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Dark or Light Blue?

Her brothers were both down at Oxford, At Cambridge her lover had been; With him she's to go to the boat race— The first one that she had ever seen.

Her brothers wrote "Put on our color;"
Her hear wanted Camb idee to win;
and her lover stood laughing softly
At the puzzle her mind wasin.

"Now what shall I do, pray ?" she asked him :
"llong to wear Can-bridge for you;
But the boys will never forgive me,
It I don not the Oxford Blue.

"Then wear it, my darling—be happy;
The boys will be pleased and I ton;
Though your dress be the Oxford color,
Your eyes will remain Cambridge blue."

-London cociety.

WAR ON LANDLORDS.

n Incendiary Manifesto Issued by the Irish Skirmishers-Threats of Vengeance-Evoking the Memory of Famine Horrors in '47-An Appeal to the duced the people to the verge of beggary. Irish People.

From the New York Herald.)

The exciting news received from Ireland within the last few weeks has unquestionably aroused considerable feeling among the Irish people in this city and vicinity, and day after day the pages of the Herald are eaverly scanned for the latest details of the ever-growing land agitation. Among Irish citizens it is everywhere the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and no one acquainted with their habits can go among them without observing that their feelings are worked up to a degree hitherto almost without precedent. Not even during the height of the Fenian excitement was anything like the same intensity of feeling visible, and if it has not yet taken definite shape it is only because no plan of action has been placed before the masses by any influential leader or recognized organization. Recognizing the want of a definite plan the trustees of the Irish national fund held a meeting last night and adopted an address to the Irish people. This paper is significant, inasmuch as it contains direct threats of

perpetrated by the Irish landlords or massacres by the English troops. It is as follows :-THE ADDRESS.

vengeance in case acts of cruelty should be

To the Irish People of the United States :-

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN-The threatening as pect of affairs in Ireland calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of nationalists in this country. It is no time for idle talk, but for serious preparation for the stern work that is before us. The national movement is fast approaching a crisis when its members must be prepared to make larger sacrifices and work with redoubled zeal, so that the hour of trial may not find them unprepared. In view of the change in the situation it has been decided, with the concurrence

of several trusted friends in the national party, to enlarge the Board of Trustees of the Irish people here for their support.

The national fund was started with a view to providing the means to strike a telling blow against England whenever an opportunity should present itself. Its object was at first distinct from the general movement for Irish independence and not influenced by any particular crisis in Ireland calling for immediate action. Its originators never calculated that it should perform more than a small portion of the work of driving the foreigner from the soil of Ireland. It was intended, in short, to hasten, if possible, the advent of Ireland's opportunity by inflicting injury on England at vital points and at critical moments while showing the Irish people the immeuse power lying unappreciated in their hands for the destruction of that empire which has robbed them of land and liberty and driven them homeless over the earth.

The call was responded to chiefly by that class of the Irish people in America who can least afford pecuniary sacrifices, and under the pressure of unprecedentedly hard times. There was no apparent prospect, except for a very brief period, of England becoming involved in foreign war, no evidence of vigorous political life in Ireland, no unusual danger menacing our countrymen at homenothing, in short, to stimulate Irish-Americans to unusual activity, and yet, taking all the circumstances into account, the amount subscribed was very creditable. It was enough to show that, under more favorable conditions, and with an object, the proximate realization of which could be made clear to the majority of our people, with, above all, the evidence of vigor, determination and steadiness of purpose in the political life of Ireland, Irish-America would be prepared to do its whole duty, and would sustain the struggle for the regeneration of the old land with its last dollar and its last man.

REASONS FOR DELAY.

The amount contributed, however, though larger than was anticipated and sufficient to carry out some of the minor things indicated by its founders, would not warrant the undertaking of such enterprises as would inflict real and lasting injury on our enemies or be of real benefit to Ireland. It was determined that when operations of this nature were commenced we should be able to deliver blow after blow with crushing effect, and, that once be un, the work should go on till the power of England should be so crippled that our countrymen at home would not have the same odds against them as at present. It was seen also that the commencement of such work would force on a crisis in Irish national affairs, and that the national party would be com-pelled by the circumstances thus created to take action for which they were not prepared. After earnest consultation with the trusted men of the national party it was decided that Preparatory steps only should be taken, and that all action likely to precipitate a crisis ir Ireland should be postponed to a more fitting opportunity. It is only by the closest union the Irish people can hope to succeed in over- the foreign soldiery as will precipitate a lation to be embroiled with it, induced us to lorgan-room.

throwing English domination, and all the brauches of the national party must act as the divisions of an army, animated by a commore purpose and guided by an authority whom all must recognize toward the point where the enemy is to be met.

Such was the position of the national fund from its foundation to a few short weeks ago. Since then the whole situation of affairs has changed. New duties are imposed on us; new sacrifices demanded. Ireland is face to face with one of the greatest crises in her history. Her people are menaced with extermination, and appeal to their expatriated kindred for help in this their hour of sorest

THE CURSE OF LANDLORDISM.

The foreign landlord system, which has cursed the country since the final triumph of English rule and dwarfed the energies of a people endowed with natural gifts fitting them for one of the highest places among the races of the world, has at length reached the climax of its infamous history and re-

Bad seasons and the competition of Ameican produce perform but a minor part in the desolution which now overspreads Ireland. It is the foreign landlords, the inheritors of the successive robberies of Tudors, Stuarts, Cromwellians and Williamites-an idle horde who perform no useful function in the land -who drain the life blood of the nation and render it incapable of resisting even the most transient depression of trade or the effects of one bad season. Remove the blight of landlordism, make the tiller of the soil independent of the caprices of a petty autocrat, with no one to stand between him and a government which shall be the expression of the will of the whole people, and his quick intelligence and strong arm will provide from the teeming soil of his native land ample remedies against bad seasons and foreign competition.

Such a revolution the English Government and the English landlords of Ireland will never consent to. It can only be accomplished by the complete overthrow of British power in Ireland. But it must be plain to every thinking Irishman that the day of final deliverance from English rule and from Euglish landlordism has not yet come. Our enemy must be more beset by difficulties than world over must be aroused and thoroughly organized for the effort. Without being too sanguine we are satisfied that our opportunity is fast approaching, and that our duty is to wait for its certain advent. The duty of preparing for that danger which menaces a large section of our countrymen at cowardly to shirk.

on of terror The impoverished have no money to pay the exorbitant rent demanded of them, and preparations are being made to drive them off the land at the point of the bayonet. Day after day brings news of fresh bodies of infantry party, to enlarge the Board of Trustees of the national fund, and to appeal once more to the lrish people here for their support. the people, nothing to justify the resort to coercive measures. The Government expects that, driven to extremity, the refusal to eave their homes may be the signal for the slaughter of the people, and the English Government expects thus to stifle the voice of the country, and crush for a generation the spirit of resistance to wrong.

"STAND TOGETHER, BROTHERS, ALL."

Irishmen of America, will you stand tamely by while your countrymen at home are being butchered, or will you come to their assistance and enable them to stand by their bemesteads?

Victims of landlord tyranny, look back to your shattered rooftrees and desolated hearths; remember the horrors of the eviction which scattered your kindred through foreign lands, and resolve to save those you have left behind you from a similar fate. You can at least supply them with the means of avenging the murder of their friends and neighbours and of beginning a movement that will end in the destruction of that landlord system which has blighted one of the fairest lands on this earth and inflicted centuries of misery on VOUT TACE.

Survivors of '47, have you forgotten the countless horrors of the famine and the weary years of suffering and sorrow that followed it? Can you think of your murdered kindred without a burning desire to avenge them? Does the memory of the hunger pang, the pestilence, the reeking emigrant ship and the ghastly fever shed arouse no righteous indignation in your souls, and can you calmly contemplate a repetition of these horrible scenes in the persons of the generation which has grown to manhood since then? Remember that English landlordism in Ireland was the chief cause of that famine, and that today it is as cruel and re?entless a monster as ever. It menaces the very existence of our people, and must be destroyed. You who have suffered most from its blighting influence should make yourselves missionaries of retribution and arouse your countrymen to the

necessity of its final extirpation. Irishmen of all creeds, this is no sectarian strife, but a struggle for human rights in which all have equal interests to maintain, common dangers to face and common enemies to overcome. Those whose fathers settled among us in the times of confiscation have acquired a title to the land they till by their labor, have mixed with the people and become as Irish as we. To-day we recognize no distinction of religion, and hope to see the feuds

of the past forever buried. WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

We do not wish to provoke a hopeless resistance, but wholesale evictions at the bayonet's point are sure to end in bloodshed, end many will prefer to die like men, defending their homes from the foreign robber, than to live paupers in the workhouse or starve by the roadside. The action evidently contemplated by the English Government may proand the most complete concert of action that voke such a conflict between the people and of the Court of Ava, and our consequent hest-

must be foreseen and provided for. In the event of such a conflict the funds at our disposal shall be used to enable the people to stand by their homes, to strike down the robber rule of the landlord and to inflict speedy punishment for acts of cruelty and murder. We know the consequences of the steps it may be necessary to take, and do not hesitate to assume the responsibility. Will you share that responsibility with us, and enable us to take really effective measures, by sustaining the fund?

WILLIAM CARROLL. THOMAS CLARKE LUBY. John J. Breslin. THOMAS F BOURKE. JAMES RETHOLDS. JOHN DEVOY.

AUGUSTINE FORD, Secretary.

British Missions in Bormab.

A belief is gaining ground that Mr. St. Barbe, the acting resident at Mandalay, has at last received definite instructions from Calcutta to withdraw from the Burmese capital as soon as he conveniently can; and we hope that it is well founded. His further stay can be productive of no good result, since no communications, friendly or otherwise, any mere take place between the Residency and the Palace; and, indeed, the time seems to have long gone by when our representative could exercise any influence whatever either in favor of our own countrymen or in checking the enormities committed by Theebaw on hisown subjects. The Indian Government has evidently been hitherto reluctant to take the extreme step of recalling the assistant whom Colonel Browne has left behind him at Mandalay, fearing that his departure may produce a final rupture of those relations between the two governments which have long been so strained. It is a question, however, whether even in the interests of peace Mr. St. Barbe is not better away from Mandalay; for in the present temper of the King and the advisers of the Young Burmese party, at any moment he may be subjected to an indignity which he will either have to pocket with total loss of prestige in Burmah or to resent at the expense of a third Burmese war, which both the Indian and Home Governments are naturally in the at present, and the whole Irish race the present state of affairs more anxious than ever

In 1837 the situation in Burmah was not altogether unlike what it is at present. Then, as now, the Indian Government had its hands full to overflowing, and was very desirous of avoiding any additional complications on the other side of the Bay of Bengal. Tharawadi, the home imposes a duty on us that it would be king, in his drunken habits and cruel disposition, was almost an exact counterpart of Thee-Troops are being hurried to Ireland, and a | baw; and Colonel Burney, our Resident, an about to be inaugurated. officer of much experience and considerable have no money to pay the tact, found himself liable to daily risk of insult and annoyance, which he was instructed from Calcutta by no means to resent. Under such circumstances, he thought that no course was open to him but to retire from a position which was no longer one of any practical utility, and in which he could count on no assistance from his own government. He accordingly left for Rangoon and Calcutta, excusing his departure on the grounds that he found Ava, the capital of these days, unhealthy; and although he was roughly taken to task by Lord Auckland for deserting his post, the outcome of affairs soon showed that he was right and that the Governor General was wrong. Colonel Benson, who was sent to take his place at Ava, was never even admitted to an audience of the King; he returned after a six months' residence, leaving his assistant Captain Macleod, as acting Resident, to occupy precisely the same position which Mr. St. Barbe now fills at Mandalay: and he, too, was, in 1840, compelled to leave the Burmese capital, pleading ill-health as the reason for his departure, when for 13 years, until the termination of the second Burmese war and the annexation of Pegu, we had no diplomatic relations whatever with the Burmese Court. In 1866 circumstances again arose which rendered expedient the departure of our Resident from the Burmese capital. An insurrection broke out against the authority of the Mendon-Men, then king, headed by his sons; and Captain Sladen, who had resided many years as our representative both at Amarapura and Mandalay, was informed that his safety could no longer be guaranteed or that of the Europeon commu nity in the capital, and he consequently quitted Mandalay, together with the European

residents, in a steamer down the Irawddy to Whether it is advisable to have a mission at all at the Burmese capital is a question which has been freely debated by Indian politicians. Many Residents of long experience in the country have come to the conclusion that the gain from the presence of a British representative in Burmah is more than counterbalanced by the patent inconveniences and possible dangers which are inseparable from his stay. As foreigners only, their presence is hateful to Burmans of all classes; and by those kilgs, such as the late Mendon-Men, who have been most favourably disposed to the British power, they have been regarded at best as spies and informers. such tempers as those of Tharawadi and Theebaw their residence in the capital cannot fail to have been a perpetual source of irritation. The successive cessions of Aracan, Tenasserim, and Pegu have produced a soreness in the minds of Burmese officials which will never be got over; and the mere recollection that the permission to send a permanent envoy at all was wrung from King Phagyidau by the fourth article of the Treaty of Yandabo is sufficient to make his presence almost intolerable at the Burmese Court. Perhaps our early ignorance as to the real power and position, of the Burmese monarchy and the excessive timidity with which our representatives approached it should be charged with some of the blame for our ill-success in treating with it. The exaggerated estimate formed at one time at Calcutta of the power

general movement. This is a danger which submit to indignities which the envoys of China or even of Siam would have resented. At a time when this country had long refused to allow its ambassaders to perform ko-tow at the Court of Pekin, onr envoys, such as Symes, Cox, Canning, Crawfurd, and indeed all our representatives up to the date of Colonel Phayre's Mission in 1855, approached the Burmese throne in the attitude of the most grovelling supplication. On this account our ambassadors to Ava, Amarapura, and Mandalay have come to be considered as those of consequence, all members of the social scale an interior power; and this mistake, thanks in which this lady moved were considerably to the inordinate vanity of the Burmese excited about it. Invitations were issued to people, has become grafted so deeply in their minds that the greater firmness of later envoys, such as Sir Arthur Phayre and Colonel Fytche, appears to have been unable altogetner to eradicate it.

French Society as it Is.

In other days the Court of France was the most punctilious in Europe, and nowhere an opportunity to indulge our propensity for could the minuter differences of social rank mischief. More for this purpose, therefore, could the minuter differences of social rank be more distinctly marked. It was Louis Philippe and M. Thiers who helped to give the death blow to this sort of exclusiveness, though they were both at heart great sticklers for rank and etiquette, and the ex-President to the very close of his life kept a demure sort of kingly state at his palace in the Place St. Georges. But Louis Philippe could no more forgive the noble faubourg for persis tently considering him a ursurper, says the author of "Round About France" in the Daily New, than the noble faubourg could forgive him for persisting in wearing a crown which as Prince of Wales. did not by divine right belong to him. The keen tongued dowagers of the Rue de l'Universite and the Rue St. Dominique, the proud old ladies and gentlemen who dwelt amit the pleasant gardens of the Rue de Varennes, or looked down upon the Tuileries from the opposite side of the Seine, were forever turnng the citizen king and his surroundings into ridicule. M. Thiers, however, would avenge his reyal master in a manner more witty and more dangerous, for it was said with some truth that he forgave the "noblesse" for having been born a "roturier." Accordingly, when Marshal Soult, who was himself Duke of Dalmatia, and a devout worshipper of rank, coningly whispered, "Ab, ca Marechal, supposing I wanted a title, don't you think I should have given myself a better one? I should have made myself at least a duke."

Under these and other circumstances the frontiers of good society have been se constantly extending that its boundaries have now been lost sight of altogether. The noble faubourg itself has been swept away, with its picturesque hotels, tall trees and trim old terraces. The new Boulevard de St. Germain to have absorbed all the traditions mortar; and the contractors for the improvements of Paris have carted them away with the rest of the rubbish which has given place to hundreds of brand new shops and counting houses. All the world is now being invited to grand entertainmens. The chief of the State and several of his Ministers have ceased even to issue special invitatious as an unnecessary formality, and content themselves with announcing in a newspaper that on such a day their drawing rooms are open to all comers. Nobody seriously considers himself the interior of any one else, and, except that a full purse has always sundry advantages over an empty one, any sort of personal arrogance would be put down as a joke. Many people indeed still retain their titles, and are presumably proud of them; but quite as many who have an undoubted right to these distinctions take no account of them whatever. Victor Hugo is a Count, and his family have been noble since 1531, nobility older than that of the Earls of Devon. Alexandre Dumas was, and his son is by the ordinary French law of succession, Marquis de la Pailleterie, yet perhaps not one in ten even of their educated countrymen is aware of the fact, or would consider it of the smallest cousequence. It is even possible a that letter addressed to either of them by his title would he at least delayed at the Post Office; and it may just be noted in passing that French knighthood, unlike our own, confers no distinctive appellation whatever in ordinary intercourse. This levelling up of social ranks in France, moreover, is by no means confined to names and shadews. It is a real thing, and every Frenchman of our generation is so completely impressed with the notion of his individuality that he has the nicest sense of his personal dignity, be his employment what it may. Thus the shopmen of the "Bon Marche" and some other ready made clothes shops in Paris not only learn the art of self-defence by arms, but are regularly instructed in fencing at the cost of the establishment, which provides them a salle d'armes and foils, so that they may be able as well as ready to avenge an affront. A French nobleman who scorned such an adversary as Arouet would not now be able to show himselfon the boulevards till he had made amends; and indeed it is not so very long since a young duke of very anxient lineage deigned to kill a simple journalist in a duel.

THE CAVERNS ON LURAY .- LURAY Caverns, situated in Page county, Virginia, which have recently been discovered and rendered accessible to tourists, are probably destined to become more famous than the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Three hours are now usually consumed in examining the curious combinations of stalactite and stalagmite commonly exhibited; but they are adjacent to only one third of the paths already explored, which have an agregate length of about 18 miles. In the curious natural operations progressing for countless centuries many rooms have been carved out, of great magnitude, and they are bedecked with deposits of such fantastic shape that different apartments are not inappropriately named the ball-room, the throne-room, Pluto's chasm, the giant's room, the fish-market, the flower-garden, the 'waterfall, and the

LIFE IN THE WEST INDIES.

BY G. M. HARRINGTON.

It was in the island of St. Kitt's, otherwise St. Christopher, that the incident I am about to relate took place. A mulatto lady, who delighted in the patronymic "Mrs. O'Loughlin," had announced that on a certain night she intended giving a grand ball, and as a most of the colored gentry in and around the town of Basseterre, from the fairer skinned octoroon to the full-blooded negro, while a tew of the resident military were also on the list of those favored. Among the latter was myself and a bosom comrade named Tom Johnson We were both young men at the time, reckless to a certain degree, and ever ready to take part in any affair that promised than a wish to enjoy ourselves in a legitimate manner, we decided to accept the invitation extended us. Do not suppose for a moment, dear reader, that any of the lower classes among the blacks were to be permitted to enter the sacred precincts of the bail-room, for with none but the elite of that hae did Mrs. O'Loughlin associate with. She boasted that she had royal blood in her veius, descending from George IV., and the statement was not at all improbable, for the "first gentleman in Europe" did visit the West Indies

When the night appointed had arrived, myself and comrade, arrayed in regimental white pants, spotless white shirt with unlimited frill, and dancing pumps, betook ourselves to the scene of festivity. Quite a number had already assembled, and we amused ourselves for a while in viewing and commenting upon the dress and appearance of those present. Not long were we thus engaged when our attention was attracted to a servant of one of our own officers, attired in his master's scarlet uniform, sword and spurs. Retiring to a quiet spot where we could enjoy unobserved a good laugh at his ridiculous appearance, Johnson remarked that before many minutes descendingly addressed him as "Monsieur le were over he would teach him a lesson that Baron" on some public occasion, Thiers mock- would prove at least wholesome, if not agreeable. Nor had he long to wait for an opportunity to carry out the intention he had formed, for soon he perceived the darkey engaged in a waltz with a fair (?) maiden, who seemed to regard her partner with great admiration. Just as he was whirling past him, Johnson put out his foot, and, catching one of the spurs under it, snapped it instantly in two. The rage and mortification of the negro was terrible to witness, although it did not prove injurious to the one against whom his anger was incited, for, quickly as Johnson which could be connected with bricks and had performed the act, he did not escape detection by his victim, who, too cowardly to bodily assault him, was contented to heap all or his tongue utter.

> "Goramighty," he exclaimed, "what my massa say? Damn buckra man, me kill you some time. My massa find out me wear his clothes and send me away; den I hab rerenge, sush, mind now."

> Johnson stood quietly smiling at the imotent rage of the other, who, finding that his abuse had no effect upon him, left the room muttering terrible imprecations to himself as he strode out. We quietly followed him to as certain what direction he would take, and presently found ourselves on the balcony, which usually forms part of a West Indian dwelling and there we discovered the supper-table spread in such a manner as to make us instantly forget the victim of the late practical ioke. It was covered with a handsome supply of all the fruits peculiar to the island, but the principal dish, the one on which the hostess evidently prided herself, was a small roast pig, dressed and ornamented in a most artistic fashion. This was placed in the centre of the board, and looked indeed very attractive. It proved too tempting, and excited Johnson's cupidity to such a degree that he whispered in my ear his intention of having roast pork for his breakfast the next morning. A little negro, of nine or ten years, had been left in charge of the table, but the youth's attention was centred in the ball room, and not on the viands left in his care, so that Johnson had not long to wait for an opportunity to carry out his design. The little fellows time was occupied in running from the table to the door of the ball room, thus satisfying himself that he was performing, conscientiously, the duty entrusted to him. But, "alas for human calculation," while engaged in watching the dancers, Johnson slipped round to where the pig was stationed, and, putting it under his arm, he quickly made his way to the barracks. however, remained behind to witness the equel to this interesting episode.

> Nothing more of import occurred until the hour for supper arrived, which fact was announced to the guests by the hostess. Couples were immediately formed, and, preceded by Mrs. O'Loughlin, marched slowly to the balcony. On reaching the door the hostess stood aside to allow her guests to find chairs around the table. When all were seated, she seized a carving-knife and fork, and turning a smiling face upon the expectant ladies and gentlemen, addressed them thus :--

> "Ladies and gemmen, as you can plainly see, I had spared no pains to make dis ball de mos' successful one of de season. For supper I had procured all the fruit de island can afford, and to set off de whole I hab bought and roasted dis little hog." She had been gradually edging towards the plate lately occupied by the pig, and as she uttered the last word she made a dive with the knife and fork at the spot where she supposed the object of her pride to be, but the noise occasioned by the collision of the steel against the empty plate, made her quickly turn her beaming eyes from her guests to the table.

"Boy "she thundered out, while a flerce light flashed from her eyes, "boy! where am

"I dunno, ma'am," whined the little black. from one end of the table, " he was here less'n

five minits ago." Without uttering another word, Mrs. O'Loughlin seized the hands of the one nearest to her and applied them to her nostrils. Apparently satisfied that this was not the thief, she dropped them again and seized the digits of the next; and so on until all were thus examined. Failing to discover who had purloined her pig, she determined to vent her rage on the youth she had left in charge

"Boy!" she screamed. "Yes, ma'am," he answered, in a low, whin-

ing tone.

She only wished to know where he was however, and brandishing the carving-knife she rushed towards him. But he was too quick for her, and had disappeared under the table before she reached him. Her desire for revenge was too great to permit him to escape so easily, and an exciting chase ensued, lasting fully fifteen minutes, and ending in the discomfiture of the enraged hostess. The guests, indignant at the treatment they had received, would remain no longer, and Mrs. O'Loughlin had the mortification of seeing them silenely disappear into the night. Next morning I had the gratification of dining off the innocent cause of the disturbance.

Wit and Humor.

THE MRS. MALAPROP'S STYLE,-" Dear me," exclaimed Mrs. Cubbige, as she returned from church last Sunday, "dear me, this is an ago of conventions. When I was a girl, orgins was in their infancy. A forerunner used to turn the crank, and a little monkey to turn the crank. But now an organiser provides over the estimate, while the deacon takes up a constitution. Oh! you should hear the fellow perform one of his closing voluptuaries, when he pulls out all the stopples, and plays on the pedlar-base so loud as to jar the conflagration as they pass out to their respective place of abodement.

A Decided "Sell."-Barnum, among other good stories, told one of a friend of his in Bridgeport, Connecticut-a spirit merchant, who had a large thumb-in fact, a tremendous one. When he drew liquor for his customers, he contrived to hold the measure so that he could insert this prodigous portion of his paw into it. By this means, at the end of twenty years' sales, the old fellow calculated that his thumb had brought him at least \$5000. This is "turning your hand to anything" with a vengeance! It is not every man who holds a fortune by his mere thumb .- " Patchwork; by Howard Paul.

FROM PUNCIL.

Why are all Curates Conservatives .- Because a Tory is more than half way to a rec-

No Accounting for Tastes!-Sea-side visitor (on the Suffolk coast)—You'll excuse me sir, but I notice that you seem to like the epithets and abuse his mind could invent | to sit all day on this exposed spot-Native(ancient mariner) - Yes I dew, sir; 'cause then I know there ain't nobody to the east'ard o'

THE GAME OF THE DAY .- Bismarck-Come, Andrassy, we know each other's 'form.' You and I together against the lot!! Russia (to France)—I think, madam, we might be a match for them! France—Thanks! I prefor to sit out at present! England (to Italy) Nobody asks us!! "LIVE AND LET LIVE!--Village doctor (to the

grave-digger, who is given to whiskey)-Ah, John! I'm sorry to see you in this pitiable condition again! Grave digger-Toots, sir! can ye no' let a'e little fau't o' mine gae by? It's mony a muckle ane o' yours I ha'c happit owre, an' said nothing about!

A Sine Qua Non-Patient-Do you mean to say my complaint is a dangerous one? Doctor-A very dangerous one, my dear friend. Still, people have been known to recover from it; so you must not give up all hope. But recollect one thing: your only chance is to keep in a cheerful frame of mind, and avoid any thing like depression of spirits!

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE .-- Great grand papa-Oh, indeed can you lick your sister at lawn-tennis, can you? Well done, my boy. But beware of self-conceit, and never brag. Why I could lick everybody at lawn-tennis, when I was your age-or could have done if there'd been any lawn-tennis to play! I was the best cricketer, the best fencer, the best boxer, runner, jumper, swimmer, and diver I ever came across, either at school, at college, or after; and in classics and mathematics I beat 'em all clean out of the field! As for riding, no one ever touched me; or dancing either; let alone that I was the handsomest man in the country, and the best dressed, for that matter; besides being the wittiest and the most popular. Ay, and such a song as I could sing, too. 1 And yet a more modest and unassuming demeanour than mine it's never been my good fortune to set eyes on, man or boy, these fourscore years and ten-for I'm all that, my boy, and more, though you'd never believe it, to look at me !-Beware of self-conceit, my boy, and never, never brag!

Both the flat and bouffant styles are fashionable this season—frequently the two elements are combined, the skirt narrow and plain and the drapery bouffant. Silk, with the exception of black, is seldom chosen for the entire costume-the soft woolen goods being so much more appropriate for the purpose.

Every kind of insect is fashionable for pins ear rings and brooches, and the same in ects of larger size will figure in the dress trimmings. The domain of fancy jewelry is being constantly enlarged, and every style is seen on bonnets and dresses as well as appearing in ornaments.

A hat that is extensively worn in England this season for traveling is made of serge without any wire or netting. The shape is given by running an elastic around the crown and thick piping cords in the shirring of the brim. It is well nigh indestructible and is pretty. They are made in every shade and have no trimming.