

Keany Jail under the sentence which Lord Chief Baron Pille passed upon them for defending their little homes against the lamentable proceedings which Lord Clanciarde put in operation against them.

Strange to say, after this admission by the judge who tried the Woodford prisoners, they are actually being done to death by Dublin Castle, through its machine the prison board. We can, therefore, well believe United Ireland when it says that—

"The Castle, which is the citadel of landlordism, whose garrison are the landlords, determined that the fate of these men, the ravages done upon their health, the death of one of them, even the tales the survivors would tell of the horrors they endured, should have the effect of frightening the spirit out of all further resistance to landlordism, while wreaking revenge upon the most gallant and delinquent of their foes. One of the Woodford prisoners died in jail—died as a dog would not be laid, alone in the middle of the night, fainting with weakness and with the pains of a starvation-diarthrosis, a cup of cold water for his draught, and not even a warden to fetch him that. Starved to death was the brave young peasant, who went into this inferno a comely giant and who left it a skeleton corpse whose fleshless features his own father could not recognize. Two more of these prisoners have since been sent out of the jail before the expiration of their sentence—sent out, apparently, to die. The health of both is hopelessly broken. The mind of one of them is given way. God knows how many more of those who are still enduring the inhuman penalties of Lord Chief Baron Pille's decree are impaired in mind or hopelessly broken in health."

What a frightful picture is this. Here we have proof that the Tory Government, acting through Hicks-Beach, refused to help Clanciarde because his demand was unjust. Again we see him given full scope by Balfour, and now the judge, who has aided them by a cruel sentence, condemns the whole lot, government, landlord, himself included, for ruthless proceedings, which resulted in the cold-blooded murder of the tenants by torture in jail, merely to satisfy the inhuman greed of the wretch Clanciarde, whom it would be base flattery to compare to anything living except the Evictor of Luggacurran.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

The appearance at Toronto of the new Tory organ, The Empire, will recall a curious chapter in the career of Sir John Macdonald. Although he is not, and never has been, a journalist, he ventured to assert that no man living has sunk more money in newspapers. True, the money was not his own, but he never was at a loss for friends who had money and were willing to give it for the purpose of supplying him with an organ. These generous persons invariably lost their money. Some of them, sad to relate, ruined themselves; but, though the procession of which they formed a part is a long one, the Old Man is never in want of new victims.

Let us make a retrospect. When the Hon. John A. Macdonald came into prominence as a member of Sir Allan McNab's Cabinet in the old province of United Canada the Toronto Patriot was the organ of the Government at that city, though it was not so able nor so influential as the Hamilton Spectator, at that time edited by the late Robert Smiley, then the ablest writer on the Tory press. The Patriot was devoted to Sir Allan McNab, while the Spectator, although his home organ, was inclined to worship the rising sun. Sir Allan was, at a critical moment, prostrated with illness. John A. saw his chance, and set about forming a coalition with the Reformers, with the view of ousting his chief and taking the lead of the Tory party. Sir Allan was getting old, and being what was called in those days a "square-toed" Tory, was regarded by the young Conservatives, who had begun to rally round John A., as impracticable. Having settled the terms of coalition with the Reformers—arranged, in fact, one of the blackest schemes of treachery ever known in the history of party politics—by which he took advantage of his leader's prostration on a bed of illness to overthrow and supplant him, John A. Macdonald wanted an organ. He appears to have had faith in Bob Smiley, for he telegraphed him words to this effect: "Announce in the Spectator that I am Postmaster-General." Smiley replied:—"It's a sharp curve, but I'll take it." And he did take it. Robert Spence was at that time a leading Reformer and member of the Legislature for North Wentworth.

Thus the first coalition in Canadian politics was brought about. It succeeded. Sir Allan McNab never recovered from the blow, and ceased therefore to be a power in parliament. At the same time John A. threw over the late Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, another irreconcilable Tory. But he was a power in Toronto, and, as Grand Master of the Orangemen, a formidable antagonist. The new leader, therefore, had to look about him for an organ to do his work in Toronto. The Colonist, owned by Mr. Sobie, was then the leading paper at the provincial capital. It was bought out and the late Daniel Morrison and Mr. Sheppard, now of Washington, D.C., installed in the management. After the change the Colonist quickly developed great energy and ability. Its chief aim was to write down John Hilliard Cameron, the only rival John A. had to fear in the Tory party. The Patriot, always intensely Tory, clung to Cameron and helped to ruin him by its furious Orangism. Meantime Dan Morrison in the prime of his great powers contrived to wield the pen for John A., till the Cameron Tories and the Brownites became merely factions in opposition. But the reward of the journalist was not by any means equal to his services. While he worked he starved. But, being an Englishman, he refused to continue the motion under these conditions. Thereupon he wrote the famous article "Whither are we drifting," threw down his pen and left the country in disgust. Henceforth the Colonist

grew weaker and weaker, till it ceased to have that influence which John A. required in an organ advocating his policy. Finally it died.

At that time James Beatty was a leading politician at Toronto, a Reformer who had thrown in his lot with the Coalition. He had made a large fortune in the leather business and was worth about two millions. John A., put the "come-hither" on him, and he started the Leader in the interest of the party led by that astute gentleman. For a long time the Leader was a power, but Mr. Beatty became impracticable and intractable. He had lost heavily serving John A., and could get no relief from a leader whose gratitude has ever been notoriously for favors to come. The superior enterprise and ability of the Globe had distanced the Tory organ. Again something had to be done. The late Mr. Charles Belford was then editor of the Leader. John A., who had now bloomed into Sir John Macdonald, encouraged him to revolt and start the idea of a truly great daily at Toronto. The prospectus of the Mail was got up. Sir John took the venture in hand and soon stock to the extent of \$200,000 was subscribed, and once more he had an organ fitted to cope with the Globe. The poor old Leader sickened and died, and one fine morning James Beatty woke up to find himself a ruined man in his old age, after having devoted his fortune and his life to the service of Sir John Macdonald.

Among those who took a deep interest in the success of the Mail was the late Mr. John Riordon, who backed it financially and kept it in paper from his mills till he became practically owner of the whole concern. Sir John made him magnificent promises to induce him to keep it going. Among other things he promised to make him a senator. But Mr. Riordon found, like Smiley, Morrison, Beatty and others, who had sunk their money and wasted their energies in newspapers for their leader's benefit, that promises in that quarter were, indeed, like the proverbial pie-crust, made but to be broken. John Riordon passed over to the majority, but his widow lived, and to her unforgiving memory of the deceit practiced upon her husband the irreconcilable attitude of the Mail is said to be owing.

And now we come to what appears the concluding venture of Sir John Macdonald in the field of journalism—The Empire. It would be ungenerous not to give the youngest child, the journalistic Benjamin, so to speak, of the Grand Old Humbog at Ottawa, a welcome befitting its parentage, its mission, and the eventful history of which it is destined to furnish the latest chapter. In this article we have endeavored to faintly trace that history from memory. It embraces the period of our own journalistic career. We knew all the men we have mentioned and, writing from experience, we should say that, as it was with its predecessors, so will it be with The Empire. Somebody may live to mourn the loss of time and money, or disimproving the treachery of Sir John Macdonald, the founder of newspapers at the expense of others and the builder of tombstones for friends who trusted him. We invite the Empire to reproduce this true story in its "next issue." Many men in Toronto and elsewhere can vouch for its correctness. If, however, it be found too educational for the columns of so devoted an organ, we would advise our old friend, Mr. John Livingstone, to study it for sake of the valuable lesson it contains and the solemn warning it gives.

THE QUEBEC NEW COURT HOUSE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 22.—On Wednesday the proclamation of the Provincial Government came into force respecting the new Court House of the district, which is now formally open for all purposes for which a court house is required. The new structure is situated on the site of the building destroyed by fire some fifteen years ago. It was thrown open to the public for the first time on Wednesday. For some days previous a number of men were engaged in moving the furniture, books, records, etc., from the temporary Court House to the new building. There is still a good deal to do in the way of completing the interior and its fittings, consequent upon the continued changes made in the original plans. Amongst those present in the Court House soon after ten o'clock yesterday, we noticed the Hon. A. Turcotte, Acting Premier; Hon. J. McShane, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. D. A. Ross, Q.C.; Hon. Judge L. B. Caron, and the following advocates: Messrs. C. Penland, D. Montambault, T. J. Molony, Amyot, T. O. Casgrain, M.P.P., F. M. Dechene, M.P.P., Jos. Martin, Jules Tessier, M.P.P., Alphonse Peuliot, H. Turcotte and others. The first writ issued in the new building was at the demand of Messrs. Casgrain, Angers & Hamel, in the case of George Jalbert vs. Thomas Doyle & Co.

The Courts being in vacation, the only judge in attendance was Judge L. B. Caron, who was in chambers. The first motion made in the new building was made before Judge Caron by Mr. Milroy, for an order to proceed with the hearing of the case of the contested municipal election of Councilor McGreevy, of Montcalm Ward. Mr. Penland opposed the motion, and asked for and obtained delay. The interior of the building is as handsome in proportion as the exterior, and perfectly fire-proof. The frame work of the staircase is all of iron, and the windows of the two lower floors of the building are provided with iron shutters. The floors throughout the buildings, upon all the floors, are of tiles. The entrance is very handsome, both the grand staircase and the corridors being elaborately finished. On the grand floor, the whole of the left wing, or that towards the residence of Judge Tashereau, is occupied by the offices of the Exchequer and the Court of the Superior and Circuit Courts. On the right wing of this floor are the Vice-Admiralty and Circuit Courts. The Admiralty Court is finished in walnut and white wood, and the Circuit Court, which is a spacious room of 50 by 40, is finished in butternut and walnut. In the basement are the Police Court, with furnishings in white wood and ash, the Sheriff's office, Sheriff's sale room, Registry office, High Constable's office, and the cages with iron doors for prisoners.

The principal courts are upon the first floor. Here are the Court of Queen's Bench, the Appeal Court, and four Superior Court rooms. The Court of Queen's Bench is a handsome apartment in the shape of a parallelogram of about 60 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40 feet high, in height taking in two stories of this part of the building. The judge's bench, clerk's seat, witness and orier's stand, jury

boxes, etc., are all in walnut and butternut. No. 1 Superior Court room is finished in cherry and walnut, including judges seats, and fifteen double desks for advocates. The other Superior Court room furnishings are in ash and walnut. On the same floor is the Court of Review, situated over the main entrance, not extra large, but one of the handsomest apartments in the building, being finished in pure composite, and the only room that is in any pure order of architecture throughout.

The upper flat contains advocates' library, Council room, smoking room, &c. The library is perhaps the handsomest room of its kind in the country. It is in two stories with brass railings around the upper, all the shelves being closed in with Smithwick glass. The library is in ash and walnut. The caretaker's apartments, which are opposite, are finished in oak throughout. There is also a room for the press, which opens into the gallery that runs around the Court of Queen's Bench. There are half a dozen national patent closets on each flat, and the system of ventilation seems to be excellent. The heating apparatus and gas fixtures have been placed in the building by Messrs. Andrews Bros. of this city.

The contractors for the building are Messrs. Whalen & Ford, and the manner in which their work has been executed was very favorably commented upon by all visitors to it yesterday. Mr. D. Ford has had sole charge of the work of construction.

ESMONDE AND O'CONNOR.

Further Arrangements for Their Reception Next Month.

An enthusiastic meeting of Irish citizens was held on 20th inst. in St. Patrick's Hall to make arrangements for the reception of Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., on their arrival here next month. Mr. H. J. Cloran presided. After the secretary, Mr. Burns, had read the minutes, letters were read from Messrs. J. J. Curran, M.P., W. J. Costigan and J. O. Murphy, accepting appointments as members of the reception committee and offering their co-operation. On motion of Mr. Edward Murphy, seconded by Mr. Hart, Messrs. H. J. Cloran, C. J. Doherty, Carroll Ryan, J. H. Sempie and D. Barry were appointed to draft the resolutions which are to be spoken to at the meeting in the Queen's Hall.

Mr. C. J. Doherty asked the chairman if word had been sent to Messrs. Esmonde and O'Connor of the offer made by Mr. Edward Murphy at the previous meeting to throw open his house to the distinguished visitors. The reception committee were instructed to look after the matter, and they also brought up the question of an address, and it was decided to leave the drafting of the same in the hands of the committee on resolutions together with the presidents of the different societies.

Mr. H. J. Cloran explained that it had already been decided there would be no outdoor demonstration, but still this decision would not prevent the people from going to the depot and giving the visitors a hearty welcome on their arrival. They could be expected here on the 3rd or 4th of January next. On motion the following gentlemen were added to the reception committee, Dr. Hinzton, Dr. Devlin, Messrs. P. J. Coyle, J. Birmingham, Henry Stafford, M. J. F. Quinn, D. J. Moran and Foley. The question of holding a banquet was discussed and it was decided to hold one on the evening of the 5th prox. in the St. Lawrence Hall. On motion of Mr. Lane, seconded by Mr. Fitzgibbon, it was resolved to appoint a banquet committee to look after the printing of the menu, the distribution of the tickets and the subscription. The following committee was named: Aid. Cunningham, H. J. Coran, D. McIntyre, J. P. Whelan, John Power, Frank Stafford, J. E. Lane, Langdon and Fitzgibbon. After some discussion about the price of tickets for the lecture and the dinner, Aid. Cunningham was appointed treasurer of the banquet committee, and began taking down the names of subscribers for the banquet, all present signing the list. The meeting then adjourned.

WANTED—A REFORMED SCHOOL COMMISSION.

To the Editor of THE POST. Sir,—Your respective correspondents, "Public" and "Pro-Public," are in search of an imaginary something, which they call "A Reformed School Commission." Their "Wanted" reminds one much of Jason in search of the Golden Fleece, or Septima in search of a "Father," with this difference, that the hero of antiquity was endowed with some brains, and our modern hero with a visible gleam of common sense through all his madness. That "Public" and "Pro-Public" were looking after is evident from their advertisement in the Post, which is not safe for Gr. N. to have two such cranks at large. But people must sometimes put up with pests and nuisances even against their will; very much in the same manner as we have to abide the scavenger pest.

To be serious with these cranks: What kind of a "Reformed School Commission" would suit them? What kind do they advocate? One composed of such disinterested, able and learned men as that quarter invariably sends to the City Council to represent their interests, would do I presume. The Commission as at present composed is, I think, highly representative. On it the Church, the Bar and the commerce of Montreal are well and ably represented. While those various interests are so ably, honorably and honestly represented, can it be supposed for a moment that the people's interests are ignored? Both! the supposition is preposterous.

On the School Board we have gentlemen of sanctity, learning, intelligence, and the highest commercial abilities, administering the "school trust" conduced to their care with zeal and devotion, equalled only by their attachment to right and justice. "Pro-Public" offer us in exchange, in their "Reformed School Commission," for such men? Would they supplant them by equally learned, pious and able men?

All they wish, this, and I question their competency to do so, they can give us no "Reformed School Commission," unless for the worse. Retired merchants, small green-grocers, carters, and men with just enough of education to write their own names, may be all good, honest men, but hardly fit substitutes for our present School Board—still they might form "A Reformed School Commission," agreeable to your correspondents.

If such material satisfied the aspirations of "Public" and "Pro-Public," who pose as the mouthpieces of St. Ann's ward, it will not satisfy the majority, who look upon education and business ability as two of the prime factors in the composition of our Catholic School Board. PEDAGOGUE. Montreal, 17th December, 1887.

IRISHMEN BY OCCUPATION.

To the Editor of THE POST: Sir,—Having a friendly interest in the welfare of your paper, I would suggest that in dealing with such occurrences as the hiring of an "Irishman by occupation" you should use expressions of less general application than those appearing in the editorial note in your issue of the 15th inst. If you unfeelingly assert that "A

man who is afraid to stand on the platform with William O'Brien and Dr. Aubrey need not hope to gain popularity by back door visitations in St. Ann's," and heartlessly intend words should apply to every Irish centre in Canada, then, my dear sir, you rashly challenge boycott. From what quarter? Why, from Ottawa, of course. Know you not that we have Irishmen here who were not merely afraid to stand beside Wm. O'Brien, but who absolutely refused to be identified with him in any way? Now, surely you would not hurt the feelings of these eminently respectable citizens? But that's just what you will do if you don't moderate your language. You may object that they deserted a fellow-countryman, beset by O'Brien's hate and furious bigotry, for the same reason as induced Judas Iscariot to betray his Master. But what of that? Are they not now making atonement by posing as ardent Land Leaguers? Are they not patriotic members of the patriotic committee appointed to receive O'Connor and Esmonde in this city? True, the latter gentlemen are not coming to attack L. Esmonde and contact with them is not likely to affect one's chances for a Government contract or promotion in the Civil Service. But we must not be too exacting. Perfection is no more to be expected in a civil servant, a government contractor, or a Tory leader than in a chimpanzee. As you would overlook the little eccentricities of the last mentioned animal, pray for the sake of your bank account, be equally charitable towards our "professional patriots," who share many things in common with his apes. As dollars and cents must have a far more powerful charm for you than mere consistency or that sentimental something called principle, I would urge the necessity of moderate language for the future. Even should the young men of Ottawa, following the example of the young men in St. Ann's Hall, hire a Minister of the Crown at the O'Connor-Esmonde meeting in this city, be mindful of Number One and do not refer to the episode in the same spirit of brutal candor as that in which you dealt with the little unpleasantness in Montreal. Yours, BVTOWN. Ottawa, Dec. 17th, 1887.

CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS

IN THE DIOCESES OF MONTREAL AND THREE RIVERS. His Grace Archbishop Fabre has ordained the following gentlemen at the Grand Seminary:—Tonsure—Messrs. W. R. Hogan, J. O'Reilly, Oregon City; D. E. Doran, M. J. Owens, Providence; W. F. Hartigan, Springfield; E. J. Mealy, Wilmington; L. Z. Huot, and C. J. Raymond, Viarets. Minor orders—Messrs. J. D. Gervais, A. J. Dalaenau, U. J. Ethier, L. G. Cecyria, L. F. Labrie, A. P. Quisnel, J. A. Roy, Montreal; J. P. Brez, T. Dullard, M. Sullivan, Duquesne; E. J. B. Mazza, Grand Rapids; H. J. Cole, R. D. Maloney, Hamilton; A. H. Leonard, D. J. O'Connor, Manchester; G. E. Whitts, Peterborough; A. N. Lariviere, F. C. Roca, Bois de la C. U. J. Baron, Sherbrooke; W. P. G. J. A. Hurley and J. Mullen, Springfield. Sub-Diaconate—Messrs. L. P. Desrochers, L. A. Dubuc, O. J. Forest, A. Paladino, M. J. Roux, Montreal; P. J. Long, J. D. Johnson, Burlington; J. J. McDonald, Charlotte; W. T. Donohue, H. G. Eckart, Duquesne; B. W. Goossens, Grand Rapids; A. P. McIntosh, Hamilton; G. F. Marshall, Manchester; and A. J. Benoit, St. Hyacinthe. Diaconate—Messrs. A. L. Barcejo, G. J. L. Forbes, F. E. Hobert, A. J. Perrault, A. A. Robert, L. Sauroil, Montreal; J. P. Carroll, and J. A. Kurz, Duquesne. Priesthood—Messrs. J. Comtois, H. C. Laurier, A. J. Prismau, J. O. Tessier, Montreal; W. J. Frotter, Alton; G. H. Sander, J. C. York, Burlington; T. M. Donahue, J. P. Paquet, Burlington; P. J. Kennedy, Hartford; J. M. Coffey, P. F. Duff, D. M. Downey, E. J. McElroy, Providence; L. J. Garcia, Santa Fe; J. M. Kenney and D. P. Mulline, Springfield.

At the chapel of the Dead and Dumb asylum the Archbishop ordained Mr. R. E. Brady, of Hamilton.

At Three Rivers. The Bishop of Three Rivers ordained the following in the chapel of the seminary at Three Rivers:—Tonsure—Mr. G. Lapierre. Minor orders—Messrs. A. Dubois, St. Boniface; W. Perron, Adolphe Landry, E. Pannetier, Joseph Lize, Arthur Desaulniers, Three Rivers. Diaconate and sub-diaconate—Messrs. Jos. Ferron, Joseph Garceau, Charles Baudet, Omer Ferron and A. Clement. Priesthood—M. Ferdinand Allard.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The interior of St. Mary's church presented a grand and festive appearance on Christmas Eve, when midnight Mass was celebrated with all the pomp and splendour customarily accorded to the occasion. The beauty of the church's architecture, the beauty of the elegant architecture of the sacred edifice was greatly enhanced by the superb decorations, which gave to the solemn offices a joyous impression in keeping with the sentiments of praise and thanksgiving fitting the hearts of the very large congregation present on the occasion. On entering the church and taking a coup d'oeil of the toute ensemble, the spectator was almost lost in admiration at the grandeur of the display. Streamers, variegated with overgreens, were suspended from the spacious dome, emblems of the harp and the shamrock being placed in conspicuous positions, presenting a pleasing variety to the realistic picture, and also suggesting thoughts of faith and fatherland. On the high altar were set, on either side, illuminated hearts, the centre or apex being decked with a brilliant star, whose diffusive rays cast a glowing radiance on the other tasteful decorations of the sanctuary. To add to the suggestiveness of all, several scriptural legends adorned the panels of the altar and gallery such as "Hosanna in Highgate," "Lo the Son of God has Come," "The Light of the World," and the glorious angelic canticle of "Gloria in Excelsis," all giving a meaning to the bimble of the words which words fail to express, and caused the worshippers to bow in humble admiration, like the shepherds of Judea, who, with the wise men of the east, the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, were represented in the crib on the epistle side of the altar, which is a miniature of the manger. "That may, no doubt, have something to do with it. But while I am a warm friend of the temperance cause, and would do all in my power to advance it, by reducing the number of licenses, I cannot shut my eyes to the great difficulties that surround the question in a great city like Montreal. There are large vested interests to be considered, and I could not in conscience interfere injuriously with men whose business is recognized by law, who pay their taxes and are good citizens. To do so would take the trade out of responsible hands and encourage illicit selling. Among my friends are many hotel and restaurant keepers and grocers, first rate, honorable men, and I do not think

that for sake of a little political advantage I should go back upon friends who always stood by me. James McShane never went back on a friend and never will.

"How about the Lapsuic business?" "Of that I would rather not speak just now. At the proper time and place it will be attended to. My numerous friends of all shades of politics I know will not condemn me unheard. You must now excuse me, Mr. Reporter. You see all these people waiting to see me. Wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, good-bye."

HON. JAMES MCSHANE.

WHAT HE THINKS OF BIGOTS AND HYPOCRITES.

Hon. James McShane returned from Quebec on Saturday. Monday he was busy at the government offices attending to his voluminous correspondence and transacting business with many persons who, despite its being a holiday, waited upon him. A Post representative happened to drop around and held a short conversation with the hon. gentleman. "Do you intend, Mr. McShane, to prosecute the Witness for its slanderous and bigotted article against you?" "No, I haven't given the matter a thought. I have never given heed to newspaper attacks and do not feel like doing so now. If my life in my native city does not carry its own commendation, I am sure I do not think I require to go to court for a character. Let my record speak for itself with the people on whom I have always depended and who never deserted me. I care nothing for what a slanderer may say."

"What could have induced the Witness to make so gross an assault on you?" "At the beginning of my public life the Witness assailed me unmercifully, and has continued to do so ever since. For what reason I don't know, except, perhaps, that I am an Irish and Catholic, and did not, will not, and cannot now fall in with its bigotted ideas and hypocritical fads."

"Then you think you are attacked because you did not support the demands of the prohibitionists and other hobbies?" "The whole of rare design, and well worth a visit from those whose devotion inspires them to visit in spirit the representative scene of the infancy of the Child Jesus. At twelve o'clock the midnight Mass commenced. Rev. Father Larue S. J., of St. Mary's College, being celebrant, Rev. Father Carriere, C.S.S.C., of St. Laurent College, acting as deacon, and Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, as sub-deacon. The Mass sung was that of St. Theresa, by La Hache, which was rendered with magnificent effect by a choir of sixty voices, under the leadership of Prof. Brady, P. of Saucier presiding at the organ. At the offertory "Adeste Fideles" was sung, the chorus being given with fine effect by the grand voices which were so well trained for the occasion. The altar boys, in their neat cassocks and surplices, made a fine presentation, and added much to the beautiful effect of the ceremony.

At ten o'clock on Christmas Day, Grand Mass was celebrated, Rev. Father Carriere acting as celebrant, Rev. Father Salmon, of St. Mary's, assisting as deacon, and Rev. Father Larue, S. J., as sub-deacon. The music on this occasion was also fine, and several beautiful hymns were rendered by juvenile members of the choir at the low Masses. Rev. Father Salmon, pastor of St. Mary's, delivered eloquent sermons at midnight Mass and also on Christmas Day, tendering his congregation words of Christmas greeting, and referring to the sublimity of the great events commemorated by the sacred festivity.

The offering was taken up by Rev. Father Salmon, assisted by the three acting church wardens, Messrs. Mullaly, Murphy and Hefernan, and was worthy of the generosity of the good people of St. Mary's. Over five hundred people received Holy Communion. Great praise is due to the young ladies of the Sodality of the children of Mary and other friends for the artistic taste displayed in the decorations of the church. Thanks are also due to Mr. Owen Hart for a case of choice evergreens, to Rev. Sister Melanie, of St. Mary's Convent, the pupils of Miss Cronin's Academy, and to Mrs. P. Wright, of Notre Dame street, for presenting choice bouquets of flowers. Mr. Singleton, the portrait painter, also displayed his talents in a very satisfactory manner. Great credit is due to Rev. Father Salmon and his esteemed curate, Rev. Father O'Donnell, for the zeal with which they inspired their congregation in celebrating the great feast of Christmas, and the large number of visitors being noticed during the day viewing the church decorations.

SPHINX RHOES.

[Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourne, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

21.—PLEASANT PUZZLING. "Tell what is my thought," a merry girl said, "Who first tells shall our leader be crowned." Then each lassie prepared to puzzle her head 'Till the glossome one's thought should be found.

"First tell us," they cry, "is it large? Is it small? Is it old? Is it new? And what is its hue? Is it far? Is it near? Is it short? Is it tall? Is it living? Come, give us a clue."

"Why, now," answered she, "'tis a puzzle to me "To give you questions, right answers and true Old or new, far or near, large or small it may be Without hue, but alive when with you."

"More clear it may be, if divided in three, Then my first will be first rightly classed, And the next is the ninth of a nine, you will see, Floated down from the mythical past."

"In the heart of my last, if my first you enclose, Will it make what is meant quite plain to be seen, But now leave it out, and the whole clearly shows What my thought and your guessing has been." CLAMOR.

22.—A CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

WORDS OF FIVE LETTERS. A serpent, venomous and mean A poet's surname here is seen; A fragment next comes into view; A story, oftentimes untrue; A wholesome and delicious fruit; A girl's name, sweet beyond dispute; A distant view will this define; The sediment or lees from wine.

The whole, a flower will appear, In England better known than here. CHAS. J. HOUSTON.

23.—HOUSE FURNISHING.

Nicodemus Johnson, just beginning house-keeping, has provided the following furnishings and decorations as part of his establishment. Name the articles:— 1. Peevish fits in a railway vehicle. 2. Selected wide-mouthed pitchers. 3. Worthless dog-eared. 4. A Turk. 5. Just the distance. 6. A plant-playing card. 7. Scottish chimneys. 8. A party newspaper mouth-piece. 9. Vehicles for a single horse. 10. The human race disclosed. 11. River-bottoms. 12. Hug ringlets. 13. A terror of school-days. 14. Department of state. 15. A large plant bearing head-coverings. CLAUDIA.

24.—A PALINDROME.

My love desires a palindromic fruit— Three letters and six syllables are in it— She says it's delicious and so true. She can't recall just at the present minute. She recollects West India is its home— Will some one be so kind to find this palindromic? Q. BENS

25.—ODD DIVISION

One half of the whole is four, Just the same as was of yore. Now try again, and you will see That the answer will be three; And you once more—now you're caught— You'll find the answer to be naught. J. U. G.

26.—A PABLE.

Once upon a time two rivers—one in Asia, the other in America—agreed to flow directly towards each other until they should meet. When they were about to meet, a noble Scotch Chieflain accidentally stepped directly between their mouths, preventing the proposed meeting, so all three were changed to a city and located in South America. E. W. RILEY.

27.—DECAPITATION.

I am a word of letters few, Whose aim may be unknown to you. Entire, I mean to decapitate; Behold, I then may personate, Or gambol, brisk or recreate, And joken and folly perpetrate; Again behold, I change so true, A meadow I or grassy plain. Now, if my head you take away I then can never say you nay. M. C. WOODFORD.

ANSWERS.

8. Crocheting. 9. Impersonal. 10.—Countries—1. Chili. 2. Wales. 3. Greece. 4. Greenland. 5. Guinea. 6. Turkey. Cities—1. Lyons. 2. Cayenne. 3. Colchagua. 4. Cologne. 5. Wheeling. 6. Morocco. 7. Buffalo. 8. Hull. 9. Bath. Mountains—1. Long's Peak. 2. Bald Mountain. 3. Fairweather. 4. Pike's Peak. Lakes—1. Superior. 2. Great Bear. 3. Lake of the Woods. 4. Salt. 5. Deer. 6. Great Slave Lake. Rivers—1. Milk. 2. Fox. 3. Rock. 4. Peace. 5. Oder. 6. Licking. Capes—1. Cape Cod. 2. Good Hope. 3. Fear. 4. Clear. 5. Amber. 6. Farewell. Islands—1. Sicily. 2. Iceland. 3. Society. 4. Wrangell. 5. Canary. 6. Isle of Man.

11.—P R E C E D E N T

R A M A D A N
E B I D E N
D E C I D E R
U N E I D E N
D E C I D E R
D E R I D E N
K A T I D E N
P R E C E D E N T

12.—G-O-I-D

12.—1. Kolin-a. 2. Gall-on. 3. Terr-or. 4. W-imp-ator. 5. P-las-ter. 6. Sub-trac-t-r-n. 8. K-nave-r-y. 8. S-nap-in-ig. 9. No-tice. 10. Col-port-ore. 11. In-ter-m-ix-ture. 12. P-end-ency.

17.—C H U R C H E S

H O N O L U L U
U N S T O R I D
R O T A T O R S
C U R O H N I B
H U R O N I T E
E L E R I T I A
S U D S E A M

A HORSE WHO CAN TALK!

Everyday has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph, and the telephone have been hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

Every day, it is reckoned, one hundred thousand human beings pass from this world into the next. Some our own "Lord" will come for us, as for all others, our "Lord" has said:—"In what place so ever the tree should fall, there shall it be."

BALFOUR TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been subpoenaed to attend the Portanna Assizes in January, when the court will hear the appeal of Mr. Willred Blunt, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for taking part in a proclaimed Home Rule meeting. A man named McNamara has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for selling copies of United Ireland.