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OUR IRISH LETTER.

e Court of Queen's Beneh-Certain Judges Old Electoral Contests-Old Fends and New Ones-Dillou's Trial The Rents.

in January, 1881. He represented the icm his shoulders fell a considerable poron of the burden of defending the cutrageous on in t of the authorities in Ireland—a most most commonplace of mortals. His tupidity was the source of more musement than the humor of the recognized ris of the House, and the stolid solemnity which he refused to recognize his own landers, or to understand the hil crity around im, was the cause of never failing delight, Many a time I have seen Mr. Gladstone estening to the floundering and forttorney-General with amuzement and in depicted upon his countenance, evision ly wondering how in the world such a to those who knew the system of Castle gwernment. The services of men who are all to become absolute tools in the hands for the government. The read to promoon and success at the bar is not that and problem. alent and probity, but of pliancy and servicity. Mr. Johnson was made stormey General as a reward for long years unserupulous performance of the dirty ork of the Castle. He was provided with scat in Parliament because he was Attorney-General, and in due time and for the same reason he was promoted to the Beach. Thus

Of a different stamp is Mr. Justice William) Brien. He for many years professed to hold popular views, and by a singular tact he ucc safully played the double role of Whig hwyer and Nationalist politician. He is a lever man, but with more shrewdness porhaps than talent. In appearance he is in trange contrast to Judge Johnson. The atter is round visaged, with big widepened owl-like eyes stupidity staring sir light at of them, and with the complexion of a bon vant. Mr. Justice O'Brien, on the contrary, sharp in every feature, pointed nose, inched cheeks, livid in their pallor, small unken, restless steel gray eyes, thin ips and a nervous, treacherous mouth. Mr. arnell once called him "Hatchet-faced O'Brien," and the phrase exactly described im. The occasion when this epithet was pplied to him was the turning point in his areer, and also, strange to say, in the career of the Irish leader. It was on the occasion of the Ennis election in 1879. The circumtances of that memorable election are worth tecalling. It was just at the very commencement of Mr. Parnell's power. At that time he scarcely could count upon more than half a dozen members of the Irish party who believed in him and tollowed him. country generally was watching his action with breathless interest, but with some misgivings. All the old leaders were against him and ridiculed his methods, and finally he was himself a very young and very inexperienced man, with a strangely halting and defective style of public speaking. A vecancy suddenly occurred in Ennis owing to the death of its member, Captain Stackpool, worthless Whig. At once the struggle for supremacy between Parnell and the old Home ule leaders was transferred from the floor f the Liouse of Commons to the old capital of Clare, already famous for the election which won Emancipation in 1828. The candidate of the so-called moderate Home Rulers was the present Judge O'Brien. He had the profoundest devotion to the Holy Seo." support of the old leaders; he declared himself a Home Ruler; he had on his side every F, THER DE RAVIGNAN ON PRAYER. priest in Ennis, and the aid of a considerable sum of money. Mr. Parnell at once took too field. Bis candidate was a young, nukunun pe and penniless journalist from London numbers by his wits. Not a very strong candidate, it puth, all proceed from this single source-

rature and of law, is able by the sheer force

colors as a bitter anti-Irishman. He had hoped to get into Parliament as a Home Ruler, and then, as Keogh did in his day, to sell himself for a good price. He failed in that attempt, and so with unblushing audacity he at once the color of prayer, a horeof of prayer, a horeof of prayer, and deliberately a himself its second deliberately and a proper of prayer, and the property of and so with unblushing audacity he at once changed sides and deliberately set himself to the task of winning preference by extravathe task of winning preterment by extraval our agonising Saviour merited for you by ris gant hostility to the cause and the our agonising Saviour merited for you by ris party of which he had formerly arrayed prings in Gethsemonic and upon Calvary, bright of the strength which saves.

From that day Pray, for prayer is the strength which saves. DUBLIN, Dec. 16, 1886.—The Court of himself a supporter. From that day Pray, for prayer is the strength which saves, because the supposed to be the high he became the most lifter and slan the courage which perseveres, the myste derous enemy of the Nationalists, and in bridge cast over the abyss, which joins the slame to speak of it otherwise than is lemeaner to speak of it otherwise than of the judges of fier Most Gracious Mej sty's prayed the longer" (St. Luke, xxii., 43). cith respect. Yet the Irish people as a body of the judges of fler Most Gracious Mejety's at resin for it and its judgments the most High Court of Justice. These are the two aremo contempt. It is one of the worst men before whem Mr. John Dillen had to apsures in the system under which this pear. Their decision was of course anticipating is ruled, that the Judicial Buich is pred. The Government desired to make isgraced by corruption and open political Mr. John Dillon appear to have committed pertisenship From the day when "So help some offence against the law. They dared not God Keogh" violated his oath and not in it him for any wrong doing, or coepted a seat upon the Bench down run the lik of phicing him on his true present day, judgeships in Ireland tril before a jury even one of their own save ever been bestowed as political rewards associally packed juries, of his countrymen, so they have of the measth of she and power types of the measth of gain place and power that they have any part of the measth of gain place and power that they have a fire property and the control of the measth of gain place and power that they have a fire property and property an ader the present system of government in behaviour and, fairing to do so, may commit his headry. The one is a judicial block-bin to prison. In England, I need not say, such an old obsolcte set could never be official mercenery. Judge Johnson is the used to suppress free speech and practically of Judge O'Brien is the knave. When I was closted to Parliament double reason that the julges in England are not corrupt and the people of England are not corrupt and the people of England are not staves. Here it is different, but though this was at the commencement of the trought. upon justice, every such act necessarily intown of Mallow, which at that time had not tensides the bitter disaffection. Happily for us this conduct of the government, even in England, is condemned on all sides, and may possibly 1 ad to their everthrow. It is peron in t of the authorities in Ireland—a most haps worth recalling what the issue really is. House of Commons. He is apparently not a bad-natured man, and he evidently fulfilled of campaign" to compet errtain landlords to give reductions of rent to their tenants. It is admitted by the Covernment authorities that prices of agricultural produce have fallen over 20 per cent all round, and it is further not rious that owing to pressure brought to hear upon them by the Government the majority of I-isa landlords have given fair reductions to their tenants. The necessity for reductions is further enforced by the action of the Land courts. The average reduction of rents under the Land Act of 1881 up to this year was 19 per cent. Since this year the average has been close upon 30 per cent. One illustration is worth giving. Here is the finding of the Land Court on the es-

ratarolder uts, 287-84 Total jodicia renes, 237-Ireduction, 85 per cost. Percentage of out rack rent over judicial rent, one mend and thirty-sur per cost. Now Mr. John Diden's only off nce is in trying to compel the minority of Irish landlords, whom the Government have failed to influence and whose tenants are shut out from the Land Court, to give reductions which their brithren all round them have already given, and which the Government and the an ler our precious system of government the Land Courts both admit to be just. This is reriest blockhead, ignorant al ke of human the "crime" for which an honorable man and a representative of the people is either to give bail or to go to prison. It is f corruption to climb into the Judicial a gross outrago upon the rights and teelings of the people, and if it be followed, as is predicted, by a wholesale recourse to cocreive measures, it will mark the beginning of a bitter and terrible struggle. As a proof of the way these matters are regarded now-a-days in England, I will conclude by quoting the following words from the Pall Mall Gazette. Speaking of the action of the Court of Queen's Bench, it says :-"It is an outlage upon justice, "and one which in this country or in "any other in which the Government was organized upon English principles "would provoke an instant revolt. Englishmen would not stand it, and, if the Irish "do, it will be only because they know that if they resist there are English soldiers enough to shoot down every Irishman who would take the field. And yet there are good people who marvel tha the Irish are not contact! The Irish would deserve to be slaves to all eternity if such treatment did not make them resolve to use the first opportunity of flinging off a yoke capable of injustice so brutal, masked by cast so

J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

THE BISHOP OF CORK.

nauseous.

The Moniteur de Rome speaks of Mgr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork and successor of Dr. Delany, in very high terms. "Mgr. O'Callaghan," it says, "is well known at Rome, where for several years he was Prior of St. Clement's. He is a native of Cork, where he is known and loved by everybody. He will continue the glorious traditions and the apostolic works of his predecessors. The people will find in him an enlightened guide and counsellor, and Ireland one of those Bishops who perfectly comprehend how to unite the most aident patriotism with the highest virtues of the episcopate, and the

Bil company dear friends, believe an exby thirty years in the sacred were affirm that all deceptions, Lysaght Finnigan—a dashing soldier-like al appeal indicates, all miseries, all cellow, who had fought through the France falls, al and even the most Prussian war, and who was practically living scrous wanterings out of the right and imperial France), the most historically must be allowed. Yet he won the seat by a want of constancy in prayer. Live the life six votes. This was the turning point in of prayer, learn to bring everything, to Parnell's career. From that day forward he change everything into prayer—pains and bosom of an imperial beauty. The diamond steadily advanced in public confidence and trials and temptations of all kinds. Pray in necklace changed the whole future of France; It was the turning point also in the | the calm ; pray in the storm ; pray on awakcareer of O'Brien. In the anger of defeat he suddenly threw off the mask of nationalism which he had worn and appeared in his true pray; whatsoever your repugnance may be,

AN IRISH LAKE

(From the London Standard) People who say they are acquainted with the Irish lakes will tell you that watery seen by in Iroland, while more beautiful and moner in coloring than the corresponding seenery in Scotland, is not so grand or savage. But I could tell them of a lake not forcy miles from Killarney, a like known only to the native shepherds, to those process servers who have been ducked in its waters, and to a few trout fishers, and yet a lake which is overshadowed by procipious more awful than any which, so for as I know, can be found nearer home than the Alpeer the Pyrences. I have seen it when the writing mists were hanging around the summits of the cills, which, scored with deep black clafts, foll away abruptly in long vertied lines of naked rock from the skyey distude of two thousand fost over the water. A truly vertical cliff of any great height is rare. There are sea-cliffs on the west coast of Ireland which attain the height I have mentioned, and even exceed it, but they are not truly vertical. If they are inclined to the horizontal at so much as six y or seventy degrees, they look terr ble enough, and they are called vertical. But let no oninagine that the cliffs of which I speak are of this nature. They are absolutely vertical. One of them actually overhangs its base for a height which cannot be less than ten or twelve hundred feet, and not content with the terror of it; front, it chifs above one of the most dizzy-looking knife edges which I have ever seen either at home or abroad. When I first spoke of this lake, I did not inten I to reveal its name, lest its eacred silence should be broken by the shout of the tourist, and its waters polluted by his lunch papers and orange peels. But as it bas a strong guard in its inaccessibility and its moonlighting neighbors, and lest any stit from the northern extremity, where you see the stream leaping and foaming from one pine leaden ledge to another; but follow an Alpine shephera's path in the left, which climbs up the rocks in break-neck fashion, and brings you to the margin of the little tarn of Coomacullen, where the huge naked crags stand around you on every side, and where, about a thousand feet over your head, there is an eagle's nest. If the mists are on the summits, and in an eagle comes sweeping down in front of the great black chasm above you, you will be ready to swear that the ordinance surveyors were liars, because they did not set down the height of those rocks at 4,000 feet. But you have not yet exhausted Coomasaharn. Climb the steep slope on the right of Cooma-cullen tarn, and be watchful how you go, for if you do not take care, your descent on the other side may be at the rate of sixteen feet in the first second, increasing to fortyeight in the next, with a further addition of speed later on. When you reach the point

THE FRENCH REGALIA.

from which this rapid descent might be made,

you can see both branches of the " Coom."

and straight opposite, the great overhanging

cliff of whose knife edged summ t I have al-

ready spoken. Look at it and tremble. If

you do not tremble you were born to become a member of the Alpine club.

The sale of the Crown jewels, which has been threat ned for half a dozen years, has works in London. However, even now, with-been really decided upon at last. The Sen-in the reach of lovers of the art is a facilities ate has resolved, though not by a very large majority, that such of the regalia as is destitute of artistic value shall be sold. It is estimated that this pitiful proceeding will realize about half a million sterling — an estimate which seems to indicate that important reservations will be made. The "Regent" mond alone is supposed to be worth £320,000, while two millions has been mentioned as the total value of the aplendid collection. But with all its magnificence the French regalia is a mere shadow of what it was three quarters of a century ago. When it was catalogued in 1810, it was found to consist of 37,000 separate pieces. A great many things have happened in France since then, and

most of those thousands have disappeared. The Regent or Pitt diamond, the story of which has often been told, is the glory of the French crown jawels. It is one of the most beautiful diamonds in existence, and Its for limpidity of hue it is unrivalled. diameter and depth are equal, and it weight 137 carats. The Earl of Chatham's grand father made his fortune by the bargain which added this diamond to the French crown jewels. In face of the doubt which surrounds the whereabouts of the Sanci diamond (some say the Czar has it, while other amateurs and experts of precious stones believe even the most that it is still among the baubles of royal interesting of the French gems is the parure of diamonds formed from the stones of the most famous necklace that ever graced the and it is to be presumed that whoseever is responsible for the sale will place it upon the list of gems to be preserved as national heir locoupled the Vatican was by the Uhinese looms. The missing Sanci is probably the question at the time, this was a great! else does.

most historic of all diamonds. Charles the if not unprecedented, privilege. Bold were it in his hat upon the field where the finishing touch had been put to the work he last his life; and the soldier who found it of art, the whole of Roman society was in among the slain sold it to a priest for a florin. A Lucrine merchant gave the priest 5,000 ducats for the stone, and then sold it to Emanuel the Fortunate of Portugal. When Emanuel the Fortugate of Portugal. When painted of His Holiness, and to that Pailip II. assumed the crown of Portugal, Don effect His Eminence Cardinal Howard wrote Antonic parted with the gem for £2,800 to the Secor de Sanci, in whose family it remained for more then a century. At rwards it was young souls may well make Erin pract, and possessed by James II., who took it now that an engraving of the portrait has possessed by James II., who took it now that an engraving of the portrait has with him when he fled from these shores been published, the nume of Thaddons will never to cturn, and sold it to Louis Quatorze for \$25,000. Louis Seize were it at his coronation; and thereafter it had a long-spell of rerose. In 1835, Frince Paul Demidolf bought it or £80,000, and although it is said the lought it or £80,000, and although it is said the longer than XIII. to have open repurchased by Napelion III. in 1867 the general belief is that it now forms port of the Russian regal to The p is lateresting to the amateur of process stones, and could be cleared up results mough. The Sanci diamond has had on O iyasey of advertures. The story runs that

it was once even awallowed by a faithful cusdien.

Gens of this kind strangely disappear and eappear. How are we to explain the presence among the Fronth crown jawels of the diamond recklace of hearts sent by Mary of Scotland shortly after her accession, to Queen Edz coeth? The French collection is astonishingly rich in diamonds, and in them most of the interest centres. A few other jewels there are of great historic interest. Of such the "Regale of France"-the ring Backet by Louis VII. Henry VIII. I ng wore it as a thuntu ring; and in the end it pesied again to the royal house of France. One of the largest of known rubies is here; It is engraved with a chimera, and is probably the largest of all engraved rubies. Here, too, is the lavishly beginned watch given by Louis Seizs to the Boy of Algiers; a magnificant reliquary, duted Augusts; a magnificant reliquety, dated 1479, monored with brilliants set in a tribungle; and a "Dragoon and Elephant of D. mack," an unusually splendid piece of on emelting.—St. Jumés' Gazette.

IRISH ART IN THE VATICAN. The city of Barry and Maelise, renowned in the art world of the near pact, has not ceased to send forth the genius of inspiraion which develops itself spontaneously in many forms on the beautiful backs of one should doubt the accuracy of the above description and measurements, I chall change my intention. The maps call it Coomasaham, and most of the natives knew it by the same name, and you will find it set deeply in some high mountains which is set deeply in some high mountains which the doler non far nicute Lee. Transplant lie some thirty miles southwest of Killarney. I lead, "Il my Jorce," of the Cuk School of If you as there, do not be content with look. The winner of prizes and the winning friend-began to step up the ladder of fome by manging the reenes of his lab as of love from his native city to London from London to Paris, and from Paris to Rome. As he advanced in his studies royalty patronized him lib relly, and it soon became evident that the artistic power of conception which characterized all his work needed only the thought of maturity and the experience of careful training to secure the production of masterpieces destined to live. By degrees he became abscraed in his own development. because, as it were, chrysalis-like in preparation for the psyche-stage of his existence as an artist, and, save through newspaper paragraphs which told of his progress in an indefinite way, little was heard of him until it was publicly announced that by letters patent he was to be known in future as "Henry Jones Thaddens" to avoid confusion with other a tists of his name.

Then quickly it went abroad that the young Irishman was engaged in the Vatican in painting the Holy Father, that the Able Liszt had given him sittings, that Cardinal Howard was being immortalized on canvas by his brush, and that even the general of the Jesuits had posed to him for his partrait. Of all these chevana de butaille the world at large has not yet had an opportunity of forming an opinion. But it is oped that very sorn after her Majesty (who has summoned Mr. Thaddeus to proceed to Windsor within a week) will have inspected the portraits, he may be induced to open a gallery of his principal engraving of the portrait of his Holiness from Goupil of Paris, and published by Messrs. Burns and Oates, London, and it tells at a glance to what a height the ability of the artist has risen. Leo XIII. is a very difficult subject to paint, and two of the most distinguished painters abroad are declared, by universal assent, to have failed in the attempt to do him justice. Being a man of Little physical strength but of extraordinary nervous vitality, it seems he is restless in the extreme. Before Mr. Thaddeus commenced this picture he had made innumerable stu ies of the Haly Father's head in different positions whilst engaged in writing or otherwise employed. Then, becoming gradually acquainted with the habite of his life and with the qualities which distinguished him from his predecessors, and which were likely to have influenced nature in her modelling of his august countenance, the young ar ist determined not to seize the passing expression—a smile b nevolence—but to search deeper. Then he saw more in the face, and as the character of the inner man impressed him, so he expressed it. The man of letters, the poet, the keen diplomatist, the profound statesman were combined in perfect harmony with the true and gentle guide, the holy, solf-denying priest.

Facilitating the task in every way, His Holmess placed his wardrobe at the painter's service, so that all the objects in the picture were either actually worn by the Pope or formed part of his surroundings. When the portrait was he surroundings. When the portrait was a little advanced he graciously gave Mr. Thaddens a long sitting of nearly two hours --all that was required to complete the por-trait, and, considering how engressed and

When vited to the studio to inspect it, and without a dissentient voice, report declares, it was voted the best portrait that had ever been a warm letter of congratulation to the artist. Such an honor to one of her

A C JU E OF JOY.

LORD CHURCHILL'S ROLL NATION CAUSES RE JOICESTERN ING AMURICAN TRISHMEN-THE LIGHT AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN.

Dublin, Die 24 - Over a dezen League meetings were held in Ireland taskly. Mr. O Brien has begun an action for £5.000 damages against the Dublin Express for his l in having accused him of being a swin li r and an invincible.

New York, Dec. 24 - The appromisement received in this city with preat enthusiasm by the patricte Irishmen who have beloned for years to furnish Mr. Parnell with means to heep up the great conflit for liberty. Leaders like Dr. Wallace, Engene Kalland Joseph J. O'Donohue declared that it was the beginning of the cellapse of the all: mee against Parnell and Gladstone.

"It looks to me like the rign of a small

up," said Morgan J. O'Brien. " The coalition against Ireland is a most unnatural one and the fact that it conn theld Churchill in the Cabinet is evidence that the whole foundation and superstructure will give way. The English people will have to restore Gladstone, for he is the only leader to-day who can form a Cabinet that will last. Lord limdolph's withdrawal means that there is a split in the party. He was the wholehood and brains of the present Cabinet. When it was formed he was permitted to select three members. In fact, the Cabinet was made up to satisfy his views. I don't see how the present Government can lost with Churchill out. It is bound to fall, and I reg rd the resignation as a great victory for Parnell and Gladstone and Ireland. The fact that Churchill resigned over the budget issue is simply, I think, a I seed symptom of a general fiding out. He was always a reference on the theory of econemy, and, being always radical, he has ridden his holdy to death. Now, as to how this resign tion will affect the Irish cause in America, if there was anything wanting to show day, names which rediciently explain the how furile the policy of coercion is, we have purposes to which each is pot by the young the fact that only lot week there was a great public meeting in Philodelphis, at which all the villagers turn out in their best attire thousands of dollars were subscribed and to be present at the village fair and watch the strongest recolutions indorsing Paruell and Gladstone were passed. The movement has been growing a tronger and stronger in ing of such events. On Review Santhe face of coercien. The ratreat of Churchill day the unmarried girls and young will stimulate us to work harder than ever to bring about the victory which can not be far off. We have here in New York thousands of dellars, and as soon as we receive an intimution the ditional aid is necessary there will be as inost unanimous reply to the demand for a cil or financial support Parnell's pelicy of passive resistance, uncessing vigilance and constant work has the alliance of our onemies. It was an unholy one and could not last."

CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS. The following is the list of ordinations

made by Archbishop Fabre at the Grand Seminary this week: Tonsure-Mes-rs J Reid, Montreal; J E Connelley, Ogdensburg; E Laford, Congre

Connelley, Ogdensburg; E. Laford, Congregation of the Holy Cross.

Minor Orders—Messrs J. E. Chicoine, L.P. Despochers, H. J. Gauthier wins Marsan-Lapierre, M. J. Roux, J. O. Duchesneau, J. B. Johin, J. Lava'de, Montreal; S. Arsen ault, J. B. Cheiniere, P. Fichet, P. Jouvin, W. Kelley, T. Lava Congregation, of the Mary Congression. in num, Congregation of the Holy Cross; f J Long, Barlington; J J McDonald, Charlottetown; W T Donohue, H E Eckart, Dabuque; B W Goossens, Grand Rapids; R C Brady, J J Hinchy, Hamilton; O W Mahan, Hartford; A J Carson, Kingston; G F Mar shall, Manchester; J S Brady, G F Magnire W F Sullivan, Providence; L J Achin,

Springfield. Sub-Deacons -J N Dupra, G J L Forbes HA Langevin, T Nepveu, Montreal; W J Fiutterer, Alton; C F McKinnon, Antigonish; T F X Warning, Dubuquo; P J Kennedy, Hartford; CE Goulet, Ogdensburg; W J Holland, B J Kiernan, Pontiac; J O'Brien, Portund; F P Sirois, Rimouski; M J Cadieux, E Chapdelaine, C J Fontaine, JB Houle, EJS nesse, St Hyacinthe; J M

Kermey, Springfield. Deacons .- Messrs J P Forest. D P Piccite. C J Tessier, Montreal; P M Dogast, S V Per: Jean Marie, Trappisto, A Beaton, Antigonish; G D Sander, J C York, Brooklyn; T M Donahue, Burlington; P T Ryan, Pontine; W J Browne, Saint George (Prefecture); J J Curran, Scranton.

Priesthood -Masses J B Bourasea, C A Laforce, A J Lamarche, J R h d r l, J S St Jean, E J Lafortune, H A M C W Martin, Montreal; E Guen & Pere Pierre Murie, Trappes ; Gollins, E Guertin, E Legault & M -se Cengregation of the Holy Care ; A V ... tin, Alton; J W Hauptmann, B est : J Turcotte, Burlington; T O'Maha. y. I'd. buque; E J Broderick, J W Cambingnam J C Lynch, Hartford; J T Aylward, Lon-

don; TJ Fitzpatrick, Providence; JJ Farell, Scranton; J F Fagan and P F Hafey Springfield.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You may know what you are doing, but no one AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The cylindrical-shaped after found lately ut the Villa Lpithoever, ancie ty the Gar-dens of Sallust, the historian of the Catilina and Jugurdam Wars, is very interesting.
Around its sides are sculpured for charming little cupids, separated from each other by a beautiful carrietable-like relief from which well-worked draperies hing. These Capids represent the four measure. helice besket of il were and a mantle in one hand, and in two other a guitand of flowers i head by a ribron. Sammer halding a reapinghank in over need and a large purpy to the atter. Anomal new apont, then on the shoulders and a fine to be shoulders and a fine to be shoulders and a fine to be shoulders. victice, can be brike of grapes. Writer, un ke the others, is drawn in a single garment, and wittense much holds a wine view

Each tighte is winged.

REPUBLICAN ANARCHY.

This y F was is over more the true and steam at Laron. The Torrd Republic manner on which it r ti, and the atter left of fixed New York, Dec. 24 - The authorizement principles and of hearst in five which received in this city with great enthusiasm by the ratio tellishmen who have blanced money for and will remain its feed and the province, the only stateman amones's the Republican leaders who is cap dile of hal ling together a talenchly workable mejority in the Chamber, has agraminiously tall in. He had clong to power with a tenesity which abunated from him the sympathies of even his warmest friends. Step by step he refreated before the insolant and noisy group of revolutions. lutionary members whose object is to reduce the country to a state of anarchy, and to subscitute for the present form of government an oligarchy of communicals. Every meaaure of attrok upon religion found in him, if not a worm supporter, at least a passive friend, whose neutrality was susceptible of being transformed into active assistance if the issue could be shown to involve the, to him, all-important question of his continu ance in power. His policy was one of persecution for the Catnolies and indulgence for the revolutionary infidels, while simulating a profound respect for the former and a mark ed aversion to the latter .- Catholic Times.

> NOVEMBER MARRIAGES IN HOLLAND. Of the twelve menths in the year Novem by is rectioned in contain vallages in Holland to be by far the most important. The fenc Sandays of this mont's are known re-spectively as Review Sanday, Decision Sanday, Parchase Sanday, and Possession Sun the respective comples perform the country dance, which is the invirishe openmen, after the morning service, walk up and down staring at the another to their hearts. content. Having made up their minds whom to select on the following Sanday, the youths, with the politest bown imaginable, salut the fair ones, and judge from the way in which their courtery is responded to whether success or defeat is to be their lot. The third Sunday is devoted to the less romuntic task of obtaining the consent of the parents, and arranging in business like fashion the details of the marriage settlement. The stern hearts of those in authority having been satisfactorily sub lucd, all the following week the parson is busy at marrying, but not until Possession Sunday comes round are the happy betrothed permitted more than an affectionate gaze, or at most a tender squeeze of the hand.

HE WILL NOT BE KNIGHTED.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- Col. Butler, late corespondent in the Campbell case, and premuturely called Sir William Butler, will not be knighted. His Knight Commandership of the Bath gives of itself no right to the title, though knighthood proper invariably goes with it. But the Queen is so indignant at Col. Butler's refusal to testify in behalf of Lady Colin that he will never be summoned to Windsor.

Years ago I had a dog that with a penny, which I fixed to its collar, would run off every afternoon to the baker's and fetch & On one occasion he came back without the roll two days in succession. But judge of my surprise when on the third day my dog brought home a sausage! He had been saving up the money to give himseln a treat .-Waidmannsgeschichten.

Maud-Well, term is over thank goodness, on I the seminary is closed for the summer, When do you start for home? Nellie-In the express to-morrow morning. "Have you anything to read on the journey?" "Yes; I am going to look over my school books; papa might be inquisitive."

"How d'ye do, pere Gremeau? I hope you are going to give me your vote." " Very sorry, Count, but I have already promised it to your rival." Oh, never mind that. In election times promising and keeping are two ifferent things, you know." "Oh! well, hen, I'll promise you my vote."—Le Rappel.

A paper, printed not a hundred miles from Dublin, contained the following advertisement:-"Lost a cameo brooch, representing Venus and Adonis on the Drumcondra road about ton o'clock on Wednesday morning."

A French bishop recently said a smart thing. He had been at school with Renan, the unorthodox, and, in allusion to that writer's somewhat pious method of enunciating his heresies, the bishop said :--" Renan reminds me of a good cathedral gone wrong,"