

above has now been upheld, the Court ruling against the defendants on the two points raised, namely, whether the jury were justified in the evidence in attributing negligence to the defendants, and in holding that the deceased was not guilty of contributory negligence. One of the learned judges expressed some doubt on the latter point, but upon the whole concurred in the judgment given for the plaintiff. In the second case—Tilson v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company—the plaintiff, who was dreadfully injured by falling between two carriages of a train on which he was passenger, was held liable for the sudden starting of the train after it had stopped before reaching the platform. On the other hand, a number of the employees of the company gave testimony that the train did not stop and start again, and their evidence suggested, if it did not prove, that the accident was caused by the plaintiff's impetuosity to alight before the train drew up at the station. The special jury who had to decide between the litigants adopted the plaintiff's version of the transaction, and as to the defendant's version that he was fearfully mangled, awarded him the substantial damages of £300. Chief Justice Monahan, who tried the case, refused to rescind execution, stating that the question at issue was altogether for the jury, and that they had determined it.—Dublin Freeman.

GRAND STORM ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—A vessel bound from Newry to Belfast with a cargo of timber was wrecked in Ballyvaughan Bay during the gale on Saturday, and the captain and mate lost. Another seaman got jammed between two logs of timber, but was ultimately rescued and conveyed to the Downpatrick Infirmary, where he lies in a very precarious state. Another vessel was capsized in Dundrum Bay. She was bound to Whitehaven in ballast. No particulars have been received as to whether any lives were lost in this case. In Dublin the gale was much felt. For some hours the weather was dreadfully severe. Fortunately, there was a forewarning of the high wind, and the shipping in the port was made secure. Coasting vessels remained in at the quays.—Dublin Irishman, Dec. 12.

FLOODS IN THE KING'S COUNTY.—During the past week the downpour has been so incessant that all agricultural operations had to be completely suspended. The rivers are all well swollen, and the new sown wheat and oats in low-lying lands are entirely submerged.—Id.

RETURN OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. James M'Gee, P.P., arrived in Castlebar on Saturday evening from America. He collected upwards of £1,500 during a sojourn of about twelve months.—Id.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—The Court of Queen's Bench delivered judgment on Saturday on the motion instituted some time ago by Mr. Leopold Cust, agent of the estates of Mr. Smith Barry, M.P., in the counties of Tipperary and Cork, for a criminal information against Mr. Richard Hayes and Mr. James Carew, two of the Town Commissioners of Tipperary, for conspiracy to compel him to quit the county and for libel, and on the subsequent motion for attachment against Mr. Hayes for inflammatory speaking after the proceedings in the Queen's Bench had been commenced. Mr. Hayes besides being a Town Commissioner of Tipperary, is also an attorney. The Court held that the case had not been sufficiently established for a criminal information for conspiracy, and in reference to that they discharged the conditional order. With reference to the charge of libel, they made the conditional order absolute, and they also granted the attachment, but directed that neither the criminal information should be acted on, nor the attachment issue, if the defendants paid the entire costs of the proceedings, and gave them till the first day of next term to take their choice of the alternatives.

Lord Emly on Ireland.—Lord Emly's discovery that the only substantial grievance of which Ireland can complain is the defective condition of the educational system of the country, has been coldly received by the English Press. The Times observes that the statement that the Irish middle class is not educated up to the work of the country sounds rather paradoxical when one thinks of the facility with which Irishmen obtain everywhere places open alike to Englishmen and Scotchmen, and also fulfil the duties respectively. In reference to Lord Emly's proposal for the removal of the grievance, the Daily News observes that the difficulty which will probably arise in reference to it is that which has hitherto shipwrecked all schemes of Irish education—that of Denominationalism. Denominational schools cannot be national, and national schools cannot be denominational.

An important seizure of arms was effected on the 4th ult., at Cork, on the premises of B. F. McCarthy, on Duncan street. A body of police, acting on private information, proceeded to the premises, and on searching a hay-loft over the stables, they found 22 rifles—fourteen being of the old pattern, and eight breechloaders—also 15 ordinary bayonets and four sword bayonets. They likewise found a box containing military pouches, cartridges, and caps, the frames of two revolvers, a bullet mould, and some gunmakers' tools.

The Lord Chief Justice on Monday, fixed next Monday week for the trial of a breach of promise case in which a Deputy Lieutenant of Leitrim seeks to recover £10,000 damages from a Miss Hubery. The defendant has married another gentleman of the same County since the issue of the writ.—Cork Herald, 5th ult.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable of the softening influences of humanitarianism is the extent to which that principle has diminished racial hatreds. There was a time when the prevalent method of viewing foreigners was summed up in the pithy saying of Punch's rough, "Bill, there's a stranger, save art a brick at him." Thank Heaven, we have survived all this, and can chronicle the gathering of St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, which took place last night, with as much pleasure as if it were an Irish and not a Scotch one. Some sixty gentlemen of the Scots nation residing in Dublin, and including some of our most respectable citizens, met to celebrate with becoming festivity the Caledonian "St. Patrick's Day." It is to be added that the society is not one solely, or even mainly, devoted to conviviality. Scotchmen are, it is true, the canniest and most successful men; but there, as we need scarcely say, poor Scotchmen, and unfortunate Scotchmen, and sick Scotchmen. To aid and help these humbler members of the Scottish community in Dublin is the raison d'être of the St. Andrew's Society, and a better and nobler object never enlisted generous sympathizers. The poor man, or the sick man, or the unfortunate man is always an object of pity, but he is especially so when he is far away from home and friends, a stranger in a strange land. There is no nobler character in Holy Writ than the Good Samaritan, who was the prototype of such associations as that of St. Andrew's. To that association we wish God speed, and we hope that it may prove fully competent to the high and holy task it has undertaken—a task similar to that attempted for poor Irishmen by similar St. Patrick's societies in every city in the world.—Dublin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.
POPE'S PEACE.—THE LEAGUE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.—The "United Kingdom Anti-Papal League" have just discovered a most tremendous mine. The Standard says: "On the 18th inst. Mr. James Johnston, the Secretary of the United Kingdom Anti-Papal League, whose headquarters are at Edinburgh, addressed a petition to Mr. Disraeli, revealing the existence of a 'terrible conspiracy' for the same time blaming the late Prime Minister for 'having in his possession full details of this conspiracy' and 'with holding information that would be to his country's good.' The conspiracy in question"—so say the address and petition—"is the world-wide Popish League of St. Sebastian, which, under the Pope's sanction, was begun in London in 1871, and has now branches all over the world wherever there are Papists." It is avowedly a military league for raising soldiers to fight for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power, and according to the official organ these conspirators (for they have a newspaper of their own called the Crusader, published in London) they are bound by a vow "to seek first the kingdom of God and His glory, in the person of His Vicar, knowing that all things else are included therein." This conspiracy is avowedly for the purpose of raising soldiers and creating war, therefore each taker of this vow swears to fight for the Pope. On behalf of the members of the Anti-Papal League, Mr. Johnston requests that Mr. Disraeli "will be so good as to acknowledge receipt of this, that our countrymen may have evidence that the information herein contained of a world-wide conspiracy by Papists against Her Majesty's laws has been communicated to him. Mr. Disraeli replied that he "had the honor to receive the address of the United Kingdom Anti-Papal League." Mr. Johnston then sent a copy of the same address to the late Prime Minister, who replied as follows:—"Accept my thanks for your having reminded me by your communication of the existence of the Society of St. Sebastian, as to which I will make further inquiry with reference to the discussion now in progress."

THE OLD STORY AT EXETER.—That English Protestants are gullible to an extreme with regard to anything calculated to gratify their religious vanity is well demonstrated every May in Exeter Hall. At one time the "conversion of the Irish" was a favorable and a good money-raising cry at the May meetings, but the demand for the abolition of the law-established Church of Ireland, and the well-known failure of all inducements to the poor of Ireland to forsake their religion, have extinguished, to a very great extent, Exeter Hall hoastings as to what Protestant money and soup can do and have done in Ireland. Indeed for some years past it has become quite evident that even Exeter Hall fights shy of the Irish Mission movement, on the ground that it can no longer be believed in except by those so stupidly credulous and ignorant as not to be capable of seeing and understanding palpable facts. One of those specimens of English imbecility is most undoubtedly Peter, W. H. Peters, of Exeter. Easily swayed Peters, we really must pity you. Simple Peters so fully believes in the genuineness and the success of the work in which the Irish Society for the Promotion of Protestant Scriptural Education among the Catholics of Ireland, that he contributes nearly all the money which the friends of the society can manage to raise in Exeter. At a meeting of the society held at Exeter, the other day, it had to be acknowledged that the total sum collected during the year was £39 15s. 3d., and that £26 of this was given by the simpleton we have just named. Peters gave more than twice as much as all the rest of the 35,000 people of Exeter contributed. A Rev. W. Hackett attended as a deputation, and represented the operations of the society in Ireland as being satisfactory from a Protestant point of view—particularly so in the south of Ireland. He spoke of a parish in Munster where, through the influence of the society, Protestants had increased in number from 45 to 400, and boasted that at Kerry nearly 2000 Catholics had become Protestants. Of course he took care to avoid mentioning the names of any of the "converted," or of the towns where they resided. This is a vagueness that only Exeter Hall could tolerate. Perhaps some of our Irish readers will be able to tell us how much truth there is in this boast. We should like to see the Rev. proselytizer make such an allegation before a Kerry audience.—The Universe.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH NATION.—A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Woolwich, last evening, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Edward Hine, who has come to the conclusion that the lost Ten Tribes of Israel, who disappeared after being carried into captivity by the Assyrians 725 B.C., are about to be revealed in the English people. He stated that the Jews of the present day are descended from the tribe of Judah, and are not to be confounded with the Israelites who according to prophecy were to remain a holy people even after they were lost, destined to break the yoke of their oppressors, and after many years of wandering, to settle in the western islands with a lineal descendant of King David upon the throne for ever; that they should so multiply that they would have to occupy other countries, becoming the chief of nations a power incapable of defeat, a country distinguished for its Christian character, its missionary labours, and its philanthropy. Having quoted very many passages of Scripture in proof of these predictions he declared that they must have been fulfilled, or the Bible was not verified, and that there was no known nation upon the earth which corresponded with the Scripture except the English. He stated also that by historical researches the so-called Anglo-Saxons, whom he believed to be the lost tribes of the children of Israel, had been distinctly traced to the spot where the Israelites disappeared, the cities of the Medes, but that they could be traced no further. He advanced a great number of identities in proof of his argument, and even referred to the structure of English churches and various phrases in the Book of Common Prayer as evidence of our Israelitish descent.—Times.

LOSS OF THE COSPATRICK.—TERRIBLE DETAILS.—LONDON Dec. 29.—A telegram received by the vessel's owners confirms the reported burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick. The Superintendent of the Brazilian cable at Madeira also telegraphs that only three persons are known at present to survive—the second mate and two seamen. These were picked up by the British ship Scythre after having been ten days in an open boat, subsisting part of the time upon the flesh and blood of others who died whilst in the boat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Herald's special has the following in addition to what has already been learned of the disaster to the Cospatrick: She took fire and was totally destroyed on Tuesday the 17th of November. Of the passengers lost four are cabin and 424 steerage, who had emigrated under the Government regulations for Australia. The Government emigrants were for the most part agricultural laborers who left England in consequence of the operation of the recent labor strike. Many of them were married and accompanied by their families. The Cospatrick had been employed for many years past in carrying British troops to India. The last voyage of the Cospatrick prior to her fatal trip was when carrying coolies from Calcutta to Demerara. She was built in the time of the all-steam ships built by the old East India Company; valued at \$60,000. The name of her captain is Alexander Elamie. He is about 38 years of age, a native of Aberdeen in Scotland, and is a married man, having one or two children. He took command of the Cospatrick about 1869, when his brother-in-law left her to take out a steam corvette to the Sultan of Zanzibar. The captain of the Cospatrick was a remarkably careful navigator, almost proverbially so, such a quality being possible. The Herald's informant attributes the fire to the pipes of emigrants who are in the habit of smoking between the decks, the English Emigration laws being flexible in that respect, conferring but a little power on masters to punish violation of them.

THE COSPATRICK.—A London special despatch from Madeira, to the Morning Journal gives additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant ship, Cospatrick. The fire broke out at midnight, November 17th, and within half an hour enveloped the vessel nearly its entire length. The scene was one of the wildest confusion, but two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until the 16th of Nov., when her hull was completely burnt out, and she sank. The two boats then started for land. They kept together for two days, when a gale arose, and they became separated. One of them has not since been heard of. The other was fallen in with by the British ship Scythre. At that time it contained five living persons, two of whom died before the Scythre reached land.

A FACETIOUS SHERIFF.—It is now more than half a century since there resided in a sea-port town in the North of England a much respected and eminent attorney, who was ever on the qui vive for fun and good humor. His jokes were frequent, and he was noted all over town for his eccentricities and habitual pleasantry. Being a wealthy man, he frequently contributed to public and private charities, and was a welcome visitor to the abodes of the poor as well as the rich. I well remember the time when this facetious gentleman filled the office of sheriff, and when he indulged his penchant for the humorous by the summoning of four remarkably queer juries to "well and truly try" persons at the Court of Quarter Sessions for the town and county in which he then resided. At first, at the spring term, our facetious sheriff summoned a fat jury—twelve of the most portly, ponderous men he could find—and when they were called on by the clerk of the court to take their seat in a jury-box it was found almost impossible to cram them into it. And when, after much hard squeezing and grinning, they were shut up in the box, they became literally a packed jury, and no mistake. The second jury summoned by this droll official was the very reverse of his first panel—twelve of the leanest and lankiest men he could find all over town—men with long legs and long faces, who seemed as though they had been fed on water-gruel, and never tasted roast beef in the course of their lives. The third jury summoned by our facetious sheriff for the September term consisted of twelve barbers, whose shaving shops were near the court house; and in so placing those barbers on the jury all the barristers who attended court had that day appeared with their wigs undressed and uncombed—a funny spectacle for the officers of the court, the learned recorder, and all others who happened to be present on that memorable occasion.—But in his selection of a jury for the December term of the court of Quarter Sessions our good-humored sheriff capped the climax of his official drollery by summoning twelve men who squinted so awfully at the learned recorder when he attempted to make the first charge to them that the learned judge could not help joining in the general laugh, and exclaiming, in seeming anger:—"This is, indeed, too bad, Mr. Sheriff!" But the latter only remarked, in a very serious and amusing tone:—"Twelve good and lawful men, your Honor." And here let me add that I never heard of "The Facetious Sheriff" serving more than one year.—Exchange.

THE LATEST THING IN SPIRITUALISM.—The latest new thing in Spiritualism is that Lady Dilke has been revisiting this mortal state. She came back, it would seem, with a purpose. Her object was to object. She was cremated at her own wish, but did not like it, and hopes it will not be done again.—She assures us it was painful, very painful, and she enters her protest against similar dealings with human bodies in the future.

At Southampton, recently, a statement was made to the borough magistrates, by one of the visiting justices, to the effect that on Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, screams as from children were heard at Cross-house, an exposed point of the Itchen, a tidal river. Some workmen proceeded to the spot, and by the aid of lanterns, they found a couple of men in the water having charge of two children, one aged nine and the other thirteen years, whom, although it was such an inclement night, they were ducking in the stream. On being remonstrated with, they said they were only performing the rites of baptism; but a policeman was sent for, and they were taken into custody. On their reaching the station-house a woman appeared, who said she was the mother, that her husband had died at Salt Lake City, and that the man in question, with her consent—one being a Mormon elder—were christening her children. The officers upon duty thereupon so far recognized the rights of religious liberty as to let the defendants go.

In reply to an address from Nonconformist Ministers thanking him for his recent pamphlet, and expressing a hope that he would become "the fearless champion of true English Protestantism," Mr. Gladstone gave an assurance that, within the limits of the arguments and expostulation referred to, he should firmly abide by the propositions stated in his pamphlet.

Addressing his constituents at a meeting in Irvine, Scotland, Sir W. Cunningham said that while the French were elaborating a scheme which would enable them in three years to place in the field 1,800,000 men, and the Germans proposed to place the whole male adult population of their empire at the disposal of the Minister of War, Britain could not calculate on having a greater force than 40,000 men, and these deficient in quality, with which to resist an invasion. He was bold enough to say that in actual warfare the militia and the volunteers would be found of little or no value and in his opinion the only method by which the country could be made absolutely secure was by increasing the number and improving the quality of our soldiers. That plan involved a considerable amount of additional expenditure; the government by adopting it might bring themselves unpopularly or even expulsion from office, but he hoped they would show that of governments, as well as of individuals, it might be said, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.—The London correspondent of the Freeman states that the profits already realised on the pamphlet amount to £1,550, and that this sum will in all probability be speedily doubled.

BENDING THE PRIZE-FIGHTER A PROTESTANT DIVINE.—A new prophet has arisen among our Protestant fellow-countrymen and great is the rejoicing thereat. Not contented with their well-paid staff of "curers of souls," whose chief business seems to be to mix in fashionable life during the London season, and to be continually driving in fine coaches and attending studiously to the inner man, they hanker after and believe more in the converted colliers, &c., who, like Mr. Gladstone, endeavor to do a stroke of business in the theology line. After Mr. Gladstone the most notable amateur theologian is no less a person than the once renowned Bendigo, the prize-fighter. The conversion to Protestantism of the famed vanquisher of the giant Ben Cunn is a thing that the Church of the Eighth Henry may well be proud of.

TO PECULIARITIES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED BY THE ADVISORS OF OPEN COMPETITION.—There are at present one or two vacancies in the Treasury establishment which, if the system is to be adhered to indiscriminately, should be filled by open competition; but no one for a moment supposes that this course will be adopted. Prudential considerations forbid the recruiting for one of the more important departments of the State by other means than that of careful selection, and the difficulty will probably be surmounted in the present instance by the transfer of trustworthy and experienced clerks from other offices leaving the inferior posts vacated to be filled on the "happy-go-lucky" plan. It is worthy of remark that the only department which has managed to escape the consequences of this reckless destruction of the palings that guarded the enclosure of the public service is the House of Commons itself, whose clerks are still appointed under the system of selection.—Pall Mall Gazette.

What cold weather does in London, however, will best be gathered from a comparison of the returns for the last four weeks with those of the four weeks preceding. In the four weeks ending the 7th of November the mean temperature was 51° deg., and the total deaths amounted to 5,450; in the four weeks ended last Saturday, the average temperature was 39° deg., and the registered deaths were 7,359. Nearly 2,000 more persons died in the latter than in the former period, and of this large increase 33 per cent. occurred among children under 5 years of age, and 49 per cent. among persons aged 40 years and upwards. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis increased from 1,581 to 2,910 during the periods referred to; from bronchitis alone there was an increase of 525 deaths, and from pneumonia 262. The effect of age in withstanding cold weather was some years ago illustrated in the weekly returns by calculations which showed that the mortality caused by cold was twice as great under the age of 20 as it was between 20 and 40, but that after 40 the power of resisting cold became so diminished that the danger to life was double at every succeeding nine years of age. Statements of that kind are of course not intended to be taken as absolute, but as deductions made by competent authority from recorded facts they are worthy of attention and should be useful for preventive purposes.—Lancet.

DR. KENNELLY AND MAGNA CHARTA.—Dr. Kennelly has issued an address to the people of England, Wales, and Scotland, calling upon them to form a Magna Charta Association of Great Britain, the object of which is to restore Magna Charta, every clause of which he declares has been gradually repealed. He proposes to have committees formed throughout the Kingdom for the purpose. Every person who subscribes 1d. a week shall be entitled to be a member of the Association. Every 24 persons who subscribe to receive two copies of the Englishman weekly, free. "Let me have," says he, "a million subscribers, and within two years I shall have a fund in hand which will enable me to return 100 members of the middle and operative class to Parliament, and with these men acting with me, I will destroy the despotism that now exists. But why should I not have two, three, five millions of subscribers to the association? Why should I not in two years have a sum deposited in the names of the trustees for this grand League which will enable its members to return 250 members of the operative and middle classes to the House of Commons, and with these what wonders may there not be achieved! Give them to me, and I will lead them on to such a victory over class legislation as was never known in England before, and I will so crush the serpent head of despotism that it never shall revive."

UNITED STATES.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Having appropriated the School taxes of Catholics and thus deprived them as far as possible of the means of educating their own children, our fanatics have next introduced compulsory education. They built their magnificent school houses at the public expense and organized the infidel system therein, and then under pretence of patriotism insisted upon perverting the faith of the rising generation of Catholics through this most sweeping and effective agency. They even boast of this method, and are loud in their expectations of the result; whenever they meet together for consultation; and yet with supreme effrontery they undertake to persuade us at the same time that no harm is intended, but simply the good of the Nation and our own. Do they not tax our patience as well as our purse. If compulsory education be the rule, and the retention of our School tax the practice, only physical opposition remains. But it is as a corollary of this tyrannical rule our own school taxes are covered over to our own schools, so as to place the issue of education fairly between Catholics and anti-Catholics we should not fear the result, but rather apprehend that the neglect of anti-Catholic parents would be found most at fault. And then, in the case of non observance of the rule, let the punishment not be penal and limited to the innocent children, but financial, and applying to the parents and guardians.—Northern Chronicle.

YANKEE TRICK.—On Thursday evening says the Mobile Register of the 14th ult. we saw an old negro greatly incensed against some of the leaders of the Republican party in this city. He lives in Baldwin county, it seems, and was induced to come over here and bring a number of voters by promise of provisions. He kept his word, and after voting with his crowd, he went down to headquarters for his rations. He was told that they had nothing except a barrel of sugar and a ham left, but as he had worked so energetically for the cause, he was welcome to them. The faithful old "people" was thankful to get that much, and soon had them pulling rapidly and earnestly for Blakeley. When he reached his cabin with the barrel and the ham, the "old ooman" was delighted, and "knowed that the 'Publian party was de friend of all de culled pussons." While he was opening the barrel, laughing and grinning, his wife was cutting the canvass from the ham, smiling as prettily as was Washington Higgins in the recent show, when his man was "nominated by acclamation." Why, look a here, Amos, dis here ham is nothing but wood," exclaimed the old woman, as her feature doubled themselves in length. Sure enough, the ham was a regular old time Yankee ham and, worse than all, the barrel of sugar was a barrel of sawdust, covered at each end with a peck or so of clear white sand. Amos says he is done "wid hem all," and knows "dat udder niggers was done de same way."

The Catholic World claims that there are at least 35,000 girls in the schools taught by aunts in the United States.

YANKEE ELOQUENCE.—Yankee eloquence continues to improve. A lawyer in Milwaukee was defending a handsome young woman accused of stealing from a large unoccupied building in the night time, and thus he spoke in conclusion:—Gentlemen of the jury, I am done. When I gaze with enraptured eyes on the matchless beauty of this peerless virgin, on whose resplendent charms suspicion never dared to breathe; when I behold her in the glorious bloom of the lustrous loveliness, which angelic sweetness might envy but could not eclipse; before which the star on the brow of the night grows pale and the diamonds of Brazil are dim; and then reflect upon the utter madness and folly of supposing that so much beauty would expose itself to the terrors of an empty building in the cold; damp; dead; of night, when innocents-like hers is hiding itself among the snowy pillows of repose, gentlemen of the jury, my

dearly-remembered expression, and throw her into your arms for protection against this foul charge, which the outrageous malice of a disappointed scoundrel has invented to blast the fair name of this lovely maiden, whose smiles shall be the reward of the verdict which I know you will give. The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats.

THE MONEY OF VARIOUS NATIONS.—Mr. Archibald the British Consul-General at New York, in his report this year gives a statement of the value (in United States money) in pure metal of the standard coins of the various nations of the world, as estimated by the Director of the United States Mint. The pound sterling of the United Kingdom is of the value of 4 dols. 86 cts. The mark of the German Empire, 23.82 cents. The franc of France, Belgium, Switzerland, the drachm of Greece, the lira of Italy, and the peseta (of 100 centimes) of Spain, 19.30 cents. The Austrian florin, 47.60 cents; the Russian rouble (of 100 copecks), 77.17 cents; the crown of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, 26.80 cents; the Netherlands florin, 40.50 cents; the Portuguese milreis (of 1,000 reis), 1 dol. 8.47 cents; the Turkish piastre, 4.39 cents; the Egyptian dollar (of 20 piastres), 1 dol. 0.39 cents; the rupee (of 16 annas) of India, 15.81 cents; the dollar of Central America 95.50 cents; the Brazilian milreis, 54.56 cents; the silver tael of China, 1 dol. 61 cents; the gold yen of Japan, 99.70 cents.

A cockney who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg, asked his cab driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city, whose chief executive officer was a Mayor, he inquired: "And dosthe Mayor wear the insignia of office?" "Insignia! What's that?" asked the astonished hackman. "Oh, a chain about his neck," explained the cockney. "Oh, bless you, no!" responded the other. "He's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose."

The Good Samaritans' Society, Chicago, which started under such favorable auspices, has come to grief. It was composed exclusively of ladies, and led a stormy existence for some time. Then its members divided and sub-divided until there are now four societies in existence. It is a funny commentary on the fact that some of its leaders are advocates of woman's rights, that the police had to be called in to keep the ladies from assaulting one another.

SUFFERING IN KANSAS.—The Daily Champion publishes from an advance sheet of official reports made to the State Board of Agriculture some statistics showing the destitution existing in several of the frontier counties of the State. Seventeen counties in which an aggregate of 158,000 acres had been planted in corn, produced not a bushel of this cereal. Five of these counties produced an average crop of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat and are abundantly able to relieve any individual cases of destitution in their midst. The other twelve counties, having an aggregate population of 223,877, as shown by the State census taken last June, are all on the remote frontier, and settlements within them have all been made within the last three years. The eight in which the greatest destitution prevails have all been populated within the past year or two, and the greater part of their population settled within their limits either last spring or the preceding fall. These eight have an aggregate population of 17,496. The settlers generally had their first crop planted. They had expended all of their means in building their homes and getting in their crops. Drought and grasshoppers wrought a total destruction of everything they had planted, leaving them totally destitute. They are without either food, clothing, or fuel to sustain them until they can produce something on which to live, and must be sustained by charitable contributions of the people in other sections of the State and country at large. The Champion computes the number of destitute in the State at 20,000 to 25,000, but of these many are located in older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were a fair average, and the more fortunate citizens are able and willing to help their destitute neighbors; but in eight counties the destitution is very general; almost the whole population will need more or less assistance. At least 15,000 must be assisted during the winter, and until another crop is grown.

WHAT WE SPEND FOR LIQUOR.—Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner's Monthly, strikes out thus boldly against whiskey:—"We consume, as a nation, \$600,000,000 a year in spirituous liquors, a sum which only needs a very few multiplications to pay the whole public debt of the country. If the tax could be entirely abated, the impetus that would be given, not only to our prosperity, but to our civilization, would soon place us in advance of every nation under heaven. Liquor is at the bottom of all our poverty. If the tax for it were lifted, there would not need to be a man, woman, or child without bread. If it could be lifted from the Southern States alone, it would not take five years to make them not only prosperous, but rich. There cannot be a more pitiful or contemptible sight, than a man quarrelling over and bemoaning his taxes, while tickling his palate, and burning up his stomach and his substance with glass after glass of whiskey. Men dread the cholera, the yellow fever and smallpox, and take expensive precautions against them, while the ravages of all of them in a year do not produce the mischief that intemperance does in a month. It is worse than a plague, worse than fire or inundation, or war. Nothing but sickness, death, immorality, crime, pauperism, and a frightful waste of resources come of it. Nothing noble is born of it. Meantime our public men are timid about it, our churches are half indifferent over it, our ministers talk about the scriptural use of wine, our scientific men dispute about the nutritive properties of alcohol, our politicians utter wise things about personal rights and amptuntary laws, and the people are going to the devil.

SOCIAL PECULIARITIES IN WYOMING.—The shooters were a queer lot. Some arant cowards, others not. Some brave under peculiar circumstances, such as a street fight or a promiscuous shooting, and sneaking when "the fother feller had the crop," or when they were tackled by anything out of their peculiar line. I asked Dave Reed, "How did you happen to kill 'Heenan'?" "Why, I fired a little Derringer I had from my pants pocket."

"But, what was the cause of it?" "Well, you see, he thought he was chief, and I knowed he wasn't; and one day I was drinking at the Star sample rooms, and he came up to me, and I seen business in his eye. I fooled him. I didn't have no six shooter slung to me. He wanted to know if he couldn't get away with me. I allowed he might if he had the drop. He allowed I was a liar, and I just showed my pocket easy against his body and turned loose. Some of the boys talked a little rough about it, but they knowed that Heenan meant to call me that day; he said so. The only difference was I had the best hand. The authorities' and Dave's chuckle implied anything but a profound respect for the powers that were; that burg "Oh! Do you suppose them fellows dare touch me when I had such a clear case of self-defence?" "So it was. Cases like this could be told by the scores, or worse. There were many in which the coroner was killed, if convenient, and the verdict rendered. "Killed by party or parties unknown." As for highway robbery, it was thought of as taking a drink. "No one thought of going out at night with any amount of money upon the person. Toward midnight none but the most venturesome went into the streets alone," and then armed and carefully avoiding the sidewalks.

There were many in which the coroner was killed, if convenient, and the verdict rendered. "Killed by party or parties unknown." As for highway robbery, it was thought of as taking a drink. "No one thought of going out at night with any amount of money upon the person. Toward midnight none but the most venturesome went into the streets alone," and then armed and carefully avoiding the sidewalks.