much anxiety is felt.

people of England (a laugh). I cannot say that I at all agree with this opinion. I believe that a policy that would diminish the death-rate of a great nation is a feat as considerable as any of those decisive battles of the world that generally decide nothing. I have now touched upon those points which, I presume, 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 country to your successor—(loud laughter and cheers)—I shall not have to describe the impending year as one of gloom either to the country or to the Government. I trust I shall have to remind you of the successful prophecy that I made last year, and to congratulate you on the maintenance of peace (cheers).

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, 1,900 horses, 1,200 waggons, and use 3,000 iron safes. Their agents travel more than 32,000,000 miles annually.

John Surratt, who was tried for complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, is a school-teacher 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 per cent. beyond the expenditures in 1870, 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 \$179,618,983, the interest on debt at \$107,119,816, and the population as 44,000,000.

Fashion returns in the New York Mail.—"Street dresses are growing longer, and our sidewalks will be cleaner. Pull-backs are not so stout, and our maidens don't look so distressed. Bonnets flare 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 tooth.

Dr. Hunter McGuire sends to the Richmond Dispatch a long account of "Stonewall" Jackson's last illness. He gives the following 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 all right.' 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 rapidly! Tell Major Hawks'—then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of 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."

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THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT'S WILL.—BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Wilson has left a will which, in his own handwriting, is dated April the 21st, 1874, bequeathing 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, and for other minor and designated purposes.

broke in two; and slipped back into the channel and sank. He reports eleven persons drowned. The names, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows:—Sarah Butler and Susan Rix, of New York, colored chambermaids; Wm. Howard, of New York, colored officers' waiter; Samuel Rutledge, of New York, colored waiter; Matthew Johnson, colored waiter; Albany; second cook, Geo. T. Green, colored; of Norfolk, Conn.; Mrs. Haywood, Tonawanda, N.Y.; 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 silk handkerchiefs and watches is also lost. One boy was recovered—that of the elderly lady referred to; the daughter of Mrs. Haywood is safe.

Including the Legislatures chosen at the late elections, says the Chicago Tribune, the Republicans have a majority in the General Assembly of sixteen States, namely:—Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. The Democrats and Opposition have a majority in the Legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia—in all 21 States. Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, 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'CONNOR.—It is reported, on this 29th day of November, on which we are writing, that Charles O'Connor is dying. He has, already, passed his three-score and ten years of life—being, now, in his thirty-fourth year. Yet it did not seem improbable that many more years of life were remaining, for one of his wily constitution, and, besides, belonging to a long-lived family. It is somewhat baffling to medical theorists, that Mr. O'Connor, all his life so abstemious, both in eating and drinking, should, in his advanced age, be attacked by gastric fever! Dr. Alonzo Clark, and others of the same school, attending Mr. O'Connor, say he cannot survive, though he may linger for some days. It is possible that Mr. O'Connor, by his vigorous constitution, may survive the treatment, or non-treatment, of his physicians. It would be exceedingly awkward for us, were Mr. O'Connor 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'Connor is dying, a singular, even absurd, 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'Connor is a singularly clean-handed gentleman. But we are encroaching on forbidden ground. Although pronounced by his physicians beyond the possibility of recovery, Charles O'Connor 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. Y. Freeman's Journal.

With regard to the absurd newspaper story of anticipated war between the United States and Great Britain on the Canadian fisheries the Chicago Tribune says:—"The report that a complication of a serious character had arisen 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 withheld 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 Commission 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 something 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 per annum, or £1,368 per diem. 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 diem. In addition to these salaries each of the Royal individuals named has lodging fees and other perquisites. The Czar has fourteen palaces to his own cheer, and his brethren in the business are more or less excellently housed in fewer dwellings.

PLANT LIFE.—ITS RELATIONS TO HEAT.—Among 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 Rießer, 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 evaporation; and generally the growth is more healthy in proportion to evaporation, though some plants do as well in shade as in the sun. In these cases they evaporate the moisture, just as well as in the sun. He instances the weeping willow as one which evaporates as much moisture when the sun

is not shining as when it is. Indian corn evaporates tremendously under a bright sun, and herein is accounted for its immense nutritive power, which in a few months will enable a plant to form such a great weight of structure as a cornfield furnishes. M. Rießer's conclusion are within the observation of 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 attained the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two year-old colt has the kernel—the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown—ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted, and when three years old these are substituted for the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth are shifted in the fifth year. At six years the kernel is worn out of the middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed by the corner teeth of the jaw; the kernel of the teeth next to the middle front is worn out, and the bridle 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 hook on the corner tooth has increased in size, as the bridle teeth 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 his 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 forehead.

POTATOES FOR HORSES.—L. T. Scott writes in the Country Gentleman:—"Nearly every 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 oats, 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, dumpy one to a quick, active, hardstrong 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 milk or curry every day. The horse had three pails of water, four quarts of oats, 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 SCENE.—A family of some pretensions, 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 dress. 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 evidence of his discernment. She made no reply in words, but she gave him a look that was calculated to annihilate him. The tea was dished out and the party were but turning their biscuit, when the youth suddenly whispered again, looking at his plate with a pained expression:—"Why, ma, my plate is different from the others."

"Thomas," she ejaculated, under her breath. "Why, is it, 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 interruption. 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 keenness 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 moment he applied himself to his meal in depressed silence; but he was young and of elastic temper, and he soon recovered his beaming expression. A little later he observed a lady opposite put a spoon of preserved grapes in her mouth. Then he twined 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 asked, 'What makes you think she is funny?'" "Why, you know—you know," began Thomas in that rapid, misty 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 be 'em' as it would be."

"Thomas!" shrieked 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, they could have scarcely been more noise.—Danbury News.

It is said there are more lies told in the sentence, "I am glad to see you," than in any other six words in the English language.