THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 26, 1872.

of the land should possess the respect and confidence of the people. That by the tone and terms of the property of the property of the property of the property of the 27th income of Msy, 1872, in the case of the later election petition for the Catholic people of Ireland to have any resfor the Cathonic point in the Continuance of peel or confidence in him. That the continuance of peel or confidence in his present position will be life. Justice Keogh in his present position will be life. Justice the whole judicial beginning calculated to bring the whole judicial eminently omes therefore pray your lordships, in conjunction with the other branch of the Legislature, may be with the such constitutional measures penson wisdom may think proper, to ensure, the as your memoral of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Irish judicial bench.

Kisa Justician petitioners as in duty bound will ever

pray."
The meeting further adopted a resolution pledging the meeting further adopted a resolution pledging the "Nolan Vindication Fund." itself to support the "Nolan Vindication Fund." The people all over the country have either held meetings, or adopted some other means of showing their indignation and contempt. The Dishop and clergy of the Diocese of Ossery have adopted a strong and eloquent protest, which we regret want of space and coordinate probleming. It is much to be regretted that all the protests adopted by the clergy in the rations dioceses cannot be seen and read in England. It would counteract much of the nonsense and false views put forward in the press .- Dublin Cor. of

It would be difficult to exaggerate the almost uni versal disapprobation which follows the dark proceedings of the Committee of the House of Lords new secretly inquiring into the working of the Land Act. From all parts of Ireland we daily receive protests against this most unconstitutional inquisition. The action of Ulster farmers is conspicuous. Their opposition to Lord Lifford is naturally enough exceedingly bitter. His lordship does not seem to enjoy that confidence which, in a person in his present situation, would be of incalculable advantage. He is contradicted in every position which he has assumed. The utmost satisfaction is expressed at the working of the clauses which he has so partially denonced. The judge whose decisions he has impugned has been tendered the respectful sympathy and support of one of the most influential bodies in the country. But above and beyond mere detail and circumstance, the Tenant Defence Associations condemn in the strongest manner the existence of a committee whose proceedings have not that phiblicity which is the grand feature of our political system. It is plain to the most uneducated mind that the evils which are almost certain to follow any action on the part of this secret committee are of no ordinary kind. Any absurdity may be advanced without check or defeat. Any enemy of the tenant may rent his ill-will in safety and without fear of refutation. A nobleman who from the very first has been in opposition to the Act, whose present energy springs from a sense of personal deprivation, whose relations with his tenants have never been remarkably happy, is hardly the fittest person to guide and and control an inquiry into a piece of legislation which, so far as he is concerned, is condemned beforehand. Lord Lifford's sentiments concerning the Act of 1870 are notorious in the three kingdoms. His notions of proprietorial rights are well known in Ireland; and when we find him in the foremost place on a Committee of the House of Lords, we look for little of that moderation and liberality which are the distinguishing characteristics of the legislation of our time. Why is this inquiry carried on in secret? Even the Westmeath Committee vielded in this matter; and from day to day we learned the names and purport of witnesses. But Lord Lifford and his colleagues are shrouded in an unhallowed mystery. They pursue their purpose amid disclaimers from all sides. They have no representative character, and they lack the dignify which ever accompanies responsibility. By what experiment has their fitness for a singularly difficult task been ascertained? and if fitness be conceded, why is not the work done in open day? We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that a more egregious blunder never was committed than the formation of this secret and irresponsible tribunal.

LONDONDERRY.-An action for damages, laid at £1,100, has been commenced by Lord Lifford against the Derry Journal.

The Standard says that in the event of a vacancy in the representation of Londonderry we believe that we are correct in announcing that Mr. Charles E. Lewis, the well-known London solicitor, will come forward as an independent Conservative candidate with every prospect of success.

William O'Connor Morris, Esq., the new Chuirman of county Louth, held his first sessions in Drogheda on the 21st of June.

On the morning of the 19th June, as the early hain from Enniskillen to Bundoran was nearing Belleck, the axletree of one of the carriage gave way, and several trucks and carriages ran off the line, which was torn up for a considerable distance, and all traffic stopped for some hours. No further injury occurred. Relays of men were immediately despatched by the officials, who cleared the line with great promptitude.

We understand that the Dominican Fathers of Waterford, now located in a temporary church in Bridge street, totally inadequate for the necessities of religion, are likely to shortly obtain a most suitable site in Queen street, whereon to build a church. The splendid new Catholic Church of Clogheen was on Sunday, June 16th, crowded to excess on the occasion of the opening of the grand organ built by Messis. Telford, of Dublin. The church was built from the designs of Mr. J. J. M. Carthy, in the gothic of the 15th century, and is a splendid building.— The high altar occupies the whole width of the chancel, the Crucifixion and twelve Saints of Ireland most artistically curved in Caen stone; the altar of the Blessed Virgin, with a group of the Last Supper and richly decorated reredos; and the altar of St. Joseph, with a fine figure and group of the Marriage of the Blessed Virgin and decorated reredos; three thined glass windows, which, with the elegant orat the west end, gives the church a most finishaland pleasing appearance. The carving, stained glass, and decorations were executed by Messrs. Early and Powell, of Dublin, most creditably. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Bricn, Bishop of Waterford, preached a most elequent sermon on the excellence of the organ and the beauty of the church. The musical ortion of the High Mass was sung by the choir of laterford Cathedral very affectively, Mr. Bilton at the organ.

There is at present a man named Henry M'Guigan, asiding near Omagh, county Tyrone, who has reached the great age of 114 years. He was born at Plumridge, and has been living in the vicinity of Omagh or the last sixty years. He was employed as a aberer until about two years ago, when he was bod, and he can discourse over the passing events of the day. His father was born in Gortin, and lived to the can discourse over the passing events of the day. His father was born in Gortin, and lived to the age of 105 years, and his father's broher lived to the extraordinary age of 120 years, making their united ages 339 years.

It is with great gratification that we are able to mounce that the great look-out in the flax trade Belfast has at length come to an end. At a meeting of trades delegates held lately, it was resolved, after a lengthened conference, that in the present. reumstances the two shillings of an advance of-

unanimity prevailed, and all the speakers concurred late Nottingham Congress are preparing an address in the propriety of accepting the masters proposal, and going in the next day at an early hour in the forenoon. Twelve o'clock was the hour mentioned May, 1872, in secondary the four mentioned as the time for starting work. The sufferings of there, Mr. Justice Keogh has rendered it impossible as the time for starting work. The sufferings of those dependent for work on the backlers and dressers was the reason which seemed to actuate all present. The workers resumed their employment. in consequence of the immense mass of people who eminently calculated public contempt. Your petihave been idle for some time back, there was a
office in Ireland into public contempt, Your petihave been idle for some time back, there was a great deal of destitution in many portions of the manufacturing districts of the town.

Rev. Father H. McCann thanks the collectors and the generous Catholic people who made the noble offering of £200, on Sunday, June 16th, at the opening of the new Church of St. Columbus, Ballina-

Mr. Maguire, M.P. for Cork, has added himself to the roll of parliamentary authors, in a forthcoming History of the Jesnits." The theme cannot be said to be entirely new, as we already have about fifty books attempting to cover the ground.

A dreadful homicide was committed about two miles from Newbliss, on June 14th. The facts appear to be these: In the townland of Coagh there lives a man named Mulligan, whose son, some time ago, got married to a girl named Mooney. Mulligan therefore made a division of his farm, giving onehalf to his son and his wife, who came and resided on the place. Of late, however, matters have not gone on amongst then satisfactorily, and the proecedings culminated in the unfortunate occurrence of Friday. It would appear that, with a view of ettling matters, the girl's father came up. A fight took place, during the course of which the Rev. Father Duffy appeared on the scene, and partly succceded in separating them. However, Mulligan, it is alleged, got hold of a spear-staff, and, before he could be prevented, rushed on Mooney, the girl's father, and stabbed him in the left breast. Mulligan gave himself up at once to the police.

At a recent meeting of the Roscrea Board of Guardians, a specimen of Irish manufacture of the year 1747 was shown to the Guardians by the chairman-a tablecloth, in a very good state of perservation, of the best description of cambric, beautiful pattern, and fine texture.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.-The Sisters of Mercy, at Cabir, have just been presented with two acres of land, free for ever, whereon to build a convent and schools, by the Lady Margaret Charteris, of Glengall Castle. Her ladyship has thus set an excellent example to the proprietors of the soil in Ireland, and given reason to have her illustrious name held in benediction by her numerous tenantry. The Hon. Colonel Charteris, it is believed, will also add a hundred guineas to this splendid bequest. Such generosity should not go unrecorded.

At Cashel, on Sunday, June 16th, the militia and the police got into conflict. There was for some a serious riot, in the course of which several of the police were hurt with stones, and the windows of the police barrack were broken. On Monday night the rioting was resumed, and for some time the state of affairs was even more critical than it had been on the previous evening, as the police had their rifles loaded, and were prepared to fire. Next day large reinforcements of military and police were poured into the place; and the militia-the Tipperary Light Infantry-were marched off for the Curragh, leaving, however, behind them fifteen of their number, who had been identified as rioters by the police, and who were committed by the magistrates to jail to await their trial.

A very animated discussion took place in the House of Commons on the motion that the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland (North Wall Extension) Bill might be read a third time .--Mr. Pim, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Maguire, and other members objected to the motion, on the ground that the line was greatly mismanaged, and that the new scheme would hinder the erection of a central station, which was much needed in Dublin. It was also contended that the Great Southern line sought to monopolise the whole of the trade in the south of Ireland, and would do nothing to develop the trade in the southern ports. Mr. Synan pointed out that the proposal contained in the present Bill was to increase the facilities for shipping cattle, and would not interfere with any scheme for the erection of a central station. Mr. Delahunty, in a very warm speech, denounced the Great Southern Railway as a "curse" to Ireland, Eventually the motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

LORD LIPPORD'S SECRET COMMITTEE. - The Cooks town Land Occupiers' Association held a meeting in that town for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the Lords' committee in reference to the Land Act. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. J. M'Cartan, C.C., Kildress, and resolutions were passed protesting against the House of Lords holding any inquiry into the working of the Land Act for the reason that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to warrant interference with its operations; and, in consequence, a sufficient test cannot be had of its workings; that they believed the administration of the act had given, in the majority of cases, general satisfaction, the decisions being in accordance with ancient right and equity, and that any dissatisfaction which has arisen has been caused by decisions violating the recognised provisions of the Ulster custom: that they consider it desirable that such a change in the law should take place as may render the Ulster custom uniform throughout the province, as limited or particular legislation has been productive of misunderstanding incompatible with the intention of the framers of the act; that while believing with Lord Lifford that alterations in the Land Bill are necessary, they were of opinion that any alterations which his committee may recommend cannot be received with public satisfaction, inasmuch as no evidence has as yet been sought from tenants' associations in reference to the workings of the act in question, besides they consider that the tenants should be allowed the right of free sale, a recommendation not likely to emanate from the House of Lords.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loxpon, July 5 a.m.—An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Buke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian Government towards the Papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament proscribing the Jesuits.

Lord Napier, who succeeded the late Earl Mayo as Governor General of India pro tem, has been created a peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Ettrick.

The London Gazette announces that Mr. Arthur Russell, member for Tavistock, and Mr. Odo Russell, English Ambassador to Berlin, are hereafter to be known as Lord Arthur Russel and Lord Odo Russell. They are the brothers of Francis Russell, the new Duke of Bedford.

It is stated that the number of carpenters on strike in London is being rapidly diminished by the employment of the best hands in the country and smaller London firms. The proprietors of buildings in progress have, in some cases, taken the work into their own hands.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE .- According to returns compiled by the trade committees sitting in Bloomsbury, Westminster, and elsewhere, six thousand men end by the masters should be accepted, and a meet have been locked out; the highest number attained ing was held in the Music Hall, to take into consideration that recommendation. The attendance of ten thousand. It is understood that the trade union fax draws are thousand. ax dessars and roughers was very large. The committee of the Social Science Association and the year with 58 students, has new dair was occupied by Mr. Furly. The utmost Trade Parliamentary Committee appointed at the Father Damen is its president.

to the masters and men, suggesting modes by which the disputes may be settled.

Mn. Mooney.-In the name of all that is troublesome who is Mr. Mooney? And by what right, supposing Mr. Mooney to be somebody, does be presume to interfere with the Archbishop of York? Compared with his Grace the Archbishop of York, Mr. Mooney may be the tallest of boys, but most assuredly he must be the smallest of men, and yet he actually rose in the reproof of the expenditure of money for the Palestine Exploration Fund when so much remained unexplored in the great city of London. His Grace was somewhat annoyed, as well he might be, at the attack made upon the utility of a society over which he was presiding by so insignificant an opponent as Mr. Mooney, whose persistence must have reminded him of Sidney Smith and the midges. One evening, while walking in the meadows with a high dignitary of the church, a swarm of midges, rising from the deep grass, attacked the two learned and reverend gentlemen with as little ceremony as though they had been nothing more than Hodge, the plonghman, and Lubin, the gardener. The great dignitary of the church bore this persecution for some little time in silence, dodging this way and that fighting blindly with his outstretched hands to defend his nose and forehead, and at last burst out in such indignant expostulation against the tiny foe that Sidney Smith was compelled to call in philosophy to his aid. "Is it not strange, your Grace," said he, "that the smallest in-sect should have the greatest power of persecution?" Now a bull, for instance, would never think of proceeding in this troublesome manner, much less an elephant." His Grace stopped for a moment in his walk and stared deliberately into the face of his companion to seek the hidden meaning of the strange comparison, but Sidney Smith knew so well how to assume "the smile that is childlike and bland" that nothing was to be gathered from the expression of his countenance. The walk was resumed and all fretful complaining ceased on the part of the great functionary. Just so must the sudden fluttering sting from Mr. Mooney's words have penetrated his Grace the Archbishop, who, unable to find the right word to express all the indignation he felt at this attempt to turn the ideas of the assembly into the right channel, satisfied the feeling by pronouncing the amendment proposed by Mr. Mooney as "incompetent," which showed that his emotion must have been genuine, for it made him forget his grammar. And what was the amendment? Simply that instead of going all over the world in search of ruins they should first of all endeavor to restore the rnins of another kind in this city of London, which more pressingly demand the attention of the thoughful Christian. These rains are the rains of humanity enwrapped in squalor, poverty, ignorance, vice, and crime which, cover at least one-third of the entire population of London. Now is it not strange that though the meeting was composed for the most part of enlightened men, to whom Mr. Mooney's proposition must have been clear as neonday, not a single voice was raised in its favor? So great is the power of routine over the minds of men that not one amongst the assembly would turn aside even to approve its self-evident justice, but went on twaddling about the geology and rocky formation of the shores of Gethsemane with that appeal still ringing in their ears-rebuffed because philosophic, laughed at because true. The amendment was hushed down, and good Monsieur Gouman, the little Frenchman who lives among the towering Arabs like the hyssop that grows on the wall compared to the cedars of Lebanon, was allowed to give out his experiences in French, which, perhaps, was just as well, for the Archbishop had his time to recover from his displeasure, and the men of study and reflection to meditate upon the new light thrown upon the frivolity of the subject of the meeting when the gravity and vital importance of the "amendment" suggested by Mr. Mooney became visible-"Lady Correspondent" of the Evening Telegraph.

MORTALITY IN ENGLAND.-The Registrar General's annual mortality return, issued for the last week, shows that in 21 cities and towns of the kingdom the deaths were at the annual rate of 22 per thousand. The London rate was 10; Bristol, 19; Wolverhampton, 20; Birmingham, 19; Nottingham, 24; Liverpool, 23; Manchester, 22; Bradford, 26; Leeds, 25; Sheffield, 21; Newcastle, 22; births, 4,863; deaths, 3,061.

During the week ending Saturday last, 5,480 births and 2,842 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2.147 births and 1.970 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 94, and the deaths so many as 345, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate declined to 17, per 1,000, last week. So low a death-rate has not prevailed in London in any week since the beginning of 1865 .- Catholic Opinion, July 6.

At the second meeting of the locked-out masons, London, on Monday, it was stated that steps had been taken to collect subscriptions from Manchester and other towns. 200 men have left for work in the country. The carpenters committee paid the second dividend of 21s. The master builders held a private meeting to-day. The West-end decorators also held a meeting, and entirely approved of the course taken by the masters,

MURDER AT HAYES .- On Monday a murder was committed at Hayes, near Uxbridge. A man named Richard White, a dissolute character, who lived in idleness upon his wife's earnings as a laundress, returned drunk to his house. Shortly afterwards the dead body of the wife was found by some neighbours lying outside the back door terribly mutilated. White, on being charged with the murder, declared he had found his wife in the water butt, whence he had taken her; but this could not have been the case, as the body was wet only at the lower portion.

UNITED STATES.

OBDINATIONS .- On Sunday, 14th instant, Rt. Rev Wm. O'Hara, D.D., Bishop of Scranton, in his Cathedral of St. Vincent de Paul, conferred the sacred order of Priesthood on Rev. Patrick McManus, Rev. Patrick Hirst, Rev. Patrick O'Rourke, Rev. Patrick Murphy, Rev. John McDermott, and Rev. Thos. Res. The Rt. Rev. Prelate was assisted by the resident clergy, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of persons. We wish the newly ordained clergymen many years of usefulness in the mission. -Catholic Herald.

same occasion administered confirmation to forty-five persons.

New York is to have a new Calvary Cemetery .-Seventy-five acres adjoining Old Calvary have been purchased for this object.

The magnificent church of the Dominican Fathers. at Louisville, Ky., it is expected, will be completed by the 1st September next. Father Burke, the renowned orator, is to preach the dedication sermon. He has donated, it is said, \$6,000 towards its erection,-Irish American.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, on Sunday, June 20, administered the Sacrument of Confirmation to 369 persons in Watertown, Wis Two days after he confirmed 282 more at different places.

The Fair lately held for the benefit of the Catheiral at San Francisco, netted the handsome sum of \$10,411 35.

The Jesuit College at Chicago, which began last year with 58 students, has new 150. The celebrated to keep in order; but a living edge of never so com- het water. This will prevent discoloration of the gather Damen is its president.

Skin, or "black eye," if applied immediately.

St. John's Church, Vine Mount, Bolinger Co., Mo., was struck by lightning a short time ago, and entirely destroyed.

The total number of schools in the United States and Territories in the year 1870, according to the returns of the last census, was 141,629, and the total number of pupils 7,209,938. The income of all these schools for the year ending June 1, 1879, aggregated \$95,402,726. The schools in New York for the same year numbered 13,020, with 28,918 teachers and 862,022 pupils. The income of the New York schools for 1870 is reported at \$15,936,793, of which \$674,732 was derived from endowment, \$9,151,023 from taxation and public funds, and \$6,111,028 from other sources, including tuition .- Montreal Star.

New York, July 16 .- An unknown man, about forty years of age, having dark brown hair, and dressed in dark coat and pants, with black felt hat, and wearing slippers, attempted to get on an emigrant car attached to a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad, which was passing the corner of Jane and West streets. He lost his balance, and fell under the car. The wheels passed over his head, completely severing it from the body. The trunk and head were sent to the Morgue.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 -A portion of the Canalian Pacific surveying party have returned to Kamloops, and report that the Chicoutan Indians are openly hostile, threatening the work of the survey and that they have already attacked a detachment of the milroad party, at the Forks of the Skenna River. It is alleged that the Indians are incensed at the destruction of one of their villages by fire through the carelessness of the white travellers, and that the savages have armed themselves and notified the Government officers that no travellers or freight will be permitted to pass through their territory.

New York, July 17 .- A good deal of objection is offered by workingmen to the Internationalists taking part in the proposed eight hour parade.

The War Department has details of the massacre of the Lee family, on Fort Wark, 16 miles below Fort Griffin, Texas. The father, mother and little girl, eight years of age, were killed by arrows then scalped, and the bodies left with arrows sticking in them.

New York, July 16 .- The disagreement of the jury in the Stokes trial is regarded by lawyers as virtually an acquittal. Stokes will hardly have another trial this year, nor will it be in this city. His counsel are now moving for his release on bail, and it is probable his release will be effected. He says he can procure bail to any amount. The Tribune says editorially of the trial;

"We cannot fail to note as one of its characteristies the silent zeal with which infamous men were protected from deserved exposure during its progress. The ring which undoubtedly had pursued Stokes with endless and corruptly influenced litigation, though broken and powerless to persecute him longer, was still able to save itself from the further revelation of its infamics. No man doubts to-day that Fisk had Dorman B. Eaton way laid any more than he doubts that Stokes slew Fisk, yet such was the influence of the conspiracy of which Fish was a part that they could prevent the acceptance of any testimony on the subject of the assault on Enton, except so far only as it showed that Fisk was a dangerous enemy. Tweed and Gould, and others of his co-conspirators of Erie, who hastened to guard Fisk's room, as they had once guarded that of the dying forger, Watson lest in the delirium he might betray them; were spared the ordeal of the witness stand. Perhaps the District Attorney thought their evidence of little value, and possibly it was worthless, yet their non-appearance in this case, after having been for hours with the dying man, will always remain one of its most inexplicable peculibrities."

La Salle, Ill., July 17.—Augustus Hoffman, about 13 years of age, in playing about his father's ware-house, in Peru, on Priday afternoon, jumped into a corn pin while the corn was running out through the spout into a car, and was drawn under the corn into the spout and smothered. A lad who had been playing with him at once gave the alarm, and Mr. Hoffman leaped in to rescue his son, and shared the fate of the boy. Mr. Hoffman was a prominent grain merchant of Peru.

In Orange county, Vermont, there have been five trials for murder within three years and only one verdict obtained, and that of "not guilty,"

So many cases of wife beating have occurred in southern Connecticut of late, that one of the New posts for husbands in the jail yard.

The Church of "The Star of the Sea," at Marble-Danvers, was burned on the 7th inst. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary. The build-ing was insured in the following offices: City, \$2,500 (\$1,000 re-insured in the North American;) Fireman's, \$2,590; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$4,000; Royal, \$2,000. Total, \$11,000.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 852, an increase of 106 over the number for the preceding week. 310 of the deaths were from cholera infantum, 71 from sunstroke, 21 from cholera morbus, 7 from cholera, 15 from diarrhous, 26 from congestion of the brain, 16 from apoplexy, and 15 from small-pox .- Catholic Herald, July 20th.

New York, July 17 .- Shortly before six o'clock yesterday morning John Miller, a German, fifty-four years of age, who lived at 353 East Fifteenth street, committed spicide at his residence by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Mr. Miller, a druggist in good circumstances, had a very nice family, but occasionally had some slight misunderstanding with his wife, to whom he had been married twelve years.

For some months past Mr. Miller has been drinking to great excess, and at intervals he showed symptoms of mental abberration of mind. His friends expostulated with him, and not long since he went to Europe at their request in hope that the change would be beneficial. On his return, however, Mr. Miller continued his excesses, which made sad

ravages with his mind and business. During the latter part of Sunday night Miller was fretful and restless, and at length left his bed, and, seizing a pistol, which was near, pointed it towards his wife. She grappled with him, and during the struggle that ensued one barrel was discharged, the bullet grazing Mr. Miller's hand, but without doing serious harm. Being greatly alarmed for her own safety she caught up her child, sleeping in the room, and fled. In a few moments Mrs. Miller heard a bullet whizzing by her, and she afterwards saw where A new Church was dedicated at Paris, Ohio, on it passed through the panel of the door leading to the 7th instant by Archbishop Purcell, who on the the room she entered. Mrs. Miller opened a window arrived, much to the relief of the frightened lady On entering the house the officers made a search and in the front parlor found Mr. Miller lying dead on the floor, with a pistol shot wound in the right side of the head. It is thought that deceased at sented as being a very estimable lady.

> EDGINGS AND EDGING PLANTS .-- No well-kept garden s complete without edging of some kind to define the paths, and it is necessary to decide what shall be used for that purpose which shall look best, and can be kept in order with the smallest amount of labour. A broken and neglected edging of whatever material looks worse than none. I have often seen bricks, tiles, and also boards used on the plea that or butter. they are cheap, easy to obtain, and not much trouble mon a plant I think far preferable.

The old fashioned dwarf box is used more frequent ly than any other plant, but it requires much time and labour to keep in good order; in fact, it is almost impossible to keep it nice in many soils, and very few non-professional gardeners can keep it ina passable condition. A perfect box edging should be three inches high and two inches wide at bottom, tapering to a wedge at the top, out with a scythe and line to the nicety of a hair. I have had men who could do it nearly as fast as they could walk; but if cut in very hot weather or just previous to a sharp frost, it will be nearly killed. But there are many plants which make a much more satisfactory edge with half the attention required for box. In a vegetable garden, curled parsley looks well, and is also useful during the summer months. It may be grown in the same place for any number of years by digging out the old soil each spring, and replacing it from another part of the garden, and sowing seeds in a shallow drill about the end of March. Thyme, especially the variegated sort, is a very nice plant for edging purposes. The plants should be divided into small pieces, and planted 9 inches apart in the row as soon as frest is out of the ground in spring; it requires but little attention besides weeding, and replanting about once in four or five years.

Another useful plant for this purpose is chivesthe small enion-like plant which is frequently found: in large patches in farm gardens, and used, chopped up with the food, for young turkeys. This plant, divided into small pieces and planted 6 inches apart in line, will meet in the season and make a nice green edge all the summer, and the flowers are rather pretty. Of course, if handled they are not so sweet as mignonette and violets, which reminds me that the "Czar" and "King" violets make a nice edging, especially in partially shaded places; they are both perfectly hardy and very sweet, and canbe kept within bounds by chopping down each side with a spade to the desired width.

For edging flower-beds and borders we require a different class of plants, several of which I will mention, knowing they will prove satisfactory, having tried them myself.

In many gardens, bads and borders for flowers are frequently raised one foot or more above the level of walks or turf, as the case may be. This is an advantage, and for some plants a necessity, especially where the climate is damp and the summer not hot enough for many plants without raising them above the general level. In other places, however, the mised bed system would simply dry most plants to death; but such plants as the echeverias, sedums, &c., look much better in raised beds, A very simple way of supporting the soil in such beds is to mark out a circle of the desired size, and lay round it three or four courses of loose bricks, and pass a wire hoop round to tie the shoots of ivy, which should be planted outside. If planted inside, it would soon take out all the moisture from the soil required for plants. Once fied, it will take care of itself, with occasional shearing into shape. The best varieties of ivy for this purpose are the common hodera helix, and several of the small-leaved kinds, such as Poetica. They also make excellent edgings to walks or large flower-beds and borders. Set small plants one foot apart in a single row, or, if a broad dging is required quickly, a double row; peg the plants down a few times the first season, after which t only requires cuttings into desired size.

The enonymus latifolius aurea maculatus (what a name) I is an excellent edging plant; it can be cut into as small size as the box, looks well at all seasons, and has been much admired. I consider this scarcely hardy; at any rate I have laid a few sprace boughs over it during very severe weather. Euonymus radicans variegatus is a very dwarf and pretty plant for the purpose.

Every one is acquainted with the variegated Japan honeysuckle (lonicera aurea reticulata), but few appear to know what an excellent plant it is for a dwarf edging. I have planted a large quantity for that purpose, both on turf and gravel, and it looks well in both cases. An edge of it here has been much admired; if has done capitally.-James Taplin in Villa Gardener.

How Easily Butter is Spoiled.-A farmors wife writes: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is the most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some vent in the cellar from which a little blood flowed out, and was neglected until it had commenced to smell. The result was, that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled, and tasted like spoiled beer Another lady render observes that there was a pond of filthy, stagment water a few hundred feet from Haven papers advocates the erection of whipping their house, from which an offensive efflurium would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk-room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result head, Mass., attended by Rev. Dr. Chas. Rainoni, of of which was that, cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from the pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more damaged butter.

> WEEDS .- I believe that weeds do not spring spontancously from the earth. They are produced from roots and seeds. If we could kill all the roots, and get all the seeds to germinate and then kill the plants, the soil would then be free from weeks.— Phis is a simple traism. But I do not believe that there is any practicable method of making a soil absolutely free from weeds. I think it is possible to make all the weeds germinate in say eight inches of the surface soil, but if when this was attained the plow should run a half an inch deoper, we should probably the next season have a plentiful crop of weeds. Let these go to seed, and relax all efforts to kill the plants for a few years, but what of all this? The only sensible plan for a farmer to adopt is to fight the weeds, and keep fighting them. - Exchange.

The Dressing of Wounds-Dr. Morton gives a lescription of an apparatus he has devised for facilitating the dressing of wounds, and obviating the use a second time of water or other applications. once contaminated by the discharge. Sponges are replaced by wads of oakum, to be east aside when onced used, and the washing is accomplished by running water, carried through a gutta-percha tube, from a small tin tank on wheels. The frame-work on wheels, which supports the tank, is supplied with a basin, vessels for waste water and soiled rags, and all the appliances of a well supplied hospital dressing case:

For Chapped Hands.—One pound of fresh lard, the yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of clear honey, mixed with the finest part of ontment flour. Another remedy: A glycerine ointment of much repute for chapped hands and executations is made as follows: One-half ounce spermaceti is melted together with one drachm of white wax, and two ounces of fluid oil of almonds, by a moderate heat; the fluid is poured into a wedgewood mortar, when a and shouted "Police" at the top of her voice, and in a fluid ounce of glycerine is added to it, and rubbed a few moments officers from the Eighteenth precinet until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed together

THE EFFECT OF SOIL ON MILE -L. B. Arnold, of Ithaca, says:—The variations arising from the naturo of the land are important to dairy-men. Milk is: different when produced on high and rolling pastures from that on low land, and must be treated diftimes was jealous of his wife; but if so there seems ferently to obtain the best results. Milk from dry to have been no cause for it, as Mrs. Miller is reprepasture can un to the factory with but little cooling or airing, and remain sweet and sound. It requires much more abuse to spoil it than milk from wet ground, and it has a much better flavor and odor, and makes finer goods. Milk from marshy grounds has a strong sourish smell, and sours and taints so easily that it requires to be thoroughly aired and cooled to make a passable product from it. Wetand dry seasons require a corresponding variation in the treatment of milk to work it into good cheese,

Brows - Apply repeatedly cloths wrung out of

Company of the control of the filler for fire