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THE THREE MASSES.

WHY PRIESTS ARE ALLOWED TO OFFER THEM ON CURISTMAS DAY.

On Christman day priests are permitted to say three Masses. Feraris (sub voce Missa) says the practice has for its anthor Telesphorus (A. D. 145-154), and gives the hackneved reference to cap. Nocte sancta, de Consecrat distini, which is, indeed, headed "Telesphorus Papa, vii. a Petro in Ep. ad. omnes," but which, when you come to read it, says not a word at all about three Masses! Many writers affirm that this Pope is the author of the practice, but a search in Migne's Cursus for the epistle itself, thus appealing from Telesphorus mutilated to Telesphorus entire, makes the result the same ; the letter makes not even the remotest reference to three Masses, or even to two! What it does says is that priests may celebrate Mass in the middle of that "holy night" of Christmas, and so ing the angelic hymn ("Gloria in Excelcis") when the angels sang it. This shows how assertions were repeated from age to age until they became a venerable tradition.

The Epistle Telesphorus is not worth the nucting even for the night Mass. It is a very dubious affair, and the decretal from it, "Nocte Sancta," is supposititious, and one of those for which Canon Law is beholden to the the question as to when the custom of saying three Masses first obtained? Not by a fixed date. An account of its most likely origin, founded on the best authorities that may be seen quoted in either of the two works just

named, will perhaps interest our readers. From the most ancient times it was custommy to celebrate the Sacred Mysteries twice, t the usual day hour; on Holy Thursday there were three celebrated : one for the econciling of positents, one for the conractice held at Rome. and therefore is older than the sixth century. His words, still read at the night office of Christmas, are familiar to priests. is not much time left for preaching." The third Mass (the second in point of order) originated doubtless at Rome, for a local reason probably in the fourth century. Thus: at Rome, after the Diocletian persecution, the noble lady, Apollonia, built a church for the precious body of her friend, St. Anastasis, who had been murtyred under the 25th of December, the difficulty of keeping her "station" without robbing the greater feast of its two Masses was solved by interpusing a Mass at the church between the two for the Lord's birth, i.e., shout dawn in aurora. The Pope said, or rather sang all three, as he said on SS. Peter and l'aul's day; indeed, the Pope's Masses on Christmas day are found noted in Reman ordes for St. Mary's Major at midnight, St. Anastasia's at dawn, and St. Peter's for the day Mass. Hence the commemoration of St. Anastasia on Christmas day is made not at the third, but at the second Mass; a testimony of its origin when the practice exlended from Rome to Gaul, and elsewhere.

tween the two midnights. AROUSING RECEPTION FOR PARNELL New York, Dec. 17.—Preparations for he reception of Parnell on his arrival in this country are on a grander scale than any Irish movement that has ever taken place in this city. Nearly all the city officials of Irish birth or descent and many prominent Americans have promised their support to the movement, and it is expected that Governor Bill will preside at the reception. Prominent lrishmen here say that unless Chicago distensions are healed the convention, which is to meet in that city in January, will be a allure. So strong is this feeling that an urgent appeal, signed by Irishmen in New York, he been cabled to Mr. Parnell, asking him not to jeopardize his position by coming to this country at all. Mr. Parnell has replied, through one of his lieutenants, that he is giving the matter his most careful consideration. A member of Parliament who is in Parnell's confidence has written to a friend this city stating emphatically that unless the Chicago quarrel and the attempted ostracism of leading Irish citizens are speedily slopped the Irish leader will not come to America or give the convention any countenance. It is predicted that the parliamentary fand now being collected by the Hoffman House committee will reach \$100,000 in a short

At first, only Bishops song these three Masses,

gradually priests were allowed the privilege,

but no dates can be quoted for the changes.

At present, as we know, they need not be

ong, and may be said without even interval

between, in the day time by every priest, just

as the night hours may be said any time be-

St, Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow, has five cupolas, and 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost \$310,000, and the marble 100re \$1,500,000.

Charles Carlo Sales

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 17 .- The Pall Mall Gazette deserts, despite the partial denial of Mr. Gladstone, that a Liberal scheme for Home Rule in Ireland has been decided upon. This scheme, the Gazette reiterates, provides for the creation of an Irish parliament at Dublin, the acts of which the Crown will reserve the ministry. The Lish members will continue to sit in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster and take part in imperial legislation. The scheme further provides that Ireland shall have control of local police, and requires that Parnell furnish a guarantee that the rights of the minority and the interest of the

landlords shall be protected.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The following additional telegram was received from Mr. Gladstone at a late hour last night :- " My reply in regard to the Standard's statements applies also to those of the Pali Mall Gazette and the Daily News. Although these statements were unauthorized, my proposals may conveniently be canvassed. Only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. Local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto the acts of an Irish ministry would be an illusion. I propose to exercise the sovereign power on the advice of a minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament. The Rendo-Isidore. Merati, Benedict XIV. and all modern authors rejected it. Their chief reasons are well stated by both Merati (Pars IV., Tit. iii., n 5) and Benedict XIV. (Do Festis D. N. J. C. in fest. Nat.) Can an answer, then, he given to the question as to when the question of same raise the substitute is a politic are difficult ones, but with limitations I believe that home rule may be safely granted, and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members.'

OPINIONS OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

London, Dec 17 .- The opinious of various leaders have been sought on the subject of the Irish home rule proposals which have caused a great sensation in political circles. to pay the annuity to the Imperial exchaquer Tre Pall Mall Gazette, having alleged that would virtually imperial treland's indepenary to determine the Sacred Mysteries which, the series twice, are this continuous and the Paul's day, one in the Paul's day, one in the Vatican, the other in the Basilton of St. Paul; on Easter also two were said, one in the night of the Resurrection (our present Mass of Holy Saturday), the other that he was no have destroyed. But we are willing to restore the sacred day between the Sacred Mysteries which Eastle dence. Therefore it is imperative to encourage Irish industries which English capitalists and uniair competition by English capitalists (our present Mass of Holy Saturday), the other stateged proposal. Sir Charles Dilke auro England that our purpose is not a hostile which the sacred day hours on Holy. Thursday is in proportion to discuss the subject. says it is premature to discuss the subject.
Mr. Healy says he cannot express an opinion on the subject before his party meets. Mr. secration of the oils, the third in the day for O'Connor declares that Ireland will not be the feast; on Christmas day, doubtless, satisfied with less than Canada enjoys, and there were two celebrated, one at night, the hour of Christ's birth, the other in the Mayor Sulvivan, of Dublin, says: "I cannot the nour of Christe Birth, which is the Company one understand how any assembly can save bonored Jesus as Man, the other as God, what the landlords call their interests. the Gospels of the two Masses lend them—They will perish by the inexorable law selves to this idea. Thus, in Gaul the Bish—of nature. The minority's creed of opscelebrated two Masses on Christmas day politics is as safe in Ireland as in ntil the Roman rite, and with it three England. Home rule will be more certain Masses was introduced under Charlemagne. to work satisfactorily to both parties." Mr. Under St. Gregory the Great (590 604) the Chamberlain says that if Parnell should approach the Liberal party in a reasonable and considerate spirit, they would fairly and impartially examine any proposals he might make and adopt them if they agreed with Mr. They are thus admirably rendered by the Gladstone's principles. Exrl Granvillo being Marquess of Bute: "By God's Marcy we asked his opinion of the reported home rule are to say three Masses to-day, so that there scheme, said:—"Mr. Gladstone's message in regard to the Standard's allegations is suffi

cient. It is needless for me to say more."

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham to night, claimed that the bulk of the Liberals of the House of Commons were Radicals, and that the future policy of the party would, therefore, be a Radical policy He doubted whether it would be wise for the Diocletian. This was the "static ad S. Liberals to accept office until their opponents Anastasiam," and her anniversary being had drunk to the dress the cun of humiliation. He said the Parnellites are making overtures to Mr. Gladstone and warned Mr. Parnell that the Whigs and Radicals would equally defend the integrity of the Empire. The United States Government, he said, poured out blood and treasure like water and fought and won the greatest contest of modern times to preserve the union. If Englishmen retained the courago and stubborn determination which were the ancient characteristics of the race, and both of which were almost daily displayed, they would not allow temptations and threats to shake their resolve to maintain unimpaired the union of the three kingdoms. IN THE IRISH PRESS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—A special despatch from London to the Freeman's Journal says :--Earl Spencer and Earl Granville approve of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of home rule for Ireland. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Hartington are wavering in their objections to the scheme.

A London despatch to the Irish Times says: Should the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament not allude to local government for Ireland, Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment to the Royal address stating that such a measure for Ireland is necessary. The Parnellites will support the motion, Mr. Gladstone will then take office and introduce a bill granting home rule to

Ireland. The London correspondent of the Express telegraphs as follows :- There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Gladstone has approached the members of the Royal family regarding Irish reform and is seeking to enlist the Prince of Wales' help in removing obstacles thereto. Editorials in the Freeman's Journal and United Ireland regarding the situation agree in the statement that if the Marquis of Salisbury should offer only a worthless scheme of home rule for Ireland, the Conservative Government will inevitably be defeated by the combined efforts of the Liberals and tine Parnellites.

LONDON. Dec. 18 .- The Times sa :-The real danger is that amid endless protestations against separation and the illusory safeguards of Imperial unity, the control of the Commons will be gone and will never be recovered except by civil war. We trust Englishmen will perceive this before it is too late. It would be better to out off connection absolutely and to provide for dealing with Ireland as an open foe than to aim at the farce of pretending to maintain unity

he allowed to take part in legislation respect-ing English and Scotch affairs. Sir W. V. Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Times London special says: Parnell has won. Yesterday s news removes the last doubt that Gladstone will concede home rule of a sweeping kind. right to veto only upon the advice of the Irish Of course the details of the eventual compromise are unknowable, but it is believed that beyond stipulating for free trade and exating guarantees of protection for the loyal min-ority in Ireland everything will be yielded to Parnell. As Gladetone's programme is outlined, it contains a proviso that Ireland shall continue to send members to Westminster, but it is likely that he will give way on this point, as the Irish do not wish Imperial representation. There will be a Dublia Paritiment, supreme over Irish effairs, over police taxation, courts, and all internal matters. This much seems certain, but how it will be brought about is doubtful. There is no question of Gladstone's ability to carry the great bulk of Liberals for the measure, as the Liberal papers are rapidly vaulting to the Home Rule side, but whether it will be done while the Liberals are in opposition or after their return to power is not seen. Lord Salisbury has it in his power to dissolve parliament before the thing is done, and it is quite likely that he will do this, going to the country on a strenuous anti-Irish cry. There is immense excitement in London over the news and a despatch from Dublin says :-- The public is intensely enthusiastic.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: It is reasonable for England to require a guaran tee for the protection of the kuddords' legitimate interest. The most hopeful scheme for the Irish parliament to purchase the land, repaying England back by annuity, England to apportion the purchase money and Ireland to deal with the tenants. Failure one. We wish Mr. Gladstone Godspeed. We beseech Irishmen to remember his difficultier, and be prepared to accept a reasonable compromise on our extreme rights if a sacrifice of our principal rights be not involved. The foregoing article was in inspired by Mr. Par

The Standard deplores Gladstone's politica

The Morning Post predicts a civil war. LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The following despatch from Gladstone has been received:

HAWARDEN, December 19. It I should at any time have any plan or tention to announce on the question of Irish government, it will be done publicly and on my own responsibility, not by an anonymous and irresponsible declaration. My political friends are assured that I remember my obli gations to them, and they may safely undertand that I am bound to none of the idose respecting home rule for I claud recently announced in my name. After saying this much I hold a yself excused from replying to further enquiry, rumors or allegations regarding the Irish question.

(Signed), W. E. GLADSTONE. LONDON, Dec. 19 .- In response to a request for his opinion on home rule, the Earl of Derby, who was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, writes that the original plan for the establishment of home rule in Ireland has been materially modified by subsequent statements and that it is therefore impossible for him to express an opinion on the subject. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, former Secretary for Ireland, writes: "We may not be allowed to see home rule, but till it is made public I cannot give an opinion on an unauthorized statement of Mr. Gladstone's views, which Mr. Gladstone him. self has denied since its publication. I myself am too ill to enterinto a discussion of the Irish question." Mr. J. Lowther, who was succeeded by Mr. Forster as Secretary for Ireland, says: "I think it better to defer expressing an opinion on the astounding acheme attributed to Mr. Gladstone till definite and authentic evidence has been produced relating to its authorship." Mr. Jno. Redmond said that supposing the description of it to be accurate, the scheme was fairly satisfactory, and afforded a basis of settlement by mutual concessions. He could not say anything before consulting the leaders of

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Marquis of Hartington has written the following letter with reference to the Irish home rule scheme : As my name has been frequently mentioned in connection with reports on the subject of a scheme of Irish policy, which is stated to be under consideration by the leaders of the Liberal party, and as I shall not within the next few weeks have an opportunity of addressing may constituents publicly, I think the respect which I owe them justifies me in writing for the purpose of giving the most emphasic contradiction to all such reports so far as they relate to myself. No proposals in regard to the policy to be adopted by the Li ocral party with reference to the demand of a. large number of the Irish members for the tegislative independence of Ireland have been communicated to me. I see no reason to depart in any degree from the declarations I made and the opinions I expressed in my speeches in the late election in Lancashire and elsewhere on the policy announced by Mr. Parnell as leader of the Irish parliament-

ary party.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Daily News this morning publishes an interview with the Marquis of Lorne, in which he says: "Little can be learned from Canadian and American experience in favor of what Mr. Gladstone calls devolution. On the contrary, the American Government found it necessary to curtail the powers of the colonies, and the disapproved at Dublin."

LR.EDS, Dec. 17.—The London correspondent of the Mercury says:—"In the event of the passage of a home rule measure for

Ireland no Irish members of Parliament will for local purposes, for which the Canadian system is ample. True, this fails to satisfy the Nationalists, but the freedom Hurcourt and Mr. Geo. J. Goschen support | which the Nationalists desire means the gratification of vanity at the expense of lifelong misery. Nobody would lend money to such a state. Secession would find death in war as in America. If a parliament be again seen in Dublin, the patriotic Irishman, equally with the Englishman and Scotchman, will insist on guarantees of vital limitations, not merely promises, but essential as a part of its existence. The maintenance of an armed force under Imperial power would be the most vital limitation." The Daily Telethe most vital limitation." The Daily Telegraph denies that Mr. Gladstone has submitted to the Queen a scheme for home rule

AN ORANGE MANIFESTO.

THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND APPEALS FOR SUPPORT, FROM THEIR BRETHREN ELSE-WHERE, TO PROTEST AGAINST ANY SYSTEM OF HOME RULE - CHILDERS FAVORS MEET-ING TRISH DEMANDS IN A GENEROUS

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 .- The Grand Orange odge of Ireland held a meeting in Dublin to day to devise means for opposing the scheme of home rule for Ireland. A large number of Protestant and several Loyalist men.bers of the House of Commons were present. A manifesto addressed to the Orangemen of Great Britain was drafted and will be posted throughout Great Britain and Ireland to morrow. The numificate is substantially as follows :- The aspect of affairs in Ireland was never more menseing than at present. Protestantism in three or four provinces is at the mercy of armed conspirators, who are endeavoring to overthrow the rule of the Imperial Government. The duty of all true Irishmen is plate. While unvaryingly upholding our principles and anating not one jet of our conscionious opinion-, we shall condidily welcome all who are willing to assist in keeping intact the bond of unity with the great empire of which we are proud to form a not numportant part. Our little band of Loyalists found itself in a position of unequalled difficulty. We are greatly outnumbered by the Irish National League. The small but firmly united band of Loyalist members of the House of Commous, by energy and determination, may convince their longlish brethren that the Loyalists re-present the industry and intelligence of Ireland. If the Parnellite faction does not succeed wholly in its endeavor to sever the union by degrees, one of the first points which it will seek to obtain will be complete control of educational matters. This would give the Parnellites control over the rising generation. If the police should be commanded by Parneti's nominees, as would certainly be the case in the event of Parnell's demands being granted, the Lovalists would be placed in a worse position than that of their ancestors under the rule of Tyrconn-l The slightest relaxation of the ties of the union will eventuate in separation and the ultimate ruin of the country. It will establish a drill ground for hostile armies and dockyards for foreign fleets in the most vulnerable part of the empire. Therefore we to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the union and in promotion of loyalty, liberty and religion, the Queen and the country. The manifesto is signed by Lords Erne and Eaneskillen.

CHILDERS ON HOME RULE. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- Hugh C. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Glad stone's administration, speaking to-day on the subject of Irish home rule, said that his view on the question had undergone no change. He thought that if home rule were granted to Ireland a rigid line should be drawn between strictly Imperial matters, which the Imperial Parliament alone should deal with, and measures relating to the ordinary administration of justice, internal trade, railways, public works, education and the relief of the poor, all of which questions could be better dealt with by a local Government. Mr. Childers said he was generally disposed to meet in a generous spirit the request of Ireland for local self-government. He thought Parliament might require even, in the regulation of purely Irish matters, the maintenance of religious liberty and the strict observance of contracts and that the rights of property should be as much protected as under the United States constitution from infringcment by the individual states.

A MESSAGE FROM PARNELL. New York, Dec. 21 .- At a meeting of the rish Parliamentary Fund Association tonight, the following despatch, referring to the January convention in Chicago, was read:---

Dublin, Dec. 21. "If the urgency of public affairs on this side renders my attendance at the convention impossible, I will give you due notice. "PARNELL."

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS. THE BODY OF A YOUNG FARMER FOUND FROZEN.

The little village of St. Vincent de Paul was thrown into a state of excitement a few days ago, caused by the sad intelligence that the body of a young man named Leonard had been found in the woods, frozen stiff It transpires that the deceased, who is a son of Gabriel Leonard, a woodsman of St. Vincent de Paul, had left home the previous day for the bush, where he intended to cut down trees sufficient for firewood during the winto returning home that evening a party of neighbors set out and had taken a few steps into

the woods when, to their horror, they found Leonard stretched at the foot of a tree, s corpse. He was conveyed to his late residence, where a sorrowful scene was enacted when the young widow and her two children viewed the irozen remains. As deceased was subject to heart disease, it is conjectured that he dropped dead where he was subsequently

LONDON SOCIETY DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND CHEAP APPLAUSE-DIS PLAY OF BONES AND FLESH AT BALLS -THE TRUTON PRINCES IN ENGLAND-THE HIGHER CLASSES IN THE DIVORCE COURTS.

out flags, set the bells ringing, and cheered with proper heartiness. They spent a little money and wasted some time, but they pleased their fanciful Sovereign, and that is everything, for there are not many folks nowadays who can.

EONES AND FLESH.

At the ball given at Sandringham House on the 13th inst, each woman appears to have made a determined effort to outdo every other member of her sex either in the make and color of her gown, or by appearing with out a bodice. A waistband and two shoulder straps seem to have been the order of the mght, and there was as fine an exhibition of skin and bones and flesh as could be met with between here and the antipodes. We have this on the are one cy of a lady who was present. "The product of clows and enuncied recks," the writes, "made me for the time being hate and despise my own sex. The Princess o Wates was tastefuly dressed, and looked well as to her face, which so far as I could see had been submitted to no making up beyond the application of a little power, and that had been carofully rubbed in. She wore a lovely dress of brocaded satin almost the color of a primrose, with lace about it, and some very fine diamonds, stones that the Princess women were perfect frights, and many 1 blushed for. I would not have ventured to go to the hall so (un)dressed myself, even had I had a mind to do so; for, knowing the Princess's objection to exhibitions of flesh, I should have feared being turned back at the very door of Paradise-1 menu the ball-

HIGH CLASS DEPRAVITY. The records of the Divorce the grossest immorality prevails among the form an idea of the wastness of the work that "higher classes;" but do the prelates of the lies before the relief party. The fan is kept Established Church take practical steps to rebuke all that shameless profligacy, depravity, and sensuality notoriously prevailing in these higher circles? When men like the Dake of Mariborough, and the Eurl of Shrewsbury, who have figured in the most appeal to those, realizing our imminent peril, odious light in the Divorce Court, enter the House of Lords as fellow legislators with the bishops, do the latter show any aversion to such community? Nothing of the sort! They shake the hands, and, figuratively speaking, lick the boots of these noterious reprobates, solely because they are rich, titled and influential. But they would turn their backs upon one who, however pure and irreproachable his moral character, should venture to dissent from any of their prejudices and dogmas. BEGGARLY PRINCES,

With Prince Alexander of Battenburg we have little to do. His brother, Louis, how over, who married the Queen's grandchild, has been provided with a post on the Royal yacht, which will not float till next aummer. For nearly a year, therefore, Prince Louis of Ba tenburg must draw his salary under the painful circumstances that he has no work to do. We have not, and no one in Eugland has, any personal ill-will against Louis. He is doubtless a well meaning young Teuton. In another sphere of life he would have come to London, and lived on £80 a year, or acted as a first-class waiter at a restaurant, and it is really cruel to saddle a youth with so great a debt of obligation as the drawing of uncarned money. "Why are we so hard up?" asked, with a roar, a meeting of East enders a few days ago. The answer is plain. The appointment of Louis of Battenberg to a twelve months' sinecure gives the key to the whole question. It is nothing to England that this young man, or twenty more, should eat the bread of idleness. We are wealthy enough to bear that burden. But it is this principle, this creation of useless offices at high salaries, which is roally pressing hard upon the nation. The estimates ought to stand at an expenditure of fifty millions, and no more, Instead of that we pay yearly half a hundred per cent. in addition,

With reference to the younger brother of the above family, we are not present saddled with his presence, but nobody knows how soon we may be. The second, Prince Henry, is in clover at Windsor Castle, and perhaps while the Court stays there he will be given a holiday once a fortnight, and his wife will allow him a small sum for pocket money. Princess Beatrice's husband can then spend his "day off" at one of the German restaurant near Soho, for we hear he does not like always to be tied to his royal mother-in-law's apron strings.

DEATH OF DR. MARSDEN.

QUEDEC, Dec. 16.—Dr. Marsden, of the Central Health Board and Commissioner for the Marine Hospital here, died suddenly this morning about 7 o'clock. He had been to Montreal yesterday on business connected with the Health Board, and expired almost as soon as he reached home. It is stated that Dr. Marsden's sudden death is attributed to congestion of the lungs, which he contracted yesterday, having the contracted in his endeagon to catch last got overheated in his endeavors to catch, last mght's outgoing train from Montreal for Que-

THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.

MILWAUKEE MAN OURED BY A SYSTEM OF TURKISH BATHS - THE PHYSICIAN'S HOPES OF SUCCESS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec 21. Joseph Krebla, an employé of the Milwaukee car shops, was bittten in the calf of the right leg by a dog, London, Dec. 18.—The Queen gets very twenty-live days ago, but did not experience childish. Every now and then she hankers any trouble till Friday, when the premoniafter cheap applause. At such times she and tary symptoms of hydrophobia seized him. He nounces her intention of driving through the complained of a severe prickling sensation at town where she is at the time staying. the wound and at points along his right side There is only one thing for the to the crown of his head, had a swelling in inhabitants to do under the cicumstancs—zet up a demonstration of some sort—bells, bunting, and hunkum. After ment, the theory having recently been admost a broad hint they can no more rest out. such a broad hint, they can no more get out vanced that a treatment of Turkish baths of it thru you can avoid giving a present would cure the disease if commenced in time. when a person pointedly tells you his birthday on such and such a date. Last week Her same room with the temperature at 185 de-Majesty intimated that she would drive grees, and on Sunday passed two hours there, through Windsor and Eton. The people On Saturday night be obtained six hours of forthwith did their duty; that is, they hung undisturbed sleep, and again on Sunday sleet soundly. The dangerous symptoms have disappeared and he expects to resume work at once.

PASTEUR HOPES FOR SUCCESS.

PARIS, Dec. 21.-M. Pasteur in an interview to-day said: "I will operate on the children to-morrow. I regret that so long a time has clapsed between the time the children were bitten and their arrival here, but there is good ground for hope as I have previously treated cases with success after two months had passed from the time the patients were bitten."

EXCITEMENT IN JERSEY CITY.

JEHSEY CITY, Dec. 21. The scare over hydrophobia increaser. A man and two dogs isving been buten by a mad dog on Saturday night has added to the excitement.

PUSHING TO THE RESCUE.

THE WORKERS NEARING THE IMPRISONED NANTICOKE MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31 .- At the fatal shaft in Nanticoke this evening little was to be observed of a different nature than what has occurred in other days since the desaster has a strong fancy for. The Princess Louise took place. At Morgantown, a mining also looked very well in a cloud-like dress of village a few miles from Nanticoke, all the a beautiful tone of blue. But several of the miners suspended work to-day and joined the miners suspended work to-day and joined the relief party at Nanticoke. Forty men are now at work at No. 1 slope, which enters the fatal chamber, working on eight hour shifts. One hundred men are vigorously digging away, being relieved every ris hours naceas ingly. It is only by this way that hopes are entertained of ever saving them. Cars of rock and sand are sent out every eight hours from the slope, but the treacherous quicksand keeps pouring in so that it is impossible to running night and day, but experienced mine hosses doubt whether there is sufficient power to cause fresh uir to penetrate the vast obstruction filling the gangway of Nc. 1 slope. In case the air is cut off the imprisoned men are lost. It is estimated by come persons that the relief party will be able to reach the missing men some time during the night, but old and experienced miners and mine contractors are of the opinion that it will take at least two days to cut through the barrier.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 21.-About nine o'clock this evening the work of the resouing party was suddenly interrupted by another fall of sand, rock and culm. The men were working in a steep incline, when a vast mass of debris came down on them with great violence. They fled for their lives, and several had very narrow escapes. The work for the time being is stopped, but the officials in charge are making strenuous preparations to overcome the difficulty, and hope to have the work progressing again within an hour or

THE CAROLINES AGREEMENT SIGNED.

ROME, Dec. 17.-The Carcines agreeasing was signed to day with Each pomp and cormony. The Pops was present. Thirty two guests attended the banquet given by Cardinal Jacobini in honor of the event.

ROME, Dec. 21 .- The Emperor William of Germany and Ogeen Christins of Spain have sent telegrams to Pope Leo, expressing their thanks for his services and for his equitable decision as arbitrator in the controversy between Germany and Spain regarding the. Caroline Islands.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. James Willis, of Mount Dathousic, N.S., celebrated their golden wedding on the 9th instant. The toasts of "the Mountreal branch of the Willis family tree" the "N.S. branch," and "the St. John, N.B., branch," were responded to by Alexander P. Willis, of Montreal. Letters of felicitation were read from those unavoidably absent, among others from Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, A gift from Montreal was a beautifully framed A gift from Montreal was a beautifully framed portrait of Rev. Charles Elliott, who performed the marriage ceremony just fifty years ago.

POWER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR;. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-A New Haven despatch says: It is asserted that the coming Connecticut House of Representatives will contain at least 70 members who owe their election to and are pledged to further a certain scheme of the Knights of Labor. If ... this be true, they may carry the balance of power in the House. The knights have long complained of the injustice of Connection legislation to labor, and if they have strength they claim there is an opportunity before them to accomplish what they desire. Failing to carry their ends, Reformers threaten to carry adopt a policy of obstruction, and to hame all legislation where their ends are opposed all legislature meets early in January.

Uncle Sam's liquor bill last year way \$553;