AND CATHODIC JHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Denntry.....\$1 00

and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The Teue Witness" at 10c per line (minion) first insertion—10 lines to the inch—and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application. tracts on application.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

All Business letters, and Communications in sended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 8, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, St Albert. THURSDAY, Jan. 9. St. Brithwald. FRIDAY, Jan. 10, St. Agathe. SATURDAY, Jan. 11, St. Hyginus. SUNDAY, Jan 12, St. Tatiana. Monday, Jan. 13. St. Mungo. TUESDAY. Jan. 14, St. Hilary. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, St. Paul.

NEW AGENT.

Mr. E. Hussey has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in St. Asicet. Huntingdon Co., P.Q.

Tenants' Defence League.

The Tenantal Defence Association recently started in Ireland already bids fair to bear the richest fruits. It is meeting with the cordial and universal support of both clergy and laity : and the consequence is that the New Year has opened most sad and gloomy for the rackrenting landlerds of that afflicted island. Parnell, in a recent address, gave his opinion of the new movement in a nutshell wien he said "the Tenants' Defence Association bids fair to be the greatest, the most powerful and the most peaceful mevement that has ever existed in Ireland or in any ether country." Exaggeration is not one of the errors toto which the Irish leader is likely to fall, and in the present case he has in no wise overestimated the - pow er and pacific features of the new scheme. We fall to remember of any movement entered into with such great enthusiasm, or where in the people were mere firmly united, "The ! Irish Bishops and clergy have not only heart ly exdorsed it, but have also blessed it with ; treater ferver than any previous plan Yor the defence and improvement of the interests of the Irish tenant farmers. The Primate: of All Ireland, the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, wrete to the Armagh Cenvention a letter or inveying to the new association his fullest a nd warmest sympathy. The : Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, the venerable Bishop of Dremore, was equally sympathetic in his letter to the County Down Convention, and the mest Rev . Br. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, in a letter to the Westmeath Convention dealing philosophic ally with the Irish land system. wishes the new organization God-speed or its noble missic m.

Th a Latest Slander.

Captain O'. Shea, ex-M.P., has launched & charge agains t his wife, whom he seeks to dishoner, for t he purpose of raining the great leader of the Icish people, Charles Stuart Parnell. Nati trally such an accusation must such a measure should not become law. The caused 908 deaths in London in one week, and be very annoying to Mr. Parnell; it must give him trouble, put him to expense, and the training necessary in any of our Universi 1737 and 1743 there were further entbreaks. give the dovers of spandal a brief period ties to entitle him to the degree of B.A. is a and the deaths in one week in London during which to gossip at his expense. O'Shea is merely a tool in the hands of the London Times and the coercionists. Home Rule for Ireland, the latter perceive, is cramming, may prepare a youth for undergoing in twenty-fours. In St. Petersburg quinine certain to be an accomplished fact before long; the persecutors of that country know it, with Parnell to continue leading the movement, the great desire of the Irish heart is bound to be realized. Already the deep laid plots of the Times and its associates in character assasination have ignominieusly failed. Their wretched tools have either committed suicide or sunk into other wise dishonored graves. The plot of which Capsain O'Shea is the meanest man will fail. as . the Piggott conspiracy failed-What will then become of O'Shea? what will he do with himself! Time will tell-Une thing the friends of Parnell may rest assured of, he will come out of this latest ordeal triumphantly, as he has already done out of deeper laid schemes forkis destruction, and will be a more powerful factor than ever in the politics of the Empire.

Brazil.

The fate of Dom Pedro, late Emperer of heen still further efflicted by the death of his net slow in fleoding him with congratulatwhich occurred a few days ago after a ory messages. No better choice could have brief illness.

a kind man, enlightened in his policy for perhaps, was more deserving of the henor the material advancement of his people, was | that the genial manager of the pioneer railbanished from histhrone and country, an exult- | way of Canada. It is now twenty-eight years ant cry went up, that republicanism was, at since Mr. Hicksen joined the staff of the length, triumphant and that seen the last Grand Trunk railway. Previous to that he length, triumphant and that soon the last grand trunk rankway. It is to being closed as well as the majority of the will effect desirable economy. You will, I am convinced, devote very special attention to the from the American continent, when Canada tions of high responsibility and trust in business places. would have thrown off her allegiance to Great English railway corporations, and from the Britain. The revolution, it was said, had moment he identified himself with Canada's Britain. The revolution, it was said, had moment he identified himself with United 2 MR. GLADFORE recently contained in a fractionating of Science" in a fractionating of Science in a fraction in a fraction

and all was serene for the Liberators of the Brazilian people. Those who have some knowledge of how those things are, usually, managed, had their doubts as to the value of that no information, not favorable to the revolutionists, would be allowed to cross the frontier, and a very considerable disceunt had to be allowed for the exaggeration and boasting of the sympathizers with the revelutionary party, whe are of the noisy tribe. The truth now seems to be slowly working its way to the surface. Even our United States centemporaries are found to admit, that not a peaceful revolution, but an armed revelt has taken place; that a military dictatorship and not a free-voice republic has been established. Those best informed on the state of affairs in Brazil now predict sad days in store for that country. There is to be no plebiscetum, even such as Napoleon III afforded the French people, to be held, but there are to be established, courtmartials, to try and convict those who may have the audacity to breath a word favorable to the regime of Dom Pedro. The country is far from quiet, restlessness is everywhere manifested and where peace and progress was infull away, a few short months ago, we may, at may moment, expect to hear of a reign of

The Legislature Opened

The Legislature of Quebec opened yesterday. In his speech from the threne the Lieut. Governor, after referring to the payment of the Jesuita' Estates claim, directs the attention of the House to the fact that they will be called upon to legislate in favor of the abolition of toll-gates and tolls on bridges as well as on the construction of macadamized country reads. This is, indeed. a good move. , For some time the farmers have been disgusted with the levying of tolls as well as with the condition of the country roads. We are pleased to learn, then, that the government one and that there is to be no longer any delay in redressing their grievance. The clause in the address touching on the financial status of the province shows a satisfactory increase of revenue over expenditure, the receipts from crown lands being, especially, a subject for congratulation by the Government, or firms. Besides referring to the favorable progress of colonization the speech touches upon other subjects well known to the public.

Perhaps the most important clause, however, is that in which legislation is promised looking to a redistribution of seats in the legislature, The unfairness of the representation as new existing has been repeatedly shown, and it is gratifying to find that the government are now prepared to remedy the bjustice. From what we can learn it is altegether probable that Montreal will send to the legislature six instead of three representatives. This is none tee much conas well as the revenue derived by the Prevince from her citizens.

University Degrees.

The local parliament will meet again in a without having te undergo the usual pre- of the disease in Canada. liminary examination. It is to be hoped that House of Assembly carried the bill by a large very fact that a young man has undergone enter upon the study of a profession. A scribed in the Curriculum, may in fact enable him to pass, more readily, than the young man who has his degree from a seat of learning; but no one sequainted with the subject will general way, for undertaking a thorough and comprehensive study of law or medicine than he hastily crammed competitor. Fortunately, we have no Universities in this country, that lower the character of their degrees by conferring them on unworthy subjects, and it is time our legislators realized that such a degree is the best guarantee of fitness for prefessional life.

Mr. Hickson Decorated.

The intelligence which reached Canada during the past week, that it had pleased the Queen to confer the distinguished honor of knighthood en Mr. Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk, was Brazil, is a sad one. He lost his Empire, received with the greatest satisfaction by his was betrayed, driven into exile, and has large circle of friends and admirers, who were been made by Her Majesty in distributing When the unfertunate Emperor, who was her New Year's decorations, and no one,

rapid. Our esteemed centemperary, the Gazette, in the course of a highly flattering article on the object of the deceration in question, pays him this beauthe reports sent over the wires. They knew | tiful tribute :- " Of the business aptitude, of his span of years. It is to be hoped that the splenuid ability, the devotion to the interests of the company, the indemitable industry and perseverance of Mr. Hickson, it is unnecessary to speak. These qualities are familiar to the business public of Canada, and have been repeatedly recognized in a manner meat complimentary to Mr. Hickson, by the proprietors of the Grand Trunk railway. The phase of his management to which we turn with pleasure on an occasion like this, is his undeviating loyalty to the interests of Canada. What he has done for the Grand Trunk can be learned readily from a comparison of the business and earnings of that great system at the present time as compared with ten or fifteen years ago but in all his work, in all the important projects Mr. Hickson has accomplished for the extension of the influence and traffic of the Grand Trunk, he has ever regarded the interests of Canada, and sought always to promote the national welfare of the Dominion. With the splendid progress of our country in the last decade the Grand Trunk railway has been closely identified, thanks to the energy, the foresight and the steady loyalty of its general manager, who has fully merited and will werthily wear the high distinction it has pleased Her Majesty to bestow upon

Failures.

The statistics of bankruptcy in the United States and Canada for 1889 de net show a very favorable or prosperous state of affairs for the Dominion. During the year there were 1764 failures as compared with 1667 in 1888. The gross liabilities were \$14,528,884 sa against \$13,974 787 in 1888. The central provinces of Ontario and Quebec seem to have suffered most by the trade depression or hard times, as the Maritime provinces aphave realized that the farmers' claim is a just | pear to have experienced a very favorable year. In the United States the failures increased from 10,679 to 10,882 with a proper tionate increase in liabilities. In Canada the preportion of failures was one for every 45 firms or individuals in business, while in the United States it was one for every 97 persons

The Influenza.

For the past formight the influenza has been playing great havec with the citizens of Montreal, and at the present writing it is next to impossible to estimate the number of persons confined to their residences with it. There are few if any business establishments which are not short-handed as a result of the ravages of "the grippe." The staffs of both the great railway offices are considerably reduced by the prevailing sickness; the Street Railway Company find difficulty sidering the area and population of the city in securing drivers and conductors to replace those now laid up, and affairs are in a bad state at the Post Office, where twenty-eight inside men and eleven letter carriers have contracted the disease. Fortunately the few days and it is quite likely the Bill intro- with serious results, except in cases of perduced at the last session by the Hon. W. W. sons predisposed to catarrhal and pulmenary Lynch, now Judge of the Supreme Court, will complaints. The mortality ascribed to the again be brought forward, by which it was disease in Russia and Paris is said to be due sought to be ensoted, that anyone holding a | to the notoriously bad hygienic conditions degree of B.A. from a British or Canadian existing in those places. There need, University, shall be entitled to be enrolled as therefore, be no great fear on this score of a student in any of the learned professions any fatal consequences attending the spread

There were altogether about 300 distinct the measure may become law, without spidemics of influenza in Europe between further besitation. At the fast session the 1510, when the disease was first noted at Malta, and 1860. In 1729 the whole of Eumajority but it was thrown out by the legis- repe suffered severely. According to statistics lative council. There is no solid reason why published by the Novoe Vremya, the disease in Vienna 60,000 persons were affected. In sufficient guarantee that he is qualified to amounted to 1,000. In 1775 domestic animals were first attacked by it. In 1782 40. teacher who understands the process of 060 persons fell ill of it in St. Petersburg successfully examination on the subjects pre- is new served out daily to the troops, mixed with vodka.

Even in Toronto, that hot-bed of fanaticiam, one would think that the handful of bighesitate to say that the mind of the college ots knewn as the "Equal Righters" would trained youth is not better prepared, in a find a very great stronghold. Yet such dees not appear to have been the case as was manifested in the election of a Mayor on Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :-Menday last. Two candidates were in the field, Mayor Clarke and Ald. McMillan, the apostic of the Equal Righters, both dyedin-the-wool Orangemen. It was Greek against | not retard your parliamentary labors. Greek, but there was not much of a tug of war, as Mayor Clarke completely wiped out his opponent, being returned by a majority of nearly 2,006 votes, the largest ever secured by any candidate for the mayoralty. A few more setbacks such as the Equal Rights party have received lately in election contests should open their eyes to the fact that the intelligent voters of the Bominien want none of their intolerance and fanati-

> THE Feast of the Epiphany was celebrated on Monday last with appropriate services in all the Cathello Churches of the city. High mass was celebrated to prowded audiences and a large number of the faithful approached the Holy Table. The alters were tastefully decerated and the services were generally of

people had been asserted land acquiesced in, he has for nearly sixteen years filled was sover two hundred telegrams and five hundred and prosperity.

letters of congratulation. His has indeed been a wonderful career. Into his life has been crowded mere events without doubt than have entered into that of any other man he will long preserve his good health and that he will be spared to witness the consummation of his fendest wish, a Home Rule Government for Ireland, to the restoration of which he has decided to consecrate the olesing days of his life.

MR DAVITT has published in the Pali Mail Gazette some grave charges against the Times. He alleges that as late as last October efforts were being made by Mr. Walter's agent in Pasis " to obtain a statement in writing associating Parnell, Egan, and others with the Park murders," one man, a journallat, being off red any position he cored for en the Times in return for such a statement.

Ar a meeting of the municipal Council of Dublin, held Monday, a motion was made, and quite properly rejected, to ask the Queen to visit Dublin and epen the museum. The Council had no authority ever the museum, and, if the request was made, their opponents would be too ready to make political capital out of their decision and use the facts against all those who voted in favor of sending the

THE sum of £26,210 has been received as the result of the appeal made by the Icish delegates to Australia during the last few months, and reckoning the meetings still to be held, it is believed it will mount up to at least £30,000. The Australasian of October 26th publishes a letter from Dr. Kenny to Mr. Francis McDonnell, acknowledging the receipt of £1,000 from Brisbane.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE The Lieutenant Governor's Speech- Opening the Scasion

OUEBEC, Jan. 7. The following is the text of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's speech apon the opening of Parliament to day.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :-Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :-

I extend to you a cordial welcome to there Legislative halls in which you are to discuss matters of the highest interest to this country and tender you at the commencement of the New Year my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity and for the happiness and pros-perity of your families and cf all the people of his Province whom you represent.

My Government has decided to continue as much as possible to convene the Legislature early in the winter so as to allow you to conclude your parliamentary labors before the spring if you so desire.

THE JESUIT GRANT On the 5th of November last, the date agreed upon, the province paid to those who were ensitled to it the four hundred thousand dollars granted by the act of 1888 as being the share of the Rome Catholics in the settlement of the Jesuit estates, and a discharge was signed con taining the assignments and subrogations authorized by law. The sixty thousand dollars, being the share mentioned in the law as coming to the Protestants in respect of the said settlement, were not placed at the disposal of the committee of the minority of the Ceuncil of Public Instruction because the memcontracted the disease. Fortunately the bers of that committee raised certain objections which seem reasonable. A bill for the definite disposal of those objections will be submitted to you. We should all rejoice at the final satisfactory settlement of this important

A very earnest movement has recently man fested itself in this Province in favor of night schools for the working classes. My Gov ernment considered it wise and even necessary under the circumstances to encourage auch schools in the cities of Quebec and Montreel and you will be asked to vote a special grant for

that purpose.
The necessity of improving the roads in the country has induced my Government to further encourage the stoning of our public roads, and you will be asked to vote an appropriation for that purpose. As an experiment the sconing of these vicinal roads will necessarily entail the abolition of turnpikes and toll bridges. THE REVENUE.

The revenues generally and especially thos from Grown Lands have gone on increasing dur-ing the past three years and the latter, that is, the revenues from the Crown Lands, now exceed one million dollars per annum. This is very satisfactory and there is every reason hope that this state of things will continue.

The work of colonization is successfully and emphatically carried on, and several powerful companies organized by influential persons in Canada, the United States and even Europe have applied for public lands for colonization purposes in the province. If those companies offer suitable guarantees they should have every facility afforded them, so that they may aid in settling our public lands in order to give a projects. You will be called upon to pass two acts—one for the purpose of fostering the legitimate operations of colonization societies, and the other granting a lot of land of one hundred cres to the father and mother of at least twelve living children born in lawful wedlock, such lot

The public accounts for the year ending the 30th June last, as well as the ordinary and supplementary estimates, will be submitted to you without delay, so that their consideration wi You will doubtless be pleased to learn that

the receipts and expenses again show a satisfactory surplus in favor of the former.

A proclamation was issued putting into force the Act of last session establishing distinctions for agricultural merit, and you will be called upon to provide for the necessary expenditure in order that our agriculturists may receive the rewards to which they are entitled. You will also be requested to increase the number of bur-saries to be placed at the disposal of pupils in our agricultural schools, in order to enable a greater number to attend such schools and to further popularize the theoretical and practical instruction required for our farmers' sons.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to inform you that arrangements have been made with a company of citizens offering suitable guarantees and organized for the purpose of holding annual and permanen agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the city of Montreal.

The collections of amounts levied upon municipalities for the maintenance of the inagricu.

a very impressive character. In the Province it almost impossible, and my Government will of Quebec the day was also observed as a submit a bill to you which will, in this respect, legal holiday, the banks and public effices which, without disturbing existing contracts, questions ; your patriot-MR. GLADSTONE recently celebrated his your official duties, as your experience as legis-

A SILENT LIFE.

Hew a Trappist Spends His Time. Some de talls Given at St. Patrick's Church by a Member of the Order.

Father Murphy, a Trappist priest of the Oka Monastery, addressed his first sermen to St. Patrick's congregation during high mass last Sunday. Father Murphy is the brother of Mr. John B. Murphy, formerly of Hodgson, Murphy and Sumner, of this city. Many of the Congregation evidently remembered the bright young man who grew up in their midst. "I am more accustomed to handle the pick, shovel and axe than to speak to an assemblage," he said, "and I heg you therefore to have patience with the few poor words that I shall address to you." In the course of his sermon he gave an outline of the daily life led at the Trappe at Oks. The monks rise at 1 o'clock every morning, and after saying the little effice of the Virgin, they arrange their little celir, which are five by six feet, and contain a rough wooden badstead with a hard straw mattress and a straw pillow. A discipline and a crucifix complete the furniture. Then they make an hour's meditation, after which the chapter takes place. All repair to the chapter-roam and each in turn publicly confesses his wilful and other faults against the rule, and if any one should happen to have noticed a fault in the peintual he will accuse him of it aloud. A penance which consists of flagellation or some other bediv mertification.

IS IMPOSED.

After chapter the rules are explained. Then the mating of the office are sung and finally all attend the daily high mass at 8 o'clock and then they proceed to work at the present senson cutting down trees in the forest and sawing them up into cordwood. This continues until two o'clock in the afternoon, when they all repair to the monastery to examine their consciences and then at halfpast two they take their first and only meal of the day. A tin plate, wooden fork and spoon and a common pocket knife constitutes the table furniture. Each man receives a plate of soup made of vegetables and water, and a plate of boiled rice. On Christmas Day they receive two meals, and during Lent the meal is taken only at four o'clock in the afternoon. "For a hard work ing Trapplat, "said Father Murphy, "this meal is a delicacy, but for other people I am afraid it would not do." After the frugal meal work recommences, and at various intervals the labor is interrupted for the singing of the office. They never speak, except that when meeting they sainte with a sombre memento mori" (remember death), and daily they contemplate "with pleasure," said the speaker, "a half dug 'grave." Any traveller is welcomed at the monastery, and those who wish to make a retreat are accommodated. The monks are now about to build a new and spacious monastery for the greater accomodation of these who may seek refuge there.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A SONNET by Prof. Chas. G. D. Roberts, of the University of Kings College, is to be published in the January Century. Prof. Roberts is one of the best known Canadian writers.

THE TRANSATLANTIC, the new Boston magazine, will begin the new year with a Rubinstein number, a propos of the great Russian composer's recent jubilee at St. Petersburg. Besides an account of the jubiles celebration, the number will contain extensive extracts from a recent autobiographical sketch of Rubinstein, giving the most striking and interesting incidents in a life of which little has heretofore been known; also, a remarkably fine potrait of Rubinstein, with a fac-simile of his autograph, written in Russian. Still other features will be a compilation of articles on the causes and effects of the Brazilian revolution; a novelette by Zola, en-titled "The Morrow of the Crisis," which caused the suppression of the French Journal in which it was originally published; the preface of a new book written by a Paris journalist, to show that Jeanne d'Arc was never burned at music of the number will be a divertissement from Fingal's Wedding, by B. M. Colomer, the work that won the Rossini prize in Paris for

The Magazine of American History onens the new year and its twentbbird-volume with a bright and readable January number. This period ical seems to be on the flood-tide of the newly awakened popular interest in everything that relates to the heroic past. An admirable por trait of William Cullen Bryant form the fron bispiece, and an animated and welcome paper by e clever editor trates of his place in American history. "A Rare Picture of Early New York" painted on the panel of an old Dutch war vessel a view never before published, is a contribution both in text and illustration from the famous collector Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin and Mrs. Stowe," an extract from the new work of Mrs. McCray, is vastly entertaining, and this is also illustrated; then we have from Hon. J. O. Dykman a sketch of "St. Authony's Face," on the Hudson, with a quaint picture of that wonderful piece of natural scuipture. Of special interest for every thoughtful reader is the ably written study by Hon. Gerry W. Hazleton, of Milwaukee, entitled "Federal and Anti-Federal"; next following Hon. James W. Gerard shows with dramatic force, in the longest paper of the num-ber. The Impress of Nationalities upon the City of New York." A paper of more than ordinary importance, "Ralph Izard, the South Carolina Statesman," comes from the pen of the accomplished scholar, Dr. Manigault, of Charleston lent and permanent worth by those of any current periodical. In its several departments and in all its varied features the number for January, 1890, is fully up to the standard of this noble and active magazine. It is not only the best publication of its kind on the continent, but there really is no other which approaches it in scope and general breadth and excellence of character, while in typographical beauty it is ahead of all it contemporaries, whether historical or otherwise. Price, \$5,00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City. The North American Review for January,

which begins the one hundred and fiftieth volume of that sterling periodical, is one of the most important numbers ever issued. The first fifty-four pages are occupied by a discussion on Free Trade or Protection, in which the two sides of the question are ably and brilliantly presented by the Right Hon. William E. Glad-stone and the Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Biaine's contribution is an answer to Mr. Glad-stone's and is published by special permission of the latter at the same time with his own. The two together make a feature which in brilliency has never been surpassed, if, indeed, it has ever been equalled, in the history of periodical literature. That it will attract the widest attention on both sides of the Atlantic it is needless to say. Certainly it forms a splendid opening of the new volume, and shows that The Review under the present management is amply fulfilling the promise it has made. Enriber contributions on the same subject are promised in future numbers. As so much space is occupied by this great discussion, sixteen pages have been added to this number of The Review (making one hundred and forty four pages in all) in order that a great variety of other interesting matter may be presented to the reader. The recent death of Jefferson Davis lends particular interest to his reminiscences of General Robert E. Lee, whom he characterizes as "gentleman, scholar, gallant soldier, great general and true Christian."

Prof. R. H. Thurtson, the well-known director of Sibley College, Cornell University, writes of "The Corner Land of Science" in a fascinating manner, entering upon some userns, our now learner and mother.

may hold in store for the scientific investigator. An exceedingly interesting article is "Ro-mance of Old Rome," told by Rodolfo Lanciani. Professor of Archeology in the University of Rome, and author of "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries." In "By gone Days in Boston" the Hon Charles K. Tuckerman furnishes some highly entertaining recollections of Webster, Choate, Channing, John Pierpont, Lyman Beecher, Father Taylor, and other celebrities of the olden time. Camille Flammarion, the famous French astronomer, narrates how he became interested in the study to which he has given his life work, and another Frenchmen, Count Emile de Kératry, who was recently in this country in the interest of international copyright, points out the debt of the United States in this matter to France: Still another instalment is given on the subject of Divorce, the contributors this time being all women. Although with some noticeable differences, there is substantial Mrs. Bose Terry Cooke, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Ward), and Jennie June. In the Notes and Comments, Herbert D. Ward writes on "The Trick of Alizabeth". liberation"; Marion Harland tells the plain "Truth about Female Oriminals"; Professor Peter Townsend Austen makes some suggestions as to "The Future of Manufacturing"; and William Mathews, LL D., has a timely word to say in reference to "Quotation and Misquotation

FRENCH CANADIANS OBJECT In Massachusetts to Being Prohibited From Forming National Societies.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 6.—At a meeting of La Ligue des Patrietes, held yesterday, the seciely arrayed itself strongly in opposition to a resolution adopted by the Cathelia Contennial congress recently held at Baltimore, Md. The congress said that " national societies, as such, have no place in the Catholic church." Within the last few years French Canadians have made extraordinary efforts to bind their people in the New England States together, and to preserve the French Canadian language by means of numerous societies, designed for benefits of all kinds. Conflicts between the French Canadians and the English speaking portion of the Catholic church have been common, and now, although other national societies exist much more numerously than among the French Canadians, they consider this resolution particularly aimed at them. Many New England Canadian organizations have already discussed the matter, and the agita-

tion is increasing.

The Ligue des Patriotes' meeting was designed to increase its members as a direct answer as to how little submission it would give the opinion of the congress. Three years ago an Irish priest was saddled upon a French Canadian church in this city. A bitter fight was waged before his removal, and a priest of their own nationality was secured after personal application to Pope Leo himself. On this account Fall River Canadians are more outspoken in their opposition to such a resolution as was passed at Baltimore. An address made by Representative Duboque, of the Massachusetts Legislature, was warmly received and voiced the opinions of New England French-Canadians. He said :-"If this resolution of the Catholic congrees that 'national societies, as such, have no place in the Catholic Church, means that the French-Canadians are to be denied the right to organize themselves into societies for mutual relief, self-improve. ment, and the use of the French language among themselves, then we object to that resolution. French Canandians are, the first of all, loyal to the Republic. They are no worse citizens because they speak the language of Lafavette as well as that of Wellington. Who can object to our knowledge of two languages instead of one? This resolution appears to be another attempt to strike at our separate church and social organizations. We have already been denied the right to have our churches and pastors, and if we understand the meaning of this resolution, we are to be denied the right to organize our the stake ; and numerous shorter articles. The secleties as heretofore. We propose to main tain our secieties in the future, as we have done in the past, notwithstanding the Balti-more resolutions."

GERMAN DESIGNS ON OUBA.

Senator Call Offers a Bombastic Resolution

WASHINGTON, January 6 .- In the Sanate to day Mr. Call offered a long preamble and resolution in regard to the Island of Cuba, and asked for immediate action. It states that there is reason to believe that the debt of that island, as consolidated by the decree of the Queen of Spain on May 10, 1886 (\$124. 000,000 at 6 per cent.) is now in the hands of German bankers and subject to the control. more or less actual and direct, of the Government of the German empire; that by a subsequent decree, dated November 19, 1886, such debt was converted into a new one bearing less interest but for a larger amount, and is subject to the same conditions and guarantees; that this debt is secured by special mortgage of the customs revenue of the Island of Cuba, and of all taxes, direct or indirect; that, under the ordinary course of events and the financial condition of both Cuba and Spain, it is more than probable than neither Caba nor Spain will be able to meet their obligations and to pay off either principal or interest when they become due; that, under these ircumstances and for all practical purposes, the political as well as the financial control of the island of Cuba has been transferred to the Government of the German Empire : that the immediate consequence of such a state of affairs is an alliance between Spain and Germany, and less binding and powerful because of its being unwritten, whereby the German Government becomes interested in assisting Spain to perpetuate her sovereignty in Cuba, thus in erfering with the historical laws and principles which must rule in the American emisphere; that such a condition of things is not only contrary to the traditional policy of the United States and to its most cherished tenets, but constitutes a menace to the best interests of the United States, as well as to the best interests of the whole sisterhood of American republics.

UNCLE SAM DISCOUNTENANCES IT.

The resolution decleres, therefore, that in the sense of the Senate everything done or attempted to be done in the island of Cuba, tending in any way whatever to transfer the inancial and political control of Cuba to any European power is contrary to the policy and to the best interests of the United States and must be discountenanced and protested against. It also requests the President to furnish the Senate such information as may be in possession of the State department in regard to the matter so as to enable the Senate in its executive capacity, or otherwise, to take such action as may be deemed proper under

the circumstances. Mr. Sherman-I object to the present censideration of the resolution unless it is to have it referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Call-1 have no objection to that reference,

The resolution was then referred to the committee on foreign relations.