



A CHRISTMAS REMINISCENCE.

She had journeyed far from her northern home, where the Frost King holds his reign.

THE RETURN.

Back again to my own Canadian home— Back, and at Christmas time— Back from fair Florida's orange groves,

But my soul grew sick of its beauty, I had but one wish on earth,

But short my stay, for I've heard them say, That before the old year dies,

'Tis joy to hear the vanishing tones Of a bell that tolls for all.

Then open the windows, mother, Open them far and wide,

Come, mother, we may not linger, For angels are on their way,

Earth's glory pales beside such light, And hark! 'tis angels that sing

One whispering sigh, one soft farewell, and the weeping mother pressed

BIGOTRY IN BOSTON.

Protestant Women's Crusade Against Catholics.

BOSTON, Mass., December 21.—The victory achieved over the Catholics by the Puritan element of Boston's female population, in the late election, on the question of control of the public schools, has only added fuel to the fire of religious fanaticism.

During the session another resolution was offered, and was unanimously carried, declaring that there was a series of revivals organized for the express purpose of converting Catholic women to the Protestant religion

SALISBURY COERCED.

HOW HE WAS MADE TO PULL OUT THE GERMAN CHRISTIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

The people of England will be sure, learn with little satisfaction that, through the infamy of purpose of Lord Salisbury, the country is being dragged along at the wheels of Prince Bismarck's chariot in the East African affair.

bury's want of firmness and is humiliating in the extreme to England. It further proves him unfit for the conduct of our foreign affairs when they require some more difficult handling than can be given in a smart despatch or by a crafty evasion of the point at issue.

Briefly told, the history of Lord Salisbury's adhesion to Prince Bismarck's diplomatic invitation to joint action for the suppression of the Arab rising in East and Central Africa, is substantially as follows:—When the news of the attack on the German establishments on the coast of the mainland territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar reached Berlin, it was generally believed they had been fomented by agents working in the interests of the English and Indian traders, who were jealous of the commercial rivalry of the Germans.

A REFUSAL.

Prince Bismarck then caused it to be represented to Lord Salisbury that the hostility of the Arabs throughout Africa to European trade and influence was chiefly, if not entirely, due to the failure of England to establish her authority in Egypt and the Sudan, referring more particularly to the affairs of Khartoum, Suakin, and the unrelieved garrisons of the Eastern Sudan.

Having thus traced out England's responsibility for the state of things from which the Germans in East Africa were suffering, Lord Salisbury was again invited to co-operate with Germany in restoring order in the disturbed districts.

A THREAT.

that unless he did so England would be invited to retire from Egypt, and leave the affairs of that country and the Sudan to be dealt with by more vigorous hands. It is hardly necessary to point out how little advantage can be expected to accrue to England from an arrangement entered into under such circumstances, or to what disadvantage to her interests it may be made to work.

BOMBARDED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The latest intelligence of the insurrection at Hayti was brought here by the steamship Saginaw to-day. All of her passengers bring important news from the troubled shores. On the morning of December 5 the passengers state four of Legitime's men-of-war, the Desallines, Balize, Toussaint L'Ouverture and one other bombarded Cape Hayti. The gunboats dropped anchor four or five miles off the shore lying broadside on to the town. The vessels' guns were fired with blank cartridges to give notice of their warlike intentions.

arrived to-day could estimate with any degree of accuracy the number killed, but it was thought that fifteen or twenty at least succumbed to the deadly fire. Legitime is by degrees losing the confidence of the people and most all the sympathy is with the north.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—In the Senate to-day, during the debate on the budget, M. Challemel-Lacour said the present was not the moment to consider the French finances, but the future of France. He condemned the policy now pursued in the schools, which, he said, struck at the root of the traditional principle of parental control.

It will be a solar eclipse, and is looked forward to with much interest by the student of science who expects to obtain important data therefrom. It will not last much longer than two minutes, which is one minute shorter than the general rule.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—There was an exciting scene in the senate this afternoon. M. Leon Say withdrew his motion for printing M. Challemel-Lacour's speech and its posting throughout the country. After he had made this announcement M. Naquet ascended the tribune and renewed M. Say's motion. There was immediately a great uproar, the members shouting "enough, enough," and demanding that M. Naquet take his seat.

THE CHARM OF CHRISTMASTIDE.

"It is marvelous, this charm of Christmas time, dear," remarked a lady to her husband. "Age does not wither nor custom stifle its infinite joyousness. It is earth's winter time, but the glorious summer of the soul.

HOORH, MARCEAU, CARNOT AND BAUDIN. Four Republican soldiers and statesmen, viz. Hoche and Marceau, Carnot and Baudin, are to have their "ashes" transferred to the Paris catacombs on July 14th next. Baudin, who died on a barricade on December 3, 1851, is buried in Montmartre Cemetery, and what remains of him may easily be laid hold of.

At Coblenz, on a rise of gentle ground, There is a small and simple pyramid, beneath which Marceau is buried. Coblenz was French at the commencement of the century, and is German now. It is most doubtful whether the German Government will surrender the body of the French general. Lazare Hoche also is buried in German soil; were he not, there is a French law that would debar his body from being interred in the Catholic Church at Gagneville, turned into a temple of heathens. No man's remains may be touched by strange hands without the permission of his family; and the Marquis de Reys, grandson of Hoche, has already pre-

tested against the transfer in a letter addressed to the Paris papers in which he says: I shall never consent to the reverend remains of my grandfather being lodged in a monument within which, as history proves, the dead are not safe from profanation.

All this shows that it is easy enough to pass heroic and sensational resolutions, but it is not quite so easy to carry them out. But even assuming that the ashes of all the four worthies were "get-at-able," it does not follow by any means that M. Brodeur's motion will be realized, for it is a long cry from December 8th to July 14th, and there is really no telling what may happen in France between that and then.—London Universe.

A MOON-CROSSED SUN.

January 1 To Be Observed in By a Total Eclipse.

The first day of the New Year will be ushered by a total eclipse. The New Year's day sun light will be dimmed by the moon.

It will be a solar eclipse, and is looked forward to with much interest by the student of science who expects to obtain important data therefrom. It will not last much longer than two minutes, which is one minute shorter than the general rule.

CALIFORNIA'S ADVANTAGE.

The best observation of the eclipse will be made in California, and many of the prominent universities of the country will send representatives to that state to view the phenomena. Observations will be made in California at fifteen different stations, astronomers coming from Rochester, N. Y.; Greencastle, Ind.; Minnesota, Harvard University and other points in the East on the purpose to make the observation, so that the result will be voluminous, and will be awaited with much interest by all astronomers.

The reason of the California's advantage in viewing the eclipse is that the line of totality where stations can be established is principally in the northern and southern portions of that State.

The different parties will work for different results. Some will photograph, some will sketch and others will watch the varying phases of the eclipse and write out their impressions. The purpose of the observation will be a study of the surroundings of the sun, the accomplishment of which can be successful done when Old Sol's brilliancy is dimmed.

WHERE IT WILL BE SEEN.

The eclipse will begin in San Francisco at twenty-three minutes and eight seconds past twelve o'clock and the end of contact will be at eight minutes and fifty-seven seconds past three, the total eclipse not being seen at San Francisco at all.

The Lick Observatory will have a station one hundred miles north of San Francisco, where the belt of totality passes from the Aleutian Islands south-easterly to the Pacific coast and north-easterly, leaving the earth between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay. Here it touches the Pacific coast. The eclipse at the station will be partial, not total, and will be observed by Professor Holden and Messrs. Burnham and Schaeberle.

The Warner Observatory, of Rochester, will have a station seventy-five miles north of Sacramento, almost on the same line with the Lick.

The partial phase of the eclipse will be observed by students of the University of California at Berkeley, under Professor Soule, at the University of the Pacific and at the Chabot Observatory in Oakland. At the latter a number of photographs will be taken by members of the Pacific Coast Association of Amateur Photographers.

HARVARD'S OBSERVERS.

Harvard's party of astronomers will be stationed at Willow, with Professor H. P. Pickering in charge. The others in the party are Messrs. A. Lawrence Rottch, Samuel Bailey, E. S. Kirk and Robert Stack. Willow is in the Sacramento Valley, the observing station having an altitude of two thousand feet above the sea level and being about two hundred miles from San Francisco.

The telescopes to be taken are of thirteen inches and eight inches diameter, and they will remain for a time on Wilson's Peak in Southern California, after which they will be taken to Peru and placed in the permanent observatory there to be established by Harvard University to co-operate in the Southern hemisphere with the observatory in Cambridge.

Very complete apparatus for the photographing of the spectrum will also be in service, and should the clouds not intervene a great number of plates will be made.

MAGNITUDE OF STARS.

From these it is expected to observe more accurately than ever before the number and magnitude of the stars in the immediate region of the sun also the change which may have taken place in the corona, since the last total eclipse, which Professor Pickering, of Harvard, observed from a South America station.

The usual observation for measuring the sun's distance and heat will be taken, but the chief object of the Harvard party will be photography.

IN THE EAST.

The eclipse will be partially visible in Albany at one o'clock in the afternoon on January 1, and the end will be after sunset. It will be observed at Dudley University, but it is only a partial eclipse there the astronomers do not attach much importance to it. They would have sent a party out to California to make observations, but on account of the short duration of the eclipse it is not deemed of enough importance to warrant the expense and trouble.

THE BEGINNING.

The beginning of the eclipse will be marked by a small black notch made in the luminous

dico of the sun on the western side by the advancing edge of the limb of the moon. Before the moon has advanced so as to cover the sun's disc an hour must elapse.

What will be first noticed will be the change taking place in the surrounding atmosphere, a ruddy glow being apparent. Up to the time the sun disappears the color will become more and more lurid, and at the moment of the total eclipse the moon will seem to hang isolated in the heavens surrounded by the sun's corona.

BLOOD FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

Great Battle at Suakin—The British Defeat the Arabs—Eminent Prisoners Captured—England will not Abandon Suakin.

SUAKIN, December 20.—Before dawn this morning the British man-of-war Starling and an Egyptian steamer moved up the coast with orders to cover the rebels at Handoub. At daybreak the forts opened fire upon the rebel trenches and the troops advanced to the attack, the black brigade on the right flank and the cavalry and mounted infantry covering. The Scottish Borderers, the Welsh Regiment and the Egyptian brigade occupied an embankment between the forts, the British Infantry being held in reserve. The forts shelled the trenches, keeping up a terrific fire. The enemy held their ground with intense courage until the black brigade charged the trenches, which fell after half an hour's hard fighting. The rebels fought with fanatical bravery. Two of the enemy's guns were captured. The naval brigade did splendid work. The Scottish Borderers are now at work entrenching the rebel position. The enemy are retreating towards Hasheen and Amara. The British force numbers 4,000.

THE HUSSARS' DEADLY CHARGE.

A feature of the fighting was the determined rush upon the trenches by the blacks and Egyptians. The dervishes fought with the utmost bravery, a great many of them dying in the trenches. The charge of the Hussars is also especially mentioned. When the Dervish cavalry saw them come they dismounted from their horses, and planted their spears in the ground, these proved no obstruction to the Hussars, who swept down upon the dervish horsemen like an avalanche, cut through the ranks and left half of them dead on the ground. The Hussars then re-formed and charged the remaining Dervishes, who fled. A large portion of the rebel force was engaged in to-day's fighting, being absent camping at Handoub and the walls beyond that place. It is believed the rebels will be reinforced and make an attempt soon to retake their lost position. The Hussars, who followed the fleeing Arabs, have returned. They chased the enemy to within four miles of Handoub. They were still running.

SOME EMINENT PRISONERS.

Three zarabas and a stockade were built over field trenches, and manned by four Sudanese battalions and British soldiers. The space between them and the water forts was occupied by a battalion of horse artillery. The Emir of Trinkit is a prisoner. He is wounded. Osman Digma's nephew and twelve dervishes have been captured. All were wounded.

A USUAL COMPLAINT.

Serious complaints are made concerning the quality of the saddles and revolvers furnished to the troops. Several cavalrymen returned with broken saddles, and in many instances their revolvers became clogged and were rendered useless.

THE PRISONERS' STORIES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A despatch to the Times from Suakin says: The prisoners say they believe that all the mounted gunners were killed. All tell the same story of privation and cruelty at the hands of the Mahdi and Osman Digma. None of them wished to fight, but were forced to do so or persuaded to fight by promises of loot at Suakin and other rewards. The trenches were bare. They found no food, clothing or money, but only Salsider rifles and cartridges. The prisoners know nothing of the reported capture of Emin or of the fall of the Equatorial provinces. The natives assert that Handoub would fall at the first approach of our troops. The Government ought not to lose this chance. The task is an easy one, as there is not the slightest sign of any gathering of the local tribes.

GENERAL GRENFELL'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—An official despatch from General Grenfell dated Suakin, 11.25 a.m., December 20, says:—The enemy's loss was 400. The Hussars are still pursuing the Arabs. The trenches are nearly filled and two temporary redoubts are being built. The joint forces are entrenched. They will bivouac on the field to-night, the naval detachment with the machine guns remaining in the trenches. I have sent the man-of-war Starling and all the available steamers to anchor off Handoub in order to prevent a force from Handoub coming upon us. During the action the dervishes were so severely punished that we expect to have a quiet night.

ENGLAND WILL NOT ABANDON SUAKIN.

LONDON, December 20.—In a speech at Scarborough, Lord Salisbury said the ministry had no intention of entangling the country in a new Sudan expedition but they could not abandon Suakin. The English, and Turkish ministries were unanimously of opinion that Suakin must not be abandoned. Lord Salisbury continued: "As long as the Khedive desires it, we shall maintain the Red sea ports. We are bound under the promise made by Mr. Gladstone's Government to do so. A British statesman's first duty is to prevent foreigners from thinking that every change of government must necessarily mean the changing of our foreign policy. It would be madness to surrender Suakin when we are on the eve of suppressing slavery, because the final struggle with the slave dealers must be fought upon the Red sea. By the treaty of Paris we are bound to uphold the integrity of the Sultan's empire."

A ORY FOR ANNEXATION.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The news of the engage-

ment was first published in the Telegraph. The message came from Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the Telegraph's special correspondent, who put a concise description on the wires five minutes after General Grenfell's official account. He says that the enemy fought desperately, but admits that no English officer was touched. There were a number of casualties, but the names are yet unknown. The customary outcry is raised in favor of annexation. Sir Lepel Griffin says that so long as England holds Suakin for the justly defeated Egyptian Government, the fanatical tribes will swarm about the outpost, and that the true remedy is the annexation of Suakin and the surrounding country to the British Empire. He prophesies that in six months Suakin would be as quiet as South Kensington. The orders to send reinforcements of troops to the Mediterranean have been countermanded.

DOMESTIC READING.

Fine Manner.—No one who has any appreciation of grace and beauty in nature or in art can fail to recognize the charm of fine manners in an individual. We rejoice in them as we do in a lovely sunset view, or a beautiful piece of architecture, or a fascinating poem, for their own sake and for what they express; but even beyond this they have another attraction in the magnetic power they exert upon all beholders in setting them at ease, in sweeping away shyness, awkwardness, and restraint, and in stimulating them to the expression of whatever is best worth cherishing within them. It is undoubtedly true that the presence of fine manners, whether it be in the home or the social circle, in the work-room or the working-room, in the visit of charity or the halls of legislation, has immediate effect of reproducing itself, in diffusing happiness, in developing the faculties, and in eliciting the best that is in everybody.

The Uses of Adversity.—Poverty is the nurse of mainly energy and heavenly-climbing thoughts, attended by love and faith and hope, and from whose steps the mountain breezes blow, and from whose countenance all the virtues gather strength. Look around you upon the distinguished men that in every department of life guide and control the times, and inquire what was their origin and what was their fortune. Were they as a general rule rocked and dangled in the lap of wealth? No. Such men emerge from the home of decent competence or struggling poverty. Necessity sharpens their faculties and privation and sacrifices brace their moral nature. They learn the great art of reconciliation, and enjoy the happiness of having few wants. They know nothing of the indifference of society. There is not an idle fibre in their frames. They put the sword of a resolute mind in always kept sharp. In the school of life men like these meet the softly-nurtured darling of prosperity as iron meets the vessels of porcelain.

Extraordinary Cure.

The following singular case of cure may not be classed among the "miraculous," but it is extraordinary. Mr. T. J. Panzini, of San Francisco, related to a representative of the Monitor the singular manner in which his child was cured of a malignant attack of diphtheria, by means of the leaves of roses that had been blessed. Here is Mr. Panzini's plain, unvarnished tale:—"A year ago last March, my daughter was taken with a severe attack of diphtheria. We called in a doctor, who prescribed for her, but she was so far gone that she could not retain the medicine on her stomach. She rapidly grew worse, and one evening I was told by the doctor that before morning my little girl would pass away. While sitting by her bedside I thought of the many cures that were wrought by the ever blessed Mother of God through the roses blessed in her honor. I procured some, placed them in milk (the only thing my daughter could retain), and gave her a small draught. She immediately grew better, asked for the medicine, retained it on her stomach, and when the doctor called in the morning, instead of finding her dead he found her much improved. The doctor candidly stated that the sudden cure was entirely beyond his comprehension. She rapidly grew better, and finally entirely well. You may publish this at a slight token of thanks to the Blessed Virgin," concluded Mr. Panzini, "from a grateful grandfather."

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The body of a woman, whose name is unknown, was found yesterday morning in the outskirts of Whitechapel. An empty vial lay alongside the body, and the impression first formed was the woman had committed suicide. At the Coroner's inquest to-day, the physicians who examined the body testified that there were no signs of poison in the stomach, and declared their belief that the woman had been murdered by strangulation. They said that the condition of the body justified this belief, and in addition to that there was a mark on the woman's neck which showed that a small cord had been tied tightly around it. The woman was of low character. When the body was found it was still warm. It was lying in an open thoroughfare, and there is no possibility that the woman could have taken her own life. Some persons believe that her murderer is identical with the Whitechapel fiend, who, they think, has adopted a new method of disposing of his victims.

The reformer of practical abuses first begins to be wise when he allows for the obstinate vitality of human error and human folly, and is willing to believe that those who cannot see as he does are not themselves necessarily bad men.—[J. Russell Lowell.]

As a king is honored in his image, so God is loved and hated in man. He cannot hate man who loves God, nor can he who hates God love man.—[Saint Chrysostom.]