

can see that it has reached you. But, as you may perceive, I am not dead, but living, and on learning Eva's illness, I came at once—May I ask sir, what you think of the child's state?—I trust you are not uneasy?"

Doctor Petit did not answer at once. Mrs. Logan's agitation had struck him as very singular; he looked at her from side to side, but she had sunk down on a chair pale as death, and her emotion was unalloyable to him; so, looking at Dora, he said, "Point-blank."

"May I know whom I have the honor of addressing?"

"I am Mr. Templemore's wife, and Eva's step-mother," simply replied Dora.

Doctor Petit bowed, but looked more surprised than impressed—indeed, if Mrs. Logan's silence had not confirmed Dora's words, he would probably have looked incredulous; but as no denial came from that quarter, he was compelled to believe this stranger. As he had heard, however, that Mrs. Templemore had left her husband's house very suddenly, and as he had no sort of conception of the degree of authority which Mr. Templemore would yield to her, were he to come back, there was just a touch of polite superciliousness in his reply:

"I am uneasy—slightly so, I confess it, but still I am uneasy. Nevertheless," he added, turning to Florence, "I do hope, as I was telling you, madame, that with care and attention to my orders, the child will do."

And he drew up his gloves, and looked for his hat, evidently considering Mrs. Logan as the person from whom he drew his mandate, and ignoring Mr. Templemore's wife.

Florence now roused herself from the stupor into which Dora's appearance had thrown her, and scarcely knowing, perhaps, what she was saying, she repeated mechanically her previous words:

"It is such a responsibility. I do wish, I do, that Mr. Templemore would come back? Dora looked from one to the other, and she thought, with much bitterness,

"I have deserved this. On the day when I left this house I brought all this on myself; then I must bear it—I must bear it!" So her look remained calm, and the tones of her voice were low and even as she addressed Doctor Petit, and said, "I am much obliged to you, sir, for the care you have bestowed on the child, and I hope you will have the kindness to continue your attendance."

"I shall call again to-morrow morning," said Doctor Petit, rather more graciously—indeed, and spite the great distance, I have called twice daily, as madame knows."

"I am much obliged to you," said Dora again; "but you will not take it unkindly, I hope, if I call in one of your brethren, Doctor Leroux, who usually attends on Eva, to assist you."

Doctor Petit looked as if he did take this very much unkindly, and he said, rather stiffly, that he would have no objection to hold a consultation on Eva's case with Doctor Leroux.

"Though," he added, with marked emphasis, "I cannot say I think it all necessary."

"That is not my meaning," resumed Dora; "I wish Doctor Leroux to conduct this case with you. And, indeed, on my way here I left word for him to call."

Doctor Petit looked astounded.

"Madame!" he said, with some heat, "this is inflicting a very unnecessary affront upon me. You must know that I can consent to nothing of the kind, and your proposal leaves me no alternative but to withdraw altogether."

"But you must not withdraw!" cried Florence, turning crimson, and wholly forgetting how painful she had found her previous state of responsibility, "I cannot allow it. I am answerable to Miss Moore for the child's life."

"And I to her father," interrupted Dora, with a slight flush on her pale cheeks.

"Well, Mrs. Templemore," retorted Florence, speaking very fast, "you will acknowledge that Eva was not left in your care?"

"Was she left in yours, Mr. Logan?"

"She was left to the care of Miss Moore, and all I have done has been done with Miss Moore's wish and authority."

"She spoke triumphantly, and Dora felt the force of the argument. Eva had not indeed been left in her care, and she did not know but her husband would resent her interference, even as he might be displeased with her return. But memory, crossing the litter chaos that now divided them, showed her a face full of concern.

"To that she trusted. "I acknowledge Miss Moore's claims," she said, answering Mrs. Logan, "but Mr. Templemore's are greater still, and I act in his name."

Mrs. Logan was going to reply, for having always plenty to say, and being troubled with no sense of dignity, she was not one to be easily silenced; but Doctor Petit interfered, and with a quiet wave of his hand, said loftily:

"I beg, madame, you will have the goodness to say no more. It is impossible, after what has passed, that I should continue to attend on this unfortunate child; but, in justice to myself, I must say this: she is now progressing favorably; if, therefore, any casualty should occur, I wish it to be well understood that the blame cannot rest upon me."

He moved toward the door, but Florence attempted to detain him.

"I cannot allow this," she said, "I really cannot. Miss Moore called you in, she is Eva's aunt, and she is the child in my care, and I cannot allow this!"

She spoke angrily and fast, but Dora said not a word to detain Doctor Petit, or to alter his resolve, and if he had the misfortune of being a very bad doctor, he was neither a servile nor a mean man.

"It is quite useless, madame," he said, addressing Florence; "I am not accustomed to such treatment, and I will not tolerate it. Madame, being the child's step-mother, no doubt has the greatest and the strongest right to dictate on this matter; only I think I might have been treated with more courtesy?"

"I meant you mean no discourtesy," he remarked Dora, "but knowing what my husband's wish would be, I must obey it."

"I wish my hands of the result," said Doctor Petit, with a slight sneer, "and I have the honor to wish you a good evening."

Florence saw him to the door, then came back, her eyes sparkling with tears of anger and mortification.

"Well, Dora," she said, "you have again prevailed against me; but if this child dies, Mr. Templemore shall know that you came back to prevent her from being saved. How dare you do it?" she asked impetuously, "how dare you do it?"

(To be continued.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Clergymen are preparing to open a monastery at Roscrea, Ireland.

In 1877 the priests of foreign missions have baptized in one single year 35,000 adult Pagans, besides 220,000 children of Pagans in danger of death.

The Rev. Thomas Rice, P. P., Ballyhea, for several years curate at Queenstown, was last week presented with an address and testimonial by the Catholic inhabitants of Queenstown.

At Millstreet, the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, was presented with an address by the inhabitants of Millstreet. Mr. McCarthy O'Leary also presented to his lordship an address from the people from the united parishes of Drishane and Cullen.

The following clergymen from the diocese of Down and Connor have returned home after a visit of some duration to the Eternal City:—Very Rev. J. McErlain, P. P. Ballymore; Very Rev. P. O'Kane, Downpatrick; Rev. E. Kelly, P. P. Lisbon; and Rev. W. Dempsey, P. P. Rraid.

A deputation of the parishioners of Newmarket waited on the Reverend Canon O'Mahony, on Sunday, the 20th ult., at his residence, Kiltown Cottage, to present him with an address, accompanied by a testimonial. The excellent pastor received his friends with characteristic kindness, and entertained them hospitably.

The following changes have taken place in the diocese of Limerick:—The Rev. James Maloney, C. C., has been transferred from Shanagolden to St. Munchin's; Rev. Mr. Danagher, C. C., Ardpatrick, has been transferred to Shanagolden; Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, C. C., Tournafulla, has been transferred to Ardpatrick; and the Rev. Mr. Conway, C. C., has been appointed C. C., Tournafulla.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.—The Rev. Orley Shipley, B.A., of Cambridge University, and his wife, were received into the Catholic Church on Saturday last by the Very Rev. Monsignor Capel. Mr. Shipley is the author of the essays on "The Church and the World," and many other treatises on ecclesiastical subjects. It is also stated that on Monday morning two Oxford undergraduates became members of the Catholic Church.

The renewal mission by the Oblate Fathers which commenced in Belfast on Sunday, the 6th ult., was closed on Sunday, 20th October. Though lasting only two weeks, it did an extraordinary amount of good. In St. Peter's church alone there were 20,000 communions. The fathers engaged were:—In St. Mary's, Fathers Arnoux and St. Lawrence; in St. Patrick's, Fathers Cooke and Furlong; in St. Malachy's, Fathers Kirby and Brady; in St. Peter's, Fathers Nichol, Fox, and Gibney; in St. Joseph's, Father Newman.

MISSION AT FERMOY.—The mission inaugurated at St. Patrick's pro-Cathedral, Fermoyle, early last month, was brought to a close recently. It was conducted by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, and the Rev. Father Frohen of Germany, by the operation of the Falk Laws, and whose command of the English language is extraordinary, considering his foreign birth, and his comparatively short sojourn in this country.

The Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe (the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan) consecrated the Virgin altar in the handsome church of Killyghnata (Six-Mile-Drive, Co. Clare) on Saturday. His lordship was assisted by the worthy pastor, Rev. Sylvester Malone, P. P., and by the zealous curate, Rev. Patrick Frawley, C. C. The principal altar consists of a white marble table, resting on columns of variegated marble; Corinthian pillars support a bold facade, admirable in its effect, and ornamented with a painting of the Crucifixion. The tabernacle of Can stone, is modelled after the antique, and is surmounted by a Latin cross.

THE PROCESS OF THE OLD CATHOLICS.—The Catholic Church Board of Wisluden has addressed a petition to the Ober-President of Hesse-Nassau demanding the restoration of the parish church on the ground that the Old Catholics no longer make use of it in the sense of the law; that they have no parish priest, and no regularly organized Church service. Even when foreign clergymen, such as Dr. Reinkens, Heusch, Knoodt, and Steinwaches, come from time to time to perform Divine service in the church, there are hardly more than thirty persons present, notwithstanding the advertisements that appear in the local newspapers.—*Catholic Times.*

Last week, at the Convent of Mercy, Cappoquin, four young postulants received the white veil of the order at the hands of his lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cleary, P. P., Dungarvan, and the Rev. P. Power, P. P., Cappoquin. The ladies received were Miss Margaret Dunlea, Killysane, near Mallow (in religion Sister Mary Paul); Miss Margaret Reid, Fermoyle (in religion Sister Mary Francis Xavier); Miss Bridget Curran, Cappoquin (in religion Sister Mary Agnes); and Miss Mary Ryan, Galbally (in religion Sister Mary Benigna). The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cleary, P. P., Dungarvan.

On Friday week the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty held his visitation, and confirmed 120 in the Catholic church of Ballivor. The answering of the children, and their accurate knowledge of the Catholic doctrine, were remarkably good. His lordship was greatly pleased, and pronounced the highest eulogy both upon the priests and the teachers. The lately appointed pastor, Rev. J. Martin, most hospitably entertained the bishop and all the assisting priests at four o'clock. On Saturday the bishop celebrated Mass at half-past eight o'clock, and preached a long sermon to a very large congregation. In the afternoon his lordship left the quiet little village en route for the Panee, Mullingar.

The Liverpool *Catholic Times* reminds its readers that "when M. Gambetta was at Valencia he made a speech, and in one of his flights of oratory he saluted 'the sun of the Republic.'" It so happened that the luminary was at that moment disappearing behind the hills, and the Conservative papers make huge fun of the unlucky coincidence. "It is always when the fortunes of the country are low that those of the Jesuits rise." "This was the utterance of M. Gambetta, the other day," says the same journal. "Henry des Haux, in *La Defense*, says that the orator must have a front of brass to hazard allusions to fortunes which are gathered out of public disasters. He became rich himself through the ruin of the country. He amassed riches from a dying nation as the robber rifles spoil from a battlefield on the night after the combat. If 'Jesus' is a term of contempt for the man who grows fat on public misfortune then (says Henry des Haux) behold a Jesuit in Gambetta." The charges of hostility to civilization and education on the part of the Catholic Church are false and groundless. It is simply astonishing that any intelligent person should make such charges, when the Church has been the great civilizer of man.

IRISH NEWS.

—The Empress of Austria has leased for the hunting season the Newtownstead farm, near Dunboyne, County Meath, Ireland.

A fall of 22 1/2 per cent. has taken place in the Dublin Alliance Co's Gas shares, in consequence of the supposed discovery in electrical lighting by Edison.

On October 17th, Mr. William Campbell, one of the most highly respected citizens and merchants of Belfast, died at his residence, Windsor, in the suburbs of that town.

A woman named Mulligan, residing at Ballindrilly, near Castlereagh, gave birth, on Oct. 15th, to three children, boys, two of whom were dead, but the other seems to be very healthy.

On Oct. 17th, the remains of Roderick Joseph O'Connor Don, M. P., were interred in St. Joseph's cemetery, Castlereagh, alongside of his mother. He died in the Isle of Wight, where he had been staying for some time.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN NEAR NEWRY.—A man named Owen Flanagan, a small farmer residing near Mayobridge, a few miles from Newry, died recently in his 104th year. During his long life he enjoyed the best of health, and he only complained a short time before his death.

Mr. Robert Scott, J. P., at the sitting of the Petty Sessions in Cork, on October 14th, said that, while the arrests for drunkenness in Cork during the previous few Sundays varied from six to fifteen, on the Sunday before, under the operations of the Closing Act, only one solitary person was arrested for that offence.

A strike has taken place on the Limerick and Kerry Railway, the laborers insisting on getting 18s. per week all the year around. Their pay previous to the strike was 14s. in summer and 11s. per week in the winter. The demand having been sternly met, there is a disposition shown by the men to accept the old rate of wages.

A meeting of land proprietors and farmers, presided over by Mr. H. V. Stuart, J. P., Dromana, was held on October 16th, at Dungarvan, for the purpose of taking steps to establish an agricultural society for the district. Resolutions in favor of the object of the meeting were unanimously passed, and subscriptions to the amount of £80 promised.

There was on Sunday some more disturbances at the Custom-house, Belfast, in connection with the open-air religious services which are conducted there each Sunday afternoon, but they were not so serious as on former days. A number of persons were, however, very disorderly, and about half-a-dozen arrests were made. A large body of police was in attendance.

THE REPRESENTATION OF BANDS.—Captain Percy Bernard, Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. J. W. Payne, agent of Lord Blandford, are spoken of as probable candidates in the Conservative interest for Bandon at the next general election. Both these gentlemen, together with the sitting member, Mr. Swanson, were watching the progress of the Parliamentary revision yesterday at Bandon.—*Irish Times.*

The following is the weekly return of admission to the Night Refuge, Cork-street (founded in 1861, by the late Rev. Dr. Spratt), for homeless women, children, and girls of good character, who there receive nightly shelter and partial support:—Thorough servants, 100; housemaids, 70; parlourmaids, 30; charwomen, 50; children's maids, 62; laundresses, 30; cooks, 50; shirt-makers, 10; dressmakers, 20; bookbinders, 15; plain workers, 25; machinists, 10; petty dealers, 30; field-workers, 10; travellers, 7; children, 60.—Total 594.

Mr. Gray, M. P., as one of the members of the Dublin Corporation deputed to be examined before Mr. O'Brien, Local Government Inspector, who held an inquiry into the municipal arrangements, stated that the Corporation was in an appalling condition. They were in debt, and had no funds, and the members were so much surcharged that some of them could not be induced to sign cheques. He believed that unless something was done the sanitary work of the city would have to be abandoned. They required money in order to carry out the provisions of the Sanitary Act.

THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE LIFFEY.—One of the greatest improvements inaugurated in Dublin for many a day is making satisfactory and even rapid progress towards completion. We allude to the new bridge which will connect the northern and southern sides of the city between Beresford-place and George's-street East, thus affording an accommodation to the public, the want of which has been long and keenly felt by the business portion of our community. Resting on a solid granite arch in the middle of the river is the huge swivel bridge itself almost completed. It is iron of course. Round the mason work of the arch in the centre of the river, on which the swivel bridge revolves, is a heavy shield of timber to protect passing vessels from contact with the granite work, which shield will, of course, be removed when the works are completed and thrown open to the public. One man, is sufficient to turn and replace the new bridge; and this improvement alone will be appreciated by those whose convolutions lead them frequently to the North Wall, where the time and labor expended on the opening and shutting of a single little bridge are sufficient to try the sweetest and most amiable of tempers. This great and much-needed improvement will, we are assured, be available for public accommodation on or about the 1st of May next year.—*Freeman.*

The writ for Three Rivers election has been issued. Nominations take place on the 21st instant.

The narrow-mindedness of non-Catholics and the prejudices of others will not allow them to make inquiries into the truths and doctrines as inculcated and taught by the Catholic Church. If they did, the veil which unhappily covers their eyes would soon be removed, and her sanctity and holiness, which can alone be found within her bosom, be duly appreciated and acknowledged. Just let them make a trial.

The true meaning of French republicanism, as expounded by its chief, has been recently given to the world, in M. Gambetta's speech at Romans, which, we are informed, "contains the complete political programme of the Left." Gambetta's programme means simply war against the Catholic Church, the true Church, and the historic Church of France. Well, it is well that to know your adversary. He means to crush the Church if he can. He will try, for he is driven on, if not by personal hatred, by the inner force of that party that never dies, whose banner is that of the Prince of Darkness. Catholics in France are strong enough and brave enough to resist this. But they must unite and not split on the petty issues of petty men, who have thrown away their chances and have no programme to offer but protest.

GENERAL NEWS.

Jefferson Davis has written a letter expressing his gratitude to the Northern people for their sympathy for the South.

Mr. Frank Marshall, the English dramatist, lately converted to the Catholic faith, is writing a new play, "Robert Emmet."

The Kent and Sussex agricultural laborers on strike have resolved to accept the Canadian Government's offer to set apart for them five thousand acres of land.

Sir Brian O'Longhlin, in a recent speech in the Australian Parliament, threatened separation from the British Crown if by ministerial policy of abolishing the Upper House were rejected.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has added to his many generous bequests to the University of Virginia one of \$50,000 to endow a new chair of Natural History.

On Friday, October 18, 1878, Maurice Flynn, an enthusiastic Irish patriot and friend of Robert Emmet, died in New Orleans. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, 1773, just three years after the birth of that memorable Irish patriot and martyr.

The organs of the Conservative party in the German empire are congratulating Bismarck upon his decision to come to terms with the Vatican, maintaining that, in the light of recent occurrences, Germany has more to gain from the Ultramontanism than from the Socialists. Ten years ago Pope Pius IX. said as much.

On the eve of the execution of Marie Antoinette, the radical paper *Per Duchesse*, said pleasantly: "I suppose that she was not guilty of all these crimes, but was she not a queen?" That crime was sufficient to justify docking her." Next day the editor recorded "the greatest joy of all joys, having seen with his own eyes the head of the Veto woman struck off of her cursed shoulders."

The *Medical Record* describes a new cure for consumption. The points are, first to clear the lungs by deep forcible breathing; second to establish perfect digestion by eating good well cooked food; third, to promote a healing of the tubercles by eating salts of lime; fourth to take plenty of out-door exercise and sleep in apartments with the windows open, summer and winter.

A manufacturer of electric clocks, V. Himmer by name, has proposed a plan for diminishing the noise on the New York elevated railway. He suggests that a twisted steel wire rope be laid in a groove on the top of the rail. Such a rope has great elasticity, and when struck with a hammer or subjected to the rolling of the wheels, emits scarcely any noise.

Paradise, Nev., is not to political candidates all that its name implies. Two men who were running for office went there and made speeches, after which they lodged in the only hotel. In the morning they found that all their clothing except the shirts that they had kept on their backs had been jocosely taken by the miners and pawned for whiskey. Of course, any show of resentment would have been injudicious.

The extent to which trade is depressed in England is very well illustrated by the state of things reported this week from Burnley. In that town 332 spindles and 6,000 looms are running short time, and 7,000 spindles and 734 looms are stopped altogether in consequence of bad trade. The whole subject has been discussed very fully this week at the Social Science Congress, which is holding its annual meeting at Cheltenham; but, although there are a multitude of councillors, it does not seem that the result is very much wisdom.

Living in Paris, irrespective of the Exposition, is dearer than it used to be. Comparing prices in 1877 with those in 1872, it is seen that in the period of five years game and poultry have risen in prices 35 per cent; meat has advanced from 4 to 6 per cent; butter 9 per cent; eggs 8 per cent; and cheese, fruit and vegetables proportionately. Fish is still a cheap and desirable article. The consumption per head of population has positively fallen in the case of every article of food, except meat, of which the average Parisian now eats more per annum than he used to.

At the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine the fish propagating establishment at Hungen passed from French into German hands. Under the latter direction no cost has been spared to make it as efficient as possible. Since the German control was assumed, over twenty-three million ova of trout, salmon, carp, perch, etc., have been sent out. In the Rhine and rivers of upper Alsacia, fish are now so plentiful that the rents of these waters have materially advanced. Fish can now be purchased for six cents per pound, and the time of cheap food for the people seems to have returned.

The Quebec trader Adriatic arrived in Leith Roads on Sunday, 20th ult., with a cargo of timber, this being her last trip for the season. The voyage of twenty-eight days proved a very stormy one. On the 28th of September, while in the Straits of Belleisle, the vessel narrowly escaped shipwreck, having just managed to sail clear of an immense iceberg which was swept down on her. A succession of heavy gales were met with during the next fourteen days, and several sails were carried away. While the vessel was being towed up the Firth on Sunday by the tug *Landing Star*, a seaman named Lawson Wells, belonging to Arbroath, fell into the sea and was drowned. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age.

FRESH GRAPES ALL WINTER.—My father, who is an ardent lover of the "fruit of the vine," always reserved so goodly a supply of grapes for winter that "we children" scarcely regarded them as more of a luxury than we did apples, and we had them for almost daily eating. His method for keeping them fresh and wholesome was so simple that I wonder it has not been generally adopted, especially when I read recipes for packing grapes in bran, oats, cotton, etc., etc. This was his method: The grapes after being plucked, were carefully assorted, only unbroken clusters being selected for winter. In a large iron spoon beeswax was melted, and the end of the stem of the cluster which was broken from the vine dipped in the melted beeswax, forming a seal over the end, so helping to prevent the escape of the freshness in it. As fast as the clusters were so sealed they were carefully laid in a basket, the inside of which had been lined with paper (newspapers were frequently used). The bunches were laid side by side in the bottom of the basket, and when the layer as completed a paper was laid over the top, and so on, a layer of grapes and a layer of paper, until the top of the basket was reached, when a paper was laid on the top. So with all the baskets, when they were stored in a cool, well-ventilated room until freezing weather came, when they were removed to the cellar, which was a dry one. In this way the grapes kept nicely until spring. The chief thing to be observed was to handle the bunches carefully, so that none of the grapes were broken or loosened from the stem; the next to keep them dry and cool, but entirely free from frost, Isabella, Diana, Catawba, and Delaware grapes were kept in this way.—*Mary Wager Fisher, Bryn Manor, near Philadelphia.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—An Anglo-Afghan dictionary is soon to be published.

—Since 1865 the Shiprecked Mariners' Society of Germany has saved 1,108 lives.

—The Nile this year was more than half a foot above the highest point previously recorded.

—Adelina Patti has smudged the *molettes* of Paris by orders for operatic toilettes at Vienna.

—The Shah has ordered from Vienna a land master and instruments for thirty-six musicians.

—Tufts College students asked for fire escapes, and the Faculty gave them a rule against smoking on the college grounds.

—A Lowell boy's clothing caught fire, and in his fright he jumped into a cradle in which a baby lay. Both children were burned to death.

—A communion service was celebrated in Bridgeport with brandy instead of wine, the druggist having made a blunder in filling the order for sherry.

—A Quincey (Ill.) Methodist minister has, Talmage fashion, visited gambling houses and other resorts, and is telling not only what but whom he saw.

—The Duke of Sutherland has presented 120 tradesmen on his estate near Stoke upon Tweed each with a milch cow and sufficient pasture land to feed it.

—In Elberfeld, Germany, the town where the admirable system of poor relief prevails, thirty-eight persons were fined in one day for gambling in foreign lotteries.

—There are enough spindles within twenty miles of Atlanta, Ga., to consume ten thousand bales of cotton annually, the city proper having one factory alone employing six hundred hands.

—Gen. Sherman sat in a box in a Chicago theatre during a burlesque performance. He applauded the singing of an actress in tights, whereupon she threw him a kiss. He seemed to resent her impudence.

—The estimates of the Japanese Minister of Finance for the fiscal year 1878-9 have been published, and show an increase in the public debt of \$13,900,000 the total liability of the State amounting to \$375,000,000.

—The attempt on the King's life serves as an opportunity to lit out at the Spanish liberal papers, four of which, including the *Imp. coal*, which has the largest circulation in the country, have been suspended.

—A father and his son were simultaneously married to a mother and her daughter, in Mayville, Ind. The younger couple had been courting for a long time, but the parents 81 and 80, went to wedlock on a sudden impulse.

—A swarm of bees took possession of the chimney of a Middlefield (Conn.) Methodist church during the summer, and when a fire was kindled in a stove on a recent Sunday the floor of the church basement literally flowed with honey.

The United States exports principally agricultural produce, tobacco, cotton, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine, agricultural implements, sewing machines, cotton goods, cutlery, builders' hardware, furniture, locomotives, munitions of war, gold, silver, quicksilver, etc.

—The Right Hon. William E. Forster, speaking at Bradford, England, a few days ago, maintained that a reorganization of the business of the House of Commons was necessary, as it was outgrowing the possibilities of dealing with it. The Irish Home Rulers find in this statement ground for repeal.

—Two women in Scottsville, Ind., were addicted to talking scandalously about their neighbours. There were thirty to forty exceedingly cowardly and brutal men in the same place. The men took the women from their home at night, bound their shoulders, and whipped them with hickory rods until the blood ran. One of the women was over 70 years old.

—A Boston child was at the point of death from water on the chest. Its parents would not consent to a surgical operation, although told that nothing else could save his life. The physician got a priest and several nuns to interfere, but their arguments had no effect. At length the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took forcible possession of the little patient, who was then cured by the physician.

—Notwithstanding the liberal pension which awaits their retirement, Judges in the United Kingdom are apt to continue in harness very often far into the eighties, deeply to the exasperation of those who are eager for their shoes. Sometimes this is done to secure the patronage of the office to the political party with which the Judge is in sympathy. Thus he won't resign till his friends come into power, sometimes to spite the Government which won't give him the pension to which he aspires. Thus Lord Northbury positively refused to lodge for anything under an earldom, and it is very well known that a barony would soon bring in the resignation of Chief Baron Kelly, who is 82. It is related of the late Chief Baron Pollock, that one who wished him to resign waited on him, and hinted it, entirely with a view to the prolongation of his valued life, &c. The old man arose, and said, with grim, dry gravity, "Will you dance with me?" The guest stood aghast as the Lord Chief Baron, who prided himself particularly upon his legs, began to caper about with a certain youthful vivacity. Seeing his visitor staggered, he capered up to him, and said, "Well, if you won't dance with me, will you box with me?" And with that he squared up to him, and half in jest, half in earnest, fairly boxed him out of the room. The old Chief Baron had no more visitors inquiring after his health, and suggesting his retirement.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor-General for Syria.

The Porte has handed the Eastern Roumelian Commissioners a draft of a constitution for Eastern Roumelia, embracing provisions for a partly electoral Council General, and popular elections for local officers.

The Council of Ministers has again discussed the Greek note asking for the appointment of delegates to settle the frontier question. It is asserted that a decision favorable to this arrangement was reached and submitted to the Sultan for sanction.

London, November 11.—A Rome despatch says it is thought that Count Corti, who is going to Paris and London, is commissioned to arrange for common action in the East.

A Vienna despatch says the Russians would as a compromise accept, instead of a treaty recognizing the validity of the unratified portions of the San Stefano Treaty, a simple declaration from the Sultan to that effect. The Turks, however, appear obstinate.

London, November 12.—A despatch from Rome reports that the Very Rev. Monsignor McCabe, Vicar-General to the late Cardinal Cullen, has been selected to succeed to the Archbishopric, and will probably be made Cardinal.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.—The Swiss Government will give notice on the 1st January of their intention to withdraw from the Latin Monetary Convention.

MADRID, November 12.—Congress to-day discussed the bill for the modification of the suffrage law. Senor Castelar opposed the measure. He defended universal suffrage, and advocated a Liberal-Democratic policy.

London, November 12.—The importance of news that after much fighting the Russian forces have now overcome the resistance of the Khans, and that a Russian column 8,000 strong is now on its way to Balkh, may be estimated by the following facts:—In 1848 Russia began her advance from Lake Aral upon the Amu Darya, and since then has pushed her way southward toward Afghanistan. During this period she has never given up any position gained, but has held it safe for further operations. When questioned by England as to her intentions, she has disavowed all wish for conquest, and has affirmed that she merely wished to make her own southeastern frontier secure from the depredations of the savage and warlike Khans. She would push on, she said, until she reached the Afghanistan frontier, where she would stop; but now all her organs of official utterance declare that these Asiatic conquests, which have cost her so much blood and money, will be worthless unless Afghanistan itself becomes either a Russian province or Russian dependency. Now, if the Russians are at Balkh, the road to Herat is open to them, and Herat is the northern key to Afghanistan. If English troops enter Afghanistan from the south, Russian troops will be ready to enter it from the north. Then Russia could threaten British India from the most advantageous point, and demand the freedom of the Euxine and the acquisition of the Bosphorus as the price of her retirement.

London, November 13.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Russian mission at Kabul has not been withdrawn.

London, November 13.—A correspondent at Pesth telegraphs:—From all that has transpired, it seems that reports concerning Count Schouvaloff's promotion from the London embassy for the present are unfounded. The idea of proposing an international commission, charged to watch over the execution of the Berlin treaty, seems to be under contemplation in St. Petersburg.

A despatch from Berlin says Gen. Todleben has been summoned to Livadia.

A Vienna despatch reports that Count Schouvaloff will probably proceed to London by way of Berlin.

Pesth, November 13.—Count Schouvaloff has had a private audience with the Emperor. He subsequently informed an interviewer that he was the bearer of no new propositions; that he came to Pesth to settle some minor matters, and repeated the assurances of the Czar's desire to faithfully respect the Treaty of Berlin.

Russian newspapers propose to their Government that, as the English have occupied Khetlo, so the Russians should occupy Balkh, Khetlo, and Kandooos. Moreover, since England has acquired Cyprus, and Austria has occupied Bosnia, they suggest that Russia should claim what was once her territory from Austria up to the Carpathian range.

VIENNA, November 14.—Count Schouvaloff had a conference of several hours' duration with the Russian and German ambassadors here.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—The International Commission adopted, with some slight modifications, the scheme of reforms for Eastern Roumelia proposed by the Porte, which includes a partly elective Council-General and popular elections for local officers.

London, November 14.—An influential committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Lawrence, is being formed to obtain, in view of the probability of war with Afghan, an expression of public opinion in favor of the immediate summoning of Parliament.

London, November 14.—A Berlin despatch says the Russian attempt to enter into special arrangements with Austria respecting Eastern affairs, had no immediate success.

A despatch from Berlin reports it is asserted that England declined the Russian Government's offices relative to Afghanistan. It is considered improbable that Russia ever offered them.

St. PETERSBURG, November 14.—Prince Don-donoff Korakoff, Russian Governor of Bulgaria, has been summoned to Livadia.

London, November 14.—The Vienna correspondent, discussing rumors of the creation of an International Commission to watch over the execution of the Berlin Treaty, says:—However plausible such an idea may at first sight seem, the experience gained by the Roumelian Commission cannot be said to be very encouraging. Where unanimity is needed for every decision, and there are no means of forcing decisions, progress can only be made by compromises. Would not the formation of an International Commission be almost an admission that the stipulations of the treaty cannot be executed fully, and would it not encourage those who might feel disposed to execute only a few clauses of the treaty?

Lord Gray has followed up Lord Lawrence's recent letter on the Afghan imbroglio. In writing to the *Times* he says that the Ameer had a perfect right to refuse to receive an envoy from the Viceroys of India—a right which he had exercised on previous occasions without its having been questioned. Lord Gray does not think that any ground of war has been furnished by the alleged insult which he inquired it were—seeing that Sir Neville Chamberlain was despatched with his formidable and threatening escort before the Viceroys had received any answer to his letter, which was, to say the least, discourteous.

London, November 15.—A despatch from Thullia states that the Afghans are rapidly massing on the hills commanding Ghuznee and Cabul roads.

SCOTLAND.

The liabilities of Mathew & Milman, merchants of Glasgow and Leith, who failed on November 2nd, are £486,537, and their assets £20,239.

The Marquis of Ailsa has under consideration a scheme for the construction of a railway from Maybole by Kirkcaldy to Girvan, a distance of twelve miles. His Lordship is meantime endeavouring to ascertain whether the traffic of the district would warrant the proposed undertaking.

At Leith, Scotland, it was noticed recently that an aged seamstress occupying a top flat in a tenement-house had not been seen by the other occupants of the house for some days. When her rooms were opened she was found dead, and her face shockingly disfigured by a fished cat that had been her only companion.

William Donaldson, who for half a century had acted as church officer, town clerk, and grave-digger, has just been interred in the churchyard so long the scene of his labors. It has been computed that Donaldson, assigned to their last resting-place no fewer than 4,000 persons—equal to the whole living population of the parish.