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DOUBLE CRIME.

Thomas Williams Murders his Wife and then Commits. Suicide.

The gorrowful Story Told by Lillie Williams-Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The residents of the west end of the city were horrified by a report which reached them Friday morning, that a murder and saicide had been committed on Basin street. The report proved to be only too true, as when an investigation was made the body of Thomas Williams and his wife Eilen Orchard were found lying in " pool of blood in their bed-This was about nine a.m., but it is supposed the tragedy was enacted somewhere about midaight, although no sounds were heard by the children of the deceased or the

The tragedy was first discovered by some women who were atending near the back door engaged in conversation. It was remarked that the Williams family, who were always early risers, were not about yet. This emboldened one or two of them to look in at the window, but they were too much scared to try the handle of the door until some of the men in the locality had been summoned. Sergeant Parker and two policemen lost no time in hastening to the spot, and, accompanied by Mr. Gilfoy and eagerly watched by a crowd of stupified neighbors, they forcibly broke open the front doer.

Once inside they were horrified to see the place covered with blood and both the man and wife lying dead. Mrs. Williams was lying on the edge of the bed, having apparently put on her night gown and retired to rest in the usual way, while her husband, who had cut his own throat while evidently standing up at the foot of the bed, must have fallen across his wife's feet, for in this posttion he was found this morning.

Lying between the two unfortunate people was found a little infant girl, about six months old, bathed in the blood of its parents, but yet soundly sleeping. In an adjoining room were found five other children, none of whem had been awakened by the terrible tradgedy which had blasted their young

The position of the man's body gives signs of a long and terrible death struggle, for it lay crosswise on the bed, with the head thrown as far back as possible, the large glassy eyes wide open and clutching with its right hand some underclothing and a towel which had evidently been used at some moment to stop the flow of blood. He was dressed in a flannel shirt only. From the man's position and the fact that the razor with which this swipl deed was committed is lying upon a chair, it seems that after killing his wife in bed he got out en the floor, cut his own throat, put down the razor and returned

The murdered woman is a sister to the wife of Mr. Nicholas Kendal of the firm of Messrs. R. & J. Kendal, waggon makers, 244 and 246 Richmond street. Mrs. Edwards, residing at 12 Windsor street, is aunt to the murdered woman, and it was she who was instrumental in bringing the family to this country about five months ago.

A TOUCHING RECITAL.

Little Lillie Williams, the eldest child of the dead parents, told an affecting story to a newspaper reporter. She said: "I am about ten years of age, and came out to this country nearly three years ago. I came out to Mrs. Edwards, with whom I lived. My father and mother came last summer. My father was a bricklayer in Bristol, where we belonged to. Since coming to this country peace he has not had much to do. Last night he said to mother before me, " Nell, will I out my throat to-night?" The mother burst out crying and said to him not to do such a dreadful thing. She then went and got the razors and hid them in her pocket. She knew he wanted to kill himself. He afterwards asked her for them, but she cried and would not give them up. Before I went to bed he kissed me, and said, "Nellie, 1 will never see you again." I said, "are you going away!" and he replied, "Yes for ever." Before he went to bed he said to mether, want to shave part of my face," and again asked for she razors. She would not give them to him. I saw him kneel down at the side of the bed, and then I went off to my room. About four o'clook this morning I heard gurgling sounds come from my father's and mother a room, but I went to sleep again. On coming down stairs I looked into the room and saw the bed all over blood and father lying with a big hole in his throat. I then went out and gave the slarm to the police-

hesitation. She did not seem to fully realize the nature of the awful tragedy.

Mr. Gilfoy, the landlord gave the dead menced to eat after a large of eight years, people a good character, which was cor. It is hard to believe but perfectly true, as it roborated by the neighbors so far as they had

of the murdered woman. When seen Fri-day afternoon she was found prostrated with Ohristmas eve 1889. She was found prostrated with the startling intelligence. She said that Williams had been suffering from softening of the brain for some time past. In England he had suffered from religious mania. "It engaging her to two different men, which was not a murder in the ordinary sense," she caused a lawauit at the time. He had to sign drink, and had plenty of work since he came jail him) not to return to the United States out in August last, and Mr. Bulmer had re- lifer three years, or until she would be of age, cently promised him work next summer. About six weeks ago he started for Toronte He has a brother in Upper Canada. His with her but after three weeks she gut sick, manner was always strange—'simple' like, and he returned with her. A few days after On Christmas Day they had abundance in the she reached home she started to cat and dees myself. But what a terrible occurrence !"

they heard their father moving about in the middle of the night, they heard no screams

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The reason generally assigned is that the man being out of work had become low-spirited and broading over the situation, and fearing that he and his family would come to want, nad thus been driven to commit the terrible tragedy. In this connection it is The Dominicans will bay stated that on Thursday afternoon Mrs. the theological faculty in the Kendal met Williams which a bundle, which of Fribourg, Switzerland. was found in the kitchen and consisted of two rig luaves of bread, tied in a red handkerchief. The loaves look like those that are provided by the Board of Outdoor Relief, and on enquiry being made it was shown that Williams had applied there on that day. Mrs. McMillan, of the House of Refuge, stated that his behavior at that time caused considerable comment. Rev. Mr. Patterson was in the chair at the time, and as Williams came in he laid a little note-book on the table which he said, showed the places where he had worked. He seemed very simple, and as Mr. Moore had given him a letter of introductien te Ald. Kennedy, asking for work, he asked Williams why he had not used it, the reply being that it had get lost in the living of his coat. He also volunteered the statement that he had been

drinking since the last time he applied, but that it had been his first offence for several years and he would not repeat it. On being told that he should stick to this, he gave as his excuse that having a vest and coat which he did not use very often, and being hard up, his wife and he bad decided to sell it to a friend, who offered a dollar for it. As it was cold the friend asked him to come and have a drink and he accepted. The friend offered to lend him another dellar, but when he came home his wife made him send it back. After having told this in a very circumstantial manner, he got his previsions and went out.

Robert McDowell also corroborated the statement that he was very down-hearted because he was out of work. He said: "I working with him. He came to me last Sunday and told me he was hard up. I lent him a dollar. He sent it back to me in an envelope by pest. The man was perfectly sensible, there wasn't a thing wrong with his head, and he never drank. He also sold me a coat because he needed the money, he said, for his five children. The poor fellow was awfully down-hearted because he could not get a job, and he told me he was frightened he could not keep them over winter. That was the only difficulty I ever knew he was

THE VERDICT.

afternoon, at which the following verdict was the inventor of the deaf and dumb alphabet. Bishop for over sixteen years, having been returned: "That the deceased Ellen Orchard who died on December 23, 1789. They have elected for the Diocese of Tarbes, July 25. came to her death at the hands of her husband, Thomas Williams, who afterwards committed suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Michael Murray, an old and respected citizen of Franktown, passed away on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of 77 years. Deceased had been alling more or less for the last two years, and suffered severely during that time. He was a native of Manorhamil ton, County Leitrim, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada in '47 and settled in Smith's Falls. where he remained one year, and at the tine of his death had lived 41 years in Franktown. Since the time of his first coming to Franktown he had gained for himself the esteem of his neighbours. He leaves behind him two sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. He was a true-hearted Irishman and always took an interest in his country's welfare. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place to the R C. Cemetery, near Smith's Falls. May his soul rest in

ARCHBISHOP OLEARY

Writes Another Letter to Mr. Meredith and Urges a Reply-

TOBONTO, January 7 .- Archbishop Cleary has written another letter to Mr. Meredith. He takes the politician to task for demanding from him a repudiation of the sentiments of the Kingston Freeman; repeats that he is in nowise responsible for the uttorances of that paper, and is not called upon to interfere when papers be youd his control make remarks upon other subects than those of faith or morals. He asserts that, even from the lawyer's point of view, Mr. Meredith has a weak case in making the demand, and no jury would give him a verdict. He (the Archbishop) says this from thirty years' atudy of law and ten years of its practice. He applies the argument of his opponent to the case of Sol. White, ex.M.P.P., of Windsor, who came out in favor of annexation, and asks why Mr. Meredith rever repudiated him. He urges a reply to this epistle.

Fasted Eight Years.

The little girl told her story without any [SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRUE WITH BES. St. Patrick's Hill, Jan. 6 .- Mies Bedard. of Tingwick, the wonderful faster, has comcan be vouched for by several people, includknowledge of them. ing the priest and doctor, that she has not Mrs. Edwards, Windsor street, is an aunt tasted food of any kind, except occassionally ing the pricet and doctor, that she has not She said that accompanied by her father, last winter in Boston, for ten weeks, at a salary of \$100 per week; but her father got into trouble "He was a good husband; did not an agreement with one of them (or he would I made them part of their dinner eat since as any other person. It is a strange But what a terrible occurrence!" fact that since she started to fast at 11 years Mrs. Hdwards has three of the six of age, she grew and could always work as for vacant seats, there are at present 394 children. She says work as for vacant seats, there are at present 394 about the Wering Affair, but although pretty, of good figure and weighs 126 pounds.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Hems Glesned from all Quarters of the Globe

Mgr. Rampf, Provost of the Cathedral Chapter of Munich, has been appointed Bishop of Passau,

The Dominicans will have entire charge of the theological faculty in the new University

Thirty-one Cardinair, Archbishops and Blahops assisted at the dedication of the beautiful new church of the Holy Rosary at Lourdes recently.

Father Pycke, of St. John's Islington, has been decorated with the cross of the Order of Leapoid, bestowed upon him by the King of the Belgians.

The Italians of Pittsburgh, Pa., have purchased Grace Reformed Lutheran Church for \$35,000. The Italian congregation numbers seven hundred.

New York has 80 Catholic churches, capable of seating 411,700 at all the services held in them on Sunday, when there are celebrated 392 Masses, as a general rule.

The Holland Chamber of Daputies has approved by a vote of 31 to 18, the Government bill for grants to denominational schools and the abolition of free education except for paupers.

St. James Catholic school of Pendleton, England, has gained by competition the merit grant for excellence, for the second time. This entitles the school to £1 10s. Si. The Abbe Jauffret, a Canon of the diocese

of Marseilles, has been appointed Bishop of Bayonne in place of Mgr. Fleury Hottot, deceased. Mgr. Jauffret was born on the 4th December, 1833, at La Clotat. The Catholic German Ladies' Society of

Sacramento, Cal., presented to Bishop Monogue a purse of \$1,138.13 for the erection and decoration of the Biessed Virgin's and St knew him well since August last, when I was | Joseph's alters at the new cathadral of that

Father Pamphile de Veuster, the brotuer of Father Damien, is to preside at the annual Catholic Reunion in the City Hall, Birming-ham, on the 20th January. His address will be upon the condition of the lepers of

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 196 to 98, passed on December 19 the bill depriving the clergy of the direction of all charities. The Government intends to take possession of all charitable foundations and other plous works.

The deaf mutes of France celebrated on Coroner Jones held an inquest during the Monday the centenary of the Abbé de l'Epec, presented a petition to the French Parliament asking to have his remains placed in the Pantheon.

> The Very Rev. Prior Glynn continues ac tively engaged in the effort to hasten on the erection of the National Church of St. Patrick in Rome. Some handsome subscriptions have recently been received by him, and a speedy undertaking of the work of erection is looked forward to.

Spaking at the Saxon Catholic Congress, Herr Windthorst declared that with such unity and organization as new existed among the Catholics of Germany he had no fears for the future. The victory of the Catholica in the Munich Parliament is the first selid result of the Bayerian Cathelic Congress.

The Austrian Emperor, ten princes of the blood, and 19 bishops attended the funeral of the late Cardinal Gangbauer, Archbishop of Vienna, who, although one of the greatest princes of the Church, died no richer than the average successful farmer. The poor of Vienna will be poorer by tens of thousands of floring yearly.

Wm. H. Smith, a colored man, who has been Assistant Librarian of the House of Representatives in Washington for years, has been appointed Librarian. He is a Catholic. He is a member of St. Augustine's congregation at the capital, and was tem-porary chairman of the Colored Catholic Congress that met in Washington en New Year's of last year.

Henry F. Dewning, a negro, who for nine vears was U. S. Cousul in Africa, delivered a lecture on "The Dark Continent," 28th ult., in the Bridge street Methodist Church of Brooklyn, N.Y., and surprised his hearers by contrasting Catholic and Protestant missionary work in Africa, greatly to the advantage of the former, and particularly com-mending the Jesuit missions.

Miss Alexandrine Lia Trepagnier and Miss Leontia Cambre, representatives of two of the oldest and moz. espected Creole families of Louisiana, were received into the order & the Sisters Marianites of the Holy Cross in New Orleans, on Tuesday, November 28. The former will be known in religion as Sister Mary of St. Rose of Lima, the latter as Slater Mary of St. Marcella,

It shows what Catholic organizations can effect when we see that the Center party scored a victory over Bismarckism, won on a very grave letue. The question was: Are the bons fide students for the priesthood to be subject to military service? The German grand old man, Herr Windborst, deserves the congratulations of Catholics throughout the world for such sturdy adherence to principle.

Amongst the recipients of the Prix Montyon this year is the Abbé Brisser, a curé of a country parish in the Diousse of Rennes. The "Prize of Virtue" has been conferred upon him by the French Academy for his successful foundation of an orphanage in his parlah. The Abbé has already received the Orosa of the Legion of Honour for his devoted bravery in the great sertle from Paris, known as the battle of Champigny.

In the German Reichstag, after allowing which makes it the ancient lords and the links were forever broken the man are at their feet. party now numbers

majority is made up of a coalition of three classes. tho Imperialists, 38, and the German Con-servatives," 76. There is a small Polish party of 13 which usually votes with the Centre, and there are 11 Social Democrats.

A number of miraculous cures have ocled by the Bishops of Tarbes and Nancy.

It is stated that out of three hundred and seventy one churches in Brooklyn there are mortgages on three bundred and three. Two hundred and ninety-three of these are Protestant churches, mortgaged to the amount of \$2,165,962; sixty-four are Catholic churches, mortgaged to the amount of \$1. 173,291.

The German Reichstag, by a large majer ity, approved the motion to repeal the law of 1874 which gives the government authority to expel from the country any clergyman who, having been officially deprived of his clerical charge, yet persists in the performance of his clerical duties.

The Right Rev. John Foley, Bishop of Detroit, Michigan, was chosen to preside at the convention meetings of the Michigan Board of Charities and Corrections held in Detroit last week. The Bishop, in his opening address, expressed the hearty good will with which he entered into the alms and as pirations of the charities of the State.

A novel sight was seen on a recent Sun day afternoon at Corning, O., when the Catholic priest of that place, Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, at the invitation of the congregation, occupied the pulpit of the colored Baptist church and delivered an elequent sermon, at the close of which he was warmly congratulated by the colored brathren.

The French Government has made use of one of the Ferry Dacrees to disperse the Trapplet community of Mont des Caltes, near the Hazebronck, in the Department of the Nord. The reason alleged for this step is that of the 65 monks only 30 are French, the rest being Dutch, Belgians, and a few Germans. The Trappists received only 24 hours' notice of their expulsion from French ter-

Cardinal Benedict Mery Langenieux, the leader of the recent pilgrimage of French workingmen to Rome, was born at Villefranche, on the Rhone, in the Archdiocese of 187s, and promoted to that of Rhelms on December 31, 1874, receiving the Cardinal's hat in the year 1886.

As if in protest against the continued oppression of the Caurob, and in proof to the world that its utmost efforts cannot vitally injure her, a remarkable number of conversions to her fold has recen ly taken place. In Italy, the submission of Ansonio Franchi, an apostate prist, who for forty years had taken a chief place among the professors of the new light and had filled with renown a chair of their philosophy, has called on the enemies of religion to reconsider their posttien. Again, the conversion, some years ago in France, of Lso Taxii, a leader among the Freemasons, has now been fellowed in Spain by that of another man of eminence in the sect, and it is announced yet that other members of mark are about to copy the example. Advanced phllosophy, therefore, no more than erroneous religious creeds, has power to retain among its adherents men of able and candid minds, whose attention has been effectively called to the claims of the Catholic

CHRISTMAS IN IRELAND.

Its Sadness and Its Joy Described by Venerable Lady.

Christmas in Ireland! what a long stretch of years lies between me and a Christmas in Ire-land! I was young when I spent my last Christmas in the land of my nativity, and now I am old, verging on the three-score and ten of man's allotted years. Yet the genial warmth, the innocent mirth, the thousand and one home joys of that time of hallowed enjoyment in far off Ireland are still fresh in my memory, al-though the snows of nigh half a century have whitened the earth since then,
Yet in my recollections of an Irlsh Christmas

there are few or none of the public manifesta-tions of holiday rejoicing that are now almost everywhere seen. The Christmas celebration was mainly confined to the churches and the family circle; the altar and the hearth gave then as now their two-fold light and warmth to the mid-winter feetival. But in the whole land. from Cork to Antrim, all was dark and cold without. Exceptions there were, to a great or less extent, in one or two of the very ancient towns, notably in Drogheda and Galway, where "the Waits" still paraded the streets and paid their nocturnal visite to the houses just befor Christmas, with their quaint carols and oddlyexpressed felicitations to the various families saluting each individual member by name. know not whether this ancient custom still exists even in the towns mentioned. It was a relic of the old Norman Irish times, and may well have fallen into disuse in the advance of modern

But, generally speaking, the outward face of Ircland was cold and cheerless at the Christmas time in my early days. The cruel light of the penal laws still chilled the heart of the old land and their prints were everywhere visible. The castles of the native lords and chiefs were mouldering ruins; the lavish hospitality of their Christmas boards was gone on the wind and their "ancient name and knightly fame had long perished from the land, for the bards who had sung the praises of the old families and their geat deeds and who fared royally in their lordly dwellings were no longer in existence to

keep their memory green. Another race had came and possessed them-

lasgest party in the House. The Government ; between the people and the so-called governing The old traditions had been rudely parties, the National Liberal, 98 members; the Saunder, and with them disappeared the Imperialists, 38, and the German Conservatives," 76. There is a small Polish party of 13 which usually votes with the Ireland, and during the long ages of religious presecution the abbeys, with their Christmas A number of miraculous cures have oc-ourred in Lourdes recently, and there was a and beautiful churches which the native princes terohlight procession in celebration of them and chiefs kad built for the glory of God and led by the Bishops of Tarbes and Nancy. where the Church had been wont to celebrate grims from Lorraine.

Father Damien was not the first priest who died of leprosy at Molckai. In Nov. last Father Gregory Archambaux died of the same disease He never had any exterior wounds but his interior pains were the most excruciating, and he lingered for a long time.

It is stated that out of three handred and with solution for the first priest divity—all were swept away by the sacrilegious hand of foreign oppression. For ages long to Catholis Church might be raised on the soil of Ireland, and the people were driven with their faith and its ministers to the caves and wild fastnesses of their own land.

So things continued till the fury of English Protestant persecution had epent its rage.

But, alss! when the death of Christ's Nativity—all were swept away by the sacrilegious hand of foreign oppression. For ages long no Catholis Church might be raised on the soil of Ireland, and the people were driven with their faith and its ministers to the caves and wild fastnesses of their own land.

So things continued till the fury of English Protestant persecution had epent its rage.

gradually to assume a mitigated form and the faithful, long-suffering people of Ireland were at length allowed to worship God as their fathers had done from the days of St. Patrick, there were no churches wherein to assemble, no altars whereou to offer sacrifice. Neither were the means at hand to rebuild them. Things were not as they had been in afflicted Ireland. The old time builders of the churches and monasteries, the chiefs and nobles and princes of the people were dead or banished; their descendants, if any remained, were poer and destitute themselves. Wealth there was little or none, for the commerce and various indus-tries of Ireland were gone with all the rest.

How to build churches was then the question, even when Catholic churches were again tolerated in poor, depopulated, plundered Ireland! But the churches by slow degrees were built again, the alters raised as of old, but, ah! how destroyed! The people were so poor that coatly edifices were no longer to be thought of, and they were chankful to have even the humblest shelter for the cal bration of the Divine Mysteries. teries. Then came the period of clay-walled, straw thatched chapels - churches they might not be called - in the country districts and poor little shabby edifices of no pretention whatever in the towns. ever in the towns.

Yet the faith of the people was none the less

strong or lively for the poverty of their churches, and the solemn rites of religion were even more dear to their hearts than in the days of rich endowments and grand celebrations. Coristmas was still the feast of the poor, and its "bidings of great joy" were even more findly welcome. It is certain that midnight Mass was welcome. It is certain that midnight was was celebrated then, as in earlier and later times, and one of the most Irish of Irish poets, the ever-lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee, has left us a graphic picture thereof in one of his graceful poom:

Where the mountains grey and weary. Wetch above the valley pass, lome the frieze clad upland people To the midnight Mass;

Where the red stream rushes hoarsely Thro' the bridge o'ergrown with grass. Come the whispering troops of neighbors, To the midnight Must.

Shines a light -- it is the chapel-Softly, 't is the house of Goo; Poor and small—yet far from lowly Was the Infant Christ's abode; Rude and stony is the pavement-Plain and bare the altar stone ; Ruder was the crib of Bethlehem Over which the East star shone!

Happily, this state of things-the poverty and the lowliness—has long since passed away, but while it lasted it was hard and trying. I remember well how, in my young days, the country people—I mean, of course, the mere peasant class-crowded into town on the mark at day preceding Christmas, which was known as the Big Market: to purchase some meat fo their Uhristmas dinner, generally a few pounds of fresh pork. Another "big market" was held just before Easter, those two great festivals being the only days in all the year on which the cottiers and peasants of Ireland at that time had meat of any kind on their humble board. Yet never were people more resigned to their dreary lot, more cheerful under hardship and privation, and so it was that Christmas was so lithely celebrated in the cabins and cottages of Ireland in those impoverished days as in the homes of the well-to-do and the wealthy.

One aspect of the Irish Christmas of my day
I am proud to recall through the gathering mist of years, I mean the universal expansion of heart that moved the better classes to share their superabundance with their poorer neighbors. There was no family possessed of ordinary means that did not do its share in providing Christmas comforts for one or more poor families, and there were few well spread boards at which some guests are not found, by preference those who were alone in the world or absent from their own home and kindred at the festal from their own nome and kindred at the lestal time. Not in all Christendom did the yule-log burn brighter or the Christmas bolly and ivy wreathe gayer, cheerier homes, nor Christian charity burn with a warmer or steadier glow

than in the Ireland I knew.

Nor is there any reason to believe that the Irish people of to day—though changed in many respects, and changing year by year, as travellers bell—are less renial, or kindly, or hospitable in the gay Christmas time than their fathers and mothers of two generations back. The faith that gives life and warmth and real ity to this joyous Christian festival in all Ca-tholic nations has never failed, or waxed dim

in the great heart of Ireland. I am very sure that this Christmas of 1889 is being "kept" in the homes of the dear old iand, which so manylof us are proud to call our own, as it was in the days when the old order reigned there and the blight of poverty and famine, the sad effects of foreign mis-government, had not yet fallen on the people.
Old chronicles bell how the ill fated son of the

Black Prince, RICHARD II. of England, with a train of warrior knights and nobles, kept his Christmas once at Dublin in a temporary palace "made of wattles," and how many of the principal Irish chieftains attended his court in great state, with many kerns and gallow-glasses. The Plantagent princes have passed glasses. The Plantagent princes have passed away, their proud line is a thing of the past; the Irish princes and chiefs who did homage at Dublin that Christmas long ago to the English king are gone, too, and have left no trace behind; the castles where they held all but royal away are mouroful ruins now. But the Irish people still remain faithful and fervent and warm-hearted as of old, celebrating Christmas in their own kindly way as their fathers did when Ireland was a nation, "in the days that were and are not."—M. SADLIER, in N. Y. Catholic Review.

Women never truly command till they have given their promise to obey and they are across selves or one dwellings and the lands of the in more danger of being made slaves than when

THE FIRE KING'S NEW YEAR

Dreadful Holocaust

IN A LONDON PAUPERSOHOOL.

A Royal Palace Burned,

LONDON, January 1.—The boys' section of the pauper school in the district of Forest Gate, in connection with the Whitechapel and Poplar unions, took fire last night while the inmates were asleep and was burned. Twenty six boys who were in the upper storeys were sufface ed, and fifty-eight other boys were safely taken from the building amid terrible excitement.

Two matrons of the institution escaped by sliding down the water pipe and several boys escaped in the same way. The superintendent of the school repeatedly rushed through the flames and brought out a number of inmates.
There were 600 persons in the place.
The bedies of those who were sufficiented were carried to the main hall of the building, which

was still decorated with Christmas evergreens The female department, in which were 250 girls, was not touched. The boys retired last evening in the highest spirits, having been promised presents and a New Year's fote today. The scenes in the main hell, where the bodies of the dead boys are lying, are harrowing in the extreme, and relatives and school-fellows of those who perished are loud in their lamentations.
The fire was caused by an overheated stove.

It originated in a clothing room beneath the boys dormitory. The smoke issuing from the stove the planned those sleeping on the top the boys who were unable to escape were terrible. The bodies of two boys were badly burned, but it is believed they were suffocated before they were burned. The eges of the dead range from seven to twelve years.

A BOYAL PALLOR DESTROYED,

BRUSSELS, January 1.—The Royal palace at Lacken, a suburb of this city, was burned to-day. Princess Chemoutine, the daughter of the King, had a narrow escape from being burned to devit, but her governess was sufficiated. All ine royal art collection has been destroyed. As soon as the fire was reported to the King and Queen, they suspended the New Year's day reception and hastened to the spot and witnessed the total destruction of the magnificent palace, their usual summer residence. It is said the fire was caused by a defective stoye in the office. The loss is immense as to money and as to the destruction of the art treasures that can-

not be replaced.

At 10 p.m. the burning palace at Lacken looked like a huge furnace and there came from it constant crashes and volcanic bursts of flume and sparks, as masses of debris fell into the fire. The heat was so great as to totally prevent the approach of the small fire brigade. The Queen's apartments suffered most. Much plate was saved, but the valuable pictures, the Gobelin saved, but the valuable pictures, the Godelin tapestries and the great library were all consumed. The extensive grain houses and stables were not touched. The Kirg is very arxious about the statuary in the rotunda, but there is little hope that any of it is saved. The only occupants of the palace when the fire broke out were the Princess Clementine, aged 17, a lady attendant and her governess. The governess having escaped with the others, returned to the princess apartments to secure some valuables and was suffocated The Queen is greatly grieved at her fate. Her Majasty loses by this fire interesting souvenirs of her children, especially of her son, who died at the age of 12. Napoleon I, resided for a time in this castle, but it has since been much enlarged and im-

It is reported that the fire in the palace at Lacken was incendiary, the building having been burned in three places, and that Mme. Drancourt, the victim, perished while searching for Peincest Clementine, whom she supposed to be still in the palace. All the private papers of the Kirg and of Leopold the First and the Queen's jewels were destroyed. Only the walls are now standing. The body of the governess has not been found. It is reported two firemen were injured and another killed. It is said all the Gobelin tapestry was saved.

BRUSSELS, January 2 - The report that the ibrary in the royal palace at Lacken was burned in the fire which destroyed that structure yesterday proves to have been unfounded. A number of important documents relating to the Congo Free State were destroyed. The Queen's entire wardrobe was also burned. The

Queen and Princess Clementine are greatly prostrated by the burning to death of the gov-

rness of the princess, and the destruction of

the palace.

THE LIBRARY WAS NOT DESTROYED.

DOWAGER EMPRESS AUGUSTA

The Consort of the Late Emperor William Succumbs to an Attack of influence:

BERLIN, January 7.—The Dowager Empress Augusts, who is suffering from influenzs, has had a relapse. Her respiration is difficult and

her condition is critical.

As this hour (2 p m.) the Emperor and Empress and their two eldest sons, Crown Prince William and Prince Frederick, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, con in law and daughter respectively of the Dowsger Empress, are at her beside. Count Von Molike left her palace at noon. He was much affected at her alarming condition. A large crowd has assembled in Unter den Linden before the palace, and much sympathy is shown for the

The Dowager Empress Augusta died at 3,30

this p.m.

The late empress was the daughter of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Weimar and was born September 30th, 1811. She was a woman of great beauty, and her hand was sought for by many of the royal princes of her youthful days. The fortunate suitor, however, proved the young Crown Prince of Prussia, whom she wedded June 11, 1820. The marriage proved in every respect a happy one, and the first separation of the illustrious couple was by the death of the old Emperor, a separation, as has proved, not a long one.

An egotist will always speak of himself. man ever shuns making himself the subject of nis conversation.