

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Debate on the Speech from the Throne—The Premier on Prohibitionists.

QUEBEC, January 8

The speaker took the chair at 3.30. Mr. Auguste Testar, M.P.P. for Rimouski, on rising to propose the address in answer to the speech from the Throne, was greeted with the cheer "Mr. Testar, although a young man, is a very fluent speaker and certainly an acquisition to the Legislative Assembly."

He began by stating that he felt highly honored by the honor conferred on him of proposing the address in response to the speech from the throne, and referred in feeling terms to the memory of the late Col. Martin, his predecessor.

Mr. Testar, as chief of Opposition, in response to the above address began by congratulating the proposer and second of the address, and also eulogized Judge Lynch on his elevation to the bench, and spoke in feeling terms of the late Col. Martin.

He commended the Government on their general policy, but in particular the Jesuit question. The House then adjourned till eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The speaker took his seat at 8.30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier, on rising to answer the chief of the Opposition, was received by loud and prolonged applause. He began, like Mr. Tallon, by complimenting the mover and second of the address. As to whether the chief of the Opposition is in favour of or against the settlement of that question, Mr. Mercier seems disinclined to give an answer.

Mr. Mercier immediately arose and denied that assertion, and defied the member for the county of Quebec to prove his allegation. "I deny what you have asserted," said the Hon. Mr. Mercier, "and you ought to prove your assertion or withdraw it immediately" (great applause), but Mr. Casgrain refused to withdraw his assertion as he thought it quite true.

Mr. David followed in favor of the address. He congratulated the government for the encouragement it gave to night schools and blamed the Conservatives for the support they gave to Equal Rights.

Mr. Desjardins and Hon. L. O. Tallon also took part in the discussion.

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR.

Annual Dinner and Presentation to Mr. Robert Warren.

The annual complimentary dinner given by Father Dowd to the members of St. Patrick's choir, was held Thursday night at the Balmoral hotel.

The choir was presided over by Mr. J. A. Fowler, who spared no effort to please the members, and judging by the lively and exuberant feeling manifested throughout the evening, his labor was crowned with success.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Warren. After full justice was done to the good things served up by host Woodruff, several appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to by members of the choir in well thought out speeches that did their honor and credit.

A feature of the evening was the presentation made to Mr. Robert Warren of a handsome gold-headed cane with suitable inscription, accompanied by an illuminated address, which in itself was a gem of art, as well as a bouquet of flowers for Mr. Warren. The presentation was made by Prof. Fowler on behalf of the members of the choir.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fowler paid a high tribute to Mr. Warren, who, he said, had been associated with the choir during a period of thirty years, in storm and calm weather. Continuously during this long space of time his voice had been heard by the faithful of St. Patrick's. He had won the respect and esteem of his fellow-members by his genial and courteous bearing, and through his long and faithful association with the choir had earned for himself the venerable title of "father of the choir," which he wears in a dignified and Christian manner.

Mr. Warren, who was taken completely by surprise, was very much affected when he arose to reply. He said that during the thirty years he had been connected with the choir he never had the least unpleasantness with any member, and as that was his past record he hoped it would be the same in the future, because he intended to remain an active member of St. Patrick's choir as long as he lived. He thanked Professor Fowler and the members for their magnificent testimonial to himself, and for their kindness in offering such a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Warren, to whose welfare and prosperity of St. Patrick's choir.

After singing "God Save the Queen," the proceedings were brought to a close. The officers of the choir are as follows:—A. Grant, hon. president; P. F. McCaffrey, leader; G. A. Carpenter, hon. sec. treas.; and Prof. J. A. Fowler, organist and director.

An Enjoyable Evening.

The views of Jerusalem and the Holy Land in the St. Patrick's hall Wednesday evening were conducted with admirable skill. The lecture on "Jerusalem" by Rev. James Callaghan suited the occasion most favorably. The instrumental portion of the concert was ably directed by Miss Roy Alty. The vocalists selected to do honor to the entertainment did not disappoint the large audience present. On the contrary, never were their efforts more successful nor their success more complete than Wednesday evening. Mr. E. O'Shea's tenor voice in his rendition of "True Irish Hearts" showed to advantage what culture joined to exercise can effect in the musical line. Mr. Jordan sent a thrill of joy through the audience as he, by voice and expression, pronounced his "Windy Man from Brooklyn." Mr. Frank Harkins' baritone rendering of "The Song that Reached My Heart" gave great satisfaction. Mr. J. D. of "Madeline" added a new charming feature to the programme. The entertainment was a thorough success. Much credit is due to Prof. G. O. Lawrence, the exhibitor, and to Miss Rose Alty, whose piano accompaniments displayed the high rank of musical ability which this young lady has already achieved. Success of this kind cannot be too frequent, owing to their excellent of merit.

Give work rather than aim to the poor. The former drives out indolence, the latter industry.

Mr. Mercier replied in a lengthy

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AN HEREDITARY EVICTOR.

Chief Secretary Balfour's Father One of the Worst in Scotland.

Mr. Balfour's affection for evictors, and his eagerness to support them on all occasions, will surprise no reader of Mr. J. A. Fox's book, "A Key to the Irish Question," published by Messrs. King & Paul, French & Co., of London. Mr. Fox points out that the Scotch and the Irish O-I's were the victims of a sort of extermination at the same period; that the same motives—cupidity and race hatred—inspired their enemies; and that in the one country as in the other the most grievous wrongs were inflicted upon the people in the name of the law.

Nearly three years ago we referred to the fact that the chief secretary's father was one of the worst evictors in all Scotland, and that the pious politician who can lecture on Christianity before a church congress proceeds annually the ill-begotten results of his father's inhumanity. Mr. Fox writes: "Perhaps those Primrose dames and members of the English church congress, who are now lost in admiration of his methods of government adopted by Mr. Balfour in Ireland, may feel inclined, when they shall have perused the appendix to this work, to question whether he had not been better employed at home in the South-East Highlands in some honest endeavor to repair, as far as he is able, the evil work done there by his departed father. It is no mere figure of speech, but an unhappy, well-ascertained fact, that the lovely district of Strathmore, in Ross shire, depopulated by that individual in 1840-8, and now let out as a deer forest to a sporting brewer, or other tenant, at a rental of £2500 a year, by the chief secretary for Ireland, is a district bedewed with the tears, if not the blood, of age and innocence—the orphan parents and helpless children of a deeply-wronged and plundered tenantry."

Harrowing details of the manner in which the evictions were conducted are given, but they differ in no respects from the deeds of cruelty with which Irishmen are familiar. The glen was so populated as that a church with space for 1800 persons was required for the accommodation of the people. Twenty-five families inhabit it now, so thoroughly did the Balfours do their work. The village of 80,000 acres of hill pasture. Before the evictions it contained thirty-two townships or hamlets. The unhappy people were pursued with an implacable hatred wherever they sought refuge. Evidently the chief Balfour would have been an ornament to the Irish landlord class; his son esteems the evictors of this country as only the son of such a father could.

FIRE BY ELECTRIC WIRES.

A Telegraph Office Burned and Much Damage Done in St. Louis.

St. Louis, January 8.—Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning fire started in the basement of the Western Telegraph building, corner of Olive and Third streets. The fire soon ascended through the air shaft from the first to the top floor and burned fiercely. The wires are a total wreck. The firemen are greatly hindered by the mass of sheet leaden wires. All the operators escaped from the building uninjured. The building is completely gutted. Several of the telegraph employees had narrow escapes. Business on the stock exchange will be delayed owing to the destruction of the wires. The Associated Press office, which was in the burned building, was destroyed. The following firms have been burned out: The Daily Bulletin company, the Allen and Ginter Cigar Company, and the Bradley Printing and Roll Paper company.

A net work of wires led into the building by way of the roof. The storm of yesterday loaded down the telegraph and telephone wires with a heavy coating of ice. Many break occurred, and the service was badly interrupted. At 6 o'clock this morning a wire leading to the basement of the building came in contact with a broken electric light wire, and at once the building was on fire. The fire department made a hard fight, but the mass of wires which almost shut out the light of the streets, prevented successful work, and the firemen would not risk their lives in cutting them until the electric light currents were turned off. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, of which \$50,000 falls on the Western Union; adjoining buildings were badly damaged by smoke and water.

FOR IRISH GIRLS.

Industrial Education and How It Has Benefited Them.

Industrial education for girls is receiving especial attention in Ireland, and the commission of national education there have just promulgated a new rule whereby that girls who have passed the fifth standard at girls who have learned to read English fluently, write neatly and correctly from dictation, who are proficient in arithmetic up to vulgar fractions, know orthography and etymology, and understand the geography of their own country and continents—may devote the greater portion of their time to industrial education. An elaborate system of industrial work has been laid out by the commissioners, including plain sewing, lace making, sprigging, ornamental marking on linen, art needle work, ecclesiastical embroidery, wood carving and various other lines of work that require great skill and much time to learn. That there was need of something of the kind in Ireland is generally conceded, says the Lewiston Journal. Mrs. Bagwell, whose efforts in the industrial training of girls around Clonmel have met with much success, says there are certainly no cloths made in the south of Ireland; the mothers do not know how to work. Needlework has almost entirely disappeared. In Clonmel, a town of 11,000 inhabitants, there are many young girls, who, though exceedingly poor, have nothing to do after leaving school but to idle. To help them a committee was formed about five years ago, who gave out that any one who could stitch knit or saw might come to them to get work. A great many responded, but their work was so hopelessly poor that they had to be taught even to do a plain hem. Mrs. Bagwell, who certainly may be expected to know whereof she speaks, does not approve of the new arrangement. Something simpler, and at the same time more useful, was what was needed. She disapproves of art needlework, lace making, elaborate crochet work, etc., and fears the result will be that a great deal of

bad ornamental work will be thrown on the market for which there will be no sale, discouragement will follow and the reaction will work against the progress of proper industrial education. "What we want in the schools," she says, "is not to teach industrial so much as to train the children to be useful citizens and good wives and mothers." An hour's needlework each day, ending with cutting out in paper patterns for the sixth class and fresh drawing, the last for girls and boys alike, and in every class, she thinks would give much better results. She deems the drawing important, because it trains the eye to draw a pattern accurately and makes children observant. From this point of view it looks as if Mrs. Bagwell was right. Lace sprigging, elaborate crochet work, crazy quilts and other kinds of fancy work are not usually a paying business, and not half so important a part of an education as the knowledge of how to darn a stocking or cut out a shirt.

Thoughts of the New Year.

Renewed feelings of ambition are synchronous with the opening of a new year. More resolutions are made than any other time, and as often as they are broken. But with some the resolutions made with the dawn of a new year have been carried through to its close. Numerous lives of honor and achievement can be traced to some determination of purpose made upon an occasion such as the first day of a year affords for a fresh start in the journey of life. We all desire success; the problem of life is its winning. Every person carries in his or her own hand the key that unlocks either the door of success or failure. The true key of success is labor, and it requires a strong, resolute will to turn it. It is hard, earnest work, step by step, that ensures success, and never was this truth more potent than at the present time. Positions of trust and empires are no longer secured at a single leap. Men and women have ceased to succeed in a hurry. Occasionally there will be an exception but the instances are rare. Success, a writer has said, is the child of confidence and perseverance, and never was the meaning of a word more clearly defined. The secret of many successful careers is the thorough performance of whatever has been undertaken. An excellent maxim is that which counsels us never to put our hands to anything into which we cannot throw our whole energies harnessed with the very best of our endeavors. Perseverance is essential to success, since it is often achieved only through a long succession of failures. In spite of our best efforts, failures are in store for the majority of the race. It remains, then, for us to do the best we can under all the circumstances, bearing in mind that success is not always won by the swiftest feet, nor triumphs in battle secured by the strongest arms. It is not so much the possession of swiftness or strength as it is the right application of them by which success is secured.

In starting out upon the journey of life, it is well

First, to obtain every kernel of knowledge within your reach.

Study people for the knowledge they can impart to you.

Read books for what they can teach you.

Mark your tendencies, and apply them.

Be sure that you have not mistaken your calling.

Once certain, apply yourself to your chosen work.

Then, work hard, earnest and incessant.

Don't consider anything beneath you.

Be patient, honest and pleasant in manner.

Treat all persons alike, high or low.

Have a smile for all; a pleasant word for everybody.

Success may not come at first, but it will not be far off, and when it does come it will be the sweeter for its delay.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

Ticket No. 93 455 drew the First Capital Prize of \$600,000 in the 235th Grand Mammoth Drawing on December 17th, in the Louisiana State Lottery. It was sold in fractional parts of forty cents at \$1.00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One to Agency Bank of British North America, 52 Wall St., New York, City; one to E. A. St. Clair, Ill.; one to Arthur Harrison, New York, N.Y.; one to O. H. Woodson, Memphis, Tenn.; one to John B. Young, Hamilton, Ontario; one to Merchants Bank of Pensacola, Fla.; one to First National Bank, Corsicana, Tex.; one to E. T. Bell, 2228 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.; one to Jas. Bussette, Worcester, Mass.; one to Arthur Buttner, 12 West 23d St., New York City; one to Bank of Wyanet, Wyanet, Ill.; one to Niblock & Lynn, Philadelphia, Pa.; one to The Texas National Bank, San Antonio, one to F. W. Hanson & W. G. Miles, Milwaukee, Cook Co., Ill.; etc., etc. Ticket No. 40 911 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$200,000 and was sold in fractional eighth parts at \$5.00 each. One to a Depositor Traders Bank, New Orleans, La.; two to O. L. Hartman, thro. Irwin Bank, Columbus, Ind.; one to a Depositor, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.; etc., etc. Ticket No. 35 961 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$100,000. It was sold in fractional quarters at \$10 each. One to E. W. D. Houghton, Oswego, N.Y.; etc. Ticket No. 7 988 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$50,000. It was sold in fractional parts of forty cents at \$1 each: one to Britton & Keating, Natchez, Miss.; one to Christian Kohler, Natchez, Miss.; one to L. Liebmann, thro. Louis L. Levin, 108 Canal St., New York, N.Y.; one to Thos. Boland, Boston, Mass.; one to S. Friedman, 28 Elm Lane, New York, City; one to L. C. Jander, 34 Maiden Lane, New York City; one to John McOrville, 14 Clarkson St., New York City. The 237th Grand Monthly Drawing will take place on Tuesday, February 11, of which all information will be furnished on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

VERY REV. FATHER LEDUC.

A Grand Catholic Demonstration at Calgary N.W.T.

The Catholics of the promising town of Calgary, N.W.T., have done themselves credit by their demonstration of love and devotion to that distinguished priest of God, Very Rev.

H. Leduc, O.M.I., Vicar-General of the diocese of Alberta, and Superior of the Oblates in Calgary district, on the occasion of his silver jubilee. On the same occasion the Catholics of that district had another cause for rejoicing, as on that day the new Catholic Church was opened and dedicated. High mass was sung by Rev. Father Leduc, assisted by Rev. Father Le Clerc, of Montreal, and Rev. Father Doucet. Rev. Father Blais acted as master of ceremonies and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Andre. Among those who took part in the choir were Messrs. J. S. Foston, Dr. Rouleau, J. Carley, Major Bagley and Mr. Doyle. Addresses were presented in English and French to Very Rev. Father Leduc. The one in English was signed by Messrs. N. D. Beck, J. T. C. Affrains and Dr. G. H. Kenison. The Children of Mary presented an address also. It was signed by the following young ladies, viz.: Miss Bella McLaughlin, Jeanne McDonald, Emma Pigeon and Maggie Sward.

A BIG TRUST HIT HARD.

Judge Wallace, of California, Declares the Sugar Trust a Distinctly Unlawful Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8.—A decision in the case of the people of the State of California against the American Sugar Refinery company was rendered to-day by Judge Wallace in the Superior court. The suit was brought to determine whether it was lawful for the company to join the sugar trust. Judge Wallace decided that it was an unlawful combination, and that as consequence the American Sugar Refinery company had forfeited its corporate charter. It will therefore be compelled to close.

In its findings the court sets forth that the corporation had been organized under the laws of this state to manufacture and deal in sugar, and has always, since its formation, been operated for the purpose of deteriorating the quality and diminishing the supply of sugar throughout the United States, of increasing to consumers the cost of that article, of destroying competition in its production and creating a monopoly and general restraint of trade in sugar as an article of commerce and consumption, and that since the defendant joined the trust it has not at any time carried on for itself the business for the carrying on of which it had been incorporated. It concludes that the defendant has been forbidden its corporate franchise, and there must be judgment for the people as prayed for in the information.

The court adds: "Competition on equal terms is conceded to be the life of trade, and to invite and promote that competition is the established policy of our laws. As competition tends to create trade so monopoly tends to destroy it." In conclusion the court said:—"The maintenance of such monopoly is distinctly an unlawful business, and no franchise for its pursuit could be obtained under our laws."

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for effluence of thoughts; they mistake buttercups in the grass for immeasurable gold mines under the ground.—Longfellow.

With much dexterity and grace was it remarked of Jane Taylor that you only knew that the stream of literature had passed over her head by the fertility it left behind.

Life is no idle dream, but a solemn reality, based on and encompassed by eternity. Find out your work and stand to it; the night cometh when no man can work.

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HARD TO STAMP OUT.

The Catholic Spirit of a Catholic People Very Tenacious.

It is no easy matter to stamp out the Catholic spirit from a Catholic people. Henry VIII and his tools tried it and apparently succeeded; but the moment infamous penal laws were relaxed the Church began to grow. Laws to prevent the growth of Popery came, well drawn and in rapid succession; but they failed to prevent the growth. The flower from the garden of God would grow. It could not be crushed. It might blow over the dry sands of the desert, but with the first moisture it took root and grew. It had an inherent vitality, a germinal principle which cannot be extirpated. No Catholic State ever passed a law to prevent the growth of Protestantism. Its progress during the first fifty years, during which the Reformation was led by plunder, it ceased to grow and has steadily lost ground. This is admitted by Protestant writers. On the other hand we see this innate vitality of Catholicity strikingly manifested in Spain. Where Catholicity was suppressed, it shows itself in devotion to Our Lady, in the spirit of sacrifice which finds scope in the religious life where men and women detaching themselves from the world for God and humanity, carrying out the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man.

In Spain the infidel party which tried to progress and goes backward, "with the greatest ease to do all for the people and ease nothing, obtained power in 1832. All convents and religious houses were suppressed, their libraries sold for waste paper, their bells for old metal, the vessels of the sanctuary profaned. The money was supposed to go into the coffers of the State, Little really did, and what became of it? What institutions for education or charity have the Liberals of Spain established with the church funds? Where are the schools for them? Old Friar Ximenes established the University of Alcalá, what have the Liberals done? Where is Spain in literature compared to her noble position in 1500 days? But there is hope. Religion is increasing in Spain. They are not the great Liberal tyrants of France. Christian men from following the good Jesus Christ. They are said to be in Spain 179 religious orders with 200,000 men and 25,000 women. This increase has been within the last few years. With faith and piety literature will revive and flourish. Spain will be a great nation. Write for the "Great Reformation," read and resolve to accept it.

Don't feel it beneath your dignity to do it. It is the best thing you should have learned. You may be a great man, but you will not be a great man if you do not know your own history. Write for the "Great Reformation," read and resolve to accept it.

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