



TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

Irish Land War.

"BOYCOTTING" 2,000 LANDLORDS

Spread of the Land League.

ENDORSED BY THE IRISH BISHOPS.

Dissensions in the British Cabinet.

WHIGS VS. RADICALS.

LONDON, November 17.—All the members of the English Cabinet were present this afternoon at the Council held to consider the state of affairs in Ireland. Lord Derby is in this city.

A despatch from Dublin says great satisfaction is felt in that city over the abandonment of the expedition of tenants of the Lough Mask estate.

LONDON, November 17.—The Marquis of Sligo has removed all his valuables from Westport, and will live in London until the agitation in Ireland is ended.

LONDON, November 17.—The Times, in a leading article this morning, commenting on the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. John Bright, M. P., at the opening of the Reform Club at Birmingham last night, says:—It was known that the condition of Ireland was the subject of ministerial deliberations, and it was well understood that there were serious differences among members of the Cabinet as to what should be done. Rightly or wrongly, and in this case we believe rightly—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright, who were credited with a resolution to resist to the utmost—we may say to the last, the adoption any measures favoring of coercion.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian denies that differences exist in the Cabinet, and says Mr. Bright is most anxious that coercion should be avoided, but puts complete trust in the discretion of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster. It is understood that Mr. Forster has, within the last few days, renewed the pledge that if coercion is necessary it shall not be introduced without remedial measures. Mr. Bright, whose absence on Monday excited comment, will attend to-day's Cabinet Council upon the question whether the policy of relying solely on ordinary law in Ireland was to be maintained.

A number of Fenian leaders are reported as being in Paris. Stevens, the Head Centre of the Fenians, is expected to arrive early in December.

DUBLIN, November 17.—At a meeting of Catholics at Belfast, they expressed their sympathies for the Land Leaguers.

LONDON, November 18.—The Cabinet again separated without deciding upon any measure for Ireland. The Ministers are divided as to what policy to pursue.

DUBLIN, November 17.—Lord Kenmare's tenants refused to pay any rents that are above those paid by the tenants of Sir Richard Griffiths.

BOSTON, November 17.—The Globe received the following special cablegram from Charles Stewart Parnell, which it will publish in the morning:—"Dublin, November 17.—To the editor of the Boston Globe: The result of the now infamous Mayo invasion by landlord hordes, with these always constant allies of the Tories, the Orangemen, shows the impossibility of defeating the patriotic and powerful combination that is now organized all over Ireland against the tyrannous sway of unjust landlords and their agents. Seven thousand troops will be occupied probably for 14 days in securing the crops on Boycott's farm at Lough Mask and in protecting their own communications. The job in hand will cost British tax payers \$15,000 per day, and possibly the expense may not fall far short of \$250,000 altogether. The daily expense, it is now estimated, will make every pound of potatoes saved cost Britannia a quarter of a dollar. There are 13 other landlords or landlord agents to be 'boycotted' in the neighborhood of Mayo, and it is calculated that this new method will be adopted by the people towards 2,000 Irish landlords and their agents before Christmas. The people are organized, and with such organization the battle is won already. Dissensions are rumored in the British Cabinet in regard to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but it is now too late to stop the onward tendency of the movement for popular rights by such a step. Indeed, at any time during this agitation such a step as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act would be one of doubtful utility. The Government is delaying the prosecutions and evading the issues of them by refusing to give full particulars respecting charges. Whatever of such is given out is of a very vague nature."

DUBLIN, November 18.—Mr. Parnell has issued a circular to his tenants, saying that in order to avoid "the effect of the errors of statements by anyone professing to represent him, he wishes the tenants to understand that in his opinion, henceforth, until the land

question is settled on the basis of the principles adopted by the Land League, no tenants should be asked to pay higher rent than Griffith's valuation would call for.

Mr. Parnell has issued a circular announcing the reduction of the rents of all his tenants to Sir Richard Griffith's valuation, commenced in 1826, until the land question is settled according to the principles of the Land League.

LONDON, November 18.—Alarming rumors are continually pouring in from all parts of Ireland. A despatch from Cragwell states that a box containing six rifles, belonging to a merchant of Longhrea, which arrived from Limerick, was robbed on Tuesday night. On the same night according to a despatch from Tralee, a party of men with blackened faces and long beards visited houses at Cardal, near Castle Island taking guns wherever they found them.

Additional troops have been ordered to Ballinrobe. Some of those there have been directed to be in readiness to proceed by forced marches to Galway. These orders it is supposed, have been issued in consequence of the recent importation of arms to Ireland.

Truth says:—Newspapers howl for the suspension of ordinary law in favor of exceptional coercion—so did Italian papers when brigandage was rife in a large portion of Italy. "Anyone" Cavour said, "can govern in a state of siege." It may possibly become necessary to govern Ireland in this fashion, but resort should not be had thereto until every other means has been tried and failed,—until the grievous wrongs of the Irish have been met with legislation.

Mr. Gardner, a landlord in Galway county, was tarred and feathered by a large body of armed men last night.

DUBLIN, November 18.—Michael and Patrick Moore have been arrested charged with the murder of Mr. Wheeler, land agent, at Ouh, on the 12th of November.

The city of Waterford will present Mr. Parnell with the freedom of the city on his arrival.

News from Ireland continues to be alarming. The condition of the unhappy land, instead of improving, seems to grow worse every day. It is now feared on all sides that the peasantry throughout the country are arming, and are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to defy the authority of the Government. Alarming rumors are continually pouring in from all parts of the island.

The special correspondent of the London Daily News wrote to that paper from Castlbar as follows:—

The marked—I had almost written ostentatious—absence of weapons at the meeting of the last two Sundays has attracted great attention. Even perfectly trustworthy information I gather that appearances are in this matter more than usually deceitful. It is impossible to doubt that the large population of this county is armed to the teeth. Since the expiration of the Peace Preservation Act the purchase of firearms has been incessant. At the stores in Westport where carbines are sold more have been disposed of in the last five months than in the ten previous years, and revolvers are also in great demand. The favorite weapon of the peasantry, on account of its low price and other good qualities, is the old Enfield rifle bought out of the Government stores, shortened and rebored to get rid of the rifling. The work of refashioning the superannuated rifles and adapting them for slugs and buckshot has, I hear, been performed for the most part in America, whence the guns have been reimported into this country in large quantities. It is believed that the suppression of arms on the occasion of large gatherings is due to the judgment of popular leaders, who are naturally averse to any display which would afford the Government a pretext for disarming the people. There is, however, no doubt that the people of the district are more completely armed than at any previous period of Irish history. A ten-shilling gun license enables any idle person to walk about anywhere with a gun on his shoulder, but this privilege is rarely exercised. Two morning ago four men passed in front of the Railway Hotel at Westport with guns on their shoulder, but such occurrences are very rare, the only individuals who carry weapons ostentatiously being landlords, agents and the Royal Irish Constabulary affording them "protection." This protection is always granted when asked for, but many landlords have an almost invincible repugnance to go everywhere attended by armed police. Lord Ardilaun, I hear, has organized a little bodyguard of his own people, in preference to being followed about by the tall, dark figures now frequent everywhere in the county Mayo from Achill to Newport, from Ballina to Ballinrobe and from Claremorris to Westport. Still anything like a "rising in the west" is regarded here as chimerical, and the arming of the people is aimed only at the terrifying of landlords.

DUBLIN, November 20.—Accounts received here from various parts of the country by agents for property represent the state of the country as still more disturbed and demoralized. The combination against the payment of rents is extending into districts hitherto peaceable, and the terrorism which follows closely in the wake of the Land League is steadily breaking down the opposition of the law-abiding classes. Tenants who do not pretend to be unable to pay rents meet their landlords defiantly, and refuse to pay more than Griffiths' valuation, and in some cases decline to pay at all, or demand an arbitrary abatement.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., speaking at a public meeting in Galway, said that when the objects of the Land League shall have been attained, the Irish people will have a more noble view—to wrench themselves from the rule of England.

DUBLIN, November 21.—Michael Davitt, who has just returned from America, spoke at Malloy to-day. The police have been unable to convey the five men arrested at Loughrea to the Galway gaol, because the cars owners

refused the use of their cars, and the prisoners refused to walk.

DUBLIN, November 21.—Mr. Biggar spoke at a land meeting at Mayo Bridge to-day, where a large number of Orangemen participated.

At a meeting at Ballaghader to-day Mr. Dillon promised America that the Irish people next year would be as one and destroy landlordism.

LONDON, November 21.—Parnell has issued an appeal to the American people hoping that all lovers of freedom will assist the agitation now going on in Ireland, which will secure a radical settlement of the Land question.

The solicitor for Egan, Secretary of the Land League, and one of the persons against whom prosecution has been instituted, to-day handed the Crown officer an affidavit sworn to by Egan asking for the attachment of the Evening Mail for publishing articles calculated to prejudice the trials of the transgressors.

While a Land Leaguer was addressing the people from a cart at Ballina, County Mayo, to-day, the police attempted to arrest him for obstructing the street. The mob interfered and a sanguinary fight ensued. Several of the police were wounded; but, being reinforced, they charged on the crowd and arrested the Land Leaguer.

LONDON, November 22.—The cause assigned for the arrests near Loughrea, County Galway, is that the men now in custody assisted at the reinstating of an evicted family. It appears that about a year ago a widow named Dempsey and her five children, residing at Kiveber, near Loughrea, were evicted from a farm. It was afterwards taken by a man named Kennedy, but the house in which the widow lived was levelled. Last Sunday night a number of men gathered upon the farm and built a cosy cottage of the ruins. By six o'clock in the morning the house was finished. Subsequently a meeting was held, at which a Mr. O'Halloran took the chair, and occupied a place beside the chairman on the platform. Many thousand farmers attended from Loughrea and Burtanna, and several bands were present. Mr. O'Sullivan, Secretary of the Land League, was also present. Mr. Kennedy, who up to this time had been regarded in the neighborhood as a "grabber," came forward and announced that he had surrendered the Dempsey farm, and by doing so had forfeited over £100. It is stated that the men who had been arrested include the chairman of this meeting and four others who had helped in the building of the cottage. The men have been lodged in Galway gaol, and an application to admit them to bail was refused. The report further states that the widow and her children had not been turned out up to the present time. It is not known upon whose information the arrests were made.

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Irish bishops have told the Pope that, under certain circumstances, they would be unable to free themselves from the necessity of supporting the Land League agitators.

LONDON, November 19.—Evictions at Durham continue to be carried out with great cruelty towards the families of miners. Eighteen more families have been turned into the street. Snow was falling at the time, and the suffering of the children was most intense.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says: "That if the Cabinet, or a majority of its members, should be compelled to accept what we have said, the Irish executive seems indispensable for the performance of its functions, we trust there will be no unwise attempt to obstruct or censure that course if the Government should not deem it necessary to apply for extra powers. It is apparent that they must be prepared to face a storm of opposition when Parliament meets, which will seriously imperil the prospects of a just settlement of the land question."

It is reported the expense of the military part of the Boycott relief expedition will be levied on the county Mayo.

DUBLIN, November 19.—The Anti-Land League movement is progressing in Ulster. Malachi Coffery has been arrested for the murder of a case taken at New Ballas in St. night. A policeman was shot and wounded at West Point. The County Clare farmers have combined and will prevent hunting there this season.

LIMERICK, November 19.—Last night a caretaker who, with others, had been placed in charge of a farm near New Pallas from which a tenant was recently evicted, was shot dead while sitting at his fireside.

It is stated that the real object of Mr. Parnell's trip to Paris is to have interviews with certain prominent Fenian leaders. The proceedings of both Mr. Parnell and his allies, if they are indeed his allies, will be closely watched by the French authorities.

(From the Gazette's European budget.)

LONDON, November 20.—The present position of the members of the Government is this:—Lord Salisbury, Lord High Chancellor; Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, and the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, are as one in considering that the time has come for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, is also of their opinion, and has earnestly pressed the adoption of this vigorous measure. On the other hand, this proposal is as energetically opposed by the representatives of the radical element—Mr. Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. These gentlemen would, I hear, have resigned their portfolios if Mr. Gladstone had not taken their side. It has consequently been decided by the Cabinet, to do nothing whatsoever after the meeting of Parliament, which has been summoned for the first week in January, a month earlier than usual.

Meanwhile outrages in Ireland are daily becoming more frequent and more serious, and tenants who are willing to pay their rent are treated with as much severity as the landlords. In fact throughout the western portion of the island a literal "reign of terror" prevails. It is his special knowledge of these facts which makes Mr. Forster, an advocate for stringent repressive measures. A session of old Whigs and moderate Liberals from the Cabinet, there is every reason to believe, would be contemplated without much regret; indeed probably hailed with extreme satisfaction by the Radical section. It cannot be doubted that whenever again Mr. Gladstone is driven to choose, as he was this week, between the Liberals and Radicals he will side with the latter. If Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain had resigned, as they seemed very likely to do a few days ago, the Cabinet would infallibly have been broken up; whereas, if the Whigs were to withdraw, their places would invariably be filled by Radicals. The victory therefore remains with the representatives of Birmingham, who practically govern the country; but it is not unlikely that the Cabinet, as at present composed, will survive the winter. An old Liberal of high position privately confides to me his opinion that Lord Beaconsfield will be Prime Minister again in less than twelve months. The late Premier himself I have reason to believe, is quite firmly convinced that the present Administration is fast hastening to its ruin, and with his usual astuteness, he has advised the managers of the Conservative party against holding public meetings or indulging in much criticism of Gladstone's policy. "Let them alone," he says, "and they will bury themselves." His advice has certainly been taken, for Conservative demonstrations now-a-days are rarely heard of. Yet I can see no trustworthy signs of any remarkable reaction in public opinion, and I must frankly say I have no doubt Lord Beaconsfield declines him self as he did before the late election. Meanwhile he writes novels. It pleases Lord Beaconsfield greatly at present to go back to his daily amusement of novel writing.

COSS, November 21.—Michael Davitt, returned from the United States, brings the tender of the freedom of the city made by the Municipality of Chicago to Parnell. Davitt says he was everywhere well received. The public opinion of America was undoubtedly favourable to the Irish land movement. Americans needed education on the subject, and hence the necessity of having representatives of the League in America. The Land League must compete with the landlords' organs of Ireland and England in securing the favourable opinion of Americans. Landlords were sending copies of their journals to American papers. Davitt said he would give his attention to combating these efforts. A good deal of work was yet to be done in America. He thought such progress had been made there that the interest of the movement would not suffer by his absence. It was important to the movement that Americans should be convinced the Land League did not give the slightest encouragement to outrages.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Pope approves of the views of the Irish bishops as stated in the memorial explaining their conduct in regard to the agitation in Ireland, and it is expected that he will soon make a public announcement to that effect.

In consequence of the compromise arrived at with Russia, the Vatican will immediately set out with a view of filling the vacant seats in Poland, and in making appointments will consider the claims of persons recommended by the Russian Government.

WINNIPEG, November 21.—Intelligence from Battleford brings tidings of the death of the Rev. Father Hart, O. M. J., who is reported to have died of exposure and fatigue while out on a hunting expedition after getting lost in the plains. The body was found by the Mounted Police on 15th of October not far from Battleford.

HALFAX, November 22.—Archbishop Hannan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Murphy and Gillis, blessed the medals of the Ladies Teaching Society in St. Mary's Cathedral after vespers last evening, and presented them to the members. The medal, which is the badge of the Society, is a Maltese Cross, wrought in silver, and handsomely engraved.

KINGSTON, November 22.—At the service Sunday in St. Mary's Cathedral the Rev. Father Twomey, Chancellor of the diocese of Kingston, read the following circular letter:—"Reverend and dear sir,—I am in receipt of another letter from our Bishop elect. He will be consecrated on Sunday, 21st inst., in the Church of the Propaganda. The archbishops of Cashel and Dublin will be assistant prelates, and several Irish and English prelates will honor the occasion by their presence. His Lordship requests your frequent prayers and those of your people on Sunday that abundant blessing may be poured out upon him for both his own special benefit and that of the diocese. Please ask your congregation to join you in appeal to the Pastor of pastors and the Immaculate Virgin Mother that every grace may be given him abundantly for the discharge of his episcopal functions; that the divine preparation of his mind and heart and his entire being may be such as to enable him to fulfill his mission of his episcopate most acceptably before God, and that his rule may be for the special benefit of all. Yours, Rev. and dear sir, very respectfully, (signed), J. Parnell, Administrator."

the yard—to enter the chapel was impossible. There was great animation in the convent; friars came and went constantly in carriages. Whenever a friar appeared everybody knelt, and, as with one voice cried: "Father! give us your blessing!" The friar would bless the kneeper and say: "Pray for us! pray for us! mes enfants." There was not a dry eye. I saw generals, colonels, bronzed soldiers weeping like babies. The friars are deeply beloved. They all are thorough men of the world, well read, charming talkers, are most charitable, and exert an immense and very widespread influence. I have never before seen in Paris such an assembly of beautiful women as was last Sunday collected in the Franciscan chapel. Everybody was to sit at the altar, be blessed, rings, beads, medallions. There were a great many old, poor men, who were sobbing bitterly and saying: "But us! but us! what is to become of us? When we need anything we have only to ask here to get it. Here we breakfast. Here we dine. Here we get fuel in winter. Clothes all the year round. When the good friars go away where shall we apply? Who will care for us?"

SCOTCH NEWS.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Glasgow on 31st October. A woman named Brown, while in a state of frenzy, brought on, it is supposed, by over-indulgence in drink, threw her two children out of the window of her house in Clyde street, Anderson. She was prevented from jumping over herself, and was taken to the Western Police Office. One of the children, a girl of five, died almost immediately, and the other, a boy aged two years, died in the afternoon.

Lord Leo heard evidence in an action for declaration of marriage raised by Mary Mac or Mackay, Edinburgh, against a commercial traveller named McKay. In the course of the case a document was produced signed by both parties declaring themselves to be married, and several letters were put into process in which the defendant called upon his guardian angel and his darling wife. The action was not defended. At the conclusion of the evidence his Lordship granted decree, but he thought pursuer had been ill-advised in bringing the action, and expenses were limited to one-half.

The proof has been ordered in the Court of Session in an action raised by Mrs. Margaret Goldie McKnight, of Borna, Edinburgh, against her husband, George Patterson Borna, in which she asks for decree of separation and alimony. Parties were married on 5th October, 1877, and lived happily together for two years, but they appear to have had some differences because pursuer would not consent to keep open a confectionary shop on Sundays and sell sweets. On account of her refusal defender is said to have maltreated his wife to such an extent that she was in danger of her life. Defender denies the allegations of ill-treatment, and says that pursuer condoned and forgave any ill-treatment which she supposed she had received from defender.

The Caledonia Railway Company are understood to have in contemplation the construction of a fine branching from the Glasgow and Greenock section at Paisley Racecourse Station, touching at Inkerman, Linwood, Over-Johnstone, and terminating for the present, at Kilmarchan. Negotiations for acquiring lands are said to be in a state of completion, and the work may, therefore, be expected to be shortly in progress. The line will be an undoubted convenience to the villages in question, and will also, owing to the nature of the industries carried on in them, be remunerative to the railway company, who are credited with having in view a still greater extension of the present project through Avyshire, Dumfriesshire, on to a junction with the Carlisle section of the system.

On November 2nd a lecture was delivered in the Music Hall, Motherwell, by Mr. John Ferguson, Glasgow, on the Irish land question. About 500 were present. The Motherwell brass band was also in attendance. Mr. M. Clark, Glasgow presided. Mr. Ferguson, who was received with great applause, said that 25 years ago Mr. Cobden had declared that the man who emancipated England would confer a greater blessing on England than had been done by the repeal of the Corn Laws. Legal gentlemen alleged that the land was free, but that was not the case. The landlords were a useless class, and cost 150 millions per annum to support them. He thought the working class should try and get rid of that great incubus landlordism. He would refer them to the land system of Prussia where a revolution of the brain, not of the bullet, had carried it out. He considered there was no necessity to borrow 150 millions to pay off the landlords. 30,000 of them held all the land in Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 30 million. Land is not a chattel in the same way as other commodities; it belongs to the people, and he asserted the doctrines of Cobden on the subject of land were upheld by all writers on the Continent. The following motion was proposed by Mr. Smith, and unanimously agreed to, viz.:—"We hereby declare our entire approval of the aims and objects of the Irish Land League, and our determination to assist by every means in our power the movement carried on so gallantly and patriotically by Mr. Parnell and his brave assistants."

Martin Gilbert was a drunken bully at Sturgeon Bay, Wis. After a riotous day in the barrooms of the place, he went home and pounded his little brothers and sisters. The neighbors borrowed two dozen whips at a store, and with them Gilbert was lashed to a distance of several miles out of town.

The Count de Chambord is about to visit the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, where immense preparations are to be made for his reception. One of the motives of this visit to England is said to be to confer with the Catholic authorities as to the settlement of religious communities driven from France. It was next to impossible to enter

Round the World.

—In 1830 the wool clip of the world was estimated at 220,000,000 pounds; in 1878 at 1,586,000,000.

—A Joint Stock Association has been formed in London to develop Borneo. The directors have gone out there.

—Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General of England, has, blindness notwithstanding, lately landed several heavy salmon.

—The imports of Great Britain up to date exceed those of last year by over \$250,000,000, the exports by over \$110,000,000.

—The experiment of keeping a detail of policemen in readiness to answer urgent calls made through the telephone is being made in Chicago.

—Mrs. Rachel, of "beautiful-forever" notoriety, died suddenly in jail, and the jury returned "the verdict of 'Died by the visitation of God.'"

—A horse rolled in a brook at Topsham Me., and was unable to get up. His body was a drum, which raised the water, and he was drowned.

—The Empress Eugenie has just sold her villa at Biarritz, and the extensive grounds attached to it, to a Spanish building company for 3,000,000 francs.

—Lord Kimberley, the English Colonial Secretary, has decided to make a change for the better in the conditions under which Cetywayo is living now.

—John Bright, in spite of all his Quaker antecedents, was beheld a fortnight ago moved to tears by Modjeska's impersonation of Mary Stuart at the Court Theatre, London.

—In the last Agricultural returns of Great Britain the growth of woods and forests is shown to be going on very fast, and in the last five years has increased by half a million acres.

—Dr. Wm. H. Benson of Virginia says that he has seen an angel, from whom he received some correct and novel religious doctrines; and these he will embody in a new creed.

—The first wife of Bishop Pickney of Maryland was twenty years his senior. Miss Lucy Hunter of Washington, whom the Bishop is soon to marry, is twenty years his junior.

—Mr. Doyle Carlo has brought the entire dramatic right of the Opera of "Olivera," now being performed at the Strand, London, to this country; and is arranging for its production here.

—A marriage license was returned to the County Clerk at Onawa, Iowa, with a request that the fee paid for it be sent back. The writer explained that the girl eloped with another fellow.

—A St. Louis boy spent a dollar of the money that he had collected for his father, who whipped him for the offence. The youngster went directly to the river and drowned himself.

—The great German General Von Moltke reached his 81st birthday on the 26th of October. He received on the occasion a most magnificent congratulatory telegram from the Emperor of Austria.

—A woman at Columbus, Ohio, left a dish of concentrated lye where her baby drank some of it. During the several hours that the little one survived in agony, the mother sat motionless, with her hands over her face, and when it was dead she arose from her chair a hopeless maniac.

—Miss Hope, the traveller, remarked to her Japanese factotum, "What a beautiful day! and soon afterward, note-book in hand, he said: 'You say a beautiful day? Is that better English than a 'divine five day,' which most foreigners say?'"

—There has been an extraordinary increase of suicides in Switzerland. In 1878 there were 540 suicides; in 1879, 550; in 1878, 612; and in 1879, 701. This list gives one in every 4,000 of the population. The hard times are probably the cause.

—When Joseph Schmalzbauer was recently tried for burglary before one of the Courts of Vienna, it came out that during his term of service in the Austrian army he had received 10,000 stripes with the military cat, and 325 blows with the five-foot rattan.

—Tower Street Hill, London, is always sprinkled with gravel to ease the horses, by funds left by Miss Lisetta Reist, and now it is proposed to go and do likewise elsewhere. New York would be none the worse for a similar sprinkling in some parts.

—At Ponte Tresa, an Italian Custom House officer having failed to obtain the consent of the father of his betrothed to their marriage, the engaged couple fastened themselves together and plunged into the river. Their bodies were found the next day.

—A Moneys. Loilet has been recently dredged in the Sea of Galilee. It has a depth of over 800 feet, and contains twelve species of fish. The majority of these species have the singular habit of hatching their eggs and sheltering their young in their mouths.

—Salmon fishing on the Columbia River, Oregon, is very dangerous, owing to certain tidal peculiarities. Two hundred men at least are reported as lost during the past season. Over eight hundred boats are employed by the canning companies, and over forty thousand men at the canneries.

—The boys in the gallery of a St. Louis theatre did not like the *Zenobia* in "Alasoppe." They hissed and booted at her awfully, and finally tore up the benches, the fragments of which they threw at the unfortunate actress. She was hit by several of the missiles and the performance came to a riotous close.

—Mr. Elliot of Abingdon, Scotland, lately received from his landlord, Lord Blayney, a check for £248 7s. 6d., with a letter in which he said that he believed, in consideration of the very bad times, he had for fifteen years been over-rented. His rent had been \$8,000 a year.