IRISH HOME RULERS.

What They Say Regarding the Papal Rescript.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

A Dublin despatch says: The Exchequer Court has dismissed the appeal of Father McFadden, of Gweedore, against the doubling of his sentence on appeal. The court held that a County Court has the power to increase a sentence.

Forty Parnellites, including Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, sat nine hours in the Mansion House yesterday discussing the Papal rescript. A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. D. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, O'Brien, Redmond, Healey and Harrington, with Messrs. Kenny and Clancy as secretaries, to draw up resolutions on the principles agreed to. The meeting prepared a manifesto to the following effect:

Being aware that the Papal rescript is being used by the enemies of the Holy See and of the Irish people to the prejudice of the Irish cause, to estrange the people and their spiritual guides, and to increase the dangers which threaten the people, and being mindful of our obligations to the Holy See and of our duty as constitutionally elected representatives we have deliberated together and adopted these resolutions:

That the allegations of fact put forth in the circular are to our knowledge unfounded and could not, we venture to affirm, have been promulgated under the authority of the Holy Office, if statements so prejudicial to the Irish people had been tested by reference to the Irish prelates and the elected representatives of the people.

That the assertion that freedom of contract prevails as to the letting of land in Ireland except in an insignificant minority of cases is unfounded and unwarrantable, and is disproved by the fact that the whole course of agrarian legislation for Ireland for at least eighteen years has proceeded upon the non-existence of free contracts.

Furthermore, since the inception of the movement known as the Plan of Campaign the present Tory Government have been compelled to pass a statute for the purpose of breaking over a hundred thousand contracts of tenancy on the ground that they were one sided.

That the constitution and adjudication of the rent-fixing courts should make adequate provision for the statement that they can so reduce rents as to bring them within the limits of equity, since no provision can be made for disasters of a far worse the crops moreover, particularly the labor only predominate in the courts and the rents continue to be fixed upon the tenants improvements.

That no provision is made for a reduction of arrears of rents, which are now declared by the courts to be executive. These arrears make the landlords by threats of eviction to prevent tenants from appealing to the courts, in which large numbers of tenants are still so occupied.

With regard to the statement that rents have been extorted and deposited with unknown persons, we affirm that the tenants freely lodged their rents with persons whom they knew to be held as an insurance fund against evictions, and they were invariably returned without deduction at the request of the tenants.

That the unjust and cruel exercise of the legal powers of eviction for generations has blighted the lives of the Irish people and banished millions of them from their country, and as the legal power of eviction is armed with new facilities by an Act passed in 1887, in a legislature controlled by landlords, who are devoted at the present moment to the destruction of thousands of families, together with the appropriation of their legal interests in the ownership of the soil, we solemnly declare that the injurious exercise of this power has been and is the one great cause of the evil passions conflicts and crimes in Ireland and that the public feeling which in extreme cases has resulted in a denial of social intercourse is a feeling excited in the minds of the people by their love of justice and desire for Christian charity, which should mould the law of the land and prevail in all the relations of life.

Second, that we repudiate the assumption that the Irish tenants are that landlord tenant is a will, and we say that such only in equity, not in law. Nationalization of land holdings is legislation in accordance with the expressed improvements, and we attribute much of the prevailing discontent to the unchristian doctrine state property is against the proposition I believe on improvements.

Third, we claim the right freely expressing our regret that the Holy Office is silent regarding the crimes and provocation of the evils and disorders affecting the Irish people.

Fourth, we feel more to be deplored in the interests of religion and in our national cause because it has enabled our enemies to misinterpret the intent of the Holy See, and because the admission of the rescript was against the systematic violation of justice and charity committed by way of attack upon our homes and the property of our people.

Fifth, that the demand of the Irish people for agrarian reform and political liberty is dictated by necessity, sustained by natural justice and conducted by modes of action, methods of organization, prescribed or allowed by the constitution, to which the Irish people owe what ever they have won of civil and religious freedom, that the force of this national movement against unconstitutional coercion and organized calumny will continue to be exerted until we shall have achieved success.

Sixth, while unreservedly acknowledging the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See, we, as guardians of those civil liberties which our Catholic forefathers resolutely defended, feel bound to solemnly reassert that the Irish Catholics can recognize no right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs.

DISTRACTED BY SALVATIONISTS.

How a Rich Manufacturer Gave up all and Followed the Lassies.

An Atlanta, Ga., despatch says: The Salvation Army is playing havoc with family circles in Atlanta, and no end of divorce suits among respectable people have grown out of its presence here. Mr. W. S. Withers, a prominent business man who owned large iron works in the city, has become so infatuated with the army that he has quit business entirely, having put out the fires in his furnaces and closed his shops. He has been the chief support of the army, having paid the rent of the halls and fed the soldiers. He has gone to Brooklyn, it is said, to confer with the army leaders, and he hopes to transplant Colonel Light, who has entire charge of the army in the South. His family, who move in Atlanta's best society circles, are utterly prostrated, and his wife has implored Governor Gordon to interfere in some way in her behalf.

A Rival for the Welland Canal.

A New York despatch says: The committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to which was referred the consideration of Congressman Nutting's Niagara Ship Canal Bill has prepared a resolution to the effect that the Board favors an appropriation by Congress of a sum not exceeding $15,000 to provide for the survey and estimates of cost by United States engineers of a ship canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the American side, of a sufficient capacity to float such vessels as will be able to pass the Sault Ste. Marie.

Eva Wentz, a little Baltimore girl, whose birthday falls on the same day of the year as that of Bismarck, wrote him a letter of congratulation on his last anniversary. She has received an autograph reply, in which the great Chancellor says: "For your friendly congratulation on the occasion of my birthday I return my sincere thanks.—VON BISMARCK."

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Russia Undoubtedly Arming With a Purpose—Will the Czar Attack Austria?

A Berlin cablegram says: The Russian preparations are most ominous. The news of the week is to the effect that Russia has accepted the French syndicate's terms for a loan. M. Vyshugradski, Russian Minister of Finance, first ruptured the negotiations with the Comptoir d'Escompte, angrily rejecting the proposals as a slur upon Russia's solvency. Though the details of the negotiations which have been concluded are meagre, enough is known to show that M. Vyshugradski felt the pinch and submitted to the syndicate's condition. The Russian Treasury obtains an immediate advance of £13,000,000. The total loan amounts to £11,000,000 and the balance will be issued in the autumn if the time is opportune.

The Russian activities centre in the meantime in Southern Russia. Masked batteries are being rapidly constructed along the shores of the Black Sea, between the mouth of the Dniester and Odessa, and immense stores of munitions are being collected at Odessa, where even the premises of the yacht club were brought into requisition as a store and coaling point. The two strategic lines leading to the Austrian frontier will not be completed before July. The Austrian strategic railways in Galicia have completed their coaling projects.

Latest Northwest News.

A despatch from Winnipeg dated last (Friday) night says: The Legislature prorogued this evening at 6 with the usual ceremonies. Governor Aikens' speech congratulated the House on the passage of the Redistribution Bill, the Manhood Suffrage Bill, the adoption of the Quebec resolutions, the cessation of the disallowance policy and the legislation for the promotion of railway enterprises.

Mr. Clarke, an aspirant for parliamentary honors in Prince Albert, was brought in to night a raving maniac.

Forty Indians and squaws, engaged by a Yankee quack medicine man at Selkirk to travel as an advertisement through the States, were to start this morning, but the agent didn't put in an appearance and Lo went home disgusted.

O Connor Power arrived here to day and leaves to morrow to visit the crofters near Moosomin.

Wheat has advanced 15 to 20 cents, and is now at 70 and 71. Winnipeg dealers hold about 3,000,000 bushels.

Mrs. Palen, of Clandeboye, charges her husband with attempting to burn their residence. He has been arrested, but denies the accusation.

At the Conservative meeting to select a candidate for South Winnipeg to day, J. A. M Aikens, George F. Galt, Hon. Mr. McMicken, Beverley Robertson and Messrs. Howell and Mulvey were nominated. The two latter declined; Messrs. Aikens and Galt were absent. Mr. McMicken accepted if nominated, and Mr. Robertson asked five days to consider. The meeting adjourned till Wednesday.

Lieut.-Gov. Aikens has declined to be a candidate.

The Mississippi in a Rage.

A St. Louis despatch says: The Mississippi River has been above the danger line for four days at Davenport, Iowa, and is steadily rising. Several manufacturing establishments have been compelled to close and many families living in the lower part of the city are moving as rapidly as possible. At Galena, Illinois, boats are now seen in all of the business portion of the city. On the east side of Main street the water in many places is nearly up to the first floor. At Dubuque the river is within six inches of the high water mark. The damage already done is heavy. A majority of the manufacturing establishments have been obliged to shut down and many men are idle. At Keokuk, Iowa, the river has risen to such a depth over the track of the Keokuk & Northwestern Road as to compel the abandonment of train service between there and Quincy. Alexandria, five miles below Keokuk, is in danger of being submerged.

Smothered His Child Accidentally.

A New York despatch says: When John Hassler, aged 26, and his young wife and three children landed from the steamer Hamburg yesterday as immigrants from Holstein they repaired to the office of the Southern Pacific Railway to procure tickets for San Francisco. Mrs. Hassler wrapped up her 11 months old child in a blanket, laid it carefully on a seat, and went to attend to the other children. Hassler returned with the tickets, and sitting, as he thought, on the blanket, smothered the life out of his child. The husband was arrested, and the woman was frantic with grief at the loss of her child and the prospect of having her husband locked up in a strange country. Coroner Eidman, seeing the necessity of the case, heard the case at once and the jury acquitted the husband. They then proceeded west.

A Phenomenal Snowbank.

A Canajoharie, N.Y., despatch says: A remarkable snowbank remains on the farm of D. M. Shuler, in this township. It is 150 feet long, 10 to 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep. A creek runs beneath it, forming a bridge that a horse and waggon can pass over. An elm tree in full leaf stands in the centre of the snow. No snowbank has ever been known before at this point later than May 1st.

Frightful Fall of 600 Feet.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: Thomas Rhone, a carpenter employed at the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company's mines, fell down the shaft, a distance of nearly 600 feet, this morning and was instantly killed. Every bone in his body was broken.

Wifely Wisdom.

"Oh, Mrs. De Beige, I don't know how you manage your husband so nicely. You drive him about just as if you had a bridle on him?"

"It's very easily explained, Mrs. Cachmire; when I have a particularly nice lot of taffy I always put bits in his mouth."

Gladstone met Parnell for the first time only two weeks ago.

NO CHINESE NEED APPLY.

Australia Will Have None of Them—Will Rather Rebel.

A London cable says: The question of the admission of Chinamen into Australia is daily becoming more puzzling and annoying to the Home Government. The Australians have refused to even admit Chinese who have been naturalized as British subjects at Hong Kong, and threaten to pass a law prohibiting any person of Chinese birth from landing at any port in the country, whether Lord Salisbury likes it or not. On the other hand, the Chinese Ambassador is vigorously protesting against the £10 *per capita* tax which is being imposed upon Chinamen already in the country, and Lord Salisbury can in the circumstances hardly avoid taking some definite action in the matter, with the inevitable result of precipitating a rupture with China or an Australian revolt against the Home Government. The Bill providing for the exclusion of Chinese of every condition in life is virtually an accomplished fact, since it has already been formulated and in the present temper of the Australian Parliament its introduction is equivalent to its passage. The latest advices from Australia include emphatic assurances that the country, including the Colonial Government, will rebel before it will submit to Imperial orders to admit Chinamen.

FIFTY-TWO DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

A Woman Refuses to Eat, but is Strong Enough to Work.

A Lancaster, Pa., despatch says: Mrs. Weidler, the fasting woman, has reached the fifty-second day of her fast. Some of the local physicians think some one has smuggled food to her, but her door has been barred, the transom nailed up and the only window is barred and three stories above the ground. The only keys to her room are in the keeping of Dr. Senening, the resident physician, and Mrs. Eaby, the ward tender, who is an experienced and reputable woman.

Mrs. Weidler entered the institution just one year ago to-day, being sent there because she was starving herself at home. For a time after she entered the hospital she would eat if she thought no one observed her. Finally she would not even do this, and for five months liquid food was forced through a stomach pump, the woman violently resisting, and it became necessary to handcuff the poor woman and hold her down in order to feed her. This process was stopped fifty-two days ago, and in all that time Mrs. Weidler has had no nourishment but water, drinking from half a pint to a pint daily. She was strong enough yesterday afternoon to scrub the floor of her room and set things to rights.

Latest Scottish News.

Dr. Peter Leonard, R. N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, died on 1st inst. at the manse of St. Vigeans, Forfarshire, the residence of his son-in-law.

James Young, a Brechin man, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for assaulting his wife and attempting to drown three of his children.

The directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society have resolved to hold the show in 1889 at Melrose.

The total contributions to the various schemes of the Church of Scotland for the year 1887 amounted to £151,805, an increase on the previous year of £9,295.

The funeral of the wife of Sir Robert Burnett, Bart., Aberdeenshire, took place on the 30th ult. from Crathes Castle to the Banchory churchyard.

Mr. J. Roxburgh, some time head gardener on Colinswell estate, Fifeshire, died on the 25th ult., aged 87 years. His jubilee as a U. P. elder was celebrated five years ago.

The health of the Duke of Sutherland has been restored by a yachting cruise in the east. He and his party were entertained for a fortnight by the King of Siam in "The Palace of Delights" at Bankok. Not only were they permitted to visit "white elephants," which one of the party ungratefully describes as "mangy frauds," but they were present at the cremation of four members of the Royal family.

Ireland.

The old Victoria Hotel, in Kilkenny, has been closed up. It was once a famous hostelry.

Mr. Henry Francis Slattery is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank, Dublin.

Rev. John Macmunn, Peterhead, has been called to York Street Congregational Church, Dublin, of which Dr. Urwick was pastor for 30 years.

On the 29th ult. fire was discovered in the Protestant Church at Killarney, and was not extinguished before the northern aisle and the organ had been destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiaries, as a back gate and door had been wrenched open.

Mr. J. Townsend Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent in Ireland, is one of the best shots in the country, and even in these troublesome times rides all over County Kerry without any police escort.

Navigability of Hudson's Straits.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The following extract from the private report to the Government by Captain Martham, who accompanied the expedition sent to Hudson's Bay to inquire into the navigability of the straits, was received here to-day from Ottawa: "There is certainly navigation every year for at least five months. Very often the straits are likely to be navigable the entire twelve months, and the ice is not heavy, being of the honeycombed character, which can be easily resisted by steamers built for navigating these waters." The report indicates that the testimony of the men who were placed at stations along the shore is quite worthless, as they never could tell from their position how the water was flowing in the open channel. In fact they could not see.

Junior Trips Up Senior.

Bobby (thoughtfully)—"Pa, do men in business worry about money matters?" Father—"Sometimes, Bobby. For instance, when a man whose credit is not first class owes me money, I worry more or less until I get it. Do you understand?—" Bobby—"Yes, pa, and when you owe money to other people I s'pose they worry until they get it."—*Epoch.*

TYRANNY OF THINGS.

Forms of Slavery That is Never Likely to be Abolished.

When we went to war and put an end to negro slavery we did not succeed in getting rid of slavery. Property in persons was extinguished, but the slavery of persons to things was enlarged. Before he owned himself the negro did not have to look after a house to live in, clothes to wear or food to eat. That care devolved upon his master. Now he must take care of himself and share in the doom that fell upon Adam, who, after he left Eden, had the whole world to wander in and work in unmastered.

From the beginning of life to the end of it poor mortals, whether at the top or bottom or midway on the ladder of fortune, are subject to the constant tyranny of things. This is what we mean when we say "we are the creatures of circumstances." The helpless baby puling and kicking in its crib finds inert defiance and mastery in whatever he sees or touches. By what painful bumps and bruises does he acquire the knowledge first that

* * * I am not what I see,
And other than the things I touch,

and afterward that the whole category of things he touches are not his servants but his masters! They minister to him, not of their will, but by reason of his work. As he learns to think he learns to accommodate himself to his surroundings and he never stops until he returns to the dust of which he is a living portion.

When the lawyers invented the "chattel slavery" they covered the whole ground except in the limitation of the meaning "chattel," which in the legal lingo only refers to portable property and not to real estate. But the "tyranny of things" is beyond expression.

A cinder in the eye will shut out the charm of the loveliest landscape. A mosquito can take all the comfort and goodness out of a bedowned and tapestried couch at 4 o'clock in the morning. A hole in the heel of her stocking will check the delight of the giddiest girl in the maddest whirl of the dance. An undigested scrap in the stomach of my lord the king may make him sick of his royalty and of all the world. A misplaced comma may nullify the intent of a statute. A broken wire can snap in twain instantly the intercourse of nations. It was a chance shot and a poor one that brought down Achilles. The small sand of Sahara has baffled the march of civilization for ages.

Does the millionaire boss his millions, or has he millions of bosses? He cannot buy food with his money that will keep an even beam between waste and repair in his mortal soul. He can only eat his fill and no more, clothe himself finely like other men, go to bed at night and get up in the morning and pass his time in looking after his dollars to see that they shall not roll away from him. Few men alive have greater care upon their minds than the very rich man, and every dead man goes into the next world as rich as when he has done with it all and as much of a monarch as Emperor William, who had as rough a tussle with "things" while he lived as any hod carrier who carried his things, in the shape of bricks, the whole day long to waiting masons.

The true philosophy of life is only reached when the mastery of things is acknowledged and we no longer strive against it. Mr. Emerson, when he saw his library and manuscripts burning, was commiserated on his loss by the late Miss Alcott; but he did not break down. He looked sweetly at her and said: "It is a beautiful sight; let us enjoy it while we can." He had discovered the uselessness of kicking against the pricks and had submitted himself to the universal order.

All our quarrels, whether contentions of politics, religion, love or law, are in their end and scope but differences about things. We vex ourselves and fret and strut about a little and are then laid away to rest. The things endure.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Great Feats of Memory.

Idiots have been known whose memory of names and words was so retentive that they could repeat a sermon verbatim, and indicate where the preacher blew his nose and coughed while delivering it.

Grotius and Pascal forgot nothing they had ever read or thought. Cardinal Mazzofanti, the linguist, who is said to have known a hundred languages, declared that he never forgot a word he had once learned.

An English clergyman mentions a man who could remember the day of the burial of every person who had died in the parish during thirty-five years, and could also repeat the name and age of each deceased person, and the names of the mourners at his funeral. But so weak was he intellectually that he could not be trusted to feed himself.

While Dr. John Leyden, the orientalist was in Calcutta, there arose a case which turned on the exact wording of an Act of Parliament. A copy of the Act could not be found, but Leyden, having read it before leaving England, made a copy from memory. Nearly a year after a printed copy of the Act arrived from London, and it was found to be identical with the transcript Leyden had made.

To a friend who congratulated Leyden on his remarkable memory, he replied that he often found it a source of great inconvenience. On the friend expressing surprise, he exclaimed that he had often wished to recollect a particular expression in something he had read, but could not do it until he had repeated the whole passage from the beginning to the expression he desired to recall.

Dr. Moffat, the distinguished African missionary, and the father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, once preached a long sermon to a crowd of negroes. Shortly after he had finished he saw a number of negroes gathered about a simple-looking young savage. He went to them and discovered that the savage was preaching his sermon over again. Not only was he reproducing the precise words, but imitating the manner and gestures of the white prracher.

Carrie Bragg is editor of the *Virginia Lancet*, published at Petersburg, Va. She is a colored woman, the only one in the United States thus employed.

She—You may think it's very funny to come home at this time o'night, Mr. Smith, but what would you say if you came home some time and found I had returned to my father's? He—Wha' 'd I shay, m' dear? I'd shay—how lucky f' the ole man that he's deaf.

A LESSON FOR GIRLS.

The Folly of Advertising for Husbands Again Sadly Shown.

A prepossessing, well-dressed young woman stepped up to the Erie Telegraph Office yesterday afternoon and requested that the following telegram be sent:

To Mrs. Stark, No. 341 Wythe avenue, New York
Have been deserted. Please ass Mr. White to telegraph me $5 to get home.
KITTIE ROCKWELL.

She had made several attempts to borrow money, which awakened suspicion that all was not right. Before the telegram was sent, therefore, she was advised to report her case to the chief of police, upon which it was withdrawn. The appearance and evident distress of the young lady aroused the curiosity of a *Republican* reporter, and after some inquiry the following was learned: About a year ago Miss Rockwell put an advertisement in a paper asking for male correspondents with a view to matrimony. She received an answer from John H. Hopkins, of this city, and a regular correspondence was begun, which ended in an exchange of photographs and, a little later on, in a betrothal. An appointment was soon made for her to meet her *fiancee* in this city, and she arrived Saturday afternoon. While at her hotel she was informed by a dining-room girl that her lover was a married man, with a wife and four children already to provide for, who are now living somewhere in Pennsylvania. Upon meeting him she charged him with this, but he denied the girl's allegations, and to prove his sincerity and honesty of purpose, took her to a well known business man, who knew him well, and asked him to assure the woman that he was a single man. This the gentleman refused to do, alleging that he would not be a party to a questionable transaction. He then informed the deluded young woman that her husband in prospect was a married man, and advised her to have nothing to do with him. They left the place together, and it was soon after this that she wished to send the telegram to friends in New York for means to return home. The woman's trunk is at the Erie baggage-room. It is directed to "Miss Kittie Rockwell, care of John H. Hopkins, Binghamton, N. Y." Mr. Hopkins was interviewed at a late hour last night, and gave the following version of the affair: "I saw the advertisement in the New York *World* about a year ago for correspondence with a view to matrimony. I answered it; it resulted in an engagement and she has come to be married. I am a single man, and all statements to the contrary are false. If people had kept their noses out of my business it would have been all right. I'll make a woman of her yet." The woman is still in the city. *Binghamton Republican.*

Blonde and Brunette.

So you want to know what I think is the difference between a blonde and a brunette? I do not regard it merely as a color of complexion, because that would be drawing the lines too closely. A blonde should have a fair skin, blue eyes and light hair. Her brows may be dark, and, of course, would be her eyelashes; but this seldom happens when the eyes are blue. A brunette should have a clear olive skin, dark eyes, black hair and brows and lashes. The general woman is a blonde-brune—that is, she has brown hair, which is neither very dark nor very light; she has blue eyes, a complexion that is not absolutely clear pink and white, and dark brows and lashes, usually not very heavy. The special woman has the skin of a blonde, light hair, verging on the yellow, dark eyes and brows and lashes. A typical American woman has a fair skin that lacks color, dark gray or deep brown eyes, either looking absolutely black, and hair that, while it is light, has not the slightest tint of yellow in it. The blonde cendree has the same dull skin, dark eyes and hair that seems close akin to gray, and yet never becomes so. Somebody said that Mrs. Langtry was a blonde cendree. Now, this is perfect nonsense. Her hair is a warm brown, her eyes a very deep hazel, and her skin absolutely blonde, the warm blood underneath showing through the white skin. She is the opposite—a blonde-brune. The blonde type predominates, but there is sufficient color in her hair and eyes to suggest the brunette. A perfect blonde is seldom a beautiful woman for many years. The pink and white skin becomes rather doughy with them; blue eyes will fade, and gray hairs, charming as they are among black, make yellow look very passee. The blonde has not always much staying power; she is apt to grow limp after a very little worry, and too often becomes fretful. Mankind ought to be thankful that there are so many bleached blondes, as they do not lose their energy as a natural born one would. Some of the prettiest women in the world are the Irish girls, with their deep blue eyes, very black hair, and wonderfully clear skin. French women are seldom beautiful—they realize they are going to be old some day and they cultivate the art of dressing and of being chic in word and manner. A perfect brunette is seldom seen in this country; the average one, as noted in the Russian baths, loses decidedly by contrasts with the blonde-brune. Her skin looks sallow and she is much apter to angles than to curves—a something not at all in the line of beauty.

Here's a word of advice to the blondes—If you want to keep your skin looking as if it were alive, take as much exercise as you can; drive, ride or walk, and don't be afraid occasionally to bathe your face in a strong mixture of gin and water. You will feel brighter and fresher, and really, my dear, one is cleaner after its use.

Long and Short Engagements.

Chicago Girl—You have been engaged three years? How primitive! Why, in Chicago long engagements are very unfashionable. Three years! Time thrown away.

Omaha Girl—Oh, a year or so more less doesn't matter here. When we get married we stay married.—*Omaha World*

Pascal Porter, the boy preacher, who has been astonishing congregations in Indiana and Kentucky by his eloquent and learned sermons, is only 11 years old and dresses in knickerbockers; a plaited blouse, a jaunty little hat and high button shoes complete his attire. In many respects he looks like an ordinary schoolboy.