

GREATER NEW YORK

Inauguration Festivities on New Year's Day.

Rapid Transit-The Klondyke Allies-Postal Receipts-Irish National Federation-Mr. John Redmond's Visit-The Growth of New York-Etc.

New York, Jan. 5 - Greater New York is just beginning to soberly consider business matters for 1898 after a jubilation of almost four days occupied in celebrating its birth.

The Civic Administration.

Mayor Van Wyck lost no time in giving out his list of appointments when he had been congratulated installed in office yesterday.

Police Commissioners - Bernard J. York, four years; Thomas L. Hamilton, (Rep.) three years; John B. Sexton, two years; William E. Phillips, (R. P.) one year, \$5,000 each.

Board of Public Improvements - Maurice F. Holahan, President, six years, \$8,000; William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, six years, \$7,500; James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, six years, \$7,500; James M. McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, six years, \$7,500.

Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies - Henry S. Kearney, six years, \$7,500.

Commissioner of Bridges - John L. Shea, six years, \$7,500.

Department of Parks - George C. Claessee, President and Commissioner in Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond for four years; George V. Brower, Commissioner in Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens for six years; August Moehs, Commissioner in Boroughs of the Bronx for two years; \$5,000 each.

Department of Buildings - Thomas J. Brady, President and Commissioner in Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for six years; \$7,000; Daniel Ryan, Commissioner in Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens for two years; \$5,000.

Department of Public Charities - John W. Keller, President and Commissioner in Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx for six years; \$7,500; Adolph Simis, Jr., Commissioner in Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens for four years; \$7,500; James Feeny, Commissioner in Borough of Richmond for two years; \$2,500.

Commissioner of Correction - Francis J. Laney, six years; \$7,500.

Fire Commissioner - John J. Scannell, six years; \$7,500.

Commissioner of Docks and Ferries - J. Sergeant Cram, four years; \$6,000; Peter F. Meyer, six years; \$5,000; Chas. F. Murphy, two years; \$5,000.

Department of Taxes and Assessments - Thomas L. Feitner, President, six years, \$8,000; Commissioners - Edward C. Sheehy, four years; Arthur C. Salmon, one year; Thomas J. Patterson, three years; William Grell, two years; \$6,000 each.

Department of Health - Nathan Straus, President and Commissioner for two years, \$7,500; and Commissioner, Dr. William T. Jenkins, six years, and Dr. B. Cooby, four years, at \$6,000 each.

Commissioner of Jurors for Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx - John Purcell, \$5,000.

Commissioners of Accounts - John C. Hertle and Edward Owen; terms at will of Mayor; \$5,000 each.

First Time in Its History.

There was a solemn benediction of the new city in St. Patrick's Cathedral as the chimes of all the churches of the city marked the moment of its birth.

was celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Henry T. Newry and Thomas F. Murphy as deacon and sub deacon.

Rapid Transit in New York.

One of the main topics agitating the people of New York just now is that of rapid transit. The scheme includes a tunnel from Battery Park to Harlem Bridge, and under it away into the mainland.

The Klondyke Allies.

The New York Evening Post has the following editorial note in reference to the arrangement between the U. S. and Canadian Government in reference to the Klondyke:

New York Postal Receipts.

This year's business at the New York Post office largely exceeds that of any previous year. The receipts from all sources were \$8,146,278.07, an increase of 44 per cent over 1896.

Postal matter (letters, postal cards, packages) mailed in 1897, the total amount was 498,861,905 and 275,000,000 postage stamps, 42,000,000 envelopes, and 70,000,000 postal cards were sold.

The records of the Registry Department show that the total of articles mailed was about \$1,200,000.

The money-order transactions, as compared with the figures of 1896 show an increase of \$79,598.58 in the outgoing foreign advices, and a decrease of \$2,048.30 in the incoming foreign orders.

Brooklyn Civic Appointments.

The following is a list of Brooklyn appointments announced yesterday by Sheriff-elect Frank D. Creamer of Kings County: Under Sheriff, Hugh McLaughlin; Chief Clerk, William J. Bogensch; Equity Clerk, William J. McPhillamy; Warden, Richard Berger; Deputy Warden, John Wilson; Keepers, Martin Kane, Third District; Ed. J. Cleary, Fourth District; Edward Smith, Ninth District. Book keeper, Edward McGrath, Eighteenth District. Deputy Sheriff - Garrettson Morris, Seventh District; John J. Bradley, Fourteenth District; William Cunningham, Tenth District; and John P. Boudell, Eighteenth District. Matrons - Mrs. Buckley and Miss Fanny H. Way. McPhillamy is the city Republican in the list.

Irish National Federation.

At the last regular meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, held in 47 West Forty-second street, the following officers were re-elected for the year 1898: President, Patrick Gallagher; vice-president, Henry Magee; treasurer, John McKee; secretary, Michael Fox; P. A. Moynahan, chairman of the executive committee.

Population of New York.

The following is the growth of New York since its very earliest days:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Population, and another column. Data points include 1653 (1,120), 1830 (202,589), 1661 (1,743), 1835 (258,028), 1673 (2,500), 1840 (312,710), 1696 (4,455), 1845 (358,316), 1731 (8,256), 1850 (515,547), 1750 (10,000), 1855 (629,904), 1756 (10,530), 1860 (813,689), 1771 (21,865), 1865 (928,836), 1774 (22,841), 1870 (942,292), 1786 (33,688), 1875 (1,041,866), 1790 (33,131), 1880 (1,206,239), 1800 (60,489), 1885 (1,515,301), 1805 (75,587), 1892 (1,801,639), 1810 (96,373), 1893 (1,913,306), 1816 (100,619), 1897 (2,000,000), 1820 (123,706), 1898 (3,388,000), 1825 (166,136)

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., to Visit New York.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., is on board the steamship Teutonic en route for New York, where, on the 9th instant, he will deliver an address to the Irishmen of New York on "The Men of '98." Robert Temple Emmet, a grand nephew of the great Irish patriot and martyr, will preside at the lecture.

A. O. H., DIVISION No. 5.

At the regular meeting of Division No. 5, held in their hall, No. 480 Seigners Street, on the 16th ult., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, by acclamation, viz: President, Bro. Martin Phelan, J. P.; Vice-President, Bro. James McCarrey; Treasurer, Bro. Martin Hickey; Record-

ing-Secretary, Bro. James McNichol; Financial Secretary, Bro. J. J. McCarrey; Chairman of Standing Committee - Bro. Edward Farrell.

The Delegates to St. Patrick's League are - Bro. Edward Gavanagh, J. P., Bro. Martin Phelan, J. P., and Bro. James McCarrey.

As the Division is newly formed and under the guidance of able and efficient officers, to further the interests of the organization in this city, we have no doubt of its becoming second to none in regard to numerical strength and financial prosperity.

The meeting of the above Division will be held in St. Anthony's Young Men's hall 329 S. Antoine Street, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

DUKE OF NORFOLK

Writes the Catholics of Sheffield.

A Dignified Method of Dealing With Calumniators of the Church and Its Institutions.

The following is the full text of a letter from the Duke of Norfolk to the Rev. Canon Gibson of Sheffield, an extract from which appeared in the last issue of the True Witness:

Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S. W., Dec. 11, 1897. My Dear Canon Gibson - I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter telling me that the Catholics in Sheffield propose to hold a meeting to protest against the calumnies against our priests and nuns which have been put forth in lectures delivered lately in Sheffield. You say also that a wish has been expressed that I should take part in this meeting. I hope I am not pressing on the forbearance of my fellow Catholics in Sheffield if I venture to express the hope that such a meeting may not be held. I gather that these lectures were of the filthy kind usually delivered on these occasions, and that, as usual, some persons were found with appetites for them. I am sure no one will think that I do not share as keenly as any one the indignation and disgust which exhibitions of this kind must arouse in us.

BOUND TO IRELAND

Tribute to Our Edward Blake. His Services to the Cause in the Old Land Recognized.

It is not surprising that Mr. Edward Blake, M. P., should long to return to the service of his native country, in whose history he played for so long a leading part.

It is not surprising that the Liberals of Canada should be eager to regain his political services. But those who know the man will readily understand the nice sense of honor which holds him bound, having enlisted for the stern and trying Irish campaign, to serve his time out faithfully and bravely even to the end. Earnest and clear-sighted Irish Nationalists read with alarm the misleading summary of certain speeches of Mr. Blake, which seemed to indicate an intention of immediate return to Canadian politics.

MR. BLAKE IN HIS GREAT SPEECH RECENTLY DELIVERED AT STRATHROY, tells the history of his severance from Canadian politics, and recalls the fact that the policy which he then repudiated has since been repudiated by the party to which he belonged.

poore of the absurdities of the wild cat scheme of Mr. Chamberlain - rejected by Sir Wilfrid Laurier - which involved on the one hand a tax upon the necessities of life in Great Britain, and on the other the ruin of Canadian manufactures.

in the Irish cause. In Parliament and out of it - in the old world and in the new - he has fought for Ireland with an untiring zeal and a disinterested singleness of purpose which Irish gratitude can but poorly recompense.

THE CLAY IS KING.

Tobacco Pipes Diagnosed.

Medical Preference for the Good Old T. D. Over Wood - Objectionable Mouth-pieces.

The London Lancet, in referring to the different kinds of tobacco pipes, awards the palm to the sweet old T. D. Here is what it says:

If tobacco smoking is justifiable at all on hygienic grounds, it is generally conceded that the pipe is the least injurious means. But tobacco pipes differ considerably in material and shape, both of which must be important factors in determining the character of the smoke.

Even assuming that he is smoking good tobacco, the smoker knows how different in character the smoke is when drawn from a clay or a wooden bowl. There is probably a scientific explanation of this fact which must have some bearing on the noxious or innocuous character of the smoke associated with other products of combination.

Again, an old wooden pipe or briar, so dear to inveterate smokers, becomes "smooth smoking" because the pores of the wood widen and so absorb, as is the case with clay and meerschaum, a large proportion of the tobacco oils.



Many men fool with sickness just as a bear fools around a trap. A man doesn't like to own up that he is ill. He says "O, it amounts to nothing. I shall be all right to-morrow." But he isn't all right to-morrow, nor the next day.

When the appetite and digestion are irregular it shows that the machinery of the body is out of order and is not doing its proper work; the blood-circulation is poorly supplied and is being gradually debased by bilious poisons.

A full account of its properties and marvelous effects in many so-called "hopeless" cases, verified by the patients' own signatures, is given in Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

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is, the oil intrudes into the expanded pores of the wooden bowl, and at length exudes. Similarly, a hook shaped pipe must be better than a pipe the bowl of which is on the same level as the mouth, for the simple reason that in the former a considerable quantity of the oil is kept back in the U-shaped part of the pipe, while in the latter the oil travels easily down the stem.

Ebonite stems are in general objectionable because they commonly spoil the true flavor of tobacco smoke. This is most probably due to the sulphur of the ebonite combining with the volatile oils in the smoke. We know instances where ebonite stems have produced distinctly objectionable symptoms in the throat, most probably for the reason just given. Bone or real amber makes a much more satisfactory stem or the pipes should be of wood throughout.

Pipes of special construction cannot be regarded with much favor, such as those which are said to be hygienic, and usually contain a so called nicotine absorber. Those smokers who require such auxiliary attachments had better not smoke at all.

The Humorous Side of Life.

All in the Name. (From the Boston Herald.) At a Boston restaurant the other day a middle-aged woman entered the place, and taking a seat at the counter, carefully scrutinized the bill of fare.

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Meal Time, All Time.

A countryman presented himself at the clerk's desk in a hotel, and after having a room assigned to him, inquired at what hours meals were served.

Two Laborers Meet.

They were very animated. The discussion was evidently a warm one, and the parties to it had attracted a number of listeners, who, though strangers to the participants, were evidently deeply interested.

"So you are a Knight of Labor, and believe in working only eight hours a day?" said one.

"That's what I am," returned the other, with emphasis.

"Eight hours a day!" repeated the first, with fine scorn. "Why, there's no dignity in that amount of work. It's mere child's play. Look at me. I'm hardy and strong, am I not? I don't look like I'm overworked, do I? Well, what do I do? I work twenty-four hours every day, and every household in the city knows it. Yes, sir. When the sun is shining overhead I am diligently laboring, when evening comes I grow more active, and when night falls, then I get in my best licks and keep 'em up till the sun comes up again. Eight hours! Why, it's a mere bagatelle."

Hot Water Cure for a Neglected Spouse.

A colored woman went to the pastor of her church the other day, to complain of the conduct of her husband, who she said, was a low-down, worthless, trifling

After its ending to a long period of the delinquencies of her negligent spouse and her efforts to correct him, the minister said: "Have you ever had heating coils of fire up in your hot water?" "No," was the reply, "but I can't get hot water."

The Cause of the Trouble. (From Brooklyn Life.) "My wife made an awful fuss last night, because I was so late."

"Why, it wasn't unusual, was it?" "Oh, no; but she happened to be in when I got home."

Wasting Good Money. (From the Boston Traveller.) Charles Briggs - Y. S. Miss Briggs, the cost she brought down a year ago.

Miss Brightly - Oh, Mr. Briggs, don't think it's worth it?

Fashion Fads.

Flannel petticoats are trimmed with bounces of white wash silk edged with lace.

Colored velvet, flecked with gold tinsel, is used for vests collars and cuffs.

A novelty in veiling is black spotted net lined with white net, slightly tinted with pink, which makes it very becoming.

Belts of all kinds and conditions are worn, but one of the prettiest fancies is the belt of finely tucked black satin or colored velvet.

A very stylish finish for a cloth costume is one band of fur breadth around the bottom, and a collar band covered with the fur. Velvet and lace complete your decoration, but no more fur.

Soft finished gloves are the fashionable kind for street wear. Castor and antelope skin are very desirable, and white gray and tan colors are popular.

Colored silk moereen is a good substitute for the tulle silk petticoat, and it comes in pretty stripes, plaids and changeable effects. It is not cheap, however, but it is said to wear nearly three times as long as the tulle.

Camel's hair material is in fashion again, and it comes in all the new shades. Gowns for morning and travelling are made of this fabric, trimmed with fur or scalloped bands of the same, finished on the edge with a silk cord.

One of the latest things in hats is merely a large bow of black velvet, with a full aigrette in the centre. It is more like the Alsatian bows of old than anything else, and very becoming to most faces. A jewelled ornament, with comb effect, may replace the aigrette.

One of the season's novelties in trimming cloth gowns is the machine stitching in patterns like the old-fashioned quilting. The cloth is padded underneath to give it the raised appearance, and the design covers the blouse bodice, decorates the sleeves, and usually extends entirely around the skirt.

Dressmakers and tailors have agreed that no costume is complete unless its skirt is accompanied by two or more waists. For example, every one of the best tailor dresses is made with a tight-fitting basque and skirt waist, that the wearer may alternate between the close and the easy body as she pleases, while the evening dresses are made with as many as three waists. One décolleté, one high in the throat and sleeves for receptions and small dinners, and one loose, lovely shirt, simple or ornate as desired.

The new mull of velvet is very large, and made with frilled ends and lined with satin or silk in some bright color. The latest fad is to make the sides dissimilar. For example, one side has five narrow frills of velvet, lined with silk and edged with a tiny puffing of the same bright color, overlapping one another like the ruffles on a gown, while the other side has only one gathered heading. Lace is the feature of nearly all the fancy muffs, and it is arranged in a knot with a fancy buckle on one side, or in frills at the ends to fall over the hands.

The subject of wraps is always interesting, and for morning use the very well-dressed women wear coats. Those who can afford smart fur coats of the highly extravagant broad tail, or rich Persian lamb, or slightly less costly Astrakhan, have blossomed forth in coats belted of imitation turquoise and but steel or mock amethysts set in oxidized silver.

Against the dark fur these glitter splendidly. Less extravagant women wear about their waists black satin ribbons, heavily incrusts in jet, and in front catch the ribbon ends through very high steel buckles, shoes who cannot afford a fur or even a velvet coat trimmed with fur contents herself by chapping about the waist line of her pretty cloth jacket a narrow belt of green or red leather, bristling with sharp steel nail heads, or a girle formed of a strip of velvet ribbon, on which are fastened rows of big sharp jet beads, and in front she uses her best large silver belt buckles.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the True Witness, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.