cannot afford to wait the convenience of parties, or of individuals—it must be pressed forward to the front, and at once, even though we may be outvoted by the abettors of British opposition; but no great cause was ever without effort, and even failure in the first instance. But, at all events, let us not rest idly on our oars; let us show that if we aim at freedom we have at least the courage to strive for it, even though it may be a forlorn hope; and the men who have the chivalry to lead the forlorn hope are the surest to triumph in the end! We are not disposed to take an over-sentimental view of this question-quite the contrary; but the result of action may indicate to the priesthood and people of Ireland as to what other groove they may direct their energies-to achieve even in the shape of instalmentsthe redress of pressing Irish grievances.—Kilkenny

AN IRISH BLOOD RELATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Mr. John O'Hart, or, as his more fitting title would read, John V., has added a short chapter to the " Vicissitudes of Ancient Families." He has just concluded the labor of a lifetime. The result is embodied in a five-shilling pamphlet called "The Last Princes of Tara." In this historico-genealogical brochure, he proves that the O'Hart family is in the first place the "royal stem" of Ireland; and, secondly, the source from which the House of Hanover is escended. Queen Victoria and our author are, by the conditions here demonstrated, blood relations, and this interesting and important fact Mr. O'Hart has ventured in terms of the most respectful loyalty to convey to her Majesty, who has, we are told, been graciously pleased to accept the same. We dare not pursue the learned and lineal representative of an ancient and renowned dynasty through his elaborate investigation. He has performed a task of gigantic dimensions. It could have been achieved only by an erudition which puts to shame the whole Herald's College, and has not merely elucidated many obscurities of our national chronicles, but has absolutely supplied a good deal that was deemed hopelessly lost. His work, however, was a work of love, a duty to his illustrious ancestors as well as to himself and his successors. Mr. O'Hart shows the gradations of his descent from Arturius-Ein-Pheir, King of Ireland at the close of the second century. It is no small matter to run a perfect genealogical cantena over an interval of seventeen hundred years or so. But Mr. O'Hart has no more difficulty here than in passing from Arturias back to Heremon, who was the thirtyseventh in descent from Adam. Heremon was also in the direct line of the O'Harts. Time was and the consciousness of Royal right would have bred troubles in the State. Only the other day a claimant appeared for the throne of France. Mr. O'Hart claims nothing except recognition of his princely lineage. He is content to belong to a family which, besides giving to Ireland fifty-three of its High Kings, gave to Scotland all its monarchs, and to England many of its most powerful and illustrious sovereigns. This is, indeed, glory enough, and preferable to the unensiness which belongs to the purple. Mr. O'Hart exhibits what seems to us an excessive sensibility with regard to the misfortunes of his house. But it is better be the dethroned heir of kings than be a king oneself, and then beg oboli, like Belisarius, or die like either of the Napoleons. Besides, Mr. O'Hart has not a monopoly of adverse change to bemoan. It is not long ago since the direct descendant of Roderick O'Connor, the last Monarch of Ireland, was discovered in the person of a poor laborer mending a ditch. The whirling of time has treated our author, we are rejoiced to say far more tenderly. Could these potentates—Milesius, Heremon, Art-Ein-Pheir, and the numberless heroes of the House-revisit the pale glimpses of the moon, they would be consoled for very considerable family changes by the knowledge that one of their race and blood still survived to rescue their history from oblivion, and, it may be, to renew through his posterity the glories of the past."-Free-

There are now five election petitions pendingnamely those for Athlone, Drogheda, Leitrim, Mayo and Kerry. As regards the last, it is stated that it is likely to fail, in consequence of the Sheriff not having been made a respondent. The one lodged against the return in Monaghan has fallen through, the security for costs not having been entered into tinct 1614), Earl of Northampton (created 1604, extension to the security for costs not having been entered into tinct 1614), Earl of Northampton (created 1604, extension to the security for costs not having been entered into tinct 1614). the security for costs not naving ocen entered into the form of tinct 1614). Various members of the ducal house in sufficient time. The election for the borough of tinct 1614). Various members of the ducal house for the cost rendered vacant, by succession of howard have at various times and for shorter or Galway, for the seat rendered vacant of Lord Howth to his present rank, has ended in longer periods held the Baronies of Kerdeston, the return of Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Callan having elected to sit for Dundalk, there is a vacancy in the representation for the county of Louth. Mr. Callan and some of his friends, including Mr. Digby, M. P., desire to hand the seat over to Mr. Bernard Molloy, a Home Ruler, who was defeated in the King's County, but a number of the electors object to this ar- mentioned above or to moieties of the same. His rangement. Last evening a meeting of the county electors, convened for the purpose of selecting a candidate, was interrupted by a body of non-electors and others, who mustered in great force, rushed into the room when the doors were opened, and obtained such an ascendency that the conveners of the meeting and their supporters, including several priests were obliged to retire. After they left Mr. Molloy was introduced with a commendatory speech from Mr. Digby, and gave a statement of his political fopinions which was deemed satisfactory. Meanwhile the seceders had withdrawn to another place, and selected Mr. Harley Kirk, a tenant-farmer.

BAND PLAYING IN DERBY .- Some time ago the Derry Bench of Magistrates issued a proclamation against any band-playing processions in the city. The respect with which this order has been observed has led to relaxation of the restraint, the justices now thinking that the good sense of the people may be depended upon. The Mayor has, therefore, announced that the justices will tolerate public processions, with band, on the 17th March, 12th August, 15th August, and 18th December in each year, and they hope that this indulgence will be characterized by good order on both sides.

Mysterious Case of Drowning,-A farmer named O'Connell, who lives some distance from Kanturk, returning home from the pig market held in that town on Monday, left his horse to a servant to go by the road, and took a short cut across the fields. Not arriving in due time, a search was made, and he was found drowned in a small stream he had to pass over. He took no breakfast in the morning, and only drank half a glass of whiskey in the town and complained to the servant of feeling very weak when parting.

Ireland's Anniversary was celebrated this year with all the old enthusiasm and unfaltering fervor of attachment to our native land, which have characterised previous celebrations. There was, however, an uehappy display of Orange intolerance in the North, and in Dublin we were not treated to the usual silly display at the Castle, called "trooping the guard," owing to the absence of our Chief Governor. -Dublin Irishman.

There were Nationalist demonstrations in the North on St. Patrick's Day, which generally passed off quietly, but in some few instances disturbances were cause by the opposition of the Orange party.— Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England is richer and more varied in her clubs than has been generally supposed. The club movement has certainly been developed of late years to a very considerable extent. From the peer to the humblest peasant, from the great capitalist to the meanest mechanic, musicians and artists high and low-all have their clubs now. So much indeed has the word "club" become popular that we find what used to be called in days gone "the tap room" is now, to a great extent, designated "the club ander First, and ultimately made himself Emperor,

room." The latest development of our social pro- married in 1817, Charlotte, eldest daughter of a Prus- ernment before the 26th September, and then divided gress is a "thieves' club," but we hardly think that sian King, Frederick William the Third. In the the latter will be permited to become one of our children of Nicholas, through the marriage, the permanent institutions, if the fate of the Glossop [Hanoverianised] blood of the Stuar's blends with Thieves' Club can be taken as a criterion. Four the blood of the Hohenzollerns and the Romanlads, whose ages varied respectively from ten to offs (female line). The Duchess Manie is the daughthirteen, pleaded guilty at Derby, the other day, to ter of one of these children, the Czar Alexander Sehaving burglariously entered a shop and stolen cond. As there is what may be called a Stuart kintherefrom two whips and a spirit lamp, and to hav- ship between the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, ing committed a similar outrage on another shop, extracting six pounds of lemon p el. It turned out that these young gentlemen belonged to a thieres' club, by the rules of which they were bound to steal something every week or to be fined one penny, to be spent in sweets for the benefit of the club. On the strength of this revelation the four young worthies were sentenced to fourteen days' hard -labour and five years in a reformatory, whercupon they set up what has been described as "a lamentable and melancholy howl," and they were removed loudly protesting their innocence of the very offence to which they had just pleaded guilty It is to be presumed that the next step to be taken-if not already taken-is to fercibly break up the thieves' club of Glossop, and subject its remaining membars to the wholesome exercises of a good "birching."-The Universe.

PURELY SECULAR STATE EDUCATION A DELUSION .-A great part of civil history," says the Westminster Review," consists of the history of religious controversy, and of events arising out of religious controvery. It is impossible to conceive any teaching of civil history from which a history of such controversies could be excluded. Such history as that of England, Scotland, Ireland, or of any other country, would be unintelligible without the history of religion and religious controversies." The secularists know this as well as we do, who advocate denominational schools. It is difficult to believe them to be honest and sincere when they speak of Government schools as teaching "purely seculiar" knowledge to the exclusion of all religious instruction, supposing civil history be taught in these Government schools at all. What sort of education would that be which excluded civil history, or reduced it to a dry catalogue of names, dates and events? The fact is, Government schools do teach much about religion, and religious controversy, and the events arising out of such controversies. They cannot avoid doing so: they cannot avoid teaching religious tenets of some sort, directly or indirectly, and we may rest assured that such teaching will not be favorable to the Catholic religion. Uneducated Catholic parents cannot see this. Their children, therefore, are, and must be, exposed in Government schools to great danger of imbibing religious error unconsciously. It will be insidiously instilled into their unsuspecting minds by the Government teachers, who, for the most part, are the sworn enemies of every Catholic. There may, of course, be some exceptions. Every Catholic parent who sends his child to a Government school while there is ever a moderately efficient Catholic school within reach, can have very little repect for his faith or Church, and the spiritual interests of his offspring, and must be a mere nominal, not a real Catholic. Such reflections should animate Catholics everywhere to make strenuous efforts to establish and keep up efficient schools of their own. This will often be difficult, yet may be done with

THE HOWARDS.—The elevation of Admiral Howard to the peerage as Lord Lanerton raises the number of the Howard family who at present hold seats in the House of Lords to seven. These are the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Suffolk, Effingham, Wicklow, Carlisle, and Barons Howard of Glossop and Lanerton. In fact, the seven peers hold eight coronets between them, for the Earl of Sunolk is also Earl of Berkshire by virtue of a separate creation. Lord Howard de Walden is not a Howard paternally, but an Ellis, though the first Lord Howard de Walden was a grandson of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Besides the above titles, various members of the Howard tamily, all descended either from the first Duke of Norfolk or from his kinsmen, have held in past years the following titles :- Viscount Howard of Bindon (created 1559, extinct 1610), Baron Howard of Castle Rising (created 1669, extinct 1777), Baron Howard of Esrick (created 1628, extinct Beauchamp of Bletsoe, Furnival, Strange of Blackmere, Talbot, Mowbray, if not others. The present Duke of Norfolk is also Earl of Arundel, Earl of Surrey, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, Baron Fitzalan, Baron of Clun, Baron Oswaldestre, and Beron Maltravers, and co-heir to some of the titles grandfather, too, was called to the Upper House in his father's Barony of Maltravers in 1841. The Earl of Carlisle is also Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron D'Acre of Gilesland, and co-heir to a moiety of the Barony of Greystock or Greystoke : the Earl of Effingham is also Baron Howard of Effingham: the Earl of Wicklow (whose ancestor Sir Bernard Burke styles "a scion of the Howards of England") is also Viscount Wicklow and Baron Clonmore in the Peerage of Ireland; the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire is also Viscount Andover and Baron Howard of Charlton. It is probable that even the long list here given does not exhaust the catalogue of the honors which during the last four centuries have been showered down upon this family since the day that the eminent Yorkist General, Sir John Howard, was raised to the Peerage, just fifteen years before he fell fighting by the side of Richard on Bosworth Field. The dukedom, though three times forfeited by attainder, has about it a singular vitality, having been three times revived; and the Peerages tells us-though after the ruling in the case of the Barony of Berkeley the statement might possibly not be held to stand good in law-that "the Earldom of Arundel belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, not only by creation, but also as a feudal honor, by possession of Arundel Castle only, having been so adjudged by act of parliament, 11th Henry VI." But, at all events, speaking roughly, it may be said that the Howards own or have owned in the English Peerage one Dukedom, nine Earldoms, three Viscountcies, and at least twenty Baronies, as well as an Earldom, a Viscountcy, and a Barony in the Peerage of the sister kingdom. Nearly forty coronets in four centuries form a roll of honors never equalled by any other English house in ancient or modern times.—Times.

Scoto-Celt, writing to the Daily News says :- It does not seem to be gennerally known that the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Edinburgh are both the decendants of Mary Stuart. Ernest Agustus, Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg, and afterwards Elector of Hanover, married Sophia, the daughter of the unfortunate Frederick, Elector of the Palatinate, and of Elizabeth, James the First of England's daughter. Of Sophia's children, one was he who as George the first, ascended the throne of England, and another was Sophia Charlotte, that became the wife of Frederick First, who, after being Elector of Brandenburgh, assumed, in the first month of the first year of the eighteenth century, the title of the King. Frederick First's son, Frederick William First, married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, the sister of George Second of England, and had by her besides Frederick the Great, and other children Augustus William, the father of Frederick William Second, Frederick the Great's successor. Federick William Second was succeeded by his son Frederick William Third, who, in his turn, was succeeded by his son Frederick William Fourth, whose successor was his brother, the present Emperor of Germany. Nicholas, the brother of the Russian Emperor, Alex-

it is unnecessary to say that exactly the same kinship exists between the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Germany.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS ON INTEMPERANCE.—It seems that even in England such a thing as intemperance is known, and it seems, moreover, that there, as here, the highest doctors disagree as to the best mode of handling this delicate complaint. Here is how the subject was treated the other day in no less a distinguished assembly than the convocation of the Province of York:—"The Convocation of the Province of York met on Tuesday, March 10, at York Minster. There was a discussion of some length on the evils of intemperance, introduced by the Dean of York, who moved that her Majesty should be prayed to ask Parliament to give the fullest power to the magistrates, to take away licensing authority from the magistrates, and limit in a definite manner the hours of sale. The Dean of Carlisle seconded the motion. The Bishop of Manchester supported the motion, but said he thought there was a danger of over-legislation on the licensing question, as there was also a danger of paying too much court to the grumbling of the publicans concerning present legislation. He himself confessed that he did not rely so much upon legislation as upon moral influence and the growth of education. The Archbishop of York also supported the motion, and ultimately an address praying that Parliament would maintain and improve the laws upon the subject of intemperance was adopted unanimously

AN ENGLISH MOTHER.—BURYING & CHILD ALIVE.— At the Middlesex Sessions, Mary Anne Eastland, twenty-three, described in the calendar as a married wo man, was indicted for having abandoned and exposed a child under the age of two years, whereby its life was endangered, and its health likely to be permanently injured. About a quarter to ten on the night of the 3rd instant, Charles Thrift, a footman, was in Wimple Mews, near Portman-square, and heard the cry of a child proceeding apparently from a dung heap. He could see nothing on the dungheap, but sent for a police-constable, who, turning over some of the dung, found beneath it an infant apparently about six weeks old. It was lying on its face, was tightly tied up in an old skirt, which covered it face, and its month was full of dung. After hearing the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Her punishment was penal servitude for

An ingenious fraud, by which wine costing about welve shillings a dozen in France was "translated" so as to sell for two guineas a dozen in England, was exposed recently in one of the London Police The prosecution was instituted by several well known champague manufacturers, including Roederer and Moet & Chandon, and the evidence they brought forward went to show that the prisoner, or his accomplices, were accustomed to buy champagne of the poorest quality in France and ship it to London: there the corks were drawn and replaced by others branded so as to resemble genuine ones, the original labels were removed, and forged labels were pasted on the bottles, and a transformation was thus effected which would deceive even experienced buyers. The bottles could not be told externally from those containing highpriced champagne, the imitation of one of Moet & Chandon's brands being especially clever. The justice, indeed, considered the fraud so dangerously ingenious that the prisoner was sentenced to hard labour for the term of twelve months.

" The Church in Danger!" is the cry now raised by the leading journal. On this occasion, for a wonder, it is not "l'opery" that is assailing the Establishment, but Churchmen themselves. Nor is the assault open and above-board like Mr. Misll's, but is rather an internal rottenness sapping the vitals of the offspring of the loins of the lewd King Henry VIII. In fact the Times intimates that the parsons themselves are at the bottom of the movement, that they are the culprits, and that the Protestant Church is breaking up because her own will not obey her laws and cannot be compelled into submission .- Catholic Times.

There is more than one way of talking on the subect of religion, and a better way, evidently, than the old lady had found whose husband lay wasting under lingering disease. The rector expressed a hope that she sometimes spoke to him of the future. "I do, indeed, sir. Often and often I wake him in the night and say, "John, John, you little think of the torments as is preparing for you."

The Times acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New York and Vienna have been visited, combined with the depressing influence of the India famine. It says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former time.

THE CLAIMANT'S PROSECUTION .- Mr. Hawkins is reaping the fruits of his successful conduct of the Tichborne case. He has been retained as leading counsel in six election cases, the fee in each case being a retainer of six hundred guineas and a "refresher" of a hundred guineas a day.

Chorus of ladies (to come!y curate, who is ascending the ladder to hang decorations)-"Oh, Mr. Sweetlow, do take care! Don't go up! So dangerous! Do come down! Oh!" Rector (sarcastically) -"Really, Sweetlow, don't you think you'd better let a married man do that?"

THE TICHBORNS COSTS .- A supplementary estimate was issued on Saturday, presented to the House of Commons, of additional sums to the money already provided for 1873, required to be voted for the year ended the 31st of March inst., in which appears a sum of £40,000 to defray the further costs of the prosecution "The Queen v. Castro."

LONDON, April 8. — Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, having received an application for a new trial of the Tichborne claimant, asks on what legal grounds the lemand can be made.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was observed in Glasgow by the most magnificent demonstration which the Irishmen of Glasgow have yet achieved.

UNITED STATES.

On March 11th, the Bishops of the Province of St. Louis assembled at St. Louis, Milwaukee and Santa Fe were made Archbishoprics, subject to the approval of the Holy Father. Chicago diocese was divided, and Peoria made the seat of a new Bishopric. A Vicar Apostolic was appointed for Minnesota, as the diocese of St. Paul is to be divided. A coadjutor to Bishop O'Gorman of Omaha was also named, as likewise a successor to Bishop Melcher.

On the 21st of last month, Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour conferred Tonsures upon Charles V. Chevraux; to the same Cleric, and to Henry Dorner, James Hunt, J. W. Klute, N. M. Kolopp, J. F. Lang, he gave Minor Orders; on the same day he raised Rev. F. Metternich to the Diaconate.

The Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D. Bishop of Burlington, Vermont, arrived home last week from his native France. Bishop Goesbriand, we believe, lost two brothers in the late Franco-German war. They were officers in the French army.

The Mixed Commission which has been sitting at Washington has finished its work. Its total awards to British claimants amount to a little less than \$2,000,000, which will be paid to the British Gov- ous faith of their parents.

amongst the claimants, or their legal representatives. —Herald.

PAPER CHURCHES .- A church has just been crected in Bergen, Norway, built entirely of paper, or rather of papier mache Even the relievos on the outside, the statues inside, the roof and the steeple, which rally an edifice of this description is looked on as unsafe in case of fire; but we are further informed that by means of a peculiar chemical process it is not only rendered fire-proof, but also water-proof We are not to suppose that Norway is to hold a monopoly of this sort of thing, and in due time we may look not only for paper churches in New England, but paper hotels and paper dwellings. Very likely we shall have then what the Japanesce have -paper overcoats and paper pocket handkerchiefs; we shall ride in paper horse cars, sail in paper yachts, carry paper umbrellas, shoot at predatory cats with paper revolvers, and when our sands are sifted out. we may be borne to our last resting place in paper way. but who can doubt but that we are just about cutering the age of paper.—Boston Globe.

A young girl of Philadelphia, who is now on her travels, went to Westminster and condescended to admire the great abbey. With admiration came the desire of possession. The whole abbey was too large to be removed, so she quietly took a pen-knife from her pocket and cut out a piece of the chair of Edward the Confessor. She was arrested, and as she was very pretty, they let her off with \$500-the price would have been higher had she been plainer. Not content with this, she serenely journeyed to Dresden, in seach of new worlds to conquer. While visiting a church there she attempted to possess herself of some flowers from a shrine. In pulling them off she overturned the image of the Virgin, to the infinite horror of the custodians of the church. For this pleasing freak her father paid \$2,500. Her beauty probably made the fine small on this ocea-

In the House of the Ohio Legislature, on Feb. 16th, bills were introduced amending the justice code so that there shall be no stay on any judgment rendered for labor performed by employees; to amend the act exempting specific articles from execution, so as to exempt one-half the personal earnings of a debtor and one-half the earnings of in advance of the trial before the court. If they pronounce the person sane, he shall at once be put ipon trial; but if insane, then he shall be commit ted to a lunatic asylum, and put upon trial when pronounced cured.

A new disease, affecting the horses of the stage and street lines, in New York, has made its appearance. A large number of animals have been prostrated but the morality, except in the case of one of the stage lines, is small, and in most instances the disease yields rapidly to medical treatment,-The symptoms are loss of appetite, swollen eyes, which discharge yellowish matter copiously, and swollen legs; stupor follows, with great weakness. Rapid recovery follows a return of the appetite.

HEAVY LICENSE LAW .- The Common Council of Jeffersonville city passed an ordinance, on the night of March 31st, by only two majority, requiring liquor dealers to pay \$500 for a license. The proscriptive manner in which the temperance element is thus brought to bear is driving several German citizens to Louisville.

An Indianapolis editor is responsible for this :-" A young lady in Indiana sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: 'Come gaze upon my dust, false one.' But the compositor spelled dust with a

"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat whom he overtook a few miles from Little Bock. "I am going to Heaven, my son. I have been on the way eighteen years." "Well, good-by, old fellow, if you have been travelling toward Heaven eighteen years, and got no nearer to it than Arkansas, I'll take another

Lapeer, Mich., has had a dramatic entertainment. The "Union Spy" was produced, and the local editor's ecstatic feelings on the occasion may be inferred from his allusion to "a billowy ocean of foaming skirts, which in their virgin and uncontaminated purity, rolled and surged and puffed in the gaslit air."

A good wife is like a snail. Why? Because she keeps in her own house. A good wife is not like a snail. Why? Because she does not carry all upon her back. A good wife is like a town clock. Why? Because she keeps good time. A good wife is not like a town clock. Why? Because she does not speak so loud that all the town can hear her.

During the year 1873 seven persons died in Philadelphia who were over a hundred years of age .-Among the number there was Bridget M'Quaid, aged 106, a native of Fermanagh; Ann Harkins, aged 101, a native of the county Donegal: Margaret O'Neil, aged 100, a native of the county Tyrone, and Catherine Clark, a native of the county Wexford.

The Brooklyn Eagle is responsible for the following: "Pimpleville, Vt., is evidently not a good field for an independent, outspoken journal. The Pim-pleville Post lately published this item: 'Those who have lately been engaged in sheep-stealing had better stand from under. We know of whom we are talking about.' The result was a loss of sixty subscribers, and the paper will go into bankruptcy.

A man in Hartford has stopped his newspaper because his name was printed in a list of advertized letters, and his wife happening to see it first went and got it for him and found it was from a young lady, who complained that he didn't meet her at Worcester, as he promised.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Gilpin, of Philadelphia, has been probated.—It makes provisions to carry into effect the will of her late husband, Mr. Henry D. Gilpin, who has donated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be equally divided between the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Chicago, and the Pennsylvania Society of Fine Arts.

The estates of Stephen and Abbey Kelly and Foster, Sarah Wall, and Marrietta Flogg, who have re fuseded to pay any taxes until women are granted the right to vote, were offered for sale by the tax collector of Worcester, Massachusetts, on Friday, February 20th, to pay the taxes for the year 1872 The last named estate was bought in by a a friend, but no one bid on the others.

A young lady in Ohio, writing to a friend, says "I am not engaged, as you insinuate, but I must confess that I see a cloud above my domestic horizon about as big as a man's hand."

A little Boston girl joyfully assured her mother the other day, that she had found out where they made horses-" she had seen a man in a shop jus finishing one of them for he was nailing on his last

Josh Billings says, "I will state for the information of those who haven't had a chance to lay in sekrit wisdom az freely az I have, that one single hornet who feels well can break up a whole camp-meeting.

The Senate of Minnesota has passed a bill which provides that children confined in the Reform Schools of the State shall be educated in the religi-

"BEST FOOD FOR BEST BODIES."-Mrs. Dr. Everett recently delivered a lecture in New York on the above subject, and in which she said :-" Beauty is, after all, only skin deep. We would all resemble this were our cuticle removed. You will observe that the manikin has not a Grecian bend. In my estimation, the Venus de Milo and net the Venus contains a bell are composed of that material, which appears to the observer as solid stone work. Natu- stoops, all her organs acquire in time a morbid position. If the chin naturally protrudes, learn to draw it in. Women who stoop and who do not carry their heads erect seldom bear life's burdens heroically. Women should be five feet six inches high; men six feet high. In New York, sad to bay, throngs of women may be met on Broadway only five feet in height, or a little over; some of more diminutive stature. The Lacedemonians fined one of their kings for marrying a short woman. Little women should go out of fashion. This physical diminutiveness can be avoided by right methods in the use of food. Although Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, he did not dream of the wonderful circulating apparatus belonging to the coffins. Iron and steel may be very good in their stomach, pancreas, and liver. All the blood in the body is circulated through this portion of the system from three to four times in twenty four hours. I will indicate the spinal column because it connects with the brain, and food must be chosen with reference to the brain. Notice the multitude of muscles in the back. There are seven for keeping the head erect. Pains in the neck and the spinal column can be obviated by eating brown bread. As one-half of nervous matter is phosphorous, food must tend to produce phosphorous. I must ease my mind on the question of teeth. Children under sixteen years of age should be reared largely on brown bread and milk; then they will possess pearly teeth, brilliant eyes, healthy complexions. Condiments are abominations. Mustard, vinegar, and catsups should be discarded, and salt indulged in sparingly. Sugar and molasses come under the head of condiments. Although some chemists and physiologists advocate sugar as an article of food, et, because the body makes sugar from the starchy food eaten, the pure article is unnecessary. Necralgia is an indication of deteriorated blood, and should be cured by eating brown bread catmeal porridge-anything containing much bran. No variety of wine should be drunk. Ever since the world was created, women have been men's tempters, and should avoid encouraging them in the use of liquor. Women who in any sense of the word indulge in his minor child or children. In the Senate a bill alcoholic stimulants seem to lack refinement and was introduced to provide that when a person is true womanliness. Perhaps, because of my Quaker indicted for a crime and the defence pleads insanity, education, I hold this idea. In the good time coma special jury shall determine the question of sanity | ing, when women shall live sensibly, dress rensibly, cat sensibly, morally speaking, they will have more influence over their husbands. Perhaps, could we look into the remote causes of the late panic, the fault would be found to lie with those women who did not feed their husbands sensibly. For speculation, for thought, for business, men need the proper kind of food. Let women feed their husbands on oatmeal porridge and apples. Food should be chosen with reference to the season. In the spring, vegetables; and in the summer, fruits should take the place of heartier food. Men do not wear well in New York; they are at their prime at 38 instead of at 50, because their eating is not properly regulated. If dinner must be served at six, seven, or eight o'clock, let it be light, and the heavy meal caten in the morning. I am not a vegetarian. Vegetarians are often from necessity gormandizers, because they must cat so much in order to obtain a sufficient amount of nutriment. I believe in an occasional piece of good roast beef. Fish is an excellent article of food; but oatmeal is the food par excellence -The Scotch, possessing the largest brains, the highest degree of intellectuality, and a fine physique, are a nation of oatmeal eaters." AN OVER-RATED MAN.-Washington's birthday is

a sort of factitious holiday. We are not a sentimental people, and we revere the name of Washington about as much from a sense of outy and the force of early education as for any reason. It must be confessed that, judged by our standards, Washington was not a very great man. He happened to be the first President, that only entitles him to stand as a sort of historical landmark. No one would concede more readily than his warmest admirers his entire lack of the qualities which would have raised him to eminence now. He never atd a caucus, much less manipulated a primary election in the interest of his employers, and to political strategy he never turned his attention -Among us he might aspire to a seat in the Legislature in some "off years," when no senator was to be chosen, or when the lobby was not very flush, but higher honors we reserve for different men. He would not cut much of a figure at Long Branch, and he was altogether too "stuck-up" to have for friends and advisers such men as General Grant finds congenial. Fancy the courtly Virginian in the United States Senate, sitting between Hipple, of Oregon, and a carpet-bagger whose stolen money bought him a certificate of election. He would long for the tenement of Mount Vernon, and we should all rejoice that such an impracticable was no longer to sit among our Carpenters and Camerons. The party could find more useful men. The distribution of patronage, according to our methods, he couldn't be expected to comprehend. Honesty and efficiency were the only things he looked for in a public official, and the demands of "the workers" would be something he would not duly respect. Great monopolies would pronounce him an every to progress, and no plausible gentleman would get much of a mortgage on his vote for a few shares of stock in a corrupt corporation. He was an old fogy. His notions of women would hardly allow him to be an active friend of female suffrage, and he would as soon have gone on a filibustering expedition as a praying raid. He never ectured, and his earnings, in office, or out, would look ridiculously small to a Government contractor. He was not what we call a practical man, but had too many notions and crotchets in his head. We are saying nothing against his personal purity, but he wasn't just the kind of a man to get along with easily. Great men were not as plenty in the early days of the Republic as now, or we shouldn't be compelled to have business interrupted out of respect to the memory of a man whose spotless inte-grity and entire forgetfulness of self, when his country needed his services, are his chief claims to remembrance.—Boston Herald.

GEORGE BREMEN'S TWENTY DOLLAR HORSE.-George Bremen, on a dirt cart going to the dumping ground, drove against a West street car and smashed a panel. He was arrested, and recently tried in the Special Sessions on a charge of malicious mischief. The theory of his defence was that his horse couldn't smash anything.

"What kind of a horse was he?" asked Justice

Sherwood. "Very pad, your Honor," replied Bremen.

"What was his condition?" "Schin undt bone. He was going deadt pooty

soon. "But that doesn't explain the broken panel."

"Vell, I tell you how dat was. It was a going down hill—right away close to the track—mit a scnowbank. Vell, de cart was loated, undt it push de horse right doundt dot scholope place, undt hit de car. He vas a veak horse, your Honor, undt he couldn't holdt pack pooty vell."

"How much did you pay for the horse?"

"Twenty tollars." "Well, we will fine you twenty-five per cent. of

his value—five dollars." "Gootness gr-r-acious."

A new town has been laid out two miles south of Strasburgh, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio,