

Teachers' Attention!

We are desirous of obtaining the name and address of every Catholic lady and gentleman who is a teacher in any school in the Dominion and in Newfoundland. The name and address should be written on a one-cent postcard and mailed to the "True Witness" office, Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one-cent stamp or communicating by letter.

Miscellaneous Items.

The spire of the Russian Admiralty in St. Petersburg is, at times notwithstanding, to be regit at a cost of \$15,000. The Admiralty occupies a vast square facing the Neva, and one wing of it is confronted by the Imperial winter palace. The gilded spire forms the focal point of perspective of five long "prospects," and is surmounted by a gilded ship in full sail.

Monignor Kirby has resigned the office of rector of the Irish College at Rome, which he has held for many years, and will be elevated to the College of Cardinals. He will be one of the prelates in attendance on the Pope to advise on Irish ecclesiastical affairs and will be succeeded in the rectorship of the Irish College by Canon Verdon, a nephew of Cardinal Cullen.

A thieves' supper is one of the novelties of London. In a mission hall near Drury Lane the habitual criminal has found friends, who, on his discharge, invite him to a festival. This is the principle, and last year 537 have thus had a welcoming hand held out to them on emerging from prison. Money has been given to some. All were entertained and lectured on the principle that honesty is the best policy.

Pick, the celebrated Berlin detective, who performed wondrous feats in the way of ferreting out ingenious criminals, has just died. He commenced his public career as Burgomaster of Fiddickow, a small town on the Oder, which office he exchanged for Commissioner of Criminal Police, some six and twenty years ago. It was he who broke up the band of malefactors who were the terror of Pomerania in 1850. He joined the band himself, aided them in committing several overt acts of treason, and enabled himself to identify them when they were netted by a force of gendarmes.

The Right Hon. J. A. Reebuck, whose death has just been announced, was very small in stature, with a singularly large head and a pale, eager face. He spoke very slowly, and his style was keen and incisive. On his first return in the Reform Parliament of 1832—he was one of three in the present House of Commons who sat in that Parliament—he took place among the half dozen best speakers in the House. Some thirty years since he had a severe paralytic shock, and never wholly recovered the use of his speech or limbs. For a few years he was permitted to speak sitting.

International Dairy Fair.

The prizes for Canadian exhibits of dairy produce at the International Dairy Fair, held this week in New York, have just been awarded to Montreal dealers, as follows: Creamery Butter—First and second prizes, A. A. Ayer & Co.; third prize, F. Wilson. Dairy Butter—First prize, Fuller & Shufelt; second and third, A. A. Ayer & Co. Cheese—First and second prize, Hodgson & Sons; third prize, Harlow Chandler.

The Irish Vote.

The London Correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes as follows:—

Mr. Lacy, a gentleman who made his name as a political writer in connection with those articles that appeared in the *World* during the parliamentary session under the heading of "Under the Clock," but who some time ago succeeded from his allegiance to that journal, has contributed a most interesting article on "The Irish Vote in the next Parliament" to *Time*, Mr. E. Tate's magazine. The writer states that everybody on both sides of the House are agreed that the next Ministry, whatever it be, will have to carry on the Queen's Government with a majority of from 20 to 30. In such circumstances everybody will admit that the Irish vote will become a factor of prime importance. At present there are fifty-nine Home Rulers in the House of Commons. This party in all probability will be considerably increased at the next election, and every observer of the situation will agree with Mr. Lacy when he says that no English Minister would sell his country for the "mess of pottage" that a solid phalanx of fifty forthcoming at a critical juncture could secure him. It may be that at an important division, on which the fate of the Ministry depended, Mr. Parnell might say "Fifty votes would give you the day; promise us Home Rule, and here they are." But we may be perfectly certain that no statesman thus charmer and conclude the bargain. In any case, however, it is obvious that the Irish vote is a possession much coveted by the whips on both sides, and in the event of the parties being more evenly matched after the general election there will be constant bidding both by Whigs and Tories for it. At present the Government has a majority of nearly one hundred on a division—a majority large enough to satisfy the ambition of the most imperious Premier or the most exacting whip. But in the next Parliament the Irish vote, if the numbers of the two great parties are more equal, will undoubtedly be in a position to turn the scale, and to make or unmake Ministries. It will therefore become than a much more important factor in politics than it has been during the past few years. Ireland returns 103 members to the House of Commons, and this contingent is divided under three heads: Home Rulers, whether sitting on the Liberal or Conservative side; Irish Liberals; and Irish Conservatives. Mr. Lacy, in considering the leaders of the Home Rule party, arrives at the conclusion that Mr. Parnell is the head, and that he finds in Mr. O'Connor Power an able ally, and in Mr. O'Donnell a gentleman whose matter is better than his manner. Mr. Biggar he calls devoted and grotesque, Major O'Gorman comically comical; Mr. O'Sullivan is described as distracted between his admiration of Irish whiskey and his honest dislike of blundering, love for the country where it is distilled; and Mr. Fintgan, a writer on the *Daily Chronicle*, as the member for Parnell rather than the member for Ennis; and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon as a fossil of Irish politics of the times of O'Connell. Mr. Lacy expects an addition of twenty to this party at the next elections. The growth of Mr. Parnell's influence has been gradual, but not slow. He began four years ago with one disciple, the faithful Biggar. He approaches the general elections with ten votes, and in the next Parliament he will at least have twenty, if not more—a compact body, avowedly careless of Imperial interests, political bravos who will sell their vote in any market when the payment is the legislative severance of Ireland from Great Britain. This will not be a pleasant and may perhaps prove a momentous feature in the next "House." So says Mr. Lacy in one of the best articles that has been published on this subject, and the prospect indicated is anything but pleasant one.

For Post and Telegraph.

THE KILKEE VISION.

(WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF A SON OF THE VERDANT ISLE.)

Once I sat me down to ponder,
As my spirit, fond and tender,
Far away across the sea;
And the disappearing ideal,
Till I thought that I could see all
The scenes once dear to me.

Now beside the Salt I'm straying,
Or at Holy Cross am praying,
Or with Walter Scott am staying,
Or with a lily on the wall;
"O, what a life! and what a glory
In each life, and each story,
Told about the vision here!"
Of Old Cullen's sainted pile!"

Or at Connemara weeping,
As the plover in the rearing,
"Nestle the clouds that now are sweeping
Over the solemn midnight sky;
Or upon Mount Nebo's glowing
When the winds are softly raising,
And the golden orb is blazing,
As the day is drawing nigh!"

And while still my tears are drying,
And my glorious vision dying,
Far beneath me, I see
Old Galloway's ancient town;
Then the panorama shifting,
While my weary eye is lifting,
On Donaghadee's cliffs I see
And the Red Hand's wild renown!

Once again I'm gazing sadly,
As the winds are raving madly,
Where the pious priest is kneeling,
Shows the Cross of Monasterboise;
Or, again, I hear the crying
Of the poor old man who is dying
O'er O'Connor's slowly dying
In holy Communion!

In my spirit high, and higher,
Burns a flame—a burning fire,
As I feel me drawing nigh;
"To old Limerick's wall;
But my poor soul is ever
Ah! my vision here is leaving,
Ah! in truth I am leaving,
That I hear a spirit's call!"

"Come to Dublin," 'tis telling,
"Where each monument and dwelling,
All the beauties are telling,
Of the life of the past;
Ah, to Dublin 'tis telling,
On the spirit wings am flying,
While my guardian fair is crying,
"Here in truth is peace and rest!"

But in vain my strength I squander,
And in vain I further wander,
Round the scenes that I am pondering,
Than the fairest fairy land;
Now the light is on me breaking,
And my vision seems to be waking,
Ah, my vision seems to be waking,
And I am an exile still!

JOSEPH K. FORAN.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Second Letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

[From the Toronto Tribune.]

The following letter from His Grace the Archbishop has been handed up for publication by the Very Rev. Father Rooney, V.G., administrator. It will be read with special interest at the present time.

VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The affairs in Ireland are very unsatisfactory. The British Government can do no better, in the present state of the country, than to follow the example of Pope Pius VII. On the fall of Napoleon the First, the allied powers provided for the malgation of his family, the Bourbons, large estates, the Papal dominions, lands chiefly belonging to monasteries and colleges.

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land." The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

The Bourbons, however, treated their estates, by means of agents, as a source of revenue, and so did not say to the people, "We are the landlords, and we are the owners of the land."

Scripture that God visits the sins of the parents on the children, we Englishmen will be sure to be punished for our treatment of Ireland. He was consoled when I told him that the sins of the fathers would be visited on those children who said "Amen" to the evil deeds of their fathers, or who having it in their power to repair their effects did not do so. He said, "I think God, as punishment, will visit on me, Mr. Parnell, agreed to the government of Ireland."

The landlords here, I find, have an exaggerated opinion of their rights. They think they can do with the land what they would do with any other property, a piece of cloth for instance, destroy it if they please; they forget that land is for the people, and that the people that they are only landlords, and not land kings.

The government of the country possesses the same inalienable human right of disposing of the land for the public good. It can force the landlords to part with their lands for railways, public works, and the like; always supposing that the government will give a fair compensation to the landlords for their land.

The theory of the landlords was true, then, a few years ago. In England could depopulate the country, and the Irish people will pay to their landlords a fair price for their land, as they should.

The government, through the House of Commons, has already established a bureau of land valuation, to which the landlords pay very little attention, sometimes placing on their lands double the value of the market value.

We trust that in the end the government, the landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

The landlords and the people will each do their duty, and peace and contentment will follow, and the country will be a more prosperous one.

have been issued to prepare additional workhouse accommodation. The attitude of our people up to the present time is magnificent. They are self-sustaining, and resolved not to be driven into precipitate or illegal action. A meeting of the executive committee of the National Land League was held to-day, when it was decided I should leave for New York with John Dillon, son of the late John B. Dillon, as soon as possible. (Signed) Charles Stewart Parnell.

Dublin, December 14.—O'Shea, the evicted tenant, assaulted and knocked down Lord Fermoy while he was standing in the porch of the Limerick County Club House last evening.

A sub-sheriff of Mayo, accompanied by a large force of police, went to Lismore to evict the farmer Dempsey, to protest against whose eviction the Balla meeting of the 3rd was held. The eviction was effected quietly.

The tenants remaining on the property were forbidden to shelter Dempsey's family, which at last accounts remained by the roadside.

The released prisoners Daly, Davitt and Killon to-day addressed meetings at Drumsna and Carrick. A great land meeting was held at Ballina and other places west to-day. Two hundred extra soldiers have proceeded to Castlebar.

A detachment of 200 infantry left Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, for the neighborhood of Ballina. Several large agitation meetings were held in the West of Ireland to-day, 9,000 persons were present at the Ballina meeting, where a Catholic clergyman presided, and a corps of pikemen surrounded the place. Letters were read from Messrs. Parnell, Smythe, Power and Gray. Among the speakers were several clergymen and Mr. Browne, M.P.

The government reporters took notes. Browne said some causes of distress in Ireland were the competition of American products and bad seasons. All the speakers advocated a peasant proprietary system, resolutions in favour of which were adopted. At another meeting at Carrick on Glacron, Davitt, Daly, Killon and Brennan were present.

The Grand Jury at Carrick on Shannon have returned a true bill against Brennan. No authoritative information has yet been received of the withdrawal of the prosecution of Davitt, Daly and Killon.

London, December 15.—The case of Killon was yesterday taken from Counselor Rea's hands, and his bill arranged by a Dublin solicitor.

London, December 15.—While it is true that the Government has moved very cautiously and deliberately in the prosecution of arrested Irish agitators, it is not true that the cases against them have been abandoned. They have been allowed to go on bail, and since their release an order has been made for their appearance at Dublin, and this apparent technical loop-hole has been taken advantage of by their friends to create an impression that the Government would prosecute the cases no further. The wish is evidently father to the thought, and the cases will go on to their legitimate conclusion.

London, December 15.—Several large agitation meetings were held in the West of Ireland yesterday. The meeting at Ballina was presided over by a Catholic clergyman, and a corps of pikemen surrounded the place of meeting. The government reporters were present taking notes of the speeches. Mr. Browne stated some of the causes of the distress in Ireland to be the competition of American products and bad seasons at home. All of the speakers advocated a peasant proprietary system, a resolution in favor of which was adopted.

London, Dec. 8.—A sad evidence of the times comes to hand from Donegal. An inquest has just been held on the body of a woman, wife of a small farmer or cottier tenant residing in the parish of Desertry, Inishowen. The facts disclosed a terrible state of destitution. The coroner's jury, after hearing the medical and other testimony, arrived at the conclusion that the deceased died from congestion of the lungs caused by cold and want of proper nourishment.

It appears that there was no fire other than that derived from a little hether, forming, at best, a miserable substitute for fuel, and especially so in damp weather. Of food or nourishment of any sort there was none other than a handful or so of Indian meal.

It is right to say that 25 per cent. reduction in rents previously on the estates in the district, but obviously there is distress that a partial abatement cannot reach or help.

The charity of some people has come in to save the poor woman's family from starvation. The husband is alive, but he has no means of bettering his position. I am informed that extreme destitution is not merely impending, but actually exists in many cases.

LATER.—Full particulars have come to hand, and it is desirable to supplement the necessarily incomplete telegram forwarded early in the evening. The inquest was held to-day in a stable field near the Little cabin, the jury sitting on stones, only one chair and a stool being available in the neighborhood.

One of the jurors said it was useless holding an inquiry, as they all knew it was hunger the woman died. The inquiry, however, proceeded, and the first witness said that the family was in destitution, and the neighbors were unable to help them. Witness was reminded that the evidence was wanted in regard to the dead, and not the living, and he replied it was better to keep the living alive than proving the dead to be dead. The woman's husband had no land, but occasionally was engaged in herring. In his opinion, the woman died of hunger and the cold of the house. The husband was examined, and said he was guilty of no neglect. The deceased had been three weeks away, and was attended by a doctor. She got well, and then ill again. They were often short, but he did not think his wife died of starvation. A woman named Catherine M'Laughlin deposed that she visited the house on hearing of the death. It would shake anyone to go into it. There was no food except what her son sent them. There was something like gruel in a bowl, and a little or no clothing in the place. Dr. Farren was examined, and stated that the body was not emaciated, as usual in death by starvation. The house was cold and damp, but they were injured to poverty. He had said he would recommend them for out-door relief. He considered congestion of the lungs, brought on by cold and damp, was the cause of death. A daughter of deceased proved that they went to bed hungry. They had depended principally of late on what they could get from the neighbors. The jury found a verdict that death was caused by cold and want of proper nourishment. The coroner said they had better find congestion of the lungs, and then add the cause. They found accordingly.

More than \$700,000 is realized in France by parcel making.

Osman Pasha's salary is \$8,000 a month. He stands at the Finance Minister's door till it is paid him. There is no use sending for it.

It is not passing strange that M. de Colles, editor of *La Miniere*, and one of the Catholic School Commissioners, has not inserted the "resolution" in his own paper.

Commercial Items.

The shipments from Port Hope during the season just closed have been as follows:—Wheat, 206,622 bushels; barley, 47,477 do.; rye, 17,779 do.; peas, 38,283 do.; 50,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000,000 shingles and laths.

A Quebec timber firm has, it is reported, concluded with the different sawmills within the past few weeks for over half a million standard of deals. An offer was made yesterday by a Quebec shipping house to charter for the spring trade at 55¢ a ton for 700 tons for deals to London. Proprietors of several vessels of small tonnage report having refused 30¢ for a safe port in the United Kingdom.

The Great Western of Canada report for the last half-year shows a falling off of 2-1/2¢ as compared with 1878, caused by low rates and the prohibition of American cattle. An interest will be paid on the preference stock. The accrued dividend of \$12,841 will be carried forward to the 1st of the next half-year. It is believed by some that the control of this dividend will soon be obtained by Mr. Vanderbilt in order to render his investment in Michigan Central a better investment.

During November last, 13,633,759 feet of sawn lumber, valued at \$138,950, was exported from Ottawa to the U.S.

During last week local freights at St. John, N.B., continued to decline, but the rate is now quoted firm at 60¢.

The Dundas Cotton Mills Company have issued a circular announcing an advance in the price of colored cottons of from 1¢ to 2¢ per yard, and it is said that grey cotton will in all probability be raised also, the demand being in excess of the capabilities of the mills.

A company of Montreal merchants, whose names have been published before, have been incorporated for the purpose of manufacture and sale at any place within the Dominion of Canada of grey, domestic and other cotton goods under the name of "The Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited)," with a total capital stock of \$150,000, divided into 1,500 shares of \$100 each.

W. K. Muir, General Manager of the Canadian Southern Railway, has it is stated, made an investment of \$4,000 in an iron mine at Madoc. Two other gentlemen from Detroit, representing the Wyandotte Mining Company, are said to have purchased the Dean and Williams gold mine at the same place. Several prospectors from the United States are in the same vicinity. Several explorers from Toledo have been attracted thither by the excitement.

At a public meeting in Belleville, held on Friday, to consider the petition of the Great Junction Railroad Company for an extension of time for the completion of their line to Peterboro until January 1st, 1881, Mr. John Bell, G.T.R. solicitor, stated that the Grand Trunk would, during the coming year, proceed with the work of doubling their track between Toronto and Montreal, and that the Grand Junction and Midland would be united with, or in all probability, worked by the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Belleville. The time was extended on condition that the bonus of \$50,000 be made payable on its completion to Peterboro.

A "Purring" Match.

[From the Reading Eagle.]

A Cornish miner named David T. Davis boasted, in a Shenandoah bar-room, that he could out "pur" any man in America. "Purring" is an English sport, and means kicking an opponent on the legs. Davis' boasts were taken up by another English miner named Prouditt, and each man made a deposit of ten dollars as a forfeit in case either should not come to time. The match was made for twenty-five dollars a side, and was to come off in a bar-room of a mutual friend. Davis had some local reputation as being a "purrier," wrestler and boxer, but until this affair Prouditt was unknown among the "fancy." The original amount of the bet was raised to fifty dollars a side. At nine o'clock at night the principals and about thirty friends went to the bar-room, and for a trifling consideration paid to the proprietor, the doors were closed and the preparations for the match began. The room in which the affair took place is of ordinary size, but in order to economize space about half the spectators were told to take seats on the bar, and the others screwed themselves into corners and out-of-the-way places. The men removed their clothing except their trousers. The referee then gave each man a pair of brand new breeches, into which their feet were thrust. Prouditt wore woolen, and Davis cotton stockings.

The men then shook hands, and Prouditt cheerily inquired, "Be ye ready, lad?" "Aye mon," answered Davis, and the "purring" began. Although not described by Hoyer, there are regular rules for "purring," but they are simple and easily understood. The rules of this match were that no "pur" or kick should be made at an opponent while he was down, that a kick above the knee was foul, and entitled the recipient to the stakes, without "purring," that nothing was to cover the legs but trousers and that the hands should not be used to grapple or punch his opponent. For a few minutes both were extremely wary and the time was passed in dancing about the room and feinting. At last Davis made a vicious kick at Prouditt, but it fell short, and before Davis got out of reach, Prouditt administered two "purs" just below one of his knee-caps, which by the way, is considered a particularly vulnerable point, as a series of kicks there soon lames a man. Davis retaliated by kicking Prouditt on the skin. Then followed a rapid exchange of kicks, lasting about a minute, until Prouditt dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing spell of five minutes, and during it they examined their skins, which were bruised and bleeding. When time was called each man took a drink of whiskey, and then the "purring" began again. Thirteen rounds the "purred," but they did not differ from the one described, and at the end of the thirteenth round Davis refused to take the mark, and Prouditt was declared the winner. Davis wanted to retire after the tenth round, but the spectators hooted at him and called him a "duffer," and he came up to the mark, but he received all the punishment without being able to give any in return. The last five rounds were brutal in the extreme, as both men were bleeding profusely, and the way they limped around to escape punishment was painful to witness. The legs of both men from their knees down were covered with cuts and bruises, and the heavy condurpans they wore were kicked to ribbons.

When the match was decided Davis sank into a chair thoroughly exhausted. Prouditt was so elevated by his victory that he belated the admiring spectators by dancing a jig with a tumbler of water on his head. The seconds then washed the legs of the "purriers" and covered the wounds with rotten apples to prevent inflammation and allay pain. The money prize was handed over to Prouditt, who "set up" a keg of beer for the crowd. Davis was carried home, and Prouditt was not in a much better condition. This is said to be the first "purring" match that has taken place in the neighborhood of Shenandoah since Davis beat a noted "purrier," named Tom Boily, in 1864 or 1865. Davis' defeat on Thursday night was unexpected, as he was known to be agile, game and experienced.

Naturalists' Portfolio.

Wet Summers.—The year 1816 was remarkable for a wet summer. It is recorded in that year that it rained either during the day or night for 200 days. In 1845, it rained for 200 days no day was made, and which was then utterly spoiled. In the following summer year it rained either in the day or night from June 2 to 10.

THE TRAIN AND THE GREEN.—A large flock of geese, led by an old gander, attacked a train of cars on the Newark and Paterson branch of the Erie Railroad, near Paterson. The geese marched in a solid body along the track, feeling the locomotive, and kept up a loud and continued hissing. When the locomotive darted into their ranks, there was such a cloud of flying feathers and fragments of geese.

SHIRAZI SHELLS.—Quite a heavy business is done in California in shipping to China the shells of the "shirazi," which are caught in such numbers on the coast, and there is almost as much profit from the sale of the shells as from the shirazi themselves. The use they are put in China is as a medicine, and is a poison to the worm which works the silk from the silkworm. The Chinese state that this is the only remedy at present known for the tea-plant.

INSETS DESTROYED BY FLOWERS.—A recent meeting of the Entomological