

all owning one faith, all eager for one large, true wisdom; and thence, when their stay is over, going back again to carry peace to men of good will over all the earth.—Newman's Office and Work of Universities.

Mr. Townsend, a county Cork gentleman and magistrate, must be quite a nice person. A labourer has just sued him for £20, and recovered £5. The labourer had quarter of an acre to cultivate, and this year he had manured it and sown potatoes therein. Mr. Townsend won't allow his labourers to smoke while they work; which perhaps is not unreasonable. But the plaintiff was ordered by a couple of doctors to smoke, and having been caught he was dismissed by Mr. Townsend; which perhaps was unreasonable. Of course he could not return to look after his quarter acre of potatoes, and hence his loss and claim for damages. Another rule on this estate suggests a good deal to the inquirer into the relations between lord and serf in Ireland. Any labourer who went to Mass on a Catholic holiday lost his day's wages, and not only that, but he was fined 2d. for leaving his work. This is Bandon reditus.—Mr. Townsend's notions of civil and religious liberty agree pretty closely with those of a certain witty judge—"a very little civility and no religion at all." Query—Is a man who imposes on his servant a line for that servant's observance of his religion—an older one than Mr. Townsend—a fit and proper person to sit on the bench in any county, but especially in a county where the overwhelming majority happen to agree with the labourer and to differ from Mr. Townsend?

It is reported that robberies of cattle on a wholesale scale are being carried on in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and the Queen's County. Oxen, sheep, horses, geese, and even a donkey, have fallen a prey to the hands of the depredators. Scarcely a night passes without a report reaching the constabulary of an animal missing from the farmyard or stall. It is generally believed that the depredations are the handiwork of a body of gipsies, or an organised gang of freebooters.

In Belfast the leading members of the Liberal party are getting up an invitation to Mr. Gladstone to visit that town.

A Wexford paper confirms a rumour circulated recently, to the effect that Mr. D'Arcy, M.P., for the county of Wexford, has given leases to his tenants in perpetuity, based on a fixed standard of prices—the rent to rise or fall according to an average of prices spread over 20 years.

An inquest was held on Tuesday upon the body of Mr. Magennis, a solicitor, who was drowned at Patrick's quay last evening. It was stated that the deceased was separated from his wife and family for some months. He was addicted to drink. He had been living irregularly and spoke occasionally of destroying himself. He was in bad circumstances, and when taken out of the river a halfpenny and two pence for debt were found in his pockets. The coroner did not think the evidence clear enough to justify a verdict of *felix de se*, and the jury pronounced the drowning accidental.

An agrarian outrage is reported from County Mayo. A party of armed men a few nights ago attacked a farmer named Moran, and forced him to promise, under fear of death, that he would give up some land to be had recently taken.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE KING'S COUNTY.—A Central Press telegram says, on what authority we do not know, that Sir Patrick O'Brien accepts office under the Government, the Hon. Captain King Harman will contest the King's County on Home Rule principles, and that he will have a clean walk over, as the King's County is the one where his estates are, and one, moreover, in which he is very popular.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX.—We regret to notice that this terrible disease is still making its way amongst us. We had hoped that after its havoc in the early part of summer it had disappeared, and been cleared away by the efforts of our Board of Health, and the operation of the Vaccination Act. It would seem, however, that it has got a fixed footing in our midst.—*Dublin Freeman*.

A farmer's son, named Patrick Conway, who had a dispute with a person named Kearney, was attacked on his way home from Doonas Petty Sessions, county of Limerick, on Friday night, and was beaten so savagely that he died.

The Archbishop and Bishops met on Tuesday and yesterday in Dublin, "for the purpose," the *Freeman* says, "of transacting important business in connexion with Maynooth College." His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin presided.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY FORCE.—The *Irish Times* says that the feeling of discontent pervades this force to such an extent that the rapid decrease in the ranks threatens its very existence. The cause is not stated.

SMALL-POX IN BELFAST.—This horrible disease is alarming on the increase in Belfast. Sixty-four cases have occurred in the workhouse during one week lately.

The coastguard have made a raid on a large body of smugglers on the Island of Inishindral, on the Irish coast. A quantity of contraband goods has been seized, but no prisoners.

At a meeting of the Duke of York Orange Lodge held in Dublin the speakers denounced the Home Rule movement. Their sentiments elicited the warm approval of those present.

DENON, Oct. 31.—The trial of Kelly evokes much excitement. The police are hissed, and the prisoner cheered, in passing from the prison to the Court-room. There have been no disturbance of a serious character, however.

IRISH CIVIL SERVICE.—NOTE.—A total of the salaries in the office of the Poor Law Board shows that Protestants receive £16,662 per annum, whilst Catholics receive only £8820.

While Mr. Butt descants eloquently upon the necessity for Home Rule it is curious to observe that interpretations of the policy very different from his are openly given by those who profess to be united in the demand for it. Home Rule is in danger of being pulled in pieces between the advocates of Federalism, Separation, and simple Repeal. The *Irish Times*, which is one of the organs of Home Rule, makes the following significant comments upon the movement:—"Mr. Butt's definition of Home Rule has not commanded the support of the upper classes of Irish society. It has not evoked the enthusiasm of the masses. The professional classes keep aloof from it; the large trading middle classes instinctively feel that it would not effect the objects for which a national Legislature is desired. Some members have been returned of late to Parliament on the cry of Home Rule, and a great many more will be returned on the same cry at and before the next general election. But not one of these members has been or will be returned for such a Home Rule as Mr. Butt has defined."

Contrasting his scheme with that of Repeal, it argues that as long as an Imperial Parliament superior to the federal one existed it would be the centre of political interest to Irishmen. "The aristocracy of Ireland will gather round it, the highest political intelligence in the country will seek an arena in it, the respect of the people will attach to it. It will maintain ascendency in all its present blighting intensity. You may set up a little local Parliament in Collegreen, but you will not bring back the Irish nobility to the capital, nor the wealthy gentry to their estates. On the contrary, a Dublin Parliament, which had no superior in Westminster, but which was the ultimate representative authority on Irish affairs, would be an object of

universal respect. Its debates would be followed with attention by the whole country, and public opinion would sustain and enforce its conclusions. A seat in it would be an object of ambition to the proudest and most powerful of our commoners, and its daily action would be a perpetual spring of life and energy to the whole people. And, as such a Parliament would be a better thing in itself than the obscure and subordinate debating club proposed by Mr. Butt, so it would in reality be more easily extorted from the Legislature and the public opinion of England."

The *Daily Express*, commenting on this, argues that the true inference is that Irishmen should be content with the Union, and seek all the advantages which they might obtain by united and practical attention to the wants of the country. It is evident, it observes, that England will not yield simple Repeal, and cannot be coerced to give it. Separation is repudiated and is equally impossible. Federalism is now condemned as useless, and the alternatives being exhausted, the true policy is to abandon the chimera of "Home Rule."—*Times* Co.

CATHOLICS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—The *Freeman's Journal* pursuing the task of showing how Catholics and Irishmen are shrouded out of the Civil Service in every branch and department calls attention to the National Education Office. The resident commissioner, a secretary, a chief of inspection, the accountant, the chief clerk, and seven of the first clerks are Protestants. Of the Controlling Offices of the Board twelve are Protestant and four Catholic. The salaries of these Protestant superior officers amount to £6,500 per annum, whilst all the Catholics receive but £2,100. Promotion in the office seldom falls to Catholics, and seems to be regulated by "Masonry" rather than merit. Mr. Gladstone wishes to know what we want. We want equality and fair play in our own land.

The value of land in the county of Waterford was tested in an inquiry held on Tuesday for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given—in the first instance by the Government, but eventually by the county and city ratepayers—for about 12 statute-acres of land, which were required as an addition to the grounds attached to the district lunatic asylum. There was a great variety of interests to be inquired into. Lord Stuart de Decies, the owner of the free-farm rent of 6l. 1s. 6d., was awarded 190l. 4s. 4d. Mr. Sharnam, the immediate lessee, it appeared, had leased to Mr. statute measure to Mrs. Grubb for 17 years, at 30l. a year, and the residue was held by Mr. Hughes for ever, at 3l. 14s. a year. Evidence, *pro and con*, having been given as to the value of the land, the jury awarded Mr. Sharnam 1,000l. for his interest. The minor interests were then gone into, and decided, the total amount awarded being 2,104l. 2s. 1d. for 12 statute acres, which, at a yearly value of 5l. an acre, would give 25 years purchase.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON HOME RULE.—To the Editor of the *Evening Telegraph*.—Sir, If we are to believe Lord Lansdowne (as reported the other day), we, Home Government people, may as well shut up at once for though "many of us are as honest as earnest," still we are dreaming a dream that "won't work." His lordship has certainly put his arguments very plausibly, and with considerable point and skill; and as he may possibly be quite serious in what he said, and as others may be influenced by his "difficulties," I beg that you will allow me to quote some sensible words of Archbishop Whately, which seem to me (though I need not say the Archbishop did not use them in favour of Repeal) to empty Lord Lansdowne's objections of all their weight. The marquis's line of argument is to anticipate all sorts of working difficulties, so as to show in that way that Home Rule must speedily collapse, if it ever came to birth at all; while the archbishop shows that clever men like the marquis might "sway" in the very same way against the great British Constitution! His Grace says, in the essay "Of Negotiating":—"One of the most troublesome kinds of person to deal with in any kind of negotiation, is a caviller. Of these, some are such from insidious design, and some from intellectual deficiency. A caviller is on the look-out for objections, valid or invalid, to everything that is proposed or done or said, and will seldom fail to find some. No power, no liberty, can be entrusted to any one which may not possibly or conceivably be abused; and the caviller takes for granted that it always will be abused; that everything that is left to any one's discretion must be left to his indiscretion; and that, in short, no one will ever be restrained from doing any thing that he may do, by a sense of honor, or by common prudence, or by a regard for character. It would be easy for such a man to prove a priori that it is impossible for such a system as the British Constitution to work well or to continue to subsist at all. The Israelites in the wilderness were perverse enough, no doubt, but if there had been cavillers amongst them it would have been easy to find plausible objections to the appointment by Moses of the seventy Elders."

Nevertheless, the plan did seem on the whole to work well; and so with the British Constitution." &c.—(Whately's *Deacon*, 6th Ed., p. 488). I trust I shall not appear forgetful of what is due to Lord Lansdowne's ability and position in saying that these few sentences of the great reasoner seem to me to dispose of his chief arguments; and that they do this, even if you grant the wild supposition that these points of his lordship had never occurred to ourselves. It is quite true that our programme does not prescribe in detail how all these difficulties are to be overcome, but quite certain we all are that (just as in the cases quoted by the archbishop) all these things will work straight, and that the great central force of the national life will soon find the national framework. It is amusing to see a Lansdowne applauding Pitt! and as his lordship is in that mood, he will find a vast deal of the same "wise and liberal statesmanship" to admire in the Cornwallis and Castlereagh memoirs.—Yours, &c.

W. G. CARROLL, Clerk.

St. Bride's, Oct. 7, 1871.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON IN DARKNESS.—The *Courier Diplomatique*, published in Paris, contains a letter from a London correspondent, which gives an awful picture of the danger threatening this country from the spread of socialistic doctrines. The writer says, "The whole of this vast empire is permeated by secret societies. The Internationale here holds its meetings almost publicly. It is said that the greater number of the dispossessed Princes of India, a great number of officers belonging to the Army and Navy, as well as members of Parliament and even Ministers, are affiliated to it. The Government is aware of the infernal plan by which, at a given moment, the public buildings of London are to be exposed to the fate which befell so many in Paris. Boats are already waiting on the Thames to receive the treasures of the Bank of England—an easy prey, say the conspirators—as soon as the main artery of the Strand shall have been burnt, and the public buildings—the barracks especially—shall have been blown up, as was three years ago the Clerkenwell Prison. Careless by nature, and too much engaged with business to think of the morrow, spoiled by a long established liberty and a fabulous prosperity, having for many generations forgotten the scourge of war, foreign or civil, we allow ourselves to drift on without taking heed of the signs of the times."

A FOREIGN CRITICISM.—The *Nord*, of Brussels, remarks: "The manner in which the London papers have received the demands put forth by the miners assembled in a Conference at Merthyr Tydfil shows that in England purely economical and social questions receive far more serious attention than they do in a neighboring country whose institutions are

nevertheless based upon universal suffrage. In whatever manner the phenomenon may be explained, it is certain that in aristocratic England everything which relates to the well-being, the education, and to what may be called the humanization of the masses is at the present time attracting the attention of all parties, while in France social problems are systematically put aside as inopportune and insoluble. The English are in no great hurry to change the political institutions of the country, and in any case they perceive that in order to modify them with advantage to the nation it is necessary first to alter the conditions of existence of the masses. The French, on the other hand, seem to be always persuaded that any change in political institutions must lead to a corresponding alteration in the moral and material conditions of existence of the nation. That shows how it is that reformers of the two nations can never agree, and it is interesting to observe that French Socialists who have landed in England are obliged to admit that the operations of the French propaganda in no degree meet the necessities of the situation in London and the great manufacturing centres of Great Britain."

LONDON, Oct. 21.—There was a serious disturbance at Lincoln this morning, originating with men who are on strike. The rioters were attacked by the police, but the latter were not in sufficient force to quell the riot, and were driven off, after which the strikers attacked the houses of their employers, and did considerable damage.

Another Protestant Bishop—of Bangor—recently performed service in a Presbyterian church in Scotland.

RED TAPE.—A story is at present afloat in the military circles of London, which illustrates the red-tape system in all its perfection. The colonel of a regiment of lancers being desirous of obtaining six or seven cents worth of lime for the purpose of disinfecting his stables, wrote to one of the chiefs of control. By the chief he was referred to the medical department, who handed him over to the head veterinary surgeon. The latter sent in a report which was transmitted to the commissariat department, with directions to report upon the matter. This having been done after three weeks' delay, the colonel of lancers then received a note requesting him to reduce his demand to sixty cents' worth, with which he complied, all danger having in the meantime disappeared. This is about on a par with the celebrated Bell-rope question of the City of Edinburgh. The town-council of that place having received intelligence that the rope of the chief bell had given way, met at a solemn dinner to discuss whether it should be spliced at a cost of two shillings, or replaced with a new one at an expense of two and six-pence. A second and third dinner costing ten pounds each, were required to determine this weighty matter; and they then resolved to splice the old rope, on the score of economy being necessary in the administration of the public funds, of which they declared, "as faithful stewards, they were bound to be careful."—*Montreal Gazette*.

The New York Herald referring to the Queen's donation, says—"Queen Victoria has contributed out of her own private purse two thousand five hundred dollars for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The Queen does not forget that though kind words are more than coroners, deeds are better than words. What about Francis Joseph in this matter, and the Czar Alexander? On the whole, and we are proud to make the admission, Great Britain has done well in the matter of this Chicago sorrow. It does seem as if kingship meant something."

So far as facts, figures, experience, and good sense can aid a cause, the temperance question is beyond cavil. There is hardly a man in the community who does not drink too much; and we believe a great many drink eat too much. But the temperance question is advocated by the most impetuous, ill-natured enthusiasts that ever disguised a people. The tyrannical righteousness of some folk does much to retard religious progress. The insidious abuse heaped upon the public generally by the more prominent advocates of total abstinence has outraged decency and provoked an opposition that also had never existed. Most people who are neither drinkers nor teetotalers are very sensible of this. But even foolish demonstration cannot do away with a fact. We are always talking about taxes; and indeed we have good reason. But we tax ourselves in a way that did a government presume to the levy it should prepare for revolution. The British public expends two millions sterling every year on religious and benevolent institutions; twenty millions on the maintenance of papers; forty millions in running about in railway trains; seventy millions in having themselves governed somehow; it gets forty-five millions out of its mines; it gets eighty-six millions for its fabrics in the foreign market; it has fifty millions in the savings banks; it spends £108,000,000 in getting drunk—that is 51 pence for drink what we give for religion; nine times what we give to the poor; nearly three times what we spend in carrying on the business transactions of the whole empire; more than twice what we get from our mines; exactly twice what we put into the bank; once and a half what we pay for a whole army of soldiers, a whole army of civil servants, a whole army of idle fellows at thousands a year, a whole navy, ships costing millions, guns costing nobly knows how much, man-of-war and warlike careerings about. And every man and woman and boy and girl levies this tax on head, heart, happiness, hard labour. And yet we are the cleverest people in the world!

UNITED STATES.

In Newark on the 22 ult., there was dedicated, in accordance with the solemn and impressive ritual of the Catholic Church, a neat little chapel and orphan asylum attached to St. Peter's parish and under the auspices of the Sisters de la Notre Dame. A large assemblage of the faithful witnessed the ceremonies, which were conducted by Rev. Fathers Doane and Prieth.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Church (St. Mary's) at Roslyn, L. I. was laid with the usual solemn ceremonies on Sunday, the 22ult., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin, assisted by a number of the Rev. clergy.

CATHOLIC COLLECTIONS FOR CHICAGO.—Besides their contributions to the general funds collected for the sufferers in Chicago, the Catholics throughout the country, with very few exceptions, have had, or are going to have, special contributions taken up in the churches. In New-York city the collections taken up for this purpose, last Sunday, amounted to near twenty-five thousand dollars. It is not only at the North, that these general Catholic collections have been made. The Archbishop of New Orleans, notwithstanding the great losses, that again, have fallen on that city, ordered collections for Chicago in all the churches. Even in the diocese of Savannah, Ga., where the wants of Catholics for infant missions are so great, Bishop Perceio has directed a general collection on next Sunday to be taken up for Chicago.—*New York Freeman*.

Our readers will be as happy as we are ourselves, observes the *New Orleans Catholic Postigator*, to hear of the distinguished honor of which our pious and learned fellow-citizen has been the recipient. As a testimonial of grateful appreciation, and stimulus to fresh endeavors in the career he so fearlessly and nobly entered, Judge Paul Emile Theard has received from Pius IX. the following letter, which we take delight in publishing, as alike honorable to the gentleman to whom it is addressed, and the generous heart by whom it has been dictated. Judge Theard reflects high credit on our bar and bench and it is with unfeigned satisfaction we take this

occasion to congratulate him on his new, but well merited honor.

P. P. P. IX.
To His Beloved Son, Paul Emile Theard, Judge at New Orleans.

Beloved Son, Greeting and Apostolic Benediction.—If a noble sight was presented to us by this pious and devoted of the faithful, united in great numbers to celebrate the day of our Pontifical Jubilee, who were addressed by you, we have been not less pleasingly moved by your oration, which while it expressed faithfully the sentiments of an approving audience, gave shining evidences of your faith and religion. To these indeed you owed the substance of your speech, communicating to it the power of eloquence. They have taught you that true liberty, equality, fraternity, which men seek with so much ardor, are vainly sought for outside of the Catholic religion; they have convinced you that the source of all present evils is the infatuation of human reason, which has detached itself from God, imagining that it can suffice to itself; that we cannot struggle against evil and arrive to much desired happiness, within the limits allowed to us in this earthly pilgrimage, but by returning to God, under the guidance and authority of him to whom God himself has confided the teaching of truth, and whom he has placed to be the centre of unity and the father of the entire family of Christians.

Such sentiments which display conspicuously the rectitude of judgment and the solid piety of a man distracted by worldly affairs, and hence a stranger to theological studies, do no less honor to the hearers who greeted such thoughts with sympathetic applause. It is an emphatic testimony in favor of Catholic Unity, whether viewed with respect to the dogma, or to love for the Holy See, and submission to its authority; whilst it is an assured omen of the increased development of religion among yourselves. We cannot forecast for you a greater happiness since it is the fountain of all good.

It is with all our heart, therefore, that we invoke in your behalf, through our prayers, this happiness as well as all heavenly graces. In the meanwhile, as a forerunner of the favor of heaven, and as a token of our fatherly love and of our gratitude, we affectionately send to you, Beloved Son, and to all this people, our Apostolic Benediction.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, the 21st day of August, in the year 1871 and of our Pontificate the twenty-sixth.

P. P. P. IX.
O'DONOVAN ROSSA FOR THE NEW YORK SENATE.—The Republican Convention of New York has nominated O'Donovan Rossa for the New York Senate, and the *Tribune* urges that every effort should be made to secure his return. O'Donovan has accepted the nomination.

TRAGIC DEATH.—Theodor E. Pryor, son of Major-General Roger A. Pryor, late of Virginia, disappeared on the 15th ult. from his residence, No. 92 Willow street, Brooklyn. He left his home for the purpose, as was supposed, of taking a walk, and relieving the depression consequent upon an overworked brain. Not returning at his usual hour, his parents became anxious, which increased to a degree of intense alarm when their missing boy had not returned by the following morning. Day after day passed by, and notwithstanding the fact that every exertion was made to ascertain his whereabouts, still no tidings were forthcoming. Every publicity was given to the fact that he was missing, but up to yesterday morning without avail, when a telegram was received at the Police Headquarters, at eight o'clock, that the body of a man was found in the East River at Hamilton ferry, which, when he had ashore, was identified by the family physician, Dr. J. G. Bosman, as being all that remained of young Pryor. When taken out of the water no change was observable in his person; the clothes were the same that he had on at the evening of his departure from home. The same jewels were on his person, and nothing was apparent to indicate the presence of his right eye, if it were not for the fact that underneath his right eye a wound presented itself. The prevailing opinion seems to be that this wound was caused by the head of the unfortunate man coming in contact with a pier, and that during a fit of temporary aberration of mind he cast himself into the river. The deceased was a very brilliant scholar, being a graduate of Cambridge University, England.—*Montreal Gazette*.

HANGED AT PLAY.—Daniel Boardley and family live in Shaverford, Delaware county, in this State. They have three children. During the absence of their parents last Friday, the children played a game of hide-and-seek. A small leather string, which their father had cut for them a day or two before, was fastened to a nail in the wall, and at the other end a slip-noose was made. One of the little ones put the noose around his neck, but did not play the part well, and the eldest boy, Mark, attempted to show him how it ought to be done. He placed the noose about his neck, and, in his pranks, drew it until life was extinct. "The body, when discovered, was inclined forward, resting on the toes, the knees almost touching the floor."—*N. Y. Sun*.

VICTIMS AND NUTRITION JURY.—The acquisition of Alaska by the United States promises to place some new articles of diet before the Yankees. Indulgence in sea-lion meat and whale meat is recommended by the *New York Herald*, which assures its readers that these viands will "make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent." It intimates, however that such dainties are not easy to digest unless washed down by an "aromatic draught of whale oil." An apothecary's advertisement in the same journal warmly extols "a chemical dilution of the most tender and delicate parts of that phosphoric animal the fur seal," which the editor elsewhere announces that he has tried, and found to be "the greatest propelling power of the age."

AN IMPOSTOR.—The Committee of Fifteen of the Chamber of Commerce, whose special duty it is to afford relief to destitute Chicago refugees in this city, have apparently a most menial task before them. The first applicant for personal relief was a young man about twenty years old, and very shabbily dressed. When asked by Mr. Schultz to tell his history, he said that his name was Charles Feldman, and that he had formerly been a waiter in Schweizer's coffee-house, on Madison street, Chicago. He had, he said, worked hard since he was ten years old, and had saved five hundred and twenty dollars, which were deposited in a savings bank. The fire came, and burned down the coffee-house, his lodging-house, and the homes of all his friends. His bank-book was destroyed, all his clothing was consumed, and he was forced to flee before he had time even to rescue his hat from the flames. A free pass was given him, he said, to this city, and he came to join his brother in Brooklyn, but could not bear to be a burden to him, as he, too, is in destitute circumstances. A member of the committee asked for his brother's name. The destitute refugee was much staggered at the question, but finally said it was the same as his own. He went on to say that his brother was an auctioneer, and was much surprised that his name did not appear in the Directory. He was also unable to say in what street his brother lived, and when cross-examined unwillingly confessed that he had not as yet succeeded in finding his brother at all. This answer increased the previously awakened suspicions of the committee, and the applicant for relief was strictly cross-examined. He did not know the name of the bank in which his money was deposited in Chicago, nor the street on which it was situated; neither could he mention any Chicago citizen by name. He assured the committee that he wanted a new suit of clothing very badly, and the committee, cordially agreed with him on that point, but suggested that the proper person to apply to was his brother, the auctioneer in

Brooklyn. Mr. Feldman said that he was so poor that he could not even pay the ferry to cross the river, whereupon the committee passed around a hat and raised two cents, with which Mr. Feldman was allowed to depart.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

Some ladies in Texas were desirous of doing honor to the editor of a local journal. So they presented their hero with an embroidered shirt, which contained a splendid history of Texas, and also pictures of the fruits and cereals of the State, all worked in red worsted. Now this particular editor had never worn a shirt, and supposed the brilliant specimen before him to be a banner for an approaching temperance procession. In his speech of thanks he jested the lady-donors by declaring that he would "fling it out forever to the breezes of heaven, that they might kiss its folds, and till his hand paled it might never be trailed in the dust." The ladies blushed and regretted having made it too long. Being informed of the purpose of the gift, the editor wore it over his coat, to the great edification of the boys of the town, who followed him in regiments, studying the history of the fine arts and of Texas behind his back.

ENFORCING SHORT HOURS OF LABOUR.—Mr. Cade proclaimed it felony to drink small beer and proposed to enact other laws of a humanitarian character, designed to promote the welfare of mankind. At a Communist meeting held in New York recently, Citizen Banks demanded that the violation of the eight hour law should be regarded as murder, and be equally punished. Another citizen demanded that all the idlers—by which he meant those who did not live by manual labour—should be turned out to starve. Various brotherly and loving sentiments were uttered, but when Citizen Young wanted them to bring in the streets-sweeper and the hod carrier, and said to them, "Here, brothers, proclaim the equality of humanity!" it was felt that a line must be drawn somewhere. *Gentlemen* who profess to be skilled tradesmen—precious little most of these mousther and clatters have—could not degrade themselves by associating with street-sweepers. They must level downwards; but street-sweepers conform their impudence! And so the proposal was extinguished.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.—In Great Britain and Ireland the wealthiest and most independent of farmers are those who occupy large farms of good grass land, and who fatten and sell annually large numbers of cattle. This class of farmers are called graziers. They keep very little of the land in tillage, do not winter large numbers of cattle, but buy two or three-year-old heifers and steers in the spring, keep them on choice pasture during the summer and autumn, and sell them before the animals begin to lose flesh in the fall. The vast herds of Texas cattle are sometimes managed in a similar way, being purchased when in a low condition, and driven on the range and succulent prairie grass, until they have become nearly fat. Farmers who have good grass land should devote at least a portion of it to fatten stock, good two- or three-year-old heifers and steers kept on rich pasture for six months, would probably pay better than inferior tillage. The money would all come together, and the cost of transportation, compared with that of cereals, would be trifling. Every farmer should fatten all his young stock that are not required for the dairy or yoke. Selling stock of any kind before they are properly made up for the market is very bad management, and a great deal of money is lost by farmers every year in this way.

WHY CATTLE NEED SALT.—The *Royal New Yorker* has the following in answer to a query of a correspondent as to why cattle need salt.—It is because phosphate of soda must be furnished to the blood, whereas it is phosphate of potash that exists in grains and grasses grown on soils deficient, as most soils are, in saline or sodic compound. When salt is taken into the animal system it is partially decomposed. Some of its chlorine unites with the potassium of the potash, while the liberated sodium is oxidized to form soda, and this combines with the phosphoric acid from the potash phosphate to form phosphate of soda. Soda also exists in milk. It is this which gives the fluid its slightly alkaline taste when first drawn. If this be absent, as when not supplied in some with salt, the milk is unwholesome. Cattle are apt to prefer grass grown on lands top-dressed with two or three hundred weight of salt to the acre, for the reason that the salt renders the grass sweeter, more tender and more succulent. The weight of grass grown on silted land is however, likely to be diminished in proportion as rankness of growth is prevented.

HINTS ON TEA-MARKING.—If the tea is desired to be of good flavor, be careful not to make it in a teapot which has been long out of use without having previously washed it out with boiling water. This is done to remove any slight mouldiness which might be present in the vessel without being observed, and which would impart a disagreeable taste to the tea when made. Always keep the tea in a proper canister, protected from the atmosphere and from damp, otherwise it will lose the pleasant scent peculiar to good tea, and when used give the beverage an unpleasant flavor. For this reason be very careful, if possible, never to purchase tea which has a musty odor, even in the slightest degree, or which does not possess that agreeable scent so characteristic of tea in good condition, but which is as quickly lost by exposure to damp. In making tea always fill up the teapot at once. By this means the whole of the theine—which is the vegetable principle on which the peculiar effects produced by tea depends—is extracted at once. This will be found much superior to the plan sometimes adopted of first wetting the tea with a small quantity of hot water, and then allowing it to stand before filling up the teapot. For the purpose of extracting the whole of the theine, the water should be allowed to remain in the teapot for at least ten minutes before pouring it out. Be also very careful that the water employed for making tea is boiling before filling the teapot, otherwise the whole of the theine will not be extracted by the fluid, and the tea employed will not go so far as if otherwise would.

CLEANING THE WARE.—An experienced house-keeper says the best thing for cleaning tin ware is common soda. She gives the following directions: "Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can be made to look as well as new."

WASHING BLANKETS.—Here is a plan that never fails, if strictly followed. Take one pint of soft soap, two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, dissolved in boiling water. Put this mixture in a tub, and fill half full of cold water; put in from two to three blankets, as many as the water will well cover. Let them stand from twelve to twenty-four hours—squeeze and rub them thoroughly, and put them in a basket to drain (over another tub) without wringing—rinse in clear cold water, and drain again.

Put a little bluing in for a final rinse, drain and hang out without wringing. It will take longer for them to dry, but they will not shrink, but look white and smooth. Be sure and use cold water, and not wring during the process.

RESCUES OF FURNITURE.—Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak in the warm water and lay on the place; apply on that a warm, but not hot, flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red-hot iron near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet—the bruise will soon disappear.