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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY....DECEMBER 24, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. DECEMBER.

TIMESDAY, 25.-Christmas. First Mass Brist. Tt. ii. 11-15; Gosp. Luke ii. 1-14. Second Mass, Epist. Tit. iii. 4-7; Gosp. Luke ii. 15-20. Third Mass, Epist. Heb. i. 1-12; Gosp. John i. 1-14. FRIDAY, 26.—St. Stephen, First Martyr.

SATERDAY, 27. -St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Bp. Resé, Detroit, died, 1871. Surpay, 28.—Hely Innocents. Less. Apoc ziv. 1-5; Gosp. Matt. ii. 13-18. MORDAY, 29.—St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop and Martyr. TUERDAY, 39 .- Of the Octave.

WEDNESDAY, 21 .- St. Sylvester, Pope and Confessor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate ettlement.

CHRISTMAS. Christmas, with all its quaint charms of

social life and with its inspirations of charity and religion, is again at hand. It is the great family festival given to the world by Christianity. From time immemorial, the Church has marked its observance with extraordinary solemnity, joyousness and thanksgiving. And what more sublime and holier at motive could there be for universal rejoicing and gratitude among men than the birth of a Redeemer ! It is meet that the anniversary of this unique event should be celebrated with all due spiritual fervor and with all becoming manifestations of gladness. Gathering round the Crib of Bethlehem, men may learn that lesson which all inanimate creation teaches, eace and harmony-and which the Infant Saviour had come to inculcate for the happiness and elevation of the human race. Christmas, with its delightful memories, its pure joys and fond hopes, is indeed a stored day to all mankind All love it; the citizen, the soldier and the asilor love it; the absent one love it, because til it brings them back to home and friends; the children love it, as the happiest of their youthful dreams. The Christmas tree, the evergreens, the goodly cheer, the crowds. the happy faces, the jingling toys, the music of the bells, and the language of the affections, are all associated with this grand old festival, the holiest and greatest the world is called upon to celebrate. At this season of thanksgiving and merriment, the mappeals of the poor should meet with warmer and more generous responses than usual. The rich and the well-to-do should re member that they are the stewards and distributors of the wealth which Providence allows them to accumulate, and that the demande of charity are not, to be satisfied by offering a scenty relief to the abandoned and destitute, or by distributing the refuse of their luxury and of their affinence. Works of mercy are, more acceptable to the poor at this time, as they are more in need of them to provide against the wants incidental to a severe winter. If this is done. then Christmas will be a merry one for all; and a merry, merry Christmas, we hope it His little game was spoiled by the unfaithfulwill be for all the readers of THE Post and ness of the tool he had engaged to carry Direct for the Monthlett , a compact state of printing the leave see I at the most seed of the True Sootch landlords are becoming alarmed

at the spread of the no-rent sgitation. The Scottish Land Restoration League is waging, a releatless, war against, the present system. and their labors are having a marked affect by his Castle friends, threatened to drive the Lectives are immediately on the spot, and they evils which follow in the train of the Army. the Highlands of Scotland. Henry George's Government out of Traland by divilging cor- startle London once again by the finding of a Wherever the "Salvationists" have appeared doctrine of the nationalization of land, which tain secrets of the administration of justice.

A CABLE description Rome says in the Osservator Romano theory and the Artificial Action of the organization of the organizatio

A table, prepared after the Bolgian communal elections of 1881; gives the classifica tion of the communes, according to the politi cal complexion of their municipal councils Liberal, 922; Catholic, 1106; independent of neutral, 383; and the remainder of me definite political color, 161. To-day the Gathelics have the majority in 1658 municipal councils, the liberals in 642, and the independents and all the rest put together, in 261, These figures clearly show which party is really progressing in Belgium.

WITH reference to the special despatche that appeared in certain party journals a short time ago purporting to have been sent from London, Ontario, containing absurd rumors of rivalries between the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue and the member for Montreal Centre, it has been ascertained that no such despatches were ever sent from London, but were concocted by sensational newsmongers at Ottawa. The object in dating the despatches at London was evidently to connect them in the minds of the uninitiated with the Catholic Record published there. Party newspaper correspondents may consider everything fair in political journalism, but it is going a little too far when it is sought to compromi e a journal published under the patronage of the Right Rev. Bishop of London and edited by one of the most vigorous Catholic writers in the Dominion.

THERE are now four vacancies in the Dominion Senate. The Toronto Telegram, alluding to the fact, says "they are not being kept vacant because there is a scarcity of applicants, but simply because Sir John has promised the positions to so many different persons, and he finds it exceedingly difficult to reconcile conflicting interests. The many friends of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, have been pressing his claims for one of the vacancies, and if merit and party services go for anything his claims will not be longer overlooked." No more worthy and capable citizen could fill a seat in our Federal Legislature than Dr. Sullivan: but we think the Senate is too idle a place for the distinguished doctor to waste away his time and talents. We would prefer to see Di. Sullivan occupy a seat in the House of Commons where his abilities would have a fairer field and his services he more useful to the country. There should be by these orring individuals that rather than no difficulty in finding a constituency which its representative.

THE Montreal Daily Star says :-

"We are glad to learn that the Rev. Curé Pepin has been honorably acquitted by a court of law of the grave charge brought against him. The public will experience a

There is something refreshingly cool in this expression of "gladness" from a journal that did all in its power to blast the reputation of this worthy Catholic priest and to bring him into public disrepute. We can assure the Star that its gladness is quite superfluous and not wanted. If it were consistent in the slightest degree it would have avowed its sympathy with the did, and could, not find the slightest evidence maligners and calumniators whom it so industriously aided and abotted in their defamation of the Rev. Curé Pepin. We can also assure the Star that the sense of relief experienced by the public "at having so painful a scandal so satisfactorily disposed of" is more than equalled by the sense of supreme disgust at the indecent and uuwarranted role it played all through this manufactured scandal.

James Ellis French, ex-Director of the Detective Department of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was up for trial on Saturday for the part he took in the commission of unmen, tionable crimes with Cornwall, the Post Office Secretary. It was the third time French was arraigned, and the trial resulted in his conviction. He is the same Crown official who, two years ago, concented a plot to have Judge Barry murdered in Cork, so that he could have the honor and credit of pouncing, upon the assassins, and thus add to his reputar tion for cleverness, and render his services more valuable in the eyes of the Government. the scheme through. Mr.: French also played all conspicuous and offective part

Secretary Prelinghidyson is is fully a warcontect in his saurance of a Marie cepre-sentative, which is published this mora-ing that the general sestiment of the country approves the abrogation o Sinery clauses of the treaty which will soon be accomplished. We paid the Halliax award without whimpering. I And we learned a lesson in dealing with Canada which we shall not soon forget. Let our Canadian brethren console themselves by jingling those five, million five hundred thousand dollars in their peckets." I double me ics - William of min in

THE GOOD NAME OF A PASTOR VIN-DICATED. The public have followed with deep inter-

est, if not with anxiety, the proceedings of the trial of the Rev. Father Pepin, which have been exhaustively and impartially reported in the columns of THE Post and the TRUE WITNESS by our special commissioner. The history of this case must now be familiar. a blush of shame to those who were the foul originators of the terrible charges, as well as to those who were the criminal instruments in giving them widespread circulation. The Rev. Father Pepin has been parish priest of St. Antoine Abbée for seventeen years. During that period he has proved himself an industrious and sealous minister of God. From being the worst parish in the diecese when the Bishop of Montreal placed it under his charge, he has raised it to a standard of comparative excellence. His good work, however, was impeded by a number of malcontents who refused to hold friendly relations with their paster, or even to show him that respect due to his character. Bitter feelings were, in consequence, engendered, and from hatred sprang a spirit of opposition which has overleaped al decent bounds. Their ill-will and animosity rapidly developed into systematic slander and atrocious calumny, for the purpose of ruining him in the estimation of his superiors, and of compelling a ferfeiture of respect and confi dence on the part of his flock. These unchristian tactics reached a climax when these grumbling enemies of the curé prevailed apon a little girl of ten years to publicly charge, before a civil tribunal, the parish priest with an abeminable crime. It was fendly expected face an accusation of so heinous a nature, the cure would give up the struggle and abandon lights of the Conservative party at the To his parish,—the object for which they were route convention contains a plank which will working. In fact, these wreckers of sacerdo de it no good, but will certainly constitute a tal reputation found a willing coadjutor in a source of equal weakness and shame to the sensational contemporary, the Montreal party. That plank is a declaration which Daily Star, which attempted a sensation scorns Canadian patriotism and is antagonby announcing that Cure Pepin had stile to the natural destiny of the Dominion. fied. The statement was as libelious It pronounces against and condemns the sense of relief at having so painful a scandal as it was falso; but it was only the ladependence of the country. This conso satisfactorily dispessed of." due complement to its publication of the charges in a monner and atyle which shocked all decency, and was a positive effence against from the people. The popular ammorality. Instead of taking flight, Curé Penin remained and courted the fullest enquiry. The attempts to blast his character and degrade him in the ever of his fellowmen have failed most ignominiously. After a most searching investigation the magistrate which would justify a committal of the accused for trial. The whole case was the work of a dark, evil conspiracy, and the charges were clearly proved to have had no foundation, but to have been prompted by an unquenchable animosity, and born of the deepest malice. This conclusion of the enquiry is most gratifying, in so far as it confounds the accusers and honorably acquits the accused, but it can never undo or counteract all the harm done to religion; and to the priest by the reckless and unwarranted publication of the charges in the columns of the press. Our contemporary the Star is altogether too eager to aid and abet slapderers and calumniators.

FISHING TACKLE TIN CANS AND

n their vile work.

HORSE MEDICINE There appears to be a regular dynamite carnival in London, and there is getting to be as much fun in reading the descriptive reports of the alleged explosions as there is in witnessing an exciting pantomime at a dime show. The poor Londoners and their gallant protectors, the police, take every passing shadow for the reality of a dynamite fiend. nervous that the detectives and others who the "Salvation Army." That respectable are working the game, have no difficulty in journals can be found to champion their in aiding Earl Spender and the Cas making every suspicious occurrence pass for a cause and lavish praise and admiration on later, by peaceable means now, by war per tle judges and solicitors to bring inno-dynamite outrage. After the bogus attempt their work is as regrettable as it is strange, centimen to the gallows. A few months ago on the London Bridge, comes a fire at and is only to be explained by an assumption. French, who considered that he was deserted the Windsor, Railway Station. The de that hese journals are not aware of the great

stronger with the lapse of time, and the Extraordinary pressubions have been taken present apriety of the Guern is flow solours. ing, to insure the safety of Hen Majesty anumber of detectives have been detailed to protect the other members of the Royal Family All the Bublic bulldings and rail. hunt for expresives la going on an a number of them. Several Scotland Yard descrives.

with oldcers who have been there for some

time at sandfield out or outs it different

Now all this fuss, expenditure of money, soft jobs in the secret service, junketing trips through Europe, etc., are exactly what these alleged dynamite outrages are intended to bring about. THE Post has held that there is nothing genuine about these so-called explosions, and that they are feigned for the purpose of alarming the Government. the country and the people, and in their ala-m to bleed them unmercifully. This is just what is being done. These explorions, we have steadily maintained, are a huge practical joke, cracked for the benefit of the detectives, police and secret service employees generally. to our readers. It is one which should bring | That this view is correct, and that THE Post is justified in taking it, has been time and again demonstrated by subsequent events. But it is seldom that we have so early and so opportune a confirmation of that view as we now place before our readers in the shape of a cable despatch bearing on the Windsor

Station explosion. LONDON, Dec. 22.—The alleged dynamite plot to blew up the Windsor Railway Station turns out to be a ludicrous mistake on the part of the police. The fragments of the socalled infernal machine, with American clockwork attachments, have been examined by Col. Majezdie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, and he reports that they are parts of somebody's patent fishing tackle. The tin cans said to have contained dynamite have been found to be harmless, being filled with ordimary oil paint. The bottle in the saw dust box, which the police asserted was filled with nitro-glycerine, contained a patent horse

Fishing tackle! Oil paint !! Horse medioine!!! Could the ridiculousness of the situation be more supreme? England, a mighty nation, with a strong government and a rebust people, scared out of their wits ! And by what? By a little fishing tackle, a few tia cans and a bottle of horse medicine ! Really, it makes one sick !!

INDEPENDENCE UNWISELY CON-DEMNED. The platform drawn up by the assembled domnation will certainly not meet with any general or marked approval bition and desire are to see Canada what it ought to be-a nation, and not a mere colony. Loyalty to the Crown was all right enough in its day, but loyalty to ourselves and to the State must be the motte for the future. Under national auspices a fuller and more rapid development of the country would be assured than in our present condition of dependence. Englishmen themselves recognize this fact, and bluntly admit its truth. Mr. Labouchere, M. P., gives two reasons why Canada is about the very worst spot that the intending emigrant can possibly go to.". The first reason he gives is the severity of the climate, the second is that Canada is nothing but a colony. which, like all colonies, more or less, is a " one-horse place, without that 'go? and vigor which seems to be inseparable from "independence. If emigrants want to presper and make money let them emigrate to the United States." That is the whole situation in a nutshell. The enemies of Canada have only to circulate throughout Europe the Conservative platform containing the denunciation of Independence and the recommendation of perpetual vassalage for the Dominion, to keep hundreds of thousands out the country, as well as to force equally

large numbers to move across the border.

THE EVILS OF THE "SALVATION

Some of our contemporaries are wasting

ity result from the excitement, Originally strengly in favor of this movement, I have seen so many ill effects that I am fully assured the good is more seeming than real and that in numberless cases the last state of as Lord Shafteshary, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon,

virtue and religion ! Much false teaching. irreverence, blasphemy and positive immoralty, result from the excitement, late hours, is very much a fact. and all night meetings of the "Salvation Army." Such people and such a cause are scarcely deserving of the encouragement and support extended to them by our contempo-

THE UNITED STATES AND NICA-RAGUA.

The Nicaragua canal treaty, from all apbone of contention between the United States and England. The project arouses fierce this treaty, ase far as known, would indicate on the part of the American Government an intention to inaugurate a traditional policy of the Republic. The Munres Dectrine, which dictates that no European power shall be permitted to scquire a stronger influence or foothold in Central America than the United States, is at stake in this proposed treaty.

The London Times protests against it, and says that it is a more direct and distinct vielation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than Blaine ever contemplated. The mavigable Thunderer, is not a petty master of sale and barter between a couple of States, and Englishmen cannot afford to look of such a waterway for its personal advanworld. The St. James Guzette also sounds carry out the project. Will this "loud talk" to forege an assertion of predominance ever this continent and bend, the knee in submission to European power and influence? We scarcely think that the American Government will yield, in the present day of its strength and wealth to any foreign importunities or interference. American sentiment was faithfully voiced by a prominent Senator when he said that "it was simply a question of time when we shall be obliged, in self-defence, to control a of the United States. Not in mame, perhaps, but when it is built we shall neither know nor allow any hostile territory between us and it. This question is before us, and we DeLessups goes on with his, we shall either have to parallel it or seize it in case of: war. In such an emergency its control by a foreign power would cost us ten times as much as to build one of our own. If we go to work on the Nivaragua Canal that of DoLesseps will fail! He can raise no money to invest in the enterprise from people who want a profit on their money against the competition of a government like ours, which has plenty of money, and has political, more than financial, success in view. If we start in time, ours will be the only isthmian canal; open to the world in times of peace or in case of war. It is expensive, but we must have it as the necessary corollary to our Pacific railroad. What will be the exect? Well, we shall control Central American politics. These little States can have no foreign relations except such as are approved in Washington . They will retain their local governments, but the canal will be their chief In fact, the condition of the public mind is so great deal of their time, zeal and eloquence on interest abroad and lighting can be allowed projudicial to our interests. It is a great responsibility, but we must take it sooner of hops, if Delesseps, canal is the only one built. oil the language composite mis-

taken. Congress and the Executive mean is the triphands of Socilard. Heavy (people's Lyverment, oth of the administration of the limit and several countries and several countries and several countries. The limit leads of th business, and do not dread any complications

the Protestant minister the Beys bituated respectively on the Atlantic and Partor to the Wardville Ont., whose officer coasts and read lands and Partor to the Mardville Ont., A carry descend from Romers without the continuous of the continuo Crys, and from converse with many of their of the dans? The lands granted to the people, I unhositatingly say that United States become its property and part much false teaching, irreverence, of its domain, Micarague retaining, however, blasphomy and postsive land or all certain rights of police legulation to prevent smuggling or illegal irruptions, into her own late hours and all night meetings. | territory. There is also to be reciprocity in trade between the two countries, and in all respects the commerce of the two nationsis to be on an equal footing. It is clear from the provisions of this treaty, that in drawing it the converts is worse than the first. This up the American Executive had no other ides is the publicly expressed opinion of such men' but that of pleasing itself, and had but little care whether it pleased England or any other and others; men so liberal that they sympa-thize with every really Christ-like work." European power! The United States ap-parently intend "to boss" this continent, Do you hear, esteemed confreres, who love according to their own pleasure and needs That they have a right to do so may be a question; that they are able or willing to do it

BISMARCK BEATEN AND SNUBBED.

The power and influence of Prince Bismarck are on the wane and are fast becoming a thing of the past. The imperious Chancellor of Germany had long ago formulated the design of suppressing or completely abolishing the Reichstag, the representative body of the pearances, promises to become a pretty large German nation, but now the Reichstag, which was for so long a willing toy in his hand, has turned upon him and threatens to crush him hostility on the one hand and wins enthusi- out of the pelitical arens. Within the rast astic favor on the other. The terms of few weeks the Reichstag has taken two or three deliberate steps toward, not the suppression or abelities of itself, but towards the annihilation of the overbearing Chanceller. new and radical departure from the The "May Laws," which were one of the pet exactments of Blamarck, and by which he: fondly imagined that the Catholia Church could be eradicated out of Germany, have, under the influence of salm considers tim, come to be regarded by the people as engines of exclusive tyranay. The representatives of the people also came to see that these May Laws were more than a blunder, that they involved a narrow bigotry amounting to a crime. An agritation was set on foot highway between two oceans, says the ex- for their repeal, but Bismarck strenuously resisted all action in that direction. He was not yet ready to "go to Canossu" and bend in obedience to the Papal power he had on and see the Republic purchasing control striven so much to subvert. A signal defeat was in store for the tyrant and the persecutor. tages and not as trustee for the benefit of the the significance of which was rendered all the more deep and important by the largeness of the tocsin of alarm, and appeals to the the majority under which he fell from his Powers new assembled at Berlin to ce- position of dictator. Dr. Windthorst the operate with England to eppose the leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, project. It thinks that with a proposed the repeal of the enactment which strong auxiliary force opposing America, it empowered the Government to expel or imwould be made difficult for this country to prison priests or bishops found exercising their ecclesiastical functions. In the course prevent the American Government from pur- of the debate which ensued Bismarck was auing the even tenor of its way? Will it handled without gloves and without reserve. scare the Republic into an abandonment of The fear of the man of "blood and iron" had the project, or will it force the United States | disappeared and the popular representatives, accustomed to be lashed into submission, now lashed and pricked the mighty statesman. He who had built up the German empire was new accused of endangering its stability by interfering with the legitimate freedom of the Church. Bismarck, infuriated beyond measure, resisted the motion and vindicated his policy with all his energy. But the Reichstag was no longer to be bulldozed. It refused to be dictated to, and resolved on asserting itself. This it did by repealing the canal across the Isthmus. That canal oppressive enactment by a vote of 217 to 93. will practically make the southern boundary | In this result; the, world was given the evideace of a waning power, a well defined symptom of departed macininess and a promise that in a constitutional Government ir responsible dictatorship shall no longer precannet escape it. A canal is to be built. If | vail, nor autocracy be permitted in the exercise of inordinate ambition. Another states man would have abdicated his position at once, but not so with this modern Louis XI. A firstners second rebuke or defeat will ferce him to relinquish his hold on the reins of government. He is blind to the humiliation of his position and seems insensible to the slap in the face which the Reichstag has so vigorously dealt him, Last, week the House, aimed a blow at his policy and defeated him; this weekgathe House trampled on his selings and laughed him to scorn. Bismarck had come before the Reichstag on Monday last with an application for a grant of a paltry three hundred dollars, needed for his assistant in the ministry of foreign affairs. In any other parliament, prime minister would only have to mention the need of such a petty sum for the purpose indicated, and it would be passed without further ado; but in the German House, the members took advantage of the request to teach the Imperial Chancellor another lesson of highility and to bring him to the dust which he, in days gone by had made them hite twithout compuntion and ware act endnies What a Bitiable speciacle to see the great Chancellor pleading for a few dollars to keep his department in running order. 1341 L. have was crificed my health, and he strongth, in the sessid, "in the service w of a pothe seemeeror and