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A BISHOP'S WARNING.

Rev. Dr. Nulty, of Meath, Denounces Moonlighting Outrages and Urges them to Restore Stolen Property.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- Kev. Dr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in a sermon in Dub-lin, on Sanday, denounced in the strongest terms the acts perpetrated by the Moon-lighters and called them the greatest enemies to Ireland to-day. He said the outrages they committed served but to perpetuate landlerdism, which otherwise, he declared, was doomed. He asked the Moonlighters to was documed. It is and other property they had restore the arms and other property they had restore the rightful owners. "You can do stolen to the rightful owners. "You can do this quietly," continued the bishop; "you can make this restitution through me if you wish, or you can make it through your parish priest, who will not betray your secret."
Continuing, Bishop Nulty said:--"If the
Moonlighters fail to desist from their outrages I am determined to organize a committee to watch them and bring them to justice. I know many of these men myself, It is impossible for them to escape. Our country is on her trial and her prosperity and happiness for centuries depend on the good behavior of her people during the coming winter. As soon as Ireland shall have proved herseif able to govern herself we shall have the whole English democracy on our side. Then home rute will be certain." The Times says :- "The bishop's utterance was outspoken and vigorous but it comes too late. It puts the whole matter on its true basis, setting morality and repression of crime before all political changes whatever.'

PROTESTANTISM V. CATHOLICISM.

We find the following remarkable words of a Protestant in a German periodical :- " It cannot be denied that Catholicism is alive and full of vigor, while Protestantism has become old, decrepid and exhausted. The Catholic priest enjoys the greatest influence over his spiritual children, while the Protestant minister has lost his hold upon the masses of the people. The last desperate effort to regain this influence by adopting certain ideas of the period—we mean the Christian Social Movement at Berlin-seems to have been a fai'ure. The most prominent features of our day are Optimism, Rationalism and Miller-iteism, and finally, to crown this wrotehed edifice, a stupid and narrow-minded Materialism. It is but natural that any religious denomination whatever must be bitterly opposed to the spirit of the age, represented by the above-named dangerous tendencies. We are compelled, however, to add and should it happen social Democracy - which is nothing else than the practical consequence drawn by the people from this fourfold spirit-should bring to light a new order or rather disorder a sorry plight, since its ministers are leaving them open to many temptations.

Paid by the State, and the new Social Democratic Government would have no beyond price. To have virtue is to possession of the World and their guildess. paid by the State, and the new Social Virtue is a precious thing. It is a treasure Democratic Government would have no beyond price. To have virtue is to possess salaries for them. Nothing could be expected nobility of soul, clevation of mind, a close a most gloomy probability, but the Catholic Church would undoubtedly remain victorious. I am a Protestant, and by no means enthusiastic for Catholic ism, but this shall not move me to but the carefully guarded lest something of a great value; and because it is so valuable it must be carefully guarded lest shut my eyes to the truth, as it plainly appears to me. I cannot even omit to quote the bitterly malicious sentance of Constantine Franz, asserting the old Prussians have never been upright Christians, and in modern times the most outspoken in modern times the most outspect, he wants to unman us, to man paganism comes again to the surface, of us. Where are these bad com This, at first sight, may seem to be somewhat panions? How shall we know them? "By over these words and observe our Protestant people, in whom all that could be called piety and faith seems to have finished, the more I fear that these words are nothing but the truth.'

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

THE LATE WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS AT PARIS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUBSIDIZED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Oct. 23 .- A curious discovery is now puzzling the politicians of Paris. Recently a workmen's congress was held in this city. The attendance was large and the delegates were enthusiastic. During one of the the hour of need; his counsel is always at his sessions the Anarchist element secured preservice; his advice is good; his example dominance. They became rampant and finally tore down the tri-color. It now transpires that the congress was subsidized by the Government, It is explained that the proposal to hold the congress did not meet with favor among the various trades unions, and that M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, in order to save the project from failure, obtained railway passes for all delegates who would go, and provided \$750 from the State Treasury to help pay the expenses of the congress.

A POPULAR LANDLORD.

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN RENT BY A TIPERABY TANDOWNER OVER THE JUDICIAL SCALE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—Mr. Scully, a large landowner in Tipperary, has abated 25 per in actifying his tenants of the reduction, said he could not ignore the condition of cir-OBJES.

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A PARNELLITE TRIUMPH.

Justin M'Carthy's appeal against Lowis' Return in Londonderry Successful.

LONDON, Oct. 23. -The trial of Mr. Justin McCarthy's petition against the return of Mr. C. E. Lewis for Londonderry city, the official majority for the latter being three votes, came off to-day, when the case was abandoned by Mr. Lewis' counsel. Justice O'Brien, who presided over the trial, said, when Mr. Lewis' counsel withdrew his client from the contest, that he would postpone formally announcing his decision as to whether the result of the case should be the award of the seat to Mr. McCarthy until Monday next. He made this delay in the interest of peace in Londonderry and the security of life and property. The delay, nowever, will make no difference to the result, which will be the seating of the Paraellite claimant.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 25 .- Justice O'Brien. who presided over the contested election case of Lewis against Just n McCarthy for this seat in the House of Commons, to-day formally declared McCarthy elected. Mr. Lewis was found guilty of illegal practices, and ordered to pay McCarthy's costs,

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Nineteenth Sunday After Pentecost.

(Feast of St. Raphael, Archangel.) "I am the Angel Raphael, one of the seven who stand before the Lord."—Epistic of the Feast.

The history of Tobias, one of the most beautiful narratives of the Old Testament, teaches us many lessons. There we find a charming picture of home life. The father of the family is at once the example and teacher of virtue to his young son; the son, a model of filial devotion to his agod parents. succoring them in their need, submissive to their will, delighted to give them pleasure.

The life of the family is full of peace. Even in effiction they recognize the finger of God and His blessing rests upon them. He is the sunshine of their home. To serve Him -to keep themselves free from sin-is their chief care. When, therefore, it became necessary that the younger Tobias should make a long journey, the first thought of his father was to find him a suitable companion. He would not truet his child to the guardian-ship of every man. He felt the necessity of great care in the choice he made. Such a choice is indeed not a triffing matter, not so unimportant an affair as some seem to think that, to all appearances, Protestantism has it; the happiness of a who'e lifetime, rerproved to be less tenacious and irresistible in haps even eternal salvation itself, may

often to give their confidence and friendship to those unworthy of either. They are slow to abandon those upon whom they have bestowed their regard, unwilling to believe evil within the Commonwealth, the Catholic of them on account of their affection for them. Church, firmly rooted within the people, And so the danger to their virtue is very Pro- great when they fall into bad company, their would easily withstand the storm. Pro- great when they fall into bad company, their testantism, however, would then be in ignorance of the world and their guilelessness

from private individuals, from corporations, likeness to God. To have habits of virtue or from Protestant people, since we are daily witnesses of their irreligious and ever pagen made their animal nature subject to reason likeness to God. To have habits of virtue marks us out as true men, men who have principle. Protestantism would disappear all through God's grace. Virtue is not acquired at once, and nobody would miss it. This is in a day. The getting of it means work, so valuable it must be carefully guarded lest eral of them were wounded and six were ar-we lose it, for we may be robbed of our virtue rested.

as well as of our money.

The bad companion is he who is trying to rob us of our virtue-to rob us of the best we possess. He wants to destroy our innocence he wants to disturb our peace of soul their works you shall know them." You shall know them when you hear their filthy speech, when they make their dirty jokes and tell their smutty stories. You shall know them when they invite you to low drinking saloons, to places where purity is lost; when they tell you how to make money at the expense of honesty; when, in a word, they suggest evil to you. Flee from them; they are robbers; they are worse: they are murderers; they

seek to take the life of your soul. The Angel Raphael, on the other hand, teaches us the offices of a good companion. We find him guiding his young charge, warning him of dangers, instructing him how to overcome difficulties. He is by his side in It is unselfish, conscientious endeavor to promote the friend's welfare. Young people, find yoursolves a Raphael, but trust not every man.

CONFIDENCE IN IRELAND

SHOWN BY CAPITALISTS ANXIOUS TO SECURE STOCK IN THE GUINNESS' BREWING COMPANY.

DUBLIN, October 25.—The Grocers' and Vintners' Society at a meeting to day adopted a resolution praying the new Guinness company to allot an equitable proportion of the shares to Irish applicants. The Bank of Ireland, on behalf of its customers, has apcent, of the judicial rents. This is the larger Ireland, on behalf of its customers, has apeat; reduction made in Tipperary since to plied for £6,000,000 worth of shares and judicial rents were established. Mr. Scutty; three Dublin atook brokers for £500,000 worth each. It is now believed that the

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Their Belations Becoming Critical Over Egyptian Affairs-A Demand for Evacuation by April.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .-- The special cable despatch to the Mail and Express says : "The relations of England with France are becoming critical under the persistent and open diplomatic enmity which is exhibited by the French envoys at London, Berlin and Austria. This is done under instructions from M. D. Freycinet. M. Waddington, instructed also by the French government, returns to London to demand the evacuation of Egypt by the end of April. It is reported that M. De Freycinet has directed the French Minis ters of War and Navy to prepare a scheme for attack on England. The memoir to the War department does not contemplate an invasion of England. Therefore no general mub.lization is necessary. Under cover of been experienced by France at Berlin. M. Herbette, who was sent to interview Count Herbert Bismarck on the matter, has been warned by Prince Bismarck that he disapproves of a forced evacuation, as England has occupied Egypt as mandatory of the Powers, who, by diplomatic concert, could sak her to withdraw. France's project would be hostile to this understanding and a pacific arrangement and could not be allowed to be carried

SOME CLAIN TALK.

Panis, October 23,-The Figure urges the premier, De Freycinet, to plainly put to England a question whether she will evacuate "It is veritable treason," says the "to miss the only opportunity the London convention affords France to tring this subject before Europe and demand that the English withdraw from Egypt by the date the convention fixed for it. The paper then asks whether an interpolation or demonstration is necessary to awaken the mind of the French Government to the remembrance of France's rights in Egypt.

Berlin, October 23. - The North German Cazette says France failed to obtain any agreement with Turkey with reference to

A MAGISTRATE TAKEN TO TASK.

London, Oct. 25.-The Recorder at Cork in dealing with ejectment cases, made severe strictures upon the National League and the moonlighters. Mr. Tanner, member of Parliament for Cork, an Irish Nationalist, at a meeting held subsequently, took the recorder to task for his remarks, and declared this spiritual combat then Catholicism; the latter is evidently incredit and better able to defeat these dangerous teachings of those who are about them. They are the influence of the dangerous teachings of those who are about them. They are making the Irish character.

A HOME RULE PEER.

Lendon, Oct. 27 .-- Lord Thurlow, writing to a political friend, says: "Home rule dawned too quickly upon the minds of the rural electors to enable them to appraciate the question. When the nonscuse which the Tories, under the guise of patriotism and loyalty, crammed into the guileless peasantry is eradicated, the voters will see through the trick and return Liberais pledged to pass home rule.

ANOTHER CROFTER RIOT.

London, Oct. 25. The coo'ters of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, attacked a force of police who were assisting the sheriff to make evictions, and the military had to be called out. The crofters were dispersed with bayonets. Sev-

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDENDUM TO HIS TROSPECTS THAT CANADA WILL CEASE TO BE IRISH PAMPHLET.

ARGUMENTS FOR HOME RULE. London, Oct. 18.—Mr. Gladstone publishes an addendum to his pamphlet on the Irish question in the new and cheap edition just issued. In this he says: "I tried to explain to the Irish deputation at Hawarden that the history of years preceding the union and the manner in which it was branch about trace and another traces in which it was branch about trace and another traces in the same of ner in which it was brought about were relevant to the present demand for home rule. It is not a matter of rhetoric, nor of sympathy, nor of contested expetiency, but one of strictly constitutional and judicial argument. Had the union constituted a morally valid convenant, Ireland would have been morally bound by it.
If it proved injurious Ireland could only urge her claims to relief upon general grounds, such as are applicable to a contested legislative improvement, or if the union had not been at the time of its institution a morally binding compact, it might have become such, as Goldwin Smith has justly shown, by subsequent ratification. Neither cases occurred. Instead of arguing what does not require argument, I service; his advice is good; his example is good. He is constantly striving to advance the best interests of Tobias and to further the object of his journey. This is treaty, were absolutely wanting in the conditue friendship; this is right companionship. possible it is yet more plain that there has been possible it is yet more plain that there has been no subsequent ratification of the union. A forcible effort against the union failed in 1803; the legal pacific movement of 1810 was treated with silent scorn; the military suppressed the county meeting of 1830. From the time of the first Reform act there has been no acceptance of the union by Ireland which could ratify an act morally invalid at the outset. With increased political privilege and power, Ireland's attitude has become more pronounced, and she is now, in the highest constitutional sense, demanding, has become more pronounced, and she is now, in the highest constitutional sense, demanding, not repeal, but important and profound modification of the incorporating act of parliamentary union. If all this be so, Ireland's demand is not grounded on mere political expediency, but it is the recourse of constitutional and judicial rights which she possessed in 1799 and has never lost,"

An old offender, aged about sixty-eight. said he could not ignore the condition of circumstances at the present time and was prepared to share with his tenants inevitable. The consess.

Worth each. It is now believed that the An old blender, aged about saxy-eight, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Was years imprisonment. Was years imprisonment. Was years impr

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The Car's Demands Supported-Rumored Agreement between the two Powers for Joint Military Occupation-Bulgaria defles them both.

Sofia, Oat. 20 .- Bulgaria is expected to meet the difficulty of Turkey's objection to Roumelians sitting in the Great Sobranje ov excluding them from participation in the election of a prince to succeed Prince Alexander, on the ground that participation by them in such proceedings would be illegal, but allowing them to be present and take part in the ordinary legislative work of the body. Gadban Effendi, the Turkish repre-sentative, has informed the Bulgarian ministry that he has been instructed to act in concert with General Kaulbars, the Russian agent, whose arrival at Sofia he awaits before making more definite proposals to Bulgaria, strengly advising the ministry, however, in concentrating the French naval forces in the the meantime to concede to reasonable de-Mediterranean, two corps d'arme are to be landed in Egypt to force the distillation of the English there. A serious check to these bellicose plans has already Effendi's information was received a special great Sobranje to elect a successor to the Effendi's information was received a special cabinet council was held to consider what he had presented. Gadban Effendi was informed that the Bulgarian Government would no more brook Turkish than it would Russian interference, but would resist both with the comforting conviction that any misfortunes likely to overtake Bulgaria would never compare in seriousness with the retribution awaiting the intatuation of Turkey.

It is reported in Nankoff (pro-Russian) circles that Gadban Effendi confidentially states that the Czar has made an arrange-ment with the Porte, the Czar guaranteeing the integrity of the Sultan's dominions, reducing the Turkish indemnity and obtaining permission to garrison and fortity the Dardanelies and to occupy Bulgaria with Russian and Roumelia with Turkish troops.

Vienna, Oct 20.—The Neue Freie Presse has a deepatch from Solia saying that Gadban Effendi has presented a note to the regency demanding that the meeting of the Solmanje be postponed sine die on the ground that Russia does not approve the recent elections, and that the powers have not yet decided upon a candidate for the vacant throne. The whole of the note is pro-Lussian. There is much excitement in Austrian official circles.

Soria, October 20.-Alarm is felt here over the mussing of Turkish troops, which is at present in progress along the Bulgarian frontier. The Regency have published a decree convening the great Sobranje on October 27. All the foreign consuls excepting the Russier representative will attend the opening.
Sofia, October 20.—The Bulgarian govern-

ment is arranging with a London firm for loan of £400,000.

MM. Stambuloff, Radoslavoff and Vultcheff

have received anonymous letters, threatening them with death if they continue to resist Russia.

PARIS, October 20. - The Journal des Debats says that the three empires have come to an regency or the prince elected by the Sobranje without the assent of Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Figure says it is expected M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, will issue a circular to the powers, declaring that active measures are neces sary to terminate the anarchy prevailing in Bulgaria on the ground that it is dangerous to the peace of the Balkan states and offensive to Russia. St. Percessure, Oct. 19 .- All the powers,

including England, have formally assured Russia that they disfavor Prince Alexander's return to Bulgaria and will not approve of his reelection to the Bulgarian throne.

INDICTING DEFAULTERS.

THE REFUGE OF TWO SCOUNDRELS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20.—When George M. Bartholomow fled to Canada a month ago his friends claimed that within a short time arrangements would be made for his return to Hartford, with an assured immunity from arrest on condition that he would assist from arrest on condition that he would assist in straightening out the involved corporations. Why he has not done so has been no secret to those conversant with the views of Mr. Hamersley, State Attorney for Hartford county. That official has objected to any movement toward a compromise or toward condoning the grievous moral and business delinquencies of Mr. Bartholomew. A week ago ne secretly summoned a grand jury, which met here to-day, to act upon the Bartholomew case and upon that of his business associate, "Major Tom" Plunkett, who disappeared three weeks before Bartholomew's flight to Canada. Judge Torrance charged the grand jury at length on the crimes of forgery and embezzle-Judge Torrance charged the grand jury at length on the crimes of forgery and embezzlement, and Mr. Hamersley presented to them an information charging Bartholomew and Plonkett jointly with embezzlement of the funds of the Hartford Silk Company and Union Manufacturing Company; also that Bartholomew embezzled the funds of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. There is also a general charge against Bartholomew of forgry and embezzlement in his transactions with another corporation of which he was an officer.

ment in his transactions which another corpora-tion of which he was an officer.

If the Grand Jury find this allegation of for-gery sustained even Canada may not be a safe refuge. Receivers of the wrecked companies and other important witnesses were this after-noon before the Grand Jury, which does not expect to complete its work until to morrow Plunkett is yet among the missing. His friends laugh at the idea that he is in Canada hobnobbing with Bartholomew, but none of them pretend to say where he is concealed, but it is known that he is beyond the limits of the United States.

"George, dear," said a very young wife to her husband, "I've had a talk with the ser-vants this morning, and have agreed to raise their wages. They said everything was so dear; rent so high, and meat and butter and things had risen to such a fearful price—that -everything considered, especially as you have often said the same yourself-I thought I it was but reasonable, you know," -

AN ENGLISHMAN ON HOME RULE

Mr. W. S. Blunt, an Englishman of much prominence from his high connections, has written the following plain letter as the result of his observations in Ireland :-

You ask me whether any form of Home Rule will suffice, now that the land war has once more begun. To settle the Irish question, short of independence, is difficult. As the question has been asked, I will try to answer you. It seems to me that, so far as Ireland itself is concerned, Lord Salisbury had the possibility, when he returned to office this year, of seriously checking—I do not quite say checking—Home Rule. If he had been strong enough, cr wise enough, to throw the landlords over their heads on the true democratic lines of peasant proprietorship, with the safeguards necessary for such a state of things, I think he might have adjourned indefinitely the day of pontical freedom.

"In Ireland the crying questions are economical rather than political, and the people are in such distress that he might, perhaps, by great promptitude, have won them over to his side. But his very first act upon such lines would have been to stay evictions, and with the Tory rejection of the Land Relief bill, his chances in that way are gone forever. He has now nothing left him but to fight it out on the old lines of extermination, to evict, to emigrate, and thus get rid of the Celtic surplus of the Irish people. The fierce tug of war will, therefore, be upon us very shortly. What will the issue be?-If England and Ireland were quite alone, face to face, it is quite possible that force would carry the day. I am no great believer in the power of a just cause to assert itself in the minds of Englishmen, and Lord Salisbury, with the sword in one hand and the bible of political economy in the other, would appeal powerfully to the interests and prejudices of the stronger community and maybe get that lease of twenty years' power necessary to complete his purpose.

"The Conservative reaction in England is a reality; and Lord Salisbury counts on it, but fortunately for Ireland, and I think for England, too, she is not alone with ber old enemy. The true Ireland of national aspirations is over the seas, and will fight the battle of their old home without the slightest regard for Lord Salisbury's sword or his economical logic. Ireland, in the eyes of her exiled children or their descendants, is exactly in the position of Greece sixty years ago, when she achieved her independence through the help of the Greeks settled in Europe. Her sons have been driven out from her shores, but by an admirable revenge of history have prospered and grown rich, and are now commanding the sympathy, as Mr. Gladstone remarked, of the whole civilized world. They will raise the world yet against us and our own shame if we resort scriously to our old bloody methods.—No Government here in the return to his home. In making known his desired to his father in a recent latter, he said:—"Dear Father Life is very short; let son." "There's enothing I like about you," and Charley's girl to him the other (yerling) "Each of my former lover; each centiqually asking me if he was the only one I over loved. You have never asked me that question." "No. To tell the truth," answered democratic England will stand long against. when she achieved her independence through

democratic England will stand long against | Charley, "The last girl I asked that if range understanding on the Bulgarian question on the indignant scorn of outside opinion. We shall not occupy Bulgaria and that Austria ca especially will oblige us to understand that, and Germany shall not recognize either the political economy notwithstanding, the Irish nation has a right to live.
"My own belief is that the failure of Home Rule on its limited basis of this year will

give Ireland a better chance of a more complete nationality in the years to come. What the Irish people throughout the world desire is that the home of their race should be their own possession to return to if they please, to bring their wealth to, and to endow with their inspiring industry. A separation from the crown of England may not be necessary to satisfy this aspiration but complete financial and fiscal independ ence certainly will be; and this, with God's help, Ireland will yet achieve. I have no doubt whatever of her power of prospering under such a regime. The Irish are a Godfearing race, untainted with the vices of modern nations, and in its best sense conservative. They will build up their prosperity at home as they have done in America, and just as Greece is the first commercial power in the Levant, so Ireland, after sixty years, may well be the most prospercus of the british Islands.—In England herself I believe the great gain to her will infinitely outweigh the loss of Ireland's independent state, and that the speedy realization of the Irish National dream should be prayed for devoutly by every Englishman.

"We are on the brink of immense perils everywhere, and especially in our Asiatic Empire, and cannot afford to remain thus crippled or besieged at home in the very crisis of our fate.

"I am yours, very sincerely, "Wilfred Scarven Blunt."

A HOME MADE GOD.

THE WOODEN IMAGE SET UP BY A YANKEE FANATIC FOR WORSHIP.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 23 .- Elisha Gedney, a wealthy farmer and an enthusiastic Second Adventist, at Middlebury, is setting the town agog by the erection of a wooden god for worship. The image has been carefully carved, is about four feet high, and the street high and the street high and the street high and the street high server the general plant of a mammar. built after the general plan of a mummy. The neighbors noticed him at work for some months on the strange looking figure and supposed he must be building a scarecrow which was to last for ages. The old man is sane on every other subject, and says he first conceived the idea of this graven image while reading the account of Daniel in the lion's den. He insists that the image is Daniel. The world, he says, will end with the first indications of the image's decay, which will begin at the toes. Gedney believes strongly in faith cures and in the near approach of the world's end.

Teacher—(to boy whose father is an egg merchant)—Johnny, if your father had 100 eggs, and twenty of them were bad, how many would he lose? Johnny—He wouldn't lose any of hem. He would sell them to with a pulmonary disease, is in a precarious condition. It is feared he will not recover.

DRIFT.

It is reported that there is a skipper, who has been so often across the Atlantic that he knows every wave by sight.

A new English dictionary is coming out with 240,000 words. People who are ever bent on having the last word should subscribe

An independent old lady, speaking of Adam naming all the animals, said she didn't. think he deserved any credit for naming tho, pig-anyone would know what to call him.

The New England woman who invented forty-seven kinds of pickles and published: a cook-book, has committed suicide. Remorse and dyspensia led her to self-destruction.

Old Mr. Bently (reading the paper). I see that Solomon has been indicted for bigamy. Old Mrs. Bently—Well, it's bout time. The idea of a man having seven hundred wives!

The field of woman's work is constantly enlarging. Saratoga has a woman bill peater who handles the paste-brush with the skill of an expert. She inherited the business from her husband.

Young Playwright (to Iriend)—How did you like my now play, old man? That second act is immense. Friend—I didn't see the second act, Charley. Young Playwright - Got there late, ch. Friend Well-er-no. I left after the first act.

Champoireau is sometimes absent minded. The other day he had his hair cut, and when the operation was completed he regarded himself in the mirror. "You have got it too short," he said to the barber, and he seated himself again in the chair.

Mr. Fluif -- It is a pity that Rochetort over resigned his seat in the Deputies. I presume you have followed his political career, Miss Fichu; are you an admirer of his character? Miss Fichu—I don't know much about his politics, Mr. Fluff, but his cheese is just

Magistrate (to prisoner)-Have you ever been arrested before, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus -- Yes, sah. Magistrate-liow many times? Uncle Rustus-Well, 'bout fo'ty, I giss, but, yo' Heach, one of dom times I wuzzent convicted. Dey proved ma as innercent as or new bo'n babe.

A young boy who recently left home to aticud a preparatory school is not much taken with the change. He is suffering his first case of homesickness, and naturally desires to return to his home. In making known his

Wo a chestnut bell on me, and I have never asked the question since."

John-Clara, I must correct your state monts. You are entirely wrong. There is a lack of verisimilitude—. Clara-Now. lack of yerisimilitude——. Clara—Now. John, you are getting out of your depth. Are you sure you know what you are talking about? John (hotly) -- You talk as if you thought I was a big donkey. Clara (coldly) -Now, my dear, you are unjust. I never thought you were big.

"Bub, did you over stop to think?" said a grocer recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "No, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped.

At a second class restaurant a gentleman was hastily called out of the room, as an acquaintance wished to speak to him. To keep off intruders he placed a scrap of paper over his plate and his glass of heer, with the words:—"I have touched all this with my fingers." On returning he found everything as he had left it, only the paper had these words added in pencil, "So have I!"

luquiring Member-How is it that the dominics mak' tour quarters' fee oot o' the your, and get six weeks holiday? Another Member-How can ye get four quarters oot o's soo and hae the held and the feet icft?

CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- At the request of the Dablin police the authorities at Liverpool have arrested Arthur Mereton alias Rev. Theodore Keating, who, under the guise of a converted Roman Catholic priest, imposed upon the Archbishop of Dublin and many persons high in church circles and who, at the request of several clergymen, officiated in their pulpit.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 23.—Silas Laferly last night quarrelled with his wife, and after knocking her down and beating her until she was unconscious, he poured half a gallon of coal oil over her clothing, set it on fire and then left her. The woman was burned to a crisp. Laferty is still at large.

TEN CANADIANS DROWNED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.-The schoonport on August 11 on a cod fishing voyage, is now given up for lost. She carried a crew of ten men, who leave four widows and ten children. Nearly all the crew belonged in the provinces.

The state of the s