

# The True Witness

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 20.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

## CHRISTMAS.

### How it was Spent—Church Services.

Wednesday was real Christmas weather and no mistake, a Canadian Christmas day of the olden time when hard times were not, but had first reigned supreme. The jingle of sleigh bells was heard all over the city, and every one that could, drove as hard and as fast as he could. Divine service was held in the Catholic and Anglican churches of the city on Christmas Eve night, and very large crowds attended them. Midnight Mass at St. Patrick's Church drew the usual large congregation together with a great many outsiders eager to witness the impressive and solemn ceremony. Father Doherty celebrated the Mass, assisted by Rev. Messrs. T. Sweeney and J. McCoy. From the College Seminary, the altar of St. Patrick was brilliantly lighted up, as well as the city, which was very beautifully decorated to the right front, and showed the usual representation of the manger at Bethlehem containing figures of the Infant Jesus, the Holy Virgin, St. Joseph and the other attendants, the whole surrounded with ivy artistically arranged. Hayden's Fourth Mass in that was that selected for the occasion and brought out the very best program of a choir. The choral programme was arranged and carried out by Professor J. A. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's, Miss B. McNulty, soprano, Miss Corley, alto, Mr. T. C. O'Brien, tenor, and Mr. James Shea, basso, sang solos, and all did remarkably well in their several parts and lines. The "Eucharist" of Mr. O'Brien was given in a manner that filled the occasion, finely rendered as it was in a rich clear voice. Miss McNulty's dulcet soprano voice, and Mr. Shea's deep bass, were if possible, heard with more pleasure than usual, and that is saying a great deal. The solo singing of Miss Corley was so good to have ever heard in St. Patrick's by any one before. At the beginning of the service was out of tune. The singing of Miss B. McNulty-Fisot, however, was the first of the grand choral service, and when at the offertory this lady's voice, and voice in Gounod's "Ave Maria" pealed through the church from its length to its breadth, filling all the spaces with its thrilling tones, clear, distinct and impressive. The congregation of St. Patrick's, accustomed to good singing as they are, felt that they never before heard the beautiful "Ave Maria" in such rich, sweet and joyous strains as at midnight Mass on the Christmas of 1878. Mr. Alfred Desève, the great violinist, accompanied Miss Morrison-Fisot with violin obligato. The names of both those talented artists have of late become known and popular in this city, in connection with concerts and musical progress generally. Miss McNulty's solo of the "Kyrie" was also very well done, and her voice distinctly heard.

### The Church of the Gesù

was crowded to excess, Protestants being as usual present in large numbers. The altar was a blaze of light, in fact light was everywhere in such abundance that this truly beautiful of Churches, and its frescoes and decorations were seen to great advantage. Midnight Mass was seen to great advantage. Duhamel playing *Ave Maria* on the organ. The choir was composed of Messieurs Boncher and Leblanc, and Messrs. Hudon, Larivière, Noyant and Marcel, Boucher and Duhamel. The Mass sung was Gounod's *Messe de St. Cecilia*, while at the offertory Professor Duhamel played the favorite French canticle of Lefebvre, entitled *Cantique des cantiques, allons voir le Messie*. The Rev. Cure Cazeau celebrated Mass assisted by Fathers Cote and Schmidt as deacons.

### St. Ann's Church.

Midnight Mass in this church was celebrated by Father Hogan, parish priest. It is almost needless to say that the congregation flooded in crowds to be present at the first Mass of welcome to their new-born Redeemer. The music, which was plain chant, was sung by the small choir of boys in a most impressive and harmonious manner. Mr. Wilson made the organ notes peal through the large edifice, adding greatly to the effect of the holy scene. The yearly collection for the poor of St. Ann's and St. Patrick's parishes was taken up at this Mass. The altar, but more especially the high altar, where the Midnight Mass was celebrated, and St. Joseph's, on which the image of the Infant Jesus was exposed for the veneration of the faithful, were a blaze of light. Before the last-mentioned altar a crowd of devoted worshippers were assembled welcoming their Lord to the earth.

### St. Bridget's Church.

The midnight Mass at this church was celebrated by the Reverend Father Lonergan, in the High Gregorian chant. The music from the choir was of the most excellent description, several of our East End ladies having kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. The last grand High Mass the following morning, especially for the benefit of the English-speaking people, was celebrated by the Rev. Father Pincus, of St. Bridget's Parish. The attendance at all the celebrations was large, fully convincing any casual visitor of the zeal of our Catholics in their belief. The crush was so great outside, that several of the ladies had to cry out; but fortunately no accidents occurred.

### Church of Notre Dame.

The services at midnight in this immense church was most impressive. The music, the robes and vestments of the priests, the resplendent lights on the many altars, the powerful tones of the magnificent organ, all combined to fill the worshippers' minds and hearts with grateful and awful thoughts. The Rev. Cure Roussot, with two coadjutors from the Grand Seminary as deacon and sub-deacon, was the celebrant. Something

near 7,000 people partook of Holy Communion. Professor Labelle was the organist.

### St. James' Church.

St. Denis street, was full to such a degree that there was scarcely standing room. The Rev. Cure Sentenne, assisted by Rev. Fathers Vacher and Maillet, celebrated Mass. Professor Duval was organist, and Mr. Couture led the choir. The music selected for the occasion was from the "Messe du Sacre Coeur" of Gounod, with "Gloria" and "Credo" from the Gregorian Chant.

### In the Hospital.

It was a heart-warming sight to see the patients shake hands over the simple Christmas dinner furnished them. The various wards were very tastefully decorated by some of the inmates, and if the patients were not exactly merry—as could hardly be expected—they at any rate seemed to enjoy themselves in a quiet sort of way.

### St. George's Society.

distributed large quantities of provisions to the poor of English nationality on Christmas Eve. The number of persons supplied was 972, who received turkeys, geese, roast lamb, bread, meat, flour, and other provisions, and everything considered, especially the present limited means of the society, the poor and needy were dealt with in a broad and generous manner, none being allowed to go away empty, but all sent on their way rejoicing.

### The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

was also besieged by the destitute, who were supplied by ladies and gentlemen present for the occasion. This aid was not given indiscriminately, each person was closely questioned as to his or her wants and dealt with accordingly; a comparatively large number sought relief.

### Joe Beef's Canteen.

If we can associate anything pathetic with the canteen and its frequenters, it would surely be on such an occasion as Christmas eve. Even a "sun-fish" or "what-not" as the terms go, has a certain amount of melancholy importance about him at this season, and tempts one into speculation regarding his antecedents. Perhaps the time was when he, in common with the rest of the community, enjoyed Christmas eve respectfully and rationally, while it may be that his most pleasurable associations connected with the day are memories of joculars similar to the present. Around Joe's no doubt, both classes are pretty well represented, but there is no doubt that a large number of his patrons have been in vastly better circumstances. The various professions, too, are pretty well represented. One of the most noteworthy of those present when our reporter entered was an old man, with long gray hair and beard, and singularly refined features, leaning against the stovetop. Having some curiosity as to the man's history, the reporter made inquiries, which resulted in the disclosure of the following facts: This man had a university education at Harvard, after leaving which institution he entered the Baptist ministry, and was one of the most popular preachers on the continent. Last Christmas Eve he stated personally he had preached to a fashionable congregation in Brooklyn; this Christmas he finds himself homeless, friendless, penniless—dependent upon the charity of a saloon-keeper. It was the old story. An occasion was brought against the old man by a housekeeper who had previously been in his service; the matter was brought under the notice of the Conference, who decided that their brother had yielded to sin in a moment of temptation, and invited him to send in his resignation, which was accordingly done. Another of the curious examples of the

### Wonders of Fortescue.

was to be found in the person of an individual, who, when our reporter saw him, was busily engaged with a glass of forty-rod eye. He, it appears, was what is called in Scotland an S. S. C.—Solicitor to the Supreme Court. Unfortunately during his sojourn in Edinburgh, he acquired a taste for intoxicants and was dismissed from the bar in consequence. He has been doing odd jobs around the wharf for the last few weeks. Then there is a miserable wreck of a creature, with scarcely a trace of intelligence in his once shapely features, who seems a hopeless case, if ever there was one. And yet this man, according to his statement, has a mother and loving sisters in the old country—perhaps praying and weeping for him this Christmas Eve. Drink, in this case also, has been the root of evil. The young man was at one time Lieutenant in the 5th Bengal Native Cavalry, and is descended from a good, wealthy Kentish family. These, taken at random, are merely given as examples of the persons to be found at a "canteen." In many cases, no doubt, the frequenters of "Joe's" have been brought low by their own evil courses; but at this time, with the sound of the Christmas bells ringing in one's ears, it is well to forget what wrong may have been done in the past, and wish a Happy New Year—if not a Merry Christmas—to the poor creatures who linger around Joe Beef's stove.

### Here is a story of Offenbach.

In Vienna he was interviewed by a shabbily-dressed German, who described himself as formerly chief clarinetist in the orchestra at Pesth, and the victim of professional jealousy. Moved by his story, Offenbach parted with five louis. Oddly enough, a year after, a man called upon him in Paris who also was the victim of professional jealousy, having been first violin at Carlshule. Offenbach looked at him. The face was different. The voice the same. Happy thought! He caught up his violin and said, "Play!" The "victim" drew back, stammered and bolted. "Ah!" groaned Offenbach, "if only I had a clarinet handy when that rascal plundered me in Vienna!"

### A SCANDAL ACROSS THE LINE. What Made Mr. Palmer Mad—Confession in a Mrs. Tilton.

The little town of Richmond, Vt., has a scandal and is making the most of it. The affair resembles, in many points, the Beecher-Tilton case, the only difference, in fact, being that all the parties concerned are lay instead of clerical folks. The following is the story as told our reporter—C. W. Scarles is mail agent between Newport, Vt., and St. Albans via Richmond. In the last mentioned town dwells a handsome brunette of thirty. Scarles is also fine-looking, but is somewhat aged, being over fifty. For more than a year a very close intimacy has existed between these two up to lately quite unknown to the husband of the lady. About three weeks ago village gossip took the matter up and it was soon conveyed to the ears of the injured husband. He was furious, but all his questioning could not get an admission from his wife. At last he met Scarles in an hotel and after a few hot words struck him in the face. Scarles returned the blow and a rough and tumble ensued, resulting in a bad knock down for Palmer, who has not yet got out of the field. Finding he could not get any satisfaction out of the body of Scarles he determined to try and get some out of his pocket. He renewed the examination of his wife and that lady, he thought, moved by her quickened conscience, told Mrs. Tilton, confessed the whole intrigue. Palmer immediately took the necessary steps to punish Scarles. Last Monday the latter was arrested and put under \$2,000 bonds to stand his trial before the grand jury of the State of Vermont, next April or September. Scarles has been suspended by the mail authorities, pending the result of the action taken by Mr. Palmer. He claims that it is nothing but blackmailing, gotten up by the injured lady and her injured husband to extort money out of him. He is married, but his wife has no family. He has the reputation of being an accomplished lady killer. The scandal has created a sensation over the line and is in the mouth of everybody. Mr. Scarles is spoken of by his friends as a kind-hearted man and a jolly good fellow. Mr. Palmer has always been a respected citizen of the town of Richmond, and he has got public feeling on his side. The punishment for the crime with which Scarles is charged is very severe one in the State of Vermont, as it is, in fact, all over the whole of New England.

### The Electric Light.

The government authorities are trying the adaptability of the electric light, says the *London Times*, for the illumination of large workshops by some experiments at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. A new carpenter shop has recently been erected at the Royal Arsenal, and the provision of electricity, a cheap electric lamp has been found to suit and by its light most has been found that the lamp furnishes a good light for work for any feet in every direction, and that for workshops where the roof is high and the space unobstructed the electric light is suitable and pleasant.

### A Woman of Thirty Years' Duration.

It had just got to the end of a January and January case arising out of the game played by a clever knave whose over-weening ambition brought him to suicide—John Sadler, from whom Charles Levee drew his character of Davenport Dunn—with a weak, vicious, Lord Kingston, who owned the beautiful old demesne and property of Milldown, County Cork. It took thirty years to unravel the web which the wicked head spider had spun. One counsel spoke for the prosecutive months, and the agent of the estate was examined four years and a half. The Tiberino case was a joke to this. The Tiberino case and estates have now passed into the hands of strangers.

### The Size of the Brain and Intelligence.

At the recent Anthropological Congress in Paris, Dr. Lebon gave the results of his experimental researches on the variations of volume of the cranium in relation to intelligence. According to observations made on numerous series of crania, it is proved that intelligence is in proportion to the volume of the cranium, the best endowed races, and among races the most intelligent individuals having the most voluminous cranium. By comparing these series of crania it is also found that the superior races present a much greater number of voluminous crania than the other. The same phenomena is presented in proportion to the degree of civilization; the Parisian crania of the twelfth century present a less volume than the crania of modern Parisians; at the same time, the difference among individuals becomes more considerable. Dr. Lebon does not believe that height exercises any considerable influence on the volume of the cranium and the weight of the brain. Nevertheless, with equal height, the woman has a brain less heavy than the man. The author, from a study of seventeen male and seventeen female brains, found between them a difference of 172 grammes to the advantage of the former. It is worthy of remark that among the superior races the cranium of the woman is generally much less than among the inferior races. This is due, Dr. Lebon says, to the insignificant part taken by woman in the work of modern society. The comparative study of the curves of the circumference of the cranium, of that of the head, of the volume and weight of the brain, shows the relations existing between these various values and renders possible the construction of tables which, one of them being known, permit the determination of the others of the series. It is seen, for example, that a head the circumference of which is 57 centimetres corresponds to a cranium the circumference of which is 12 centimetres, and the volume of 1,350 cubic centimetres. The probable weight of the brain contained in the cranium would be 1,350 grammes. There is a constant inequality of development between the two halves of the brain, which is sometimes more developed on the right, sometimes on the left, without any or state of intelligence appearing to have any manifest influence on the direction of this inequality of development. The circumference of the cranium, on which depends the volume of the brain, has a close connection with the degree of intelligence. With the measurements of the circumference of the head, taken from more than 1,200 living subjects, Dr. Lebon has constructed a series of curves which show that, from the point of view of their development, the heads of modern of the cranium are classed in the following order:—1, savants and learned men; 2, the Parisian bourgeoisie; 3, the old nobility; 4, Parisian domestic servants; 5, peasants. Dr. Broca, in remarking on Dr. Lebon's paper, said that among the less civilized races the difference between the volume of the crania of men and women is relatively small, while it is great among civilized races, this does not prove the intellectual inferiority of women, but is explained by the necessity for savage women taking part in the struggle for existence under the same conditions as the men.

### New Year's Day in Japan.

Brightest amongst the many bright festivals of Japanese life is that which celebrates the coming of the New Year. Every one makes holiday, all labor is suspended, and the object of all—high and low, rich and poor—is to begin with the New Year a new life, and to bury in oblivion everything dark, unpleasant, and wretched connected with the Old. Generally, the weather is sharp and crisp, the sky a cloudless blue, and the sun shining on the great Sacred Mountain—now a pure white cone—and on the snow-laden trees and house-roofs, gives an air of gaiety to everything. Men, women and children having paid their respects to their neighbours and to each other—a custom most scrupulously adhered to in every little detail of etiquette—and having exchanged good wishes and presents, flock to the temples to pray for a prosperous future, afterwards to meet in the streets, which ring with shouting and laughter, and are ablaze with the colors of every one's best clothes. After kites have been flown, tops spun, but-giddie and shuttlecock played, sweets and wine consumed during the short hours of winter sunshine, feasting is commenced within doors, and carried well on into the second day of the new year. Much of this good old-fashioned rejoicing is disappearing, especially in the great towns; but if the visitor can spare time to travel a little way inland, to keep away from the big roads and from places where foreign influences obtain, he will be well repaid by observing the thoroughly healthy and joyous spirit which characterizes the celebration of the Japanese New Year.

### The Ottawa Herald says that some member of the Lorne reception committee pocketed a few hundred dollars of the money voted by the City Council for welcoming the Governor-General.

### St. Andrew's Day at St. Benedict's Monastery and College, Fort Augustus, Scotland.

The festival of St. Andrew was celebrated this year at St. Benedict's with much solemnity. At five o'clock in the morning, when Scotland was hushed in sleep and snow covered the peaks of the mountains, the sons of St. Benedict were at planting again after a silence of two hundred years and more the prayers of the glorious St. Andrew in the beautiful office of Martin and Louis proper to the festival.

### Archbishop Purcell.

On January 27, Archbishop Purcell makes a public statement concerning his financial affairs, in which he says that for building his churches and asylums, in which are over 100 orphans, for seminaries and various necessities, he has had to beg or borrow considerable sums, and is now pretty heavily in debt. He cannot accuse himself of having spent anything in waste or extravagance, and if the Pope will not relieve him from the duties of his office as requested, he trusts in the goodness and charity of the clergy and laity to pay all. This statement is made at the request of a number of prominent Catholic clergy, who assure him of their united support in an effort to pay all claims.

### The Government Light.

The government authorities are trying the adaptability of the electric light, says the *London Times*, for the illumination of large workshops by some experiments at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. A new carpenter shop has recently been erected at the Royal Arsenal, and the provision of electricity, a cheap electric lamp has been found to suit and by its light most has been found that the lamp furnishes a good light for work for any feet in every direction, and that for workshops where the roof is high and the space unobstructed the electric light is suitable and pleasant.

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### A NEW CHAPEL IN MONTREAL. The Good Shepherd.

The new public chapel of the "Good Shepherd" on Sherbrooke street, was inaugurated last Christmas Eve night by the celebration of a High Mass, at which the Rev. Father Rebecq, the pastor of the institution officiated. The building was beautifully decorated and the attendance very large, composed principally of those living in the neighborhood. The erection of this Church fills a want long felt in that part of our city, and will be a great boon to our religiousists. The singing of the Mass was after the Gregorian system and was beautifully rendered, every one in the church joining in with a fervid zeal that was truly pleasing to behold. No better occasion for the opening of a church could be chosen than the one taken, the inspiring and solemn celebration of our Christmas festival, and the thoughts arising from the occasion being such as to fill the spectator with a peculiar fervor. The building, although small, is compact and well situated. It reflects great credit upon all concerned in its erection.

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### The Great Walking Match.

New York, December 25.—Twenty thousand persons today witnessed the great walking match between O'Leary and Campagna. At 6:20 O'Leary had finished 210 miles. His lameness was all gone, and he went on the track several times during the day for short rests, and at seven retired to supper. He was then leading Campagna by 15 miles. Campagna looked very much used up and tired all day, and he took frequent rests and walked stiff and lame. At 7:25 he finished 195 miles, and went on the track and walked at 7:55, he warmed to his work and walked at a lively pace. O'Leary came on again after supper and was looking well. He ran a few laps and was cheered tremendously. At 8:30 both men were making fine time. O'Leary has maintained a steady and increasing lead over Campagna all the evening, but he is still far behind his London record. He is evidently not pushing himself as he expects an easy victory. It now seems probable that Campagna will not be able to cover 120 miles. His right leg is stiff and he walks with evident pain. He continued walking to-night until 210 minutes and 20 seconds past 10; when he left the track for the night, his score being 205 miles. At this time O'Leary was 10 miles ahead and still walking. Campagna says if his leg is all right to-morrow he will run 125 miles. O'Leary expects to cover 100 miles to-morrow.

### New York, December 25.—The whole Tammany Hall General Committee visited Governor's Garden to-night and witnessed O'Leary and Campagna. General Sikes and other distinguished citizens were also present. By 8 o'clock there were over 5,000 persons present. There seems to be no chance for Campagna to make 120 miles in six days and it looks as if even O'Leary would not make more than 120. Campagna finished his 20th mile at 10:25, and his trainer says he will come on the track at 11 a.m. to-morrow, and walk and run until 12 o'clock. At this time he was 21 miles ahead of O'Leary. At 10 o'clock O'Leary came on the track, at which time he was 25 miles ahead of Campagna, who was in bed. O'Leary's lead on the track steadily increasing from 10.

### New York, December 25.—It is said that O'Leary has promised Campagna \$500 for keeping on the track. The receipts thus far are over \$12,000. "Sport" made better walking during the 24 hours ending at 12 last night than on any day since Monday. O'Leary's left foot is in such a bad condition that he no longer dares take off his shoes, and he is walking very slowly. Both men are now kept up on stimulants, and "Sport" is now in a continual state of semi-intoxication.

### New York, December 25.—At two this afternoon O'Leary had completed 270 miles, and Campagna 271 miles, the latter walking better to-day, and the former seems comparatively fresh.

### The Six Days Walk between O'Leary and Campagna was finished last night in the presence of a large crowd. O'Leary at the end of his walk appeared quite fresh, but Campagna was utterly used up. The number of miles covered by O'Leary was 409 1/2, while Campagna had covered 357. The former stopped walking at 10:15, the latter at 10:45. The gate money, it is said, will amount to over \$20,000. O'Leary was off the track 2 days 3 hours 1 min. 15 sec. altogether during the week and Campagna spent 1 day 23 hours 29 min. to see off the track. At the conclusion of the walk, Campagna in an address to the audience charged that the trainers he had in the early part of the week were paying him, and said if he had had his present trainer at the beginning he would have won by at least 50 miles. He concluded by offering to run any man in England or America 12 days a match for \$10,000. O'Leary offers a wager of \$5,000 that he will walk 500 miles in six days, half of the gross receipts to be given for charity.

### Pedestrianism.

BROOKLYN, December 27.—Madame Anderson to-night completed her 1,004th quarter of a mile. She appears in good condition, and is confident of accomplishing the feat of walking 2,700 quarter-miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter-hours.

### New York, December 28.—Madame Anderson, the female pedestrian, had accomplished at 10:30 a.m. her 1,104th quarter mile, and at 12 a.m. she finished her 1,212th quarter; this afternoon she appears sleepy, and walks slowly but pluckily.

### Sporting Events Abroad.

Carsion, by Julius, out of Quality, after winning a hurdle selling race at Sandown Park, on the 24th instant, was purchased by Mr. Gibson for 500 guineas. The entered selling price was 50 sovereigns. Heston, six years old, by Asteroid, out of Mermal, was sold at Sandown Park on the 4th instant to Mr. Herbert Rymill for 100 guineas. Huntingfield, after winning the selling Hunters' race at Sandown Park, for which he was entered to be sold for 50 sovereigns, was bought in for 240 guineas.

### The Protestant Horse.

[From the Mail.] The Mail charges the Liberals with riding the Protestant horse, but the Conservatives would do the same if it suited their purpose. They are all good hands at that kind of equestrianism. The Liberals are vigorously endeavoring to ride both the Protestant and the Catholic horse. In some constituencies they denounce the Catholics, if the voters' lists show few electors of that religious faith, while in other ridings they even go so far as to nominate a Catholic, especially if defeat is certain. A Catholic voter must be a rare bird in North Perth, or the Listowel Bazaar, Mr. D. D. Hays organ, would not venture to publish the following:—I will ask Mr. McDermott the following:—I will ask Mr. McDermott why it was that he supported a Roman Catholic for warden, in preference to a Protestant, and why he seconded a resolution granting \$50 to a Roman Catholic separate school.

### TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

GENEVA, December 27.—The expelled Bishop Merilland is dangerously ill at Lyons with inflammation of the throat.

New York, December 27.—A special convention, with the object of organizing a Catholic hierarchy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will shortly be signed by the Vatican and Austria. It is stated twelve new Cardinals will soon be appointed, three of whom will be foreigners.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, December 28.—Advices from Mexico confirm the report that Col. Garcia, of the Mexican army, captured two bands of raiding Indians at San Carlos, and that ten or fifteen of them were killed. The surviving Indians are to be removed to the interior. In this province, the border question is nearly settled.

MILWAUKEE, December 28.—A body found in a creek is believed to be that of G. M. Crank, of Middle-town, N. Y., a former horse thief, recently returning on temporary leave.

The New York Herald's Washington despatch says the House of Representatives despatch sent to Chicago, January 24. It is said that Lt. Col. Weir, commanding a company under an anti-mormon statement charging Reno with cowardice. This statement has been investigated by a party of officers who visited Little Big Horn and made measurements which seem to prove the assertions that Reno could have assisted Custer.

New York, December 28.—The First National Bank of this city is paying cheques in gold.

New York, December 28.—Beecher at a prayer meeting last evening said he would not discuss hereafter on prolonged lectures.

The last steamship Emily B. Sonder had a cargo valued at \$50,000, and her owners think the crew may have taken to the boats and reached Bermuda. In twenty-five years the line has never lost a single passenger, or any of their own ships or those chartered by them.

Col. Blair, against whom the charges of bigamy have been made, has been granted a month's leave of absence to attend to the matter. It is stated at the War Department that even if he is able to clear himself of the charge of bigamy, he will be tried for having forged the name of the Adjutant-General to an alleged letter accepting his resignation from the army. It is learned here that Mrs. Grainger was aware of the time of her marriage that Blair had been entangled in it, and it is thought he will tender his resignation rather than stand trial.

Vanderbilt has entered into a contract with John C. Sogor, of this city, by which the latter is to furnish the New York Central Railroad Company with iron steamships to carry freight only to Liverpool, Hamburg, Antwerp, and other European ports. Fourteen English-built steamers have been chartered. The first leaves the new wharves of the N.Y.C. road, foot of West Sixty-first street, on January 8th. It is claimed that the recent decision of the courts gives to the Central road the right of eminent domain along the water. It is stated that the wharves and elevators will be built specially to meet the demands of the West for direct European transportation. For many years New York has been without proper terminal facilities, and has lacked elevators and wharves such as Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore have enjoyed. Under the present system here it is necessary to lighter and reship cargoes arriving from the West at an extra cost of three cents per pound. Heretofore the policy of the New York Central R.R. has been to direct through freights over its line to Boston by way of the Boston & Albany road to secure proper terminal facilities. It is claimed that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's new line from New York to Philadelphia and the West and South will be running in two weeks.

### St. Petersburg, December 28.—The Golez states Russia's participation in the Afghan affairs will probably be confined to offering Shere Ali the usual hospitality to royal visitors.

The report that Yalooob Khan arrived at Jellalabad, seems doubtful. There is considerable contradiction in the reports about the whereabouts of Shere Ali. It is rumored that he carried away thirty lacs of rupees, and is going to St. Petersburg to appeal to Europe.

LONDON, December 28.—A correspondent with the Kuram column telegraphs that Gen. Roberts evoked the principal inhabitants of the Kuram Valley at Peiwar and AH Khegl, and informed them that the Ameer's rule had passed away for ever, and henceforth they must look to the Empress of India.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.—It is expected that the Sultan will shortly issue an *Irada* at the request of Catherodoff Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, decreeing the appointment of the second negotiator in the discussion relative to the definitive treaty of peace with Russia. Negotiations will commence immediately. Russia, it is said, is not exact from Turkey an immediate settlement of the indemnity, but will accept the promise of it as soon as the treaty is signed.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious & Purgative Pills.

Is there no cure for Neuralgia? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAIN-ACCEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a sympathetic disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

We sincerely believe that the mother who neglects to provide BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAIN-ACCEA and Family Liniment, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child.