

wide open, but Dora was so unwilling to come that I had to bring her to you."

"That is pure slander, you know, mamma," composedly said Dora, "and you know better."

Mrs. Courtenay was a little flurried by Mr. Templemore's sudden appearance, but she promptly recovered and her first words were an inquiry after Eva.

"Eva is very well, thank you, but we do not leave her very long alone, and you will not take it unkindly, my dear madame, if we ask you to come away with us—almost at once."

He spoke with his old kindness and courtesy. Mrs. Courtenay looked at him and at her daughter, and her lips parted to say—

"Mr. Templemore you did not want me in your house, and I will not return to it," but for Dora's sake she was mute. "They shall never guess that I know it," she thought—"never, I, too, shall have my secret and my burden, but my dear Dora shall be happy—quite happy—if I can make her so!"

"I shall soon be ready," she replied meekly. "Let me pack up for you," gayly said Dora. She rose and went up-stairs, and her first act was to look for and burn Mr. Templemore's letter. As it shrivelled up before her she smiled triumphantly. Thus all bitterness, all unkindness would perish and pass away from their two lives. She soon came down again.

"We are ready," she said to her husband. The carriage which had brought them from the railway-station was at the door waiting. Mrs. Courtenay allowed her daughter to put on her bonnet and shawl without a word. Still meek and silent she entered the carriage and she scarcely opened her lips during the journey to Les Roches. Dora noticed this, and she said a little jealously as they went up the stone steps that led to the house:

"Well, are you not pleased to be home again?"

"Yes, my dear, very much pleased," meekly replied Mrs. Courtenay; but night had set in, and it was well that Dora did not see her mother's face. Mrs. Courtenay said she was tired, and she went up to her room.

"Mr. Templemore will want Dora all to himself," she thought, with a swelling heart; "I must not be in the way."

The room was a pleasant room, and Mrs. Courtenay looked around it drearily. She felt chill, and she had asked for a fire; but though the legs burned and crackled cheerfully on the hearth, Mrs. Courtenay felt miserable. These two, her daughter and son-in-law, were happy below without her. Yes, remembering her own early-married days, she could imagine how it was with them. During the journey home Mr. Templemore had alluded to one of his Eastern wanderings, and to some sketches he had made of the ruined cities which lie beyond the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee.

"Why did you never show them to me?" asked Dora quickly.

And Mr. Templemore had answered—

"You shall see them this evening."

So it was not difficult for Mrs. Courtenay to imagine how these two were now engaged. She could hear Mr. Templemore's voice and Dora's soft laugh; and she could see, too, Dora's wondering bright eyes raised to her husband's face, and his smile half amused, half fond, for he was very fond of her indeed, and of course they did not want, they did not miss her.

"Poor Mrs. Luan," thought Mrs. Courtenay, with a sigh, "if I had her still I should not feel so dull and lonely." A little rap at the door here roused the solitary lady from her reflections. "I wish Mr. Templemore's servants would not come and pester me," crossly thought Mrs. Courtenay.

The little rap was repeated, the door opened, and a curly head peeped in, and a childish, treble voice said, "Please, it's only me. May I come in, Mrs. Courtenay?"

"Come in, my dear," said Mrs. Courtenay, brightening up as she saw Eva. "Well, what is it?—what do you want?" she added, as the child came forward.

"I came to see you," replied Eva, half offended at this welcome.

"Thank you, my dear," soothingly answered the elder lady; "I am very much obliged to you. Sit down."

Eva climbed up on a chair, looked at the fire, then burst out with the angry ejaculation: "Papa doesn't mind me a bit since Cousin Dora came back!"

"My dear, you must not say Cousin Dora now—"

"Yes, yes, I know," impatiently interrupted Eva; "but one can't get used to it all at once, you know."

She was flushed, and looked anything but satisfied. "Dear, dear," thought Mrs. Courtenay uneasily, "I hope the child is not going to be jealous of poor Dora!"

"Papa is showing Cousin Dora all his beautiful sketches," continued Eva, warming with the sense of her wrongs.

"My love, there is no harm in that," said Mrs. Courtenay, trying to excuse the sinuer.

"Oh no," replied Eva, "but when Cousin Dora wanted to take me on her knee papa would not let her. So I came up to you, Mrs. Courtenay."

It was plain Eva was offended, not so much with Dora as with her father; and it was plain, too, that, fond as he was of his little daughter, Mr. Templemore did not object to being alone with his young wife. Yes, matters were going on below pretty much as Mrs. Courtenay had conjectured. Mr. Templemore and his wife were sitting side by side in his study, bending over a large portfolio. Dora looked with wonder at a graphic sketch of a deserted city. She saw a street with stone houses, and on a rocky peak a lonely temple rising against the sky. It was very impressive, but it was melancholy. Mr. Templemore told her that a fox scampered out of the house on the right when he entered it, and that two jackals had made their lair in the temple on the left.

"I do not like it," said Dora; "I cannot fancy having a fox in this room when we are dead, or rabbits instead of jackals, which the climate does not allow, about the place. Do you, Eva?" But Eva was gone.

"You would not let me take her on my knee," remorsefully said Dora, "and Eva is affronted. I did not even see her go. Mamma told me so: You will want no one when you are again with Mr. Templemore?"

Mr. Templemore was vexed. What ailed his mother-in-law and his child that they would not let him enjoy his newly-found happiness? Still he wanted to know where Eva was, and Dora suggested that she might be with Mrs. Courtenay. They both went up-stairs to look. Eva had forgotten to shut the door of Mrs. Courtenay's room. A broad ray of light shone out on the landing, and guided by the sound of voices, Mr. Templemore and his wife peeped in unseen.

Mrs. Courtenay had spread out the cards on the table, and was giving Eva a lesson in the favorite patience of his majesty Louis Dix-huit. Eva, perched on a high chair, looked on intently, puckering her little brown face into an expression of the utmost gravity. Suddenly she clapped her hands and uttered a joyous cry: "I have done it!"

"I have!" said Mrs. Courtenay, in great glee—"I have!"

"Well, dear Dora," said Mr. Templemore, making her turn away from the thought of

did not want them—pray, do they want us?"

"Perhaps they do, and perhaps they do not," saucily replied Dora; and to herself she thought with a bright, happy smile, "I do believe we are all going to be so happy!" But happiness is silent, not spoken: and not one word of this did Dora say.

THE END.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Canon Higgins, P.P., Charlestown, diocese of Achonry.

Three new nunneries have just been opened in Missa by refuge nuns from other localities.

NEW CHURCH.—The Catholics of Wallingford, Conn., are building a new church. The Rev. Father Mallon is pastor.

THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL FAIR.—The Bishop of Halifax, and a number of distinguished people, visited the Cathedral Fair last week.

The Catholic school building in Chatham, Ont., was burned on the 12th inst. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$6,000 in the Queen's Company.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.—The new Catholic church of Our Lady of Grace, costing \$150,000, was dedicated at Hoboken, N. J., on the 10th inst.

AN APPROPRIATE CELEBRATION.—All Saints' Day was celebrated in New Orleans by Protestants and Catholics alike, by a decoration of the many thousand new-made graves.

Many pilgrims are to be present in Rome next February at an extraordinary funeral service to be celebrated in St. Peter's Church upon the anniversary of the late Pontiff's death.

MISS MINNIE HARK. of Colonel Mapleson's opera company, was an attraction at St. Agnes' table in the Cathedral Fair, one night recently. Miss Hark attended the flower-table, and swelled the funds of the Fair about \$100 during the evening.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—The Catholic Record, published at Ontario, Canada, is making a good start. It has been in the field scarcely two months, yet it shows signs of able journalism. We wish it every success.

CATHOLICITY IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—A new Catholic church and school are to be established in the East End of Glasgow. The Bishop of the Diocese, at a meeting to promote the work, said they computed the Catholic body in Dundee and Lochace at 25,000.

A PROPOSED NEW CHURCH.—The Catholics of Medford, Mass., will soon build a church. The edifice will be located near the lower end of Pleasant Street, upon a site given to the society by Mr. Patrick Martin. The work will be under the personal supervision of the pastor, the Rev. Father Brennan.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, having addressed to His Holiness Pope Leo the Thirteenth his acknowledgment of the favour conferred by His Holiness in sending his Apostolic Benediction to the congregation assembled at his episcopal consecration, His Holiness has returned a gracious letter in reply.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.—The Holy Father has given *motu proprio*, to the Society of Jesus the charge of the mission on the Malabar Coast, where St. Francis Xavier laboured with such great success. The Father General has confided it to the Lombardo-Venetian province, which will shortly despatch to India the first party of missionaries.

ST. STANISLAUS, NOV. 20.—This am. took place in St. Stanislaus de Batiscon (Quebec) the benediction of three new bells. Mons. Lafleche was present. Among the god-fathers of the bells were G. H. Dufresne, Registrar of the County of Champlain, Mr. Hypolite, Montplaisir, member of same county for the Federal Parliament, and Mr. D. N. St. Cyr, member for the Local Parliament.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.—The Rev. Orley Shipley, B.A., of Cambridge University, England, and his wife, were received into the Catholic Church recently, by the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel. Mr. Shipley is the author of the essays on "The Church and the World," and many other treatises on ecclesiastical subjects. It is also stated that two Oxford undergraduates have lately become members of the Catholic Church.

Ely Cathedral in England is the direct successor of a Saxon monastery founded by St. Etheldreda over 1,200 years ago. The present authorities have revived the custom of commemorating the foundress' day, and on that occasion last month a magnificent celebration took place, which was attended by a large body of soldiers and volunteers in uniform and a crowd of choristers in surplices. The splendid edifice, brilliantly lit, presented a striking *coup d'oeil*. Cathedrals have been wonderfully popular in England of late, and the aisles turned to account for preaching to immense audiences.

"OLD CATHOLICS" DYING OUT.

A German correspondent of the *Churchman* has a melancholy tale to tell concerning the Old Catholic movement in that country. The results of the synodal decision against the celibacy of the clergy has not had the salutary effect that was hoped for from it, and those who withdrew from the movement in consequence of that decision have persisted in their withdrawal. They were not, indeed, secessions, but says the letter-writer, it is quality another than quantity which is damaging, and the withdrawal of Langen and Menzel places the theological training of students and the administration of the synodal council at a serious disadvantage." Moreover, the secessions which were promised in consequence of this "reform" do not make their appearance. Two "married priests" have indeed "been licensed to cure in Prussia," but there is a great dearth of even married Old Catholic laity in Baden where numerous recruits were looked for, and in Bavaria, where "in 1870 there was such a revolt against the Vatican decrees," there are now only five Old Catholic priests to be found throughout the whole extent of the country. Mering, with a congregation of 1300 rebels, has been abandoned by its Old Catholic pastor, who has sought a more lucrative post elsewhere, and another such congregation in Straubing has been similarly abandoned, the pastor having found something which he liked better than looking after such wayward sheep. "And so it must go on dropping to pieces," says the correspondent, "for how shall the congregations be kept together without pastors?" How indeed!

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, November 24.—There is an extensive strike amongst the seamen here against the employment of Chinamen here.

FRANCE.

LONDON, November 23.—A despatch from Paris says if the chamber refuse to consent to prosecute Gambetta for duelling, the ministry will be abolished from the responsibility. If they consent, the parties can be prosecuted for intent to commit homicide without successful issue. Of course they will be pardoned if convicted, but the principle will be saved. The correspondent adds, all this is merely a rumor, and comes from nobody in authority.

IRISH NEWS.

A new covered market is to be built at Belfast at a cost of \$20,000.

Serious disturbances, have been caused in Belfast in connection with services held by the Plymouth brethren.

At Cork an order has been issued by the military authorities suspending all furlough and leave of absence and calling in all absent officers and men.

A Baptist Minister, speaking at Leeds, stated that he had visited five towns in Ireland, and could not find a bookseller's shop in one of them.

A party riot took place in Gilford on the 5th ult. A Roman Catholic named McVeigh was shot. The local police were powerless to quell the disturbance.

Mr. Robert Harkness, Professor of Natural History, in the Queen's college, Cork, dropped dead while walking in the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on the 5th ult. Medical opinion points to disease of the heart as the cause.

His many friends will hear with pleasure that Canon Bourke has been promoted from the presidency of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, to the pastoral charge of the important parish of Claremorris, and that steps have already been taken in Tuam to commemorate the event by the presentation of an address and testimonial to the very rev. gentleman.

Ballasloe was the scene of a most encouraging demonstration on Sunday, the 3rd instant. About three thousand persons from the town and the surrounding districts of Roscommon and Galway, headed by the local Catholic clergy, and acting under the auspices of the local Tenants' Defence Association, met to declare, and did most emphatically declare, in favor of the popular demand for a reform of the land laws, and for "the policy of action initiated by Mr. Parnell and the advanced section of the Home Rule party."

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF LEITRIM.—The will of the late Earl of Leitrim has been lodged in the Probate Court by the executors. The assets of his lordship are sworn to be under £200,000. The deceased left all his real and personal estate to Colonel Clements for life, with remainder to his issue. And in the event of Colonel Clements failing issue the property should go to Mr. John Madden of Hilltown, Clones, who is married to his widow, and his children in succession. The bequests in the will were only a few, amounting to about £5,000. The present Earl of Leitrim, who was not left anything, has entered a caveat against the will being proved.

ATTEMPTON has been made by the Government for the police outrage on the Catholics of Galway. The County Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of the district have both been removed. This result is due to the spirited action of the Bishop of Galway, as will be seen from the correspondence between that eminent prelate and the Lord-Lieutenant. It was intended at first merely to administer a private reprimand to the offending officials, but Dr. McEvilly insisted on proper punishment being administered, and it was only then that the authorities in Dublin Castle resolved on offering the satisfaction we have mentioned, and which was decidedly the least that justice demanded. As to the reason for sending the police to act as spies in the September, it appears that the inspectors were "merely anxious to ascertain whether any unfavorable comments would be made at the chapels affecting the discipline of the force or the conduct of the officers." This end, however, as the Bishop remarks, might have been as easily attained by sending the police in uniform. From Dr. McEvilly's account of the matter the fact would seem to be that the whole affair was dictated by religious bigotry, and, if it be so, it may possibly become a question whether some Home Rule member of Parliament should not "see more about it" in the House of Commons.

Dublin Nation, November 24th

ENGLAND.

BRISTOL, November 22.—In consequence of the continued inactivity in emigration, the Great Western Steamship Company will discontinue their line to New York during the winter.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, November 22.—Representatives of mine owners and miners have compromised the dispute about rules and hours, and the miners accepted 7 1/2 per cent. reduction, thereby averting their intended great strike.

LONDON, November 22.—The strike of the Clyde ship-builders is virtually ended. Riveters are accepting contracts at the reduction. Some engineers have also resumed work. Apprentice carpenters will resume on Monday.

It is officially announced that Parliament meets December the 6th.

TURKEY.

LONDON, November 23.—A despatch from Pesth contradicts the statement in a Vienna despatch that Count Zichy had finally succeeded in arranging a compromise between the parties relating to the eventual occupation of Novi-Bazar, so that a convention could be signed next week. The despatch adds that the only foundation for the report is that negotiations about Novi-Bazar are progressing, but the Sultan's opposition to all concessions on this, as well as on the Greek questions, seems to require more influence to overcome it than Sarvet Pasha possesses. The latter is, indeed, shaken. He is only maintained in office by the support of the English, Austrian, German and French ambassadors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 24.—The council of ministers has discussed the question of permitting Austria to occupy Novi-Bazar. The minister of war favors the retention of the three principal strategic points. The other ministers only desire an arrangement formally binding Austria to evacuate them in the event of emergency.

LONDON, November 23.—A St. Petersburg despatch says the *Golos* declares permanent land communication between Russia and Bulgaria, through Roumania, indispensable. Count Schouvaloff, on behalf of Russia, had previously demanded of Austria the right to establish such a line of communication, but Austria had refused to accede. The *Golos* article, which is evidently inspired, is likely to cause a difficulty between the two Governments.

BERLIN, November 24.—According to semi-official intelligence, eight Russian divisions, amounting to 120,000 men, will be sent into Bulgaria before the end of the year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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FRANCE.

LONDON, November 23.—A despatch from Paris says if the chamber refuse to consent to prosecute Gambetta for duelling, the ministry will be abolished from the responsibility. If they consent, the parties can be prosecuted for intent to commit homicide without successful issue. Of course they will be pardoned if convicted, but the principle will be saved. The correspondent adds, all this is merely a rumor, and comes from nobody in authority.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Cheney, editor of the London Times has resigned Oxford's Professorship of Arabic.

Italians are very anxious to revive two great branches of trade which France derived originally for them—silk and wine.

Mr. Gladstone has been paying a visit to Cambridge University. His daughter is a pupil at Newham Hall, one of the lady colleges.

Mr. Albert du Boys, the intimate friend of Mgr. Dupanloup, who died at his house, has received from Cardinal Nina a letter of condolence of the death of the Bishop.

According to the Swiss tables of mortality just issued, 597 persons committed suicide last year in Switzerland, which is at the rate of one in every 4,604 inhabitants, a greater proportion than obtains in any other European country.

A march composed by Rossini, but never published or performed, has been officially distributed to the military bands at Rome, and promises to become very popular; the maestro presented it to the Italian Government in return for the order of San Maurizio bestowed on him by Victor Emmanuel.

The will of the late Mr. Justice Keogh has been proved by the executors, Captain Henry Keogh, R.M., brother, and Mr. David Ferguson, solicitor, and Registrar to the late judge. The personality was sworn under £12,000. The bequests are entirely of a personal and family nature.

A FAMOUS SOLDIER.—The oldest pensioner in the Hotel des Invalides has just died. His name was Darroy, and he was the soldier who stood as sentinel in the public square at Cairo when Soleiman, the assassin of Kleber, was dying impaled and with his right hand and wrist burnt to the bone. Darroy had pity on him and gave him a glass of water. Soleiman drank it, and expired almost immediately.

GERMANY WATCHING ENGLAND.—The Berlin Post says:—Eight weeks ago, when the treaty of Berlin was in danger, Bismarck appealed to the signatories to defend it, and England, who then rejected the request, now appears to Austria and France, the supposed adversaries of Russia, for the purpose of reviving the Crimean alliance. Such attempts are useless. Furthermore, England, by fostering jealousies, certainly will not succeed in preventing friendly relations between Bulgaria and Greece.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.—A letter from Liverpool to *Le Canadian* from a passenger by the "Sardinian" on the 12th ult. when their Lordships Bishops Dalham and Moran, and Rev. P. Antoine, Provincial of the Oblat Fathers and three or four more Canadian priests also took passage for Europe, mentions that during the voyage, another fellow passenger, Mr. A. Iho, artist of Beaumont, who was proceeding home to perfect himself in his art, painted an admirable portrait of the vessel's popular commander, Captain Dutton, which he very disinterestedly presented to that gentleman, with a complimentary address, prepared by the Bishop of Ottawa and signed by all the cabin passengers, to which, the Captain, who was considerably surprised, returned an appropriate and feeling reply, in which he declared that so signed a mark of attention was particularly grateful to him, emanating as it did from Canadians, who he had long since learned to respect and appreciate.

HALIFAX FISHERY AWARD.

WASHERS, November 21.—In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of State, Minister Welsh to-day tendered to the British Government \$5,500,000 gold, accompanying the payment with the following communication and receipt of payment, acknowledged by Lord Salisbury in due form:

—Legation of United States, }
 } London, November 21, 1878. }
 "MY LORD, I have been instructed by the President of the United States to tender to Her Majesty's Government the sum of \$5,500,000 in gold coin, this being the sum named by the two concurring members of the Fisheries commission lately sitting at Halifax, under authority imparted thereto by the Treaty of Washington, to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. I am also instructed by the President to say that such payment is made upon the ground that the Government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in the treaties, and security and value of arbitration between nations above all question in its relation with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as with all other governments. Under this motive, the Government of the United States desires to separate the question of withholding payment from considerations touching the obligation of this payment, which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government in the correspondence, and which it reserves and insists upon. I am, besides, instructed by the President to say that the Government of the United States deems it of the greatest importance to the common and friendly interests of the two governments, in all future treatment of any questions relating to North American fisheries, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of the value of the participation by our citizens in the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces, and its protest against actual payment now made being considered by Her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measure, or as warranting any inference to that effect.

"I have, etc.,
 "JOHN WELSH."

POVERTY AND CRIME IN ITALY.

Professor Villari, as an intimate friend of Garibaldi, declares in his lately published work on Italy, that the day laborers in Apulia work fourteen hours a day for 36 centimes, or about 8d. In Milan "the laborers are treated worse than dogs." Signor Cardani, director of the Lombardian Agricultural Institute, considers the peasants in Lombardy the poorest and most wretched of all laborers. "The women at thirty-five look sixty, and people die young in this world of misery." The condition of the city poor is something appalling. In Venice there were, in 1870, 35,725 paupers, eighteen times the number there were last century, 13,000 more than in 1850, and 2,000 more than in 1867. In the pearl fisheries of the "Queen of the Adriatic" workmen are paid from 26 to 30 centimes per day, while the average earnings of the 900,000 Lombardian female fax-spinners is only one franc per week! Vice of the most hideous type prevails, and in Naples almost transcends belief.

"The Pall Mall Gazette's" Berlin despatch says the proposal to cancel the agreement with the Crown of Hanover, and to abolish the Guelph fund, has been overruled by Bismarck, who has asked for delay, in order to give the Duke of Cumberland time to reconsider his determination.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—Lake Manitoba is frozen hard enough for teams.

—The majority of the Ottawa mills have closed down.

—Cock fighting takes place at Point St. Charles on Sundays.

—The ring leaders of the Quebec June riots will be tried next week.

—The Tilley contested election case is postponed till December 13th.

—The fog horn erected at Port Colborne cost over two thousand dollars.

—The great mining stock panic still continues to excite San Francisco.

—A grand commercial convention will be held at New Orleans on December 3rd.

—A Chatham firm of auctioneers last week sold live stock to the value of \$7,000.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office in Florenceville, N.B.

—Amid quite a flurry of snow, a plowing match took place at Truro on Tuesday.

—There are 6,645 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$675,776,000, in the United States.

—The Mennonites have applied to place their school under the Board of Education.

—Wm. Long, of Peterboro', was killed by the falling of a tree at Bobaygon on Saturday.

—It is said that a New York boat builder wants Hanlan to go into business with him there.

—Bidgetown has a second weekly paper. It is called the *Telephone*, and is independent in politics.

—Sweet potatoes, weighing from four to five and a half pounds, have been raised in Gloucester this season.

—A chicken social is the latest species of entertainment. One was held at Springfield on an evening or two ago.

—An opposition ferry to be run at later hours than the present boats, is to be started between Windsor and Detroit.

—The St. John's, N. B., Temperance people are agitating to have the Canada Temperance Act put into operation there.

—The editor of the *Staryer Sun* promises to marry the young lady who brings the largest number of subscribers for the next two months.

—A seizure was made at Port Colborne, on Monday last, by the Custom officials of a small boat loaded with six barrels of smuggled oil.

—A new Roman Catholic Cathedral is to be erected at Chatham, N. B. A thousand dollars towards it has been subscribed in St. John.

—Messrs. King and Dennis, surveyors, have arrived at Winnipeg from Battleford with their parties. Their operations are concluded.

—The Texan train robbers have been tracked north to Pembina. A detective and one of them shot each other dead in the post office there.

—The Austrian official report charges Turkey with having in various ways promoted insurrection and resisted the Austrian occupation of Bosnia.

—All the nice young men in Windsor are in a flutter of excitement. A gold-headed cane is shortly to be voted on there for the handsomest man in the town.

—A cat belonging to William Duncan, of Bluevale, last week gave birth to a kitten with two heads, two tails, and eight feet, all perfectly formed on one body.

—The Government have published a long despatch to Lord Lytton, in which they throw the blame of the Afghanistan affair on the shoulders of the Gladstone Government.

—It is expected that the Victoria railway will be opened to Halliburton by the 15th inst. This will give direct communication between that point and Whittby, a distance of 100 miles.

—The Royal Commission has found the ex-Governor of British Columbia not guilty of attempting to bribe a member of Parliament.

—Hon. Mr. Langevin, the new Postmaster-General, has caused a daily mail to be put on the St. Clair Branch railway. The late Government were memorialized time and again, but would not grant the accommodation.

—*Chathamian*.

—Ratcatchers' Protection Society has been formed in Cookstown. The object of the Society is stated to be to enquire into all municipal affairs of the different townships, and to bring the voice of the ratepayers to bear on extravagance and injustice.

—The St. Thomas *Times* states that next year substantial prizes will be offered at the Year-month agricultural show for hares two years old, one year old, and six months old, and very strongly adds, "Parties interested should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly."

—There recently died in the House of Refuge at Berlin Jacob Schmidt, at the age of ninety-six years and seven months. He was an old veteran, having been a soldier with Napoleon I., in the war against Russia, and had a vivid recollection of the burning of the ill-fated City of Moscow.

—The *Elera Express* says that Mr. Thos. Thorne, formerly of Guelph, is the father of a boy sixteen months old who has a pair of side whiskers the size of which a sixteen year old boy would fight hard to aspire to, and moreover which grow at twenty couldn't begin to raise. The boy is healthy-looking and seems to enjoy having his whiskers pulled to see if there is any deception.

THE ST. HENRI AFFAIR.

It appears as if the outrage at St. Henri is to be allowed to pass into oblivion so far as these mysterious people, "the authorities," are concerned. Although attention has frequently been called to the necessity of having an investigation in order to fix the guilt of the outrage on the proper parties, nothing has been done. We fear that a deliberate attempt has been made to hush the matter up, and that the Quebec Government is directly responsible for it. It is very unfortunate for the province to be governed by a man so weak as Mr. Joly. He cannot enforce the law for fear of offending, and he cannot defy it, for that would be political suicide; so he plays fast and loose, and like a pig in water cuts his own throat while endeavouring to keep himself afloat. It falls little short of an outrage that an affair of this kind should go unpunished, because some problematical political difficulty may arise through the prosecution being persisted in. Should no action be taken by the Government to bring the offenders to justice it will be the duty of the Opposition to bring the matter before the Quebec Assembly at its next session. If this is not done we hope some independent member will be found to press the subject on the attention of the Government and compel them to take action [in the premises].—*Ottawa Herald*.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

LONDON, November 19.—While the relations between England and Russia have during the past week assumed a more pacific complexion, and events have given reason for hope that European peace will be preserved, it is understood that the Afghan war will be prosecuted and that the first advance of English troops will be made within a few days. The advice of some of the best military authorities is strongly against this advance being made until next spring, but political considerations and the urgent appeals of the Indian Government have overridden these opinions. The object of a winter campaign will be the seizure of Cabul, Candahar and Herat, and it is said in Government circles that the permanent occupation and annexation of at least one-half of Afghanistan is resolved upon.

The *Times*, in its leader, says: "The ultimatum has been refused. The result, we believe, is that the issue has now been left in Lord Lytton's hands. We may expect to hear in a few hours what action he intends to take. He will probably occupy the Khyber and Kharum Passes, and make some advances with the Quetta column."

LONDON, November 21.—The *Post*, in its leading editorial, says: "When it became evident some days ago that the Ameer intended to persevere in his disdainful reticence, frontier commanders received orders to be in readiness to commence operations this morning. The simple duty of yesterday's Cabinet Council was to learn whether any change in the Ameer's attitude would necessitate an alteration in these instructions. If the Ameer has sent no reply, it only remains for the troops to execute the original orders. The advance has probably begun."

LONDON, November 20.—The *Telegraph's* correspondent in a despatch dated Peshawar, November 20, says: "Travelling from Thuli yesterday past the Kharum force, advancing 30 miles of road was covered with troops, elephants, camels and cattle. The Peshawar force is marching into Jamrood to-day. The Ameer is again spreading a report that the Russians will defend Candahar."

A despatch from Lahore on Thursday says: "If the attack on Fort Ali Musjid is successful, the advanced brigade will press forward, and encamp outside the Pass. It is only intended to push the advance of this column to Dikka, near Lalpura, this year. The Quetta column will halt at Hishan until it is gained by Gen. Stewart. The Kharum column has occupied Fort Ahmedshams. Up to eight o'clock last evening no news had been received concerning the attack on Fort Ali Musjid."

LONDON, November 21.—The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs from the camp of the Khyber column, Thursday, at day-break, as follows: "The first and second brigades have long since started. The first intends to turn Fort Ali Musjid by the mountain road, whilst the second attacks the mountain Khabuskos, commanding the fort on which the Afghans have placed a battery. The third and fourth brigades are just about to start by the main road up the pass, but this latter movement is only intended as a demonstration, as it is thought the turning movement will compel the Afghans to abandon their defences."

LONDON, November 21.—The British force advancing from Quetta has arrived at Khabak, ten miles distant. The cold is intense. About 100 men are sick in each regiment. Warm clothes are urgently required. Anxiety is felt regarding the weather. The proclamation of the victory has been read to the British Chiefs, stating that war will only be waged against the Ameer, and advising the people to remain at their homes. The Quetta column numbers 5,200 men. A division commanded by Lieut-General Donald Stewart, numbering 6,350 men has left Multan for Quetta.

RUSSIA, November 21.—The Russian organ, *Le Nord*, in a leading article on the Afghanistan war, says: "Reports which would doubtless be propagated relative to complications between England and Russia, may be characterized beforehand as false. All prospect of such eventually may be put out of question with perfect assurance."

A despatch from Berlin reports that Gen. Kanfianin, in presenting a sword to the Afghan Envoy at Tashkent for transmission to the Ameer, declared that whoever sided with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head would be injured.

A despatch from Thuli says it is reported that the garrison of the first fortress in Kharum Valley is prepared to capitulate when summoned. The column is in splendid spirits, and eager for the advance.

No answer has been received from the Ameer and the British troops have been ordered to advance. From all sources it seems clear that war has actually begun. The Ameer spreads a report that the Russians will defend Candahar.

PESTH, November 20.—The Austrian Red Book comprises documents showing that Turkey officially organized and fostered resistance to Austrian occupation; Turkey sent regular troops, disguised as Bashibazouks into Bosnia, organized the Albanian League, and after these preparations for insurrection, broke off negotiations regarding the convention.

MADRID, November 22.—The *Correspondencia de Espana* asserts that several European Cabinets have informed the Swiss Government of their intention to recall their representatives from Berne if Switzerland continues to give refuge to anarchists from all countries. This statement is improbable.

PARIS, November 22.—A despatch says the conditions of the duel between Gambetta and De Fourton provided only for one exchange of shots. At the conclusion the seconds shook hands, the principals lifted their hats, and all left the ground. Rifle pistols were used. The conditions of the duel—single fire at 35 paces—remind one of the burlesque encounter at the Vaudeville Theatre, with "swords at 10 paces." The duel will excite laughter and surprise, and will add nothing to the reputation of the parties. As De Fourton chose the weapons, his seconds probably laid down the conditions.

De Fourton, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, said:—"If I had done my duty, you (the Left) would not be sitting where you are." The Republicans are greatly excited at this threat of a *coup d'etat*, and talk of impeaching the DeBrogie Ministry is renewed. The correspondent says:—"The public must know exactly what was this duty, which would have paralyzed the will of the nation. The Cabinet of the 16th of May is pledged by the words of DeFourton; if he persists in trying to evade the jurisdiction of the electoral inquiry commission, the duty of the Chambers will be to force him to explain himself before an unimpeachable tribunal. Such words cannot be allowed to pass without explanation, and the public will not be reassured till it knows what the 16th of May Cabinet contemplated against individual liberty, and what the present Government is in a position to do to protect them from the return to power of the men who formed that Cabinet." The foregoing is the echo of what the Republican newspapers have been saying since the speech was delivered.