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A DOUBLE CRIME.

Thomas Williams Murders his Wife and then Commits Suicide.

The Sorrowful 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 suicide had been committed on Basin street.

The tragedy was first discovered by some women who were standing near the back door engaged in conversation. It was remarked that the Williams family, who were always early risers, were not about yet.

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.

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.

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 murdered woman is a sister to the wife of Mr. Nicholas Kendal, of the firm of Messrs. R. & J. Kendal, wagon makers, 241 and 246 Richmond street.

Little Lillie Williams, the eldest child of the dead parents, told a 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."

Mrs. Edwards, Windsor street, is an aunt of the murdered woman. When seen Friday afternoon she was found prostrated with the starting intelligence. She said that Williams had been suffering from softening of the brain for some time past.

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

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The reason generally assigned is that the man being out of work had become low-spirited and brooding over the situation, and fearing that he and his family would come to want, had thus been driven to commit the terrible tragedy.

This was about nine a.m., but it is supposed the tragedy was enacted somewhere about midnight, although no sounds were heard by the children of the deceased or the neighbors.

Robert McDowell also corroborated the statement that he was very down-hearted because he was out of work. He said: "I was working him well since August last, when I was kicking him about. 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 post. The man was perfectly sensible, there wasn't a thing wrong with his head, and he never drank."

Coroner Jones held an inquest during the afternoon, at which the following verdict was returned: "That the deceased Ellen Orchard 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 ill more or less for the last two years, and suffered severely during that time.

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CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned 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 of Fribourg, Switzerland.

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

Father Pycke, of St. John's Itellington, has been decorated with the cross of the Order of Leopold, 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 Deputies 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 Penlidton, England, has gained by competition the merit grant for excellence, for the second time. This entitles the school to £1 10s. 3d. per pupil.

The Abbé 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 Monaco a purse of \$1,138 13 for the erection and decoration of the Blessed Virgin's and St. Joseph's altars at the new cathedral of that city.

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

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 pious works.

The deaf mutes of France celebrated on Monday the centenary of the Abbé de l'Epée, the inventor of the deaf and dumb alphabet, who died on December 23, 1789. They have presented a petition to the French Parliament asking to have his remains placed in the Pantheon.

The Very Rev. Prior Glynn continues actively 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.

Speaking at the Saxon Catholic Congress, Herr Windthorst declared that with such unity and organization as now existed among the Catholics of Germany he had no fears for the future. The victory of the Catholics in the Munich Parliament is the first solid result of the Bavarian Catholic Congress.

The Austrian Emperor, ten princes of the blood, and 19 bishops attended the funeral of the late Cardinal Ganglbauer, 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 florins 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 temporary chairman of the Colored Catholic Congress that met in Washington on New Year's day last year.

Henry F. Downing, a negro, who for nine years was U. S. Consul in Africa, delivered a lecture on "The Dark Continent," 25th 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 commending the Jesuit missions.

Miss Alexandrine L.ia Trepagnier and Miss Leonila Cambre, representatives of two of the oldest and most respected Creole families of Louisiana, were received into the order of 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 Sister Mary of St. Marcella.

It shows what Catholic organizations can effect when we see that the Center party scored a victory over Bismarckism. They won on a very grave issue. The question was: Are the bona fide students for the priesthood to be subject to military service? The German grand old man, Herr Windthorst, 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 Diocese of Rennes. The "Prix of Virtue" has been conferred upon him by the French Academy for his successful foundation of an orphanage in his parish. The Abbé has already received the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his devoted bravery in the great sortie from Paris, known as the battle of Oshampigny.

In the German Reichstag, after allowing for vacant seats, there are at present 394 members. Of these the Center or Catholic party now numbers

largest party in the House. The Government majority is made up of a coalition of three parties, the National Liberal, 98 members; the Imperialists, 38, and the German Conservatives, 76. There is a small Polish party of 13 which usually votes with the Center, and there are 11 Social Democrats.

A number of miraculous cures have occurred in Lourdes recently, and there was a torchlight procession in celebration of them led by the Bishops of Tarbes and Nancy. The latter had brought with him 1,700 pilgrims from Lorraine.

Father Damien was not the first priest who died of leprosy at Molokai. 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 hundred and seventy-one churches in Brooklyn there are mortgages on three hundred 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 majority, 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 aims and aspirations of the charities of the State.

A novel sight was seen on a recent Sunday 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 eloquent sermon, at the close of which he was warmly congratulated by the colored brethren.

The French Government has made use of one of the Ferry Decrees to disperse the Trappist community of Mont des Caltes, near the Hazebrouck, 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, Belgian, and a few Germans. The Trappists received only 24 hours' notice of their expulsion from France territory.

Cardinal Benedict Mery Langenieux, the leader of the recent pilgrimage of French workmen to Rome, was born at Villefranche, on the Rhone, in the Archdiocese of Lyons, on October 15, 1824. He has been a Bishop for over sixteen years, having been elected for the Diocese of Tarbes, July 25, 1874, and promoted to that of Rheims on December 31, 1874, receiving the Cardinal's hat in the year 1886.

As if in protest against the continued oppression of the Church, and in proof to the world that its utmost efforts cannot vitally injure her, a remarkable number of conversions to her fold has recently taken place. In Italy, the submission of Antonio Franchi, an apostate priest, 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 position. Again, the conversion, some years ago in France, of Leo Taxil, a leader among the Freemasons, has now been followed 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 philosophy, 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 Church.

Where the mountains grey and weary,
Watch above the valley pass,
Come the breeze-clasp and people
Whom the midnight stars
Where the red stream rushes hoarsely
Thro' the bridge o'ergrown with grass,
Come the whispering troops of night,
To the midnight Mass.

Shine a light—it is the chapel—
Sully, 'tis the house of God;
Pure and small—yet far from lonely
Was the Infant Christ's abode;
Rude and shabby in the avensment—
Plan and built the altar dove as in the
Ruder was the crib of Bethlehem
Over which the East star shone!

Happy this state of things—the poverty and the lowliness—has passed away, but while it lasted it was hard and trying to member well how, in my young days, the country people—I mean, of course, the mere peasant class—crowded into town on the market-day preceding Christmas, which was known as the Big Market; to purchase some meat for their Christmas 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 highly celebrated in the cabins and cottages of Ireland in those impoverished times, 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 ordinariness 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 festive time. Not in all Christendom did the yule-log burn brighter or the Christmas bolly and ivy make the gay, cheerier homes, nor Christian charity burn with a warmer or steadier glow than in the Ireland of I know.

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 tell—are less genial, 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 reality to this joyous Christian festival in all Catholic 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 land, which so many of us are proud to call our own, as it was in the days when the old order ruled there and the light of poverty and famine, the sad effects of foreign misgovernment, had not yet fallen on the people.

Old chronicles tell 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 place "made of wattle," and how many of the principal Irish chieftains attended his court in great state, with many kermes and gallow-glasses. The Plantagenet 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 sway are mouldering ruins. 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. SADDLER, in N. Y. Catholic Review.

Women never truly command till they have given their promises to obey, and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when the man are at their feet.

CHRISTMAS IN IRELAND.

Its Sadness and Its Joy Described by a Venerable Lady.

Christmas in Ireland! what a long stretch of years lies between me and a Christmas in Ireland! 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 homely joys of that time of hallowed enjoyment in Ireland are still fresh in my memory, although the snows of night half a century have whitened the earth since then.

Yet in my recollections of an Irish Christmas there are few or none of the public manifestations 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 them as now their two-fold light and warmth to the mid-winter festival. 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 visits to the houses just before Christmas, with their quaint carols and oddly-expressed felicitations to the various families, saluting each individual member by name. I 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 ideas.

But, generally speaking, the outward face of Ireland was cold and cheerless at the Christmas time in my early days. The cruel light of the penal laws still chilled the hearts 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 great deeds and who fared royally in their lordly dwellings were no longer in existence to keep their memory green.

Another race had come and possessed themselves of the swiftings and lands of the ancient lords and the links were forever broken

between the people and the so-called governing classes. The old traditions had been rudely swapped asunder, and with them disappeared the grand festivities, the princely hospitality of the castles of other days. The wealthy and the powerful, too, had departed from the Catholics of Ireland, and during the long ages of religious persecution the abbey, with their Christmas bounties to the neighboring poor—the grand and beautiful churches which the native princes and chiefs had built for the glory of God and where the Church had been wont to celebrate with solemn grandeur the feast of Christ's Nativity—all were swept away by the sacrificial hand of foreign oppression. For ages long no Catholic 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 spent its rage. But, alas! when the dread penal code began 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 whereon to offer sacrifice. Neither were the means at hand to rebuild them. Things were not at all what they had been in alluded 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 poor and destitute themselves. Wealth there was little or none, for the commerce and various industries of Ireland were gone with all the rest.

How to build churches was thus the question, even when Catholic churches were again tolerated in poor, depopulated, plundered Ireland! But the churches by slow degrees were built again, the altars raised as of old, but, ah! how different from those that had been so cruelly destroyed! The people were so poor that costly edifices were no longer to be thought of, and they were the only ones even the humblest shelter for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries. Then came the period of clay-walled, straw-thatched chapels—churches they might be called—in the country districts and poor little shabby edifices of no pretension whatever 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 endowment and grand celebrations. Christmas was still the feast of the poor, and its "bindings of great joy" were even more fondly welcome. It meant that midnight Mass was celebrated then, as in earlier and later times, and one of the most Irish of Irish poets, the ever-lamented Mr. D'Arcy McGee, has left us a graphic picture thereof in one of his graceful poems:

At 10 p.m. the burning palace at Lacken looked like a huge furnace, and there came from it constant cracks and volcanic bursts of flame 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 brigades. The Queen's apartments suffered most. Much plate was saved, but the valuable pictures, the Gobelin tapestries and the great library were all consumed. The extensive greenhouses and stables were not touched. The King is very anxious about the statutory in the rounds, 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 Clemantine, 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 Majesty loses by this fire interesting souvenirs of her children, especially a diamond necklace which she wore at the age of 12. Napoleon I. resided for some time in this castle, but it has since been much enlarged and improved.

It is reported that the fire in the palace at Lacken was incendiary, the building having been burned in three places, and that Mrs. D'Arcy McGee, the victim, perished while searching for Prince Clemantine, whom she supposed to be still in the palace. All the private papers of the King 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.

THE LIBRARY WAS NOT DESTROYED.

BRUSSELS, January 2.—The report that the library in the royal palace at Lacken was burned in the fire which destroyed that structure yesterday proves to have been unfounded. A number of royal documents relating to the Congo Free State were destroyed. The Queen's entire wardrobe was also burned. The Queen and Princess Clemantine are greatly grieved by the burning to death of the governess of the princess, and the destruction of the palace.

THE CONCERT OF THE LATE EMPEROR WILLIAM Succumbs to an Attack of Influenza.

BERLIN, January 7.—The Dowager Empress Augusta, who is suffering from influenza, has had a relapse. Her respiration is difficult and her condition is critical.

At 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, son-in-law of the Emperor, and daughter of the Dowager Empress, are at her bedside. Count von Moltke 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 Empress.

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 savior, however, proved the young Crown Prince of Prussia, whom she wedded June 11, 1829. The marriage proved in every respect a happy one, and by 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, either in private or in company; but a modest man ever shuns making himself the subject of his conversation.

THE FIRE KING'S NEW YEAR.

Dreadful Holocaust

IN A LONDON PAUPER SCHOOL.

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 stories were sufficed, 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.

Those who were sufficed were carried to the main hall where they were still decorated with Christmas evergreens. The female department, in which were 250 girls, was not touched. The boys retired last evening in the highest spirit, having been promised presents and a New Year's fête to-day. The scenes in the main hall, 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 then alarmed those sleeping on the top floor, and they made their escape. The fire engines were on the scene. The employees of an adjacent railway station rushed to the spot and rendered valuable assistance. The cries of 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 ages of the dead range from seven to twelve years.

A ROYAL PALACE DESTROYED.

BRUSSELS, January 1.—The Royal palace at Lacken, a suburb of this city, was burned to-day. Princess Clemantine, the daughter of the King, had a narrow escape from being burned to death, but her governess was suffocated. All the royal art collection has been destroyed. As soon as the fire was reported to the King and Queen, they extended 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 stove in the office. The loss is immense as to money and as to the destruction of the art treasures that can not be replaced.

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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 savior, however, proved the young Crown Prince of Prussia, whom she wedded June 11, 1829. The marriage proved in every respect a happy one, and by 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, either in private or in company; but a modest man ever shuns making himself the subject of his conversation.

CATARRH AND HEAD COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED. NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Catarrh in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

POPE LEO'S VIEWS. The Social Question at the Vatican as Analyzed by a Protestant Journalist.

Mr. W. T. Stead, the distinguished editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and who, it is stated, will shortly become the director of a great Liberal review in London, sends a most interesting account of his impressions of things at the Vatican to his paper.

ROME, December 10. In summarizing the net impression produced on my mind by more or less prolonged and occasional interviews with leading spirits at the headquarters of the Roman Church, on the whole, I am well satisfied with the result of my mission.

It is not practical for the moment, and it is of more importance to know the Holy See can give effect to the will of its chief, all the mighty army of priests will emulate each in his own sphere the acts of Cardinal Manning.

It was on this point that I had most misgivings, and on this point that I left Rome most reassured. The Pope has certainly not yet declared for women's suffrage. But many of his best advisers had the demand just and logical. And this on two grounds. First, the obvious fact that women in Europe is the sole hope of the Church.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN. It was on this point that I had most misgivings, and on this point that I left Rome most reassured. The Pope has certainly not yet declared for women's suffrage.

Another Beatification. Blessed Chanel, a Marxist Father. The last group of the French workingmen's pilgrimage witnessed with religious joy on Sunday 17th Nov., the second beatification of one of their countrymen.

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one of the disadvantages inevitably accompanying set forms of speech and conduct that they come to be used so commonly as to lose their meaning. One would be considered ungrateful who did not for the smallest favor say "Thank you," yet the constant use of the phrase robs it of real meaning when an occasion arises where "thank you" ought to express heartfelt gratitude.

It is in other matters, such as child labor, the nursing of the sick, sanitation, poor relief, &c. In all these matters the State has encroached upon the family. Its rights usurped by the husband and wife. They were now solely in the hands of the State, which is monopolized by the male.

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GRAND SEMINARY, MONTREAL. Imposing Ceremony of Ordination. BISHOPHOOD. Montreal Diocese—Revs. A. L. Dequey, P. P. Quesnel, A. J. Daigues, P. L. McGinnis.

DEACONSHIP. Montreal Diocese—E. J. Brien, J. W. Brophy, J. H. Forbes, A. L. Jamin. Springfield Diocese—M. J. Aborn, H. Hamelin, C. A. Sullivan.

MINOR ORDERS. Montreal Diocese—W. J. Chauvin, J. S. Laroque, A. J. Mejean. Springfield Diocese—O. F. Rice, T. P. M. Donnell, P. J. O'Malley, J. J. Howard.

TONSURE. St. Louis Diocese—J. J. Toomey. Chatham Diocese—M. F. Foley. Duquab Diocese—B. Schillmoeller.

BEN BUTTERWORTH'S BILL. To Bring About Unrestricted Reciprocity Introduced. WASHINGTON, January 1.—Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Cincinnati, has introduced a bill in Congress, which, if passed, will effectually open reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

It becomes an oppressive interference with the natural and healthful course of trade. It is interesting to observe the gigantic efforts that are being put forth to build up a commerce with the South American nations with a new equal effort is being made to hamper and restrict more advantageous trade with people of our own lineage and language.

Majority for Murphy. 193. The majority gained by Mr. Murphy has surprised everybody in this city. He carried the last election only by a majority of eight votes against Mr. Carbay.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23, 1889. GENTLEMEN:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 2000 ft. with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights admirably. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, Chm. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

Dear Sirs:—The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. E. GARRIS, Pastor of 8d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION. The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, an unequalled anywhere for its magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground.

Table with columns: Limit, Tom Ferguson's Brook, River Ecumine, do Township Nouvelle West, do Glen Brook, do River Andre, do Rear river Nouvelle, West, do Mill Stream No. 2, do Rear Mill Stream, North, do Rear Mill Stream, South, do Township Carleton No. 2, do Township Restigouche.

Table with columns: Limit No., Locality, Square Miles. No. 10, 2nd range, Block A, 25. No. 11, 2nd do do do, 25. No. 12, 2nd do do do, 25.

Table with columns: Limit No., Locality, Square Miles. No. 578, do, 25. No. 579, do, 31. No. 580, do, 25.

Table with columns: Limit No., Locality, Square Miles. No. 581, do, 25. No. 582, do, 17. No. 583, do, 25.

Table with columns: Limit No., Locality, Square Miles. No. 123, River Petite Peribonka, 50. No. 124, do do do, 50. No. 125, do do do, 42.

Table with columns: Limit, Township Neigebie, No. 1, 22. do do do No. 2, 28. do do do No. 3, 12.

Table with columns: Limit, Township Neigebie, No. 1, 22. do do do No. 2, 28. do do do No. 3, 12.

Table with columns: Limit, Gaspe Bay South, 91. do do do North, 11. do Sydenham South, 174.

Table with columns: Limit, Township Armand, rangs E. P. No. 2, 21. do Township Armand, rangs E. P. No. 3, 21. do No. 45, River St. Francois, 174.



Health Before All.

The Nature of a Disease Told on Sight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

We receive clients daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. We certify that we have the best Laxative Purgative known; guaranteed to purge at any time of the year.

For twenty-one years I was afflicted with dyspepsia, kidney disease, enlargement of the liver and heart disease. I also suffered from constipation; in fact, it is to this same constipation that I may attribute all the above-mentioned diseases which afflicted me during twenty-one years.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Patches bring out sick children. We cure completely all those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of ointments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicine.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. We would draw the attention of our subscribers to the labels attached to their paper, which indicates the time their subscription is paid to, and request those in arrears to remit without further notice.

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1890.

With song and laughter welcome to our lands... The youngest born of Time—the glad New Year!

AN OBEDIENT HEART'S REWARD

Good Daughter, Good Sister, is Sure to Make a Good Wife... "Lizzie has gone again," said Mrs. Crest.

opera was an actual reality. Her new dresses filled her with delight; she was improving so fast in music and drawing... "Why not, Obed?" "I saw Dr. Jones this morning. He is just home from Albany Medical College."

THE URSULINE NUNS.

A Brief Sketch of this Most Celebrated Teaching Order in the United States... The Ursuline Order is not a new or recent organization. It has stood the test of centuries.

parochial school has a large and constantly increasing attendance... PLANS OF THE FREEMASONS... A Diabolical Document Brought to Light in Italy.

in their power "for the discredit of everything of a religious character... Census of Catholicity... Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC... A NATURAL REMEDY... THOUSAND THANKS... THE OLD AND THE NEW... IRISH CHURCH BELLS... HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT... EXHAUSTED VITALITY... THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00

Country... \$1.50 City... \$1.00 If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

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

All Business letters, and Communications intended 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. Fatima. MONDAY, Jan. 13, St. Mangó. TUESDAY, Jan. 14, St. Hilary. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, St. Paul.

NEW AGENT.

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

Tenants' Defence League.

The Tenants' 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 landlords of that afflicted island.

The Latest Slander.

Captain O'Shea, ex-M.P., has launched a charge against his wife, who he seeks to dishonor, for the purpose of ruining the great leader of the Irish people, Charles Stuart Parnell.

Brazil.

The fate of Dom Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, is a sad one. He lost his Empire, was betrayed, driven into exile, and has been still further afflicted by the death of his wife, which occurred a few days ago after a brief illness.

and all was serene for the Liberator of the Brazilian people. Those who have some knowledge of how these things are usually managed, had their doubts as to the value of the reports sent over the wires. They knew that no information, not favorable to the revolutionists, would be allowed to cross the frontier, and a very considerable discount had to be allowed for the exaggeration and boasting of the sympathizers with the revolutionary party, who are of the noisy tribe.

The Legislature Opened

The Legislature of Quebec opened yesterday. In his speech from the throne the Lieut. Governor, after referring to the payment of the Jesuits' 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 roads.

University Degrees.

The local parliament will meet again in a few days and it is quite likely the Bill introduced at the last session by the Hon. W. W. Lynch, now Judge of the Supreme Court, will again be brought forward, by which it was sought to be enacted, that anyone holding a degree of B.A. from a British or Canadian University, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a student in any of the learned professions without having to undergo the usual preliminary examination.

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 on Mr. Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk, was received with the greatest satisfaction by his large circle of friends and admirers, who were not slow in flooding him with congratulatory messages.

rapid. Our esteemed contemporary, the Gazette, in the course of a highly flattering article on the subject of the decoration in question, pays him this beautiful tribute:—"Of the business aptitude, the splendid ability, the devotion to the interests of the company, the indomitable 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 most complimentary to Mr. Hickson, by the proprietors of the Grand Trunk railway.

Failures.

The statistics of bankruptcy in the United States and Canada for 1889 do not 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 as against \$13,974,787 in 1888.

The Influenza.

For the past fortnight the influenza has been playing great havoc 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 grippa."

Even in Toronto, that hot-bed of fanaticism, one would think that the handful of bigots known as the "Equal Righters" would find a very great stronghold. Yet such does not appear to have been the case as was manifested in the election of a Mayor on Monday last. Two candidates were in the field, Mayor Clarke and Ald. McMillan, the apostle of the Equal Righters, both dyed-in-the-wool Orangemen.

THE Feast of the Epiphany was celebrated on Monday last with appropriate services in all the Catholic Churches of the city. High mass was celebrated to crowded audiences and a large number of the faithful approached the Holy Table. The altars were tastefully decorated and the services were generally of a very impressive character.

MR. GLADSTONE recently celebrated his 80th birthday and on that occasion received over two hundred telegrams and five hundred

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

MR. DAVITT has published in the Pall Mall 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 Paris "to obtain a statement in writing associating Parnell, Egan, and others with the Park murders," one man, a journalist, being offered any position he cared for on the Times in return for such a statement.

At 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 open the museum. The Council had no authority over 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 request.

Tax sum of £26,210 has been received as the result of the appeal made by the Irish delegates to Australia during the last few months, and reckoning the meetings still to be held, it is believed it will amount 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 Session

The following is the text of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's speech upon 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 these Legislative halls in which you are to discuss matters of the highest interest to this country and tender you as at the commencement of the New Year my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity and for the happiness and prosperity of your families and of all the people of this Province whom you represent.

THE JERUIT GRANT

On the 5th of November last, the date agreed upon, the province paid to those who were entitled to it the four hundred thousand dollars granted by the act of 1858 as being the share of the Rome Catholics in the settlement of the Jesuit estates, and a discharge was signed containing 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 Council of Public Instruction because the members 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 question.

My earnest movement has recently manifested itself in this Province in favor of night schools for the working classes. My Government considered it wise and even necessary under the circumstances to encourage such schools in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and you will be asked to vote a special grant for their improvement.

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 stoning of these vicinal roads will necessarily entail the abolition of turnpike toll bridges.

THE REVENUE.

The revenues generally and especially those from Crown Lands have gone on increasing for 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 to hope that this state of things will continue.

The work of colonization is successfully and emphatically carried on in every part of the Dominion, 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 new and more vigorous impetus to those great enterprises. 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 acres to the father and mother of at least twelve living children born in lawful wedlock, such lot to be their homestead.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

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 will not retard your parliamentary labors.

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 agriculturists 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 bursaries to be placed at the disposal of pupils in our agricultural schools, in order to enable a greater number to attend the same and to further propagate the theoretical and practical instruction required for our farmers' sons.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

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 permanent agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the city of Montreal.

A SILENT LIFE.

How a Trappist Spends His Time. Some details given at St. Patrick's Church by a Member of the Order.

Father Murphy, a Trappist priest of the Oka Monastery, addressed his first sermon 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. He narrated the bright young man who grew up in their midst, "I am more accustomed to handle the plod, shovel and axe than to speak to an assemblage," he said, "and I beg you therefore to have patience with the few poor words that I shall address to you."

After chapter the rules are explained. Then the matins 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 season 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 half past two they take their first and only meal of the day.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

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

THE TRANSLANTIC, the new Boston magazine, will begin the new year with a Rubinstein number, a special number of the magazine, 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 portrait of Rubinstein, with a facsimile of his autograph written in Russian. Still other features will be a collection of articles on the causes and effects of the Brazilian revolution; a novelette by Zola, entitled "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 the stake; and numerous shorter articles. The 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 1889.

The Magazine of American History opens the new year with its twentieth volume with a bright and readable January number. This periodical seems to be on the good side of the new awakened popular interest in everything that relates to the heroic past. An admirable portrait of William Cullen Bryant from the frontispiece, and an animated and welcome paper by the clever editor traces 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 Adams Emmet. "Uncle Tom's Cabin and Mrs. Stowe," an extract from the new work of Mrs. McGray, is vastly entertaining, and this is also illustrated; in fact, we have George W. F. Dymally's sketch of "St. Anthony's Face," on the Hudson, with a quaint picture of that wonderful piece of natural sculpture. 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. Charles W. Gerard shows with dramatic force, in the longest paper of the number, "The Impression 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. Maignan, of Charleston, which with "American Republics—Their Differences," by George W. F. Dymally, completes a group of contributions not surpassed in excellent 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 the kind on the continent, but there really is no other work of the kind in its 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. Gladstone and the Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine's contribution is an answer to Mr. Gladstone'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 brilliancy 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. Further 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 the greatest 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." Mr. H. E. Theobald, a member of the faculty of St. John's College, Cornell University, "The Corner Load of Science" in a fascinating manner, entering upon some daring, but not improbable, speculations as to what the future

may hold in store for the scientific investigator. An exceedingly interesting article, "Performance of Old Rome," by Rodolfo Lanciani, Professor of Archaeology in the University of Rome, and author of "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries." In "Bygone Days in Boston" the Hon. Charles K. Tucker, other familiar names highly entertaining recollections of Webster, Chace, Channing, John Pierpont, Lyman Beecher, Father Taylor, and other celebrities of the old 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 Frenchman, 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 agreement among them. Mrs. J. A. Livermore, Mrs. Rose 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 Alibi-ation"; Marion Harland tells the plain truth about Female Criminals; Professor Peter Thomas Adams discusses some suggestion 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 Patriotes held yesterday, the society arrayed itself strongly in opposition to a resolution adopted by the Catholic Centennial 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 numerous than among the French Canadian, they consider this resolution particularly aimed at them.

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 Dabuzac, of the Massachusetts Legislature, was warmly received and voted the opinions of New England French-Canadians. He said:—"If this resolution of the Catholic congress 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-improvement, and the use of the French language among themselves, then we object to that resolution. French Canadians are the first of all, loyal to the Republic. They are no worse citizens because they speak the language of Lafayette 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 societies as heretofore. We propose to maintain our societies in the future, as we have done in the past, notwithstanding the Baltimore resolutions."

GERMAN DESIGNS ON CUBA.

Senator Call Offers a Bombastic Resolution in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—In the Senate 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 banks and subject to the control, more or less actual and direct, of the Government of the German Empire; that by subsequent decrees, dated November 19, 1888, 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 mortgages 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 that neither Cuba nor Spain will be able to meet their obligations and to pay off either principal or interest when they become due; that, under these circumstances 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 is a less blinding and powerful because of its being unwitting, whereby the German Government becomes interested in assisting Spain to perpetuate her sovereignty in Cuba thus interfering with the historical laws and principles which must rule in the American hemisphere; 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 declares, 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 financial 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 discontinued 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.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

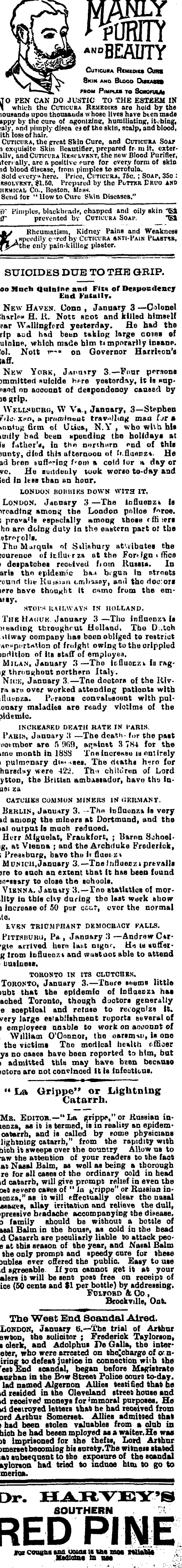
Cora Kennedy, the American poetess, has died in Italy. Vice Admiral Marek de Blond de Saint Hilaire, of the French Navy, is dead. Germany will maintain a neutral attitude in the Anglo-Portuguese controversy. A letter containing ninety thousand dollars has been stolen in transit between Vienna and Pesth. The French despatch boat "Bouvet" is ashore near Zanzibar. It is expected she will be a total wreck. An unknown philanthropist has given £100,000 to found a hospital for convalescents in London. The Explorer Bammann will proceed in a short time to Zanzibar in the interest of a German company. Mr. Stanley and Col. Evan Smith, British consul general at Zanzibar, sailed from Zanzibar on the 30th ult. The French Government intends to enforce the legal penalty against 300 priests convicted of meddling with the election. A Chinese force fought the natives near Eorok, in the island of Formosa, and 100 Chinese and 400 Gormosans were killed. The St. Petersburg police have discovered a new nihilist society, the purpose of which is to abandon open terrorism and work secretly. The county treasurer of Preburg, Hungary, has absconded with 70,000 florins, leaving unpaid the salaries of public officials. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says it has strong reasons to believe that Lord Salisbury will dissolve Parliament at the earliest moment. England and Bulgaria have signed a provisional commercial agreement which will take effect January 1 and continue in force for two years. The German regiment of dragoons entitled the Queen of England's Regiment will henceforth be called the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's Regiment. There are now 17,000 strikers at Charleroi, Belgium, and the situation is serious. Coal is very scarce, and supplies have to be got from England and Germany. There has been a skirmish in Crete between Turkish troops and Cretans in which many were killed and wounded. Sixteen wounded Turks were taken to Athens. The British Channel squadron is proceeding to Gibraltar. The "Calliope," going home to be paid off, was stopped at Fort Said, and is probably to go to Delagoa bay. Sir Albert Sassoon, the wealthy and popular Hindoo merchant, residing in London, who entertained the Shah on his recent visit to England, has been created a baron in recognition of his services. The London Star says the marriage between Mrs Gwendoline Caldwell, of America, and Prince Murat has been arranged. Prince Murat, the Star says, will accept any allowance Miss Caldwell will grant him. It is said that Portugal has decided to apologize to England for Serpa Pinto's acts, and especially his conduct in holding the Portuguese flag on British protected territory and causing the British flag to be hauled down. Governor General Janson, of the Congo Free State, has ascended the River-Lomano and found it navigable as far as latitude 40.27, where large falls obstruct the further passage of boats. Affairs on the Upper Congo are quiet and the people are prosperous. It is reported in London that Mr. Parrell, at a meeting of the Irish party to be held just before the opening of Parliament, will fully deny Captain O'Shea's charges. At a meeting of the National League in Dublin continued confidence was expressed in Mr. Parrell. Cardinal Manning, replying to an address of the Catholic Workmen's club of Vienna, says: "I always remember the words of the Lord: 'Have pity upon my people.' Extreme poverty exists in England, but the workmen listen to those who counsel moderation." The 20,000 striking miners at Charleroi, Belgium, are starving and a bread riot is threatened. The coal mine owners are unable to fill their contract with the Government to supply 30,000 tons for the state, and the stock on hand for use on the railways is nearly exhausted. Mr. Gladstone has sent to the English newspapers a general reply of thanks to those who sent him congratulations on his birthday. He refers to the indulgence shown him in the public estimation of his public labor, and says he hopes it will help to make him watchful to avoid errors. The Armenians in the province of Alshager recently sent a petition to the Shah of Persia asking permission to emigrate to that country in order to escape the oppression of the Turks. The Shah assented and granted lands to the petitioners, besides offering them money to assist in the work of cultivation. At the socialist trials at Elberfeld, Germany, forty-three persons were convicted of belonging to a secret society and conspiring to disturb the peace, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from eighteen months to fourteen days. Deputies Babel, Gilleberger and Schumacher and forty-four others were acquitted. While proceeding up the Mersey to Liverpool Thursday morning the steamer "City of Paris," from New York, collided during a heavy fog with an outward bound steamer. The "City of Paris" lost her bowsprit and the other steamer one of her masts. The passengers on the "City of Paris" were greatly alarmed, but nobody was hurt. Letters published in Berlin dated Aden, December 10, refer to a communication from Dr. Peters in which he announced he was in good health and spirits and said he was glad he had been reported dead. Lieut. Tiedman, of the Peters expedition, sent a despatch from Adde, Baruch, Royal, dated November 28, to Lieut. Bobergh, in which he warned him not to believe gloomy reports about Peters and himself, as they were both safe and sound. The Earl of Zetland, the new viceroy of Ireland, in reply to a number of addresses presented to him at Dublin, said he was rejoiced that the condition of Ireland was different from what it was when Lord Londonderry, the late viceroy, was welcomed in Dublin in 1836. The happy results that had been achieved induced the Government to persevere. The Government, he said, was sanguine of further progress towards the prosperity, peace and contentment which all desired. Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, arrived at Calcutta yesterday from Burmah. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, met him at the pier, and welcomed him to the city, after

which they drove to the Government House. The streets, which were profusely decorated, were crowded with natives, it being estimated that 100,000 of them gathered to see His Royal Highness. The municipal authorities presented an address to the Queen. Mr. Kennedy, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, assumed his duties Thursday last. The bodyguard of Mr. Sexton, the retiring Lord Mayor, consisted of a number of National Foresters, attired in Lincoln green, instead of the usual red of dragoons. The trade guilds and members of the National League took part in the procession. A large crowd witnessed the ceremonies, and much enthusiasm was displayed. The King of Italy, replying to the congratulations of the Parliamentary deputation at Rome, said: "There was a time when I would not have ventured to guarantee peace for a fortnight, but now peace is assured by the good understanding between Germany and Russia." An internal machine was thrown among the deputation as they were leaving the palace, but the fuse was extinguished. A Sicilian named Vita, who said that his motive was revenge against the Government, has been arrested. AMERICAN There are now over 4,000 colored people in Oklahoma, and colonization work is to be pushed rapidly. The total production of the mills at Fall River, Mass., for 1889, was 3,660,000 pieces or 225,000 less than 1888. Chicago has just experienced its first touch of winter this year. The thermometer dropped forty-eight degrees in twenty-four hours. A deputation has appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington to urge the abolition of the duty on works of art. There has been a decrease of nearly \$4,000,000 in the public debt of the United States during December. The reduction for the calendar year is \$31,481,253. Some citizens of Rio de Janeiro are forming a society to assure Don Pedro an annuity equivalent to the interest on 5,000,000. An inventory of his property gives its value as 30,000. The Government of San Salvador has gained a great victory against the forces of General Rivas and occupied six of their principal strongholds. The revolution will probably soon be quelled. Parry R. Hatch, who embezzled \$6000 of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad's money, while acting as cashier and fled to Canada, was on Friday sentenced at New York to the Elmira reformatory. The immigration officers of New York sent back five Frenchmen, who had two performing bears and only \$8 in money, and who had been landed from the "Lake Haron." They were considered undesirable immigrants. The Carson Wheelmen gave a phonograph ball in Carson, Nev., on Tuesday evening. Between each dance Edison's phonograph played delightful melodies. The guests were asked to listen to Schubert's serenade from Gilmore's band. Bradstreet reports 11,719 failures in the United States for the year 1889, with liabilities of \$140,359,490 and assets \$70,589,769. This is the largest number of failures and greatest aggregate of liabilities for any year in the past five. In Mitchell county, N.C., in a drunken row on Christmas day three men were killed. On Friday, Monroe Garland, a brother of one of the murderers, rode up to a crowd in the same place and fired into it, killing three and wounding twelve. The steamer "Ponland," which arrived at New York Thursday, had on board the crew of the British brigantine "Juan," wrecked in mid-ocean. The men had to be drawn aboard the "Ponland's" lifeboat through the water with lines. The International Maritime exhibition at Boston closed on Friday. It has been attended by over 200,000 persons during the past two months. The exhibition has not been a financial success. This is the first exhibition of the kind ever held. Two horses drawing a party returning from a wedding at Chattanooga, Tenn., ran into a broken telephone wire that had become crossed with an electric light wire. Both horses were killed and the driver knocked senseless by the shock. Louis Nathal, the well known author, musician and composer, died at New York hospital, Thursday evening, of pneumonia, superinduced by the grip. Nathal's best literary work was done in his successful plays, "The Suspect" and "Monbar." Before the Senate Committee on Relations with Canada, at New York, Charles H. Paw, of Gloucester, said millions of pounds of fish were caught in British waters, frozen on board the vessels and brought into American ports free of duty because of their being frozen. The Boston Commercial Bulletin's telegraphic canvass of the wool supply in the United States shows a total supply in dealers' hands of 70,000,000 pounds domestic and 15,000,000 pounds foreign, against 50,000,000 domestic and 17,000,000 foreign in 1888. Detectives in Sioux Falls, S.D., are hunting for Dexter G. Turner, who according to the State Auditor, has successfully operated on the farmers of the State to the extent of many thousand dollars by means of bogus insurance policies. The policies written will reach \$1,000,000. Willie Gaylord, for years a heavy manipulator of railroad securities and organizer of railroad corporations, committed suicide on Thursday night in the county prison, Philadelphia. He was arrested on November 16 in a suit brought by Frederick A. Babcock, of New York. Babcock alleged fraud on Gaylord's part, while the latter asserted his ability to clear himself. Rev. Pastor McKay, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the wealthiest in Council Bluffs, Ia., has created some talk by his pronounced opposition to the prohibition law. He says the law has proved a miserable failure, and he does not believe that the open saloon is as dangerous to the morals of the rising generation as the club room and private drinking habits, which prohibition always creates. According to the report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington the exports of merchandise were for the year ending November 30, the largest for a like period in six years. They amounted to \$145,920,977 and were about \$5,000,000 in excess of the exports in 1873, since which year they have in no year reached the amount reported for the twelve months ending November 30. The imports, too, were much larger than they have been for many years. CANADIAN Dr. J. G. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, has been created a Companion of St. Michael and St. George. The coroner's jury at Clinton, Ont., have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Hugh James Whiteley, who is accused of poisoning her husband. An application for the probate of the will of the late H. F. Benson, of Ottawa, as regarding his estate in the Province of Ontario,

has been made in the Surrogate Court. The personal estate is valued at \$788,000 and the real estate at about \$200,000. The Canadian and West India Steamship Company's steamer "Portia" will sail from St. John, N. B., on her first trip on the 8th prox. Mr. Hume Blake, eldest son of Hon. E. Blake, was married at Toronto, on Tuesday, to the daughter of Alexander Manning, ex-Mayor. Diphtheria has carried off three children of Mr. Duchesneau, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company, in Quebec. The New Brunswick Provincial Legislature has been dissolved. Nominations will take place on January 13 and elections on the 20th. Nova Scotia never had a more generally prosperous year than 1889. In all chief lines of provincial industry there has been unprecedented success. George Sheehy, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel at Owen Sound, Ont., arrested on a charge of rape, escaped from the custody of the police, and is now at large. It is claimed that the directory of Toronto for 1890 will contain 66,482 names, which multiplied by 2 1/2, which the promoters give as a fair estimate, gives a population of 215,000. It is said that the Manitoba Government has fully decided to abolish the separate school system, as it exists now, but the matter of religious training will be left to the local school boards to deal with. The Quebec courts have given judgment declaring the recent municipal by-law levying additional taxation on the street railways to be illegal. The two street railways in Quebec will escape payment of \$4,000 imposed on them. The New Brunswick Government has granted an available subsidy of \$2,500 a year for twenty years to the Lesry dry dock scheme, and they pledge themselves to ask the Legislature for a larger grant if returned to power. Oscar Hopkins, the notorious New York counterfeiter, was one of the convicts who escaped from Kingston penitentiary last week. The police along the St. Lawrence are on the alert, but so far have made only the one capture. The municipality of the Township of Eardley, county of Ottawa, has presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor to be allowed to publish in English only any resolutions, by-laws, or notices that the council may make or pass. The Ontario Gas Company struck a heavy flow of gas Thursday in their No. 5 well at Sherbrooke, Ont., at a depth of 850 feet. The manager, Mr. Coste, says the flow is more than from their other three wells and is a gusher. The separate school trustee elections came off at Toronto Thursday. There was more than the usual interest taken in the elections on account of the ballot controversy, the candidates being in most cases respectively ballot men and anti-ballot men. The result was a victory in all the contests for three anti-ballot men. The opponents of the local Government in St. John, N. B., have selected the following candidates for the city:—Silas Alward and A. O. Smith. For the county:—A. A. Stookton, James Rourke, William Shaw and H. A. McKeown. Alward, Stookton and McKeown are Liberals. The other three are Conservatives. The Local Government has sold to the Christian Brothers the rear portion of the Jesuit barracks property, behind that purchased by the City Hall at Quebec. The price paid by the brothers is \$10,000, and they are pledged to construct a large commercial college upon the site in question within the next five years. The Winnipeg Evening Sun has been sold to-day to a new company, with ex-Superintendent of Education Somerset as president, the other local directors being A. M. Mantou and G. R. Howard. The paper is likely to be Conservative. The price paid was \$40,000, \$10,000 of which was a bonus to the late managing editor, Mr. Preston. The new managing editor will be A. B. Wood, formerly of the Call. A prominent merchant of Bathgate, Dak., is in Winnipeg trying to sell produce and other things. He states that times are very hard in that locality. There is positively no money, and the banks refuse to advance any. They have been practically converted into note-shaving institutions and charge from 25 to 40 per cent. in money. He mentioned one case where 48 per cent. was charged. He does not know what the future will be or how the farmers will pull through, as seed grain will be scarce. Eleven of the jurymen who tried McMahon at Canham, Ont., for the murder of Wilson Holton state, in a document which has been forwarded to the Minister of Justice, that when they rendered a verdict of guilty they had no idea the judge would be compelled to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner, and that while they believe McMahon to have been implicated in the crime, they do not believe him guilty of having killed Holton. They think that McDuff, who has hitherto escaped arrest, is the actual murderer. New Year's Day was generally observed throughout the Dominion. About five hundred and fifty persons attended the vice-regal reception at Ottawa. Sir John Macdonald and all the members of the Cabinet in the city assisted His Excellency at the reception. At Toronto receptions were held by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Archbishop and the Y.M.C.A. There was a good attendance of representative citizens at the levee held by Governor McLellan, Archbishop O'Brien, Bishop Courtney and United States Consul-General Fry at Halifax. One of the features of the day was the fact that no liquors were offered to callers by the Governor or either of the bishops. There were also receptions by the Lieut.-Governors of Quebec and Manitoba. BISMARCK'S LATEST POLICY. Austria Alarmed Over the Chancellor's Russian Intrigues. BERLIN, January 5.—The year opens with a universal yeopoe chorus, the National Zeitung declaring that external tranquility is guaranteed, while internal tranquillity depends entirely on the character of the next Reichstag. Nevertheless the foreign office itself was never so pervaded by a sense of the insecurity of the continuance of the triple alliance. Bismarck's refusal to support Austria's policy in Bulgaria is a great source of irritation and suspicion and Signor Crispien's persistent intriguing for the occasion of Trentine is another. The progress of the negotiations for the meeting of Emperor William and the Czar on the Polish frontier in April intensifies the official anxiety and watchfulness in Austria. Diplomatic circles there is a lively discussion of the prospect of a renewal of the German entente with Russia. As Bismarck continues to find the want of homogeneity in the Austrian empire, and the growing discord between its various nationalities, and obsta-

cles to good politics, and sees how greatly these reduce the value of an Austrian alliance, it is said he already contemplates a radical change of base in his policy, and anticipates upon a large application of the idea of races that was the basis of so many schemes and projects when Alsace and Lorraine were annexed to Germany. His new application of the theory of bringing all German speaking people under the German flag would be at the expense of both Austria and Russia, but for Russia there would be no compensation. The policy, in fact would wipe out Austria, as that empire now stands, for Germany would take the Austro-German duchy, and while Germany would also get the German Baltic provinces now held by Russia, Russia would get an equivalent in Galicia and Bukhara and the Balkan countries. The Austrian government knows this is not merely a diplomatic idea, but is one of the present possibilities of the Chancellor's policy and may become a probability. If the race feud now prevailing the empire, combined with hostility to Germany, shall force the Chancellor to project alliances elsewhere. CANADA'S NEW KNIGHT The Grand Trunk's General Manager Receives a Well Deserved Distinction. It will be with no little pleasurable surprise that railroad men and the travelling public generally will learn of the honorable distinction which has been conferred on Mr. Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, the pioneer road of Canada. The news reached the city Thursday last that the honor of knighthood had been bestowed by Her Majesty on Mr. Hickson and immediately congratulations commenced to pour in upon him from all sides. The intelligence was received with utmost warmth at the general offices, for Mr. Hickson is liked by all from the trackmen up to the assistant general manager. Mr. Hickson was born in Otraburn, Northumberland, England, in 1830, and entered the North Eastern railway service at the age of fourteen years. He early attracted the notice of Sir Edward Watkin, one of the most active railway men in Europe. Sir Edward was at that time president of the Grand Trunk, and he appointed Mr. Hickson to the position of chief accountant of that company in 1862. His clearness of vision and powerful administrative ability brought him rapid promotion, so that within the space of 12 years he assumed complete control of the road. He has since guided the destinies and interests of that great corporation with an energy unparalleled, a courage that it was impossible to doubt, and a firmness of purpose unwavering in its strength. He conducted the affairs of the road through very dark periods indeed, when the road was thought likely to "go to the wall." The magnitude of the difficulties seemed to all forth the man's transcendent ability, sagacity and judgment. He has accomplished the task of reorganizing the road so as to agree with its American connections; he has more than doubled its mileage, and he has doubled-tracked a great portion of it. All this called for financial ability of no mean type; but the undertakings have been accomplished and accomplished in the most creditable manner. Every project has been marked by prudence and economy in expenditure, so that not even the breath of scandal has ever crept to any department of the entire company. His genius attracted to him some of the leading railroad lights of this continent, and he is now surrounded by a staff of officers who all reflect in some measure, the brilliant qualities of their chief. Besides building up this great road and bringing it to the high standard of perfection which it occupies to-day, Mr. Hickson has been a Canadian citizen of the most patriotic type ever since he linked his destinies with those of the Dominion of Canada. He has been a prime mover in whatever tended to increase Canada's commerce levelling and waiving all political and party feelings where her material welfare was concerned. He has been humane, kind and generous to his employes no matter what their grade; though he was always a firm disciplinarian. His kindness of heart and sympathetic nature are as well-known as his strictly upright and severely honest character. Mr. Hickson's reward has come, but more too soon and only too well deserved. In 1869 he married Miss Catherine Dow, niece of the late Mr. William Dow, the well-known brewer, and has now a family of six children. He is a staunch Presbyterian, an office holder in St. Andrew's church and will long be remembered for his praiseworthy efforts to recognize the observance of the Sabbath along his line; giving everyone as far as possible, an opportunity to rest and attend divine service on the day of rest. A career so successful, characterized throughout with such consistent honesty and uprightness of purpose marked by such brilliant persistence, and above all accompanied by an unvariable, inherent gentleness, has met with a just reward. AT THE CATHEDRAL. Members of the C.M.B.A. Attend Divine Service Yesterday Afternoon. The members of the various branches of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association in the city, to the number of about 600, assembled Sunday afternoon at the hall of Branch 26, on St. Francis Xavier street, and headed by the band of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, proceeded to the Cathedral to attend vespers and benediction. The Cathedral was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a full orchestra rendered appropriate music. The singing with Rev. Canon Leblanc and Rev. Father Brunet, O. M. I., as deacons of honor, and Rev. J. A. Vallin, assisting priest. In the sanctuary among others were present Rev. Chancellor Emard, Rev. M. Anclair, pastor of St. Jean Baptiste; Rev. A. Archambault, Rev. V. H. Monaganis, etc. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O'Mara, of St. Gabriel's, who took for his text the words from I. Peter, iv. 8, "But before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves; for charity covereth a multitude of sin." He spoke at length both in English and French, and dwelt particularly on the necessity and value of that love for one's neighbor, which is evidenced in works of practical benevolence, both of spiritual and temporal nature, such as compelled the attention and comprised the aims of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association. As a model of the highest order of benevolence, he instanced the career of Christ from the orb at Bethlehem to the cross of Calvary, and in conclusion there, gentlemen urged his hearers to love one another and so show to the world that they really understood what Christian benevolence meant. Let them that day make a resolution to love their neighbor as their God and to practice the beautiful virtues of Christian benevolence. Among the invited guests were: Dapuntas Jos. Deleas and T. P. Tansy, branch presidents; J. Houbin (41), J. A. McCabe (50), A. Butler (47), J. Coffey (74), J. A. Beaudry (83), C. Dodelin (84), and H. Howison (87). The reunion was organized and conducted by the officers and committee of Branch 26, including the Rev. Chancellor Emard (spiritual adviser), who has always refused a most

active interest in the well being of the association, President J. J. Kane, Chancellors T. J. Finn, C. O'Brien, and J. Meek, Financial Secretary T. J. Roy, Grand Marshal J. Luppin, Bros. J. P. Nugent, M. F. Nolan, and others. CHOOSE NOT. [FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] Choose not thy course, proud wilful man; Thou knowest too little of the rugged way; Thy wish is too dim, nor wilt it lead Whose believing men are clear as day. Choose not thy course, though foot-prints mark the way; Bewildered men have trod this path before; Some pause'd,—also! too many went their way; They lost the highway and returned no more. Choose not thy course, though fairest projects lure— Though sunny landscapes gird thy way, Toss well thy motives, make thy way secure, Till thou thy choice but lead thee far astray. Choose not thy course; it leads not to the goal; 'Tis not thy right to make the choice; Consult the guide, submit to her control, Nor wander heedless of her warning voice. Choose not thy course, nor to thy reason trust; 'Tis pride that prompts the choice you make. Make choice of Faith—place this virtue first; 'Tis God who gives it—build it for His sake. J. LEMIRAN. AN AWFUL TRIPLE TRAGEDY A Wife Poisoned, Her Child Killed and Her Husband Suicided. BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 4.—A man informed the police to-day that nothing had been seen of the Franklin family, living in the rear of 1880 Manger street, since Wednesday. Two officers went to the house and all floated an entrance through a window. All was quiet in the house, but sitting on the bedroom Franklin was found grasping the edge of the bed with a revolver grasped in his right hand. As the officer was about to enter, the man drove him out of the room at the point of the weapon. Then a pistol shot rang out. The officer rushed in and found Franklin had shot himself through the heart. He was not yet dead, but his wife and three-year old child were lying dead on the same bed. Franklin died soon afterward. The wife and child had been shot through the head. From appearances they had been dead two or three days. Franklin was probably insane. Franklin was an artist and assistant to his wife in laundry work. For years he had done no work other than to help his wife occasionally. Sickness was his excuse for this. At times he suffered from epileptic fits. Franklin left a number of letters. One of these states that when he said the entire family would be better off dead than alive his wife agreed with him, but she wanted to die easily. She suggested that he poison her. With this end in view he purchased Paris green. In another letter he says he is a poor man, driven so by poverty and his condition of never being able to better his condition. Only death would release him. It appears that Franklin and his wife discussed this matter calmly and finally agreed to go out of the world together. The child, a pretty blue-eyed baby, three years old, they decided to take with them. Tuesday, the wife lay down upon the bed in the rear room. He had previously cleaned up the room. The husband brought her a dose of Paris green in water. She drank it. When she began to suffer, rolling on the bed in intense agony, she begged pitifully for relief. Franklin hurriedly loaded his revolver, placed the muzzle against her right temple and shot her dead. Franklin then strangled his child with a clothes line and laid it beside the dead mother. His clothing was stained with the mother's blood. He seems to have been too much of a coward to kill himself there and then. He remained in the house with the dead woman and child, seeking his own meals. It is probable he might not have killed himself if someone had not been in the appearance of the police. He feared punishment and this prompted suicide. Decomposition had already begun in the bodies of Mrs. Franklin and her child and the stench was fearful. Franklin left a letter requesting that all three bodies be cremated. He enclosed \$5 for the purpose. ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. Celebrates the Sixteenth Anniversary of its Formation. The St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. society, Monday evening, celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of its formation by a grand religious service in St. Gabriel's church. There was a large congregation present, and the church and altar were handsomely decorated. The officers and members attended in regalia, as were also the officers and members of the St. Patrick's and St. Ann's T. A. & B. societies. Seats of honor were arranged in front of the altar rails, and were occupied by the following:—Messrs. Jas. J. Costigan, John H. Kealey, James Tierney, Thos. Lattimore, Jas. Milloy, A. Brogan, N. P. M. Sharkey, J. Martin, G. Bland, Jos. O'Toole, J. Kerby, J. Luppin, J. Walsh, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society; M. J. Ryan, J. McGuffe, P. Ellis, J. Barnes, John Hogan, A. O'Brien, Thos. Ward, John Ryan, St. Ann's T. A. & B. society; Jos. Phelan, J. S. Kelly, Jas. Taylor, John Colfer, Thos. Phelan, James Burns, Francis Larkin, Chas. Maguire, M. McCarthy, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. society. The ceremonies were opened by a voluntary on the organ, followed by the recitation of the rosary. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. A. McCarthy, pastor of St. Gabriel's, who took for his text "Robbers and drunkards shall not possess the kingdom of God." The drunkard was a robber. He stole from the Almighty the homage which was His due; he stole from his neighbor by setting a bad example, and he stole from his family by squandering the means which should maintain them, instead of providing them with comforts. He also loudly described the influences for evil exercised by drunken parents upon their children, and spoke on the many temptations which abounded in our midst, the pool table, the saloon, and last, but not least the corner groceries, where liquor was sold legally and illegally. He closed his discourse by a reference to the means to avoid intemperance, and held that prayer and the sacraments were the best safeguards. The pledge of total abstinence was administered to a very large number. Solemn benediction brought the ceremonies to a close. Rev. Father Strabbe, O.S.B., of St. Ann's, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's. The musical portion of the services was well rendered by the choir. ONLY ONE-HALF BOTTLE. Mr. Ernest Castleman, Effingham, Illinois, informed us that he had been suffering from insomnia and rushing of blood to the head for weeks. He procured a bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and took it according to directions, and found that after having taken only about 12 doses, he speaks very highly of it.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY
CUTICURA REMOVES CURS
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA
NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTIMATION which the CUTICURA REMOVES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.
CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared for its external use, and CUTICURA REMOVES, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.
Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; REMOVES, \$1.50. Prepared by the FURBER BROS. AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
257 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin, etc. 257
257 prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. 257
Rheumatism, Kidney Pain and Weakness
Specially cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

SUICIDES DUE TO THE GRIP.
Too Much Quinine and Fits of Despondency End Fatally.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 3.—Colonel Charles H. R. Nott shot and killed himself near Wallingford yesterday. He had the grip and had been taking large doses of quinine, which made him temporarily insane. Col. Nott was on Governor Harrison's staff.
NEW YORK, January 3.—Four persons committed suicide here yesterday. It is supposed on account of despondency caused by the grip.
WELLSBURG, W. Va., January, 3.—Stephen W. Lee, a prominent travelling man for a counting firm of Union, N.Y., who with his family had been spending the holidays at his father's, in the northern end of this county, died this afternoon of influenza. He had been suffering from a cold for a day or two. He suddenly took worse to-day and died in less than an hour.
LONDON BORIES DOWN WITH IT.
LONDON, January 3.—The influenza is spreading among the London police force. It prevails especially among those officers who are doing duty in the eastern part of the metropolis.
The Marquis of Salisbury attributes the occurrence of influenza at the Foreign Office to despatches received from Russia. In Paris the epidemic has begun in streets around the Russian embassy, and the doctors there have thought it came from the embassy.
STOPS RAILWAYS IN HOLLAND.
THE HAGUE, January 3.—The influenza is spreading throughout Holland. The Dutch Railway company has been obliged to restrict transportation of freight owing to the crippled condition of its staff of employes.
MILAN, January 3.—The influenza is raging throughout northern Italy.
NICU, January 3.—The doctors of the Riviera are overworked attending patients with influenza. Persons convalescent with pulmonary maladies are ready victims of the epidemic.
INCREASED DEATH RATE IN PARIS.
PARIS, January 3.—The death for the past December are 5,969, against 3,784 for the same month in 1888. The increase is entirely in pulmonary disease. The deaths here for Thursday were 422. The children of Lord Lytton, the British ambassador, have the influenza.
CATCHES COMMON MINERS IN GERMANY.
BERLIN, January 3.—The influenza is very bad among the miners at Dortmund, and the coal output is much reduced.
Herr Miquelot, Frankfurt; Baron Schoelling, at Vienna; and the Archduke Frederick, at Pressburg, have the influenza.
MUNICH, January 3.—The influenza prevails here to such an extent that it has been found necessary to close the schools.
VIENNA, January 3.—The statistic of mortality in this city during the last week show an increase of 50 per cent, over the normal rate.
EVEN TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY FAILS.
PITTSBURG, Pa., January 3.—Andrew Carnegie arrived here last night. He is suffering from influenza and was not able to attend to business.
TORONTO IN ITS CLUTCHES.
TORONTO, January 3.—There seems little doubt that the epidemic of influenza has reached Toronto, though doctors generally are sceptical and refuse to recognize it. Every large establishment reports several of its employes unable to work on account of it. William O'Connor, the organist, is one of the victims. The medical health officer says no cases have been reported to him, but he admitted this may have been because doctors are not convinced it is infectious.
"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.
MR. EDITOR.—"La Grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in rapid strides in this city, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "grippe" or Russian influenza, as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only offer of speedy cure for these troubles ever offered to the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealer it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and 15¢ per bottle) by addressing: FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

The West End Scandal Aired.
LONDON, January 6.—The trial of Arthur Newton, the solicitor; Frederick Taylorson, his clerk; and Adolphus De Gal, the interpreter, who were arrested on the charge of conspiring to defeat justice in connection with the West End scandal, began before Magistrate Vaughan in the Bow Street Police court to-day. A lad named Algernon Allies testified that he had resided in the Cleveland street house and had received money for immoral purposes. He had destroyed letters that he had received from Lord Arthur Somerset. Allies admitted that he had been stolen valuables from a club in which he had been employed as a waiter. He was not imprisoned for the thefts, Lord Arthur Somerset becoming his surety. The witness stated that subsequent to the exposure of the scandal Taylorson had tried to induce him to go to America.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE
FOR COUGHS AND COLIC IS THE MOST RELIABLE MEDICINE IN USE

THE OLD YEAR'S BLESSING.

BY ADLAIDE ANNIE PROCTOR.
I am viding from you,
But one draweth near.
Called the Angel Guardian
Of the coming year.

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XII. Continued.

The church register contains also the entry of the birth of Redmond, son of Lord Redmond and Lady Madeline Kildare.

"He ordered the couple to step forward, and proceeded to question them sharply.

It was short and simple. They said that Lord Redmond Kildare had come to them with a young child, which he declared to be his own lawful son, and of which he had hired them to take charge.

Sir Russell then politely requested the Countess of Kildare to add the weight of her testimony to that already given.

"This she did in her own way, telling the story of her marriage and subsequent devotion by her husband in a manner highly theatrical, yet with a directness and truthfulness which satisfied even the Lady Nora.

"The whole case has now been placed before you, my dear Lady Nora," said Sir Russell kindly and pityingly.

"And you, Michael Kildare," said the young girl, looking up at him, "do you also believe this young man, Redmond Kildare, to be the rightful owner of this old castle and estate?"

"One moment," answered Redmond, striving to catch a last glimpse of the carriage to Sir Russell Ryan and Mrs. Wedburn, who followed it on horseback.

"They're gone, bag and baggage," said the countess, when the horseshorn had vanished down the drive.

"And you and I are in full possession, my friend. This is as it should be. And now let us call up our household, introduce ourselves to these nice sons of those gentlemen who introduced us, call in the chaplain and his wife, and settle ourselves in possession. Come."

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the other of her guardians. A stormy light began to glow in her brown eyes, and her lip curled in an impatient scorn.

"I am aware that I am yet a minor," she said, "but I presume I may be allowed a voice in this question of my disposal?"

"Certainly," said Sir Russell uneasily. The Dublin lawyer echoed the word, his face reflecting the baron's uneasiness.

"Then," said Nora decidedly, "I utterly decline to remain at Kildare Castle. It has already ceased to be my home. When these people come into it I must leave it. I have been mistress here. I cannot remain here a dependent."

"But what will you do?" cried Sir Russell. "You don't mean to marry that bankrupt, Lord O'Neil, do you?"

"Nora's face reddened. "Not yet," she answered spiritedly. "I would have done so, could I have gone to him rich. But he is in debt, and now I should be but an incumbrance to him. I have promised him to wait for him, although I may tell you that he urged me to marry him immediately."

"Your guardians would never consent to such a marriage," said Michael Kildare hastily. "Our duty to your dead father, Nora, would not allow us to consent to your marriage with a beggar."

"Certainly not," ejaculated Sir Russell decidedly. "I can earn my own living," said the Lady Nora. "I can be a governess, a music or drawing teacher. I will be one of these rather than stay here at the castle, among people," she added impetuously, "who are abhorrent to me."

"You must then go home with me, Nora," said the Dublin lawyer. "It will be the aim of my life to make you happy."

It was the only refuge open to her. Nora accepted it with thanks and gratitude. "I am all ready to go, Michael," she said. "My trunks are all packed. I foresee how this would terminate. I suppose these people intend to remain, now they are here?"

"Yes, Nora, Lord Kildare intends to remain with his mother. The countess intends to organize her household all alone."

"Then let us go to-day—now," said Nora. Michael Kildare reflected, then consented.

"I am sorry that you dislike to remain," said Lord Kildare blandly. "Let us hope that when we know each other better, that dislike will wear away. I will summon the carriage for you, Lady Nora. And for you also, Lady Kathleen Bassantyne," he added, with a deep bow.

The ladies at once withdrew. In less than an hour they returned, clad in gray traveling suits. The Lady Kathleen had her maid with her. The Lady Nora had dismissed her pretty Alleen, as unnecessary to her future life, but Michael Kildare meeting the girl in the hall, and seeing her weeping at her dismissal, had re-engaged her. Therefore, when Nora came down, she found, to her great joy and surprise, Alleen bonneted and ready for departure, her farewell to her father having been brief.

"It is a sad work," muttered the land steward,Mahon, in bidding his daughter good-by. "It seems like withering work. The Lady Nora will want friends, I'm thinking. Sick to her, Alleen, and should anything go wrong, or should she be wanting a friend, send for me. I'd run my head off to serve her, the bonny young lady."

There were tearful eyes in the old castle when Nora entered the carriage that was to bear her from the home of her ancestors. She had been the sunshine of the place since her birth. She had been a gentle mistress, a kind and sympathizing friend, an angel of goodness, to every one of her household. They all knew now why she was going—all news spreads rapidly—and a wild wail went up from every one of her faithful servants. Mrs. Kelly, the housekeeper, and old Shane were loudest in their expressions of grief, and entreated Michael Kildare to take them to Dublin also.

The chaplain and his wife came out to bid her farewell. Lady Kathleen entered the carriage, Michael Kildare followed, and Bassantyne, hurrying out of the castle, was the last to sprig into the vehicle. He slammed the door shut, and the carriage drove away. A large wagon followed, laden with the luggage of the two ladies, and sitting among the boxes were Mary and Alleen, the maids, and Murple, the dark-faced valet of Bassantyne.

The Countess and the Lord of Kildare stood on the castle steps, waving their handkerchiefs to the departing carriage and to Sir Russell Ryan and Mrs. Wedburn, who followed it on horseback.

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doors, but for the most part the streets were deserted.

Nora pressed her pale tear-wet face close to the wet cob window, and looked out into the dreariness outside, a horrible sense of desolation and heart-sickness assailing her.

"We are almost there," said Michael Kildare, peering out. "We are almost home, Nora; and it won't be long, I hope, before you can call my lonely old house 'home' with the same affection I feel for it."

Nora could not answer, but her little gloved hand fluttered from the window, seeking the hand of her kinsman and giving it a grateful pressure.

In her present sense of homelessness and desolation, a little kindness went a great way with the poor young Lady Nora.

The cab turned into a quiet street near Mountjoy Square, and drew up before a tall red brick house, one of a long block of smaller dwellings. The cabman sprang down from his box, ran up the steps, and rang the bell. Then he came back to the vehicle, and leisurely opened its door.

Mr. Kildare alighted at the house door opened, and assisted Nora to the sidewalk. Then giving her his hand, he hurried her up the slippery steps into the dwelling.

Alleen, the Lady Nora's maid, followed with bags and parcels.

Mr. Kildare and the Lady Nora were met in the hall by a tall, heavy, mausoline-looking woman, whose deep-set eyes regarded the young girl with almost latent tears.

Nora conceived an instant and instinctive aversion to her, feeling intuitively that this person already felt suspicious of her and unfriendly toward her.

"This is Mrs. Liffey, my housekeeper," said Mr. Kildare. "Mrs. Liffey, this young lady is my niece, Lady Nora Kildare. I wish you to regard her as the mistress of the establishment, and to consult her wishes and tastes in every respect."

Mrs. Liffey bowed assent, but rather sullenly. Evidently she had been used to rule supreme, and did not want a mistress.

"Show the Lady Nora to her room," commanded the lawyer. "You got my telegram and expected us, I see. That is well. The cabman will fetch up the boxes."

Mrs. Liffey turned to Nora, bidding her follow her, and led the way up a broad staircase to the drawing room floor. Another flight of stairs brought them to their destination.

The housekeeper conducted the newcomer to the front chamber on this floor, Alleen closely following her young mistress.

"This is your room, my lady," said Mrs. Liffey, still with that sullen expression of countenance. "Your maid has the small room, without windows, adjoining. Mr. Kildare has the rear room on this floor. I suppose our accommodations look small and mean to you, accustomed as you have been to a whole castle, but this is the pleasantest room in the house, and overlooks the street."

"It seems very cozy and pleasant," said Lady Nora gently, but rather sullenly.

"Our household is very small compared to that at Kildare Castle," continued Mrs. Liffey, with the manner of an ill-used person. "We have but one servant, who is both cook and house-maid. I have been in charge of the establishment for many years. I am a lady by birth. My father was a physician near Dublin, and my departed husband was an architect. But of course my antecedents cannot interest your ladyship. Although a lady by birth, I hope I know my place; but I wish to say that Mr. Kildare regards me as a reduced gentlewoman, and treats me as such. Dinner will be ready in half an hour."

With this abrupt announcement, after having let the young stranger know that, although housekeeper, she, Mrs. Liffey was "no mean!" the "reduced gentlewoman" withdrew, greatly to the Lady Nora's relief.

Left alone with her maid, the young girl took a survey of her new home. The chamber was wide, long, and high, and had three windows, which, as the housekeeper had said, overlooked the street.

It was furnished as a parlor, with a new Brussels carpet, set of chairs-covered, furniture and a small cottage piano. In an alcove at one end of the room, shut in by long white curtains, was a low French bed with lacrimated pillows and satin coverlet. At one end of the room was a large, well-polished grate, in which a fire was flaming redly. On a low marble mantel-shelf, above the grate, two tall wax candles were burning in high old-fashioned silver candlesticks.

Alleen removed the wrappings of her young mistress, and wheeled an easy chair to the corner of the hearth, into the mingled glow of fire-light and lamp-light. The Lady Nora wearily took possession of this seat, saying:

"It seems as if this room had been prepared in expectation of my coming, Alleen; or, rather, in the absolute certainty of it. The piano yonder was surely bought for me. Mr. Kildare is very kind. He must have known that I could not remain at the castle with those people, and furnished this room for me during the two weeks which passed between his first and second visits to Point Kildare."

There was indeed the case. Mr. Kildare had exposted his young kinswoman to return to Dublin with him, and had made due preparations for her residence with him.

The trunks were brought up. Alleen proceeded to lay out her young lady's toilet, and Lady Nora, dismissing her cares, hastened to dress for dinner.

Before the half hour of grace had expired, the young girl was dressed richly but simply in a wine-colored dress of poplin, which, with delicate laces and a broad bright sash, set off her piquant beauty to advantage. She then made her way down to the drawing-room.

It was unattended when she entered it. It was a long, narrow apartment, adorned with plain, horse-hair furniture, and had the unused look to be expected in a house without a mistress. A bright fire in the grate alone redeemed it from a prison or conventual look. Wax lights burned upon the mantel-piece before a mirror, making the grimness and desolation of the room more apparent.

The Lady Nora went to the fire, and leaning with folded arms against the shelf above it looked drearily down into the dancing flames. She was standing thus, the points of desolate sorrow, when Mr. Kildare came in.

The Dublin lawyer had changed his attire, in honor of his young guest. He was as soft and gentle and tender as ever, with beaming smiles and mild and depressing manner, but the Lady Nora marked, with inward surprise, that he seemed full of a secret and ill-repressed exultation. He acted like one to whom some great triumph has come, and yet who must bear his joy in secret, not daring to display it to the world.

"Welcome to my poor house, Lady Nora," he said, with gentle effusiveness. "I hope that you will not as mistress of my household. I am not a poor man, as you know, and you are at liberty to make any changes here you please. If you want more servants or newer furniture, you have but to mention your desires. If you would like any of the outside servants to attend upon you here, I will send for them."

smiling faintly. "I thank you for retaining Alleen for me. She will be a great comfort to me. For the rest I have nothing to ask. I do not want you to enlarge your household for me. I prefer to live quietly."

"It may be as well for you to live quietly for the present," remarked the lawyer. "But such a course is not compulsory. I have no one to care for but you, Nora, and what I have will come to you as my death."

Young Kathleen expressed to her wish to divide her own fortune with you, but that cannot be done. Her husband put in a decided objection. She is no longer free to carry out her wishes, Nora, as of course you understand. But there is the dinner bell. Let us go down to dinner."

He gave her his arm, and they proceeded down the stairs to the rear room on the ground floor. A bright fire, gas-lights, drawn curtains, and a well-appointed table made the room seem pleasant and cheerful. A neat house-maid was in attendance. Mrs. Liffey, the housekeeper, was not at hand, and Nora took her place as mistress of the house.

After dinner Mr. Kildare escorted his young relative back to the drawing-room. They spent an hour or more in conversation, and the Lady Nora retired to her room.

The next day, Sir Russell Ryan and Mr. Wedburn called on the deposed mistress, and Sir Russell took occasion to urge the young girl to reconsider her rejection of Lord Redmond Kildare. Finding her firm in her constancy to Lord O'Neil, he soon after took his departure with his friend, lamenting the obstinacy of woman.

The days that followed were almost barren of incident to Lady Nora.

She settled easily into her new position, and cultivated a bright and hopeful spirit. She wrote two or three letters to her lover, and also to Lady Kathleen. She had two or three drives with Mr. Kildare, one of them on the Circular Road, and visited the Phoenix Park and the Zoological Gardens.

A fortnight thus dragged slowly away. One pleasant afternoon, the Lady Nora returned from a brisk walk around the neighboring squares about dusk. The house was not yet lighted, and the outer door, through some neglect, was temporarily ajar. The young girl entered without ringing, and went upstairs to the drawing-room floor.

The corridor was full of shadows. The drawing-room door was closed, but the door of the apartment in its rear was open.

The Lady Nora moved toward this door, passed through it, and found herself in a library. The curtains were not yet drawn here, and a faint light struggled in through the wide panes, revealing the tall bookcase crowned with gleaming busts, the writing-table, and the easy-chair in which the lawyer was wont to sit when occupying this room.

Nora sat down on a couch among the shadows and removed her hat. Already this library, so long the haunt of Mr. Kildare, had become a obliterated retreat to her, although her relative was unaware of the fact.

Presently she arose and passed into a little alcove beyond. This alcove had been designed by some former occupant of the house as an oratory, but was now used as an addition to the library. It had a single window, and Nora knelt by this and looked out into the dim night, her lovely face uplifted, her glowing eyes upraised to the dusky sky.

She was still kneeling there when steps were heard in the library adjoining, the door opening from the corridor was shut, and the light from a taper penetrated into her alcove.

She was about to rise and beat a retreat when a voice, which she recognized, broke the silence, and held her motionless.

(To be continued.)

Useful Hints for the Eyes.

Frequently rest by looking up. Have abundant light, but not dazzling. Posture erect; never read lying down or stooping.

Great caution about study after recovery from fatigue. Distance of book from eye, about fifteen inches. Sit not abiding on desk or on objects in front of the student.

The book held at right angles to the line of sight, or nearly so. Clothing at the neck loose; the same as regards the rest of the body.

A comfortable temperature, and especially let the feet be warm and dry. Light coming from the left hand or left and rear; under some circumstances from in front.

Little study before breakfast or directly after a hearty meal; none at all at twilight or late at night.—Dr. Lincoln in the Annals of Hygiene.

Sundry Beliefs About Marriage.

Winter is the favorite marrying season. December 31 is the favorite wedding day in Scotland.

Never read the marriage service entirely over. "Blessed is the bride on whom the sun shines."

The shower of rice is a prayer for fruitfulness. Sunday is the favorite wedding day in England.

There is an old superstition against May marriages. A bride should use no pins in her wedding clothes.

A bride must wear nothing green—that color is emblematic of evil. In Sweden and Norway, Thursday, or Thursday, is not a propitious day.

To change the name and not the letter is change for worse and not for better. The origin of slipper throwing is not known. It means, however, good luck.

A bride on her return home must be carried over the threshold by the groom's relatives.

According to the old Roman calendar February 11, June 2, November 2 and December 1 were unpropitious days for marriages.

The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belts and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased parts. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germ of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advised everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intractable fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 878 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt, ME. J. FULLER, 444 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Park Hill, relation and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NILES, Theobald, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, St. Agnes Street, cured of eczema in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 185 Simons Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. E. McKAY, Queen Street, hoboaccout, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. B. PARDEF, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA O'BYRNE, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 160 Adelaide Street, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lamp drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Blood Poison.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency," writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. MCGRATH, Theobald, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file.

Catarh impossible under the influence of Actina. Actina will cure diseases of the eye. Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list. Free. No Fancy Prices.

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FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

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Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our country.

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GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, Tuesday, January 14, 1900.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Table listing prizes and their amounts: 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000; 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000; 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 50,000; 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000; 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 20,000; 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 25,000; 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000; 100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000; 500 PRIZES OF 200 are 100,000.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. Your rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

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REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest of Courts. Therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODEBEE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

PRINT AND PROSPER. ADVERTISE IN "THE TRUE WITNESS" AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS.

Sample copies of the paper on application.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Eucalyptus, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Casts all kinds of Cast Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY. SUCCESSORS IN BUCKEYE BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS. 125 CHURCH ST. CINCINNATI, O.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. Compound light-speeding reflectors for homes, stores, churches, etc. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list sent Free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which saves us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a false ailment by keeping ourselves supplied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EGKERMANN AND WILL. MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH CANDLES SYRACUSE. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST N.Y.

NOTICE. The Society called "Société Bienveillante de Notre Dame de Bonne-Seure" at Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain amendments to its charter and to the Act amending the same for the following purposes: 1. To render and make transferable the life-rent due by the Society to the widows of the deceased members thereof. 2. To validate the transfers already made of such rents. 3. To permit to the Board of Directors of the said Society to take from the reserve fund the sum of money required and necessary to redeem the said rents. 4. To grant to the Board of Directors the right to refuse the admission of new members in said Society, and for all the purposes aforesaid to amend the constitution, rules and by-laws of this same Society. 5. And, finally, for the purpose of making other amendments of a less importance. JEAN P. MARION, Secy. TREAS.

THE WIZARD HAT RACK!

The Wizard Hat Rack is larger than a quarter, and can be carried in the vest pocket and ready for use at any time. It sticks to anything. You can hang your hat or any article on the mirror, window, in fact anything, and spectators wonder how it is done. It is the most ingenious invention of the age. Over 1,600,000 sold. Sells on sight. Sample 10 cents. SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Are Beautiful Women Happiest?—Modesty at the White House—Parlors that Crush Out Home Life—The Necessity of Marriage—Varieties.

A New Year's Eve Regret.

The coming years may bring me fame, Health, wealth, and happiness—and more; May make me winner in life's game, May grant me blessings in great store; Yet can I not suppress my tears, Nor cease, beloved, to repine, That ne'er again thro' coming years Shall we see dear old '89.

'Twas then I met you, fairest one,

One dreary day, When, as though he hidden sun Had pierced the clouds with one bright ray, You came into my life—nay, more, Thenceforward was this life of mine. Now that its hazy light has reached the shore, I weep for dear old '89.

And when the blossoms came in spring,

New life you gave to my dead heart, My soul you took and made it sing With gladness when I learned Love's darts Was sure of aim; and sweetly "yes" You said when I approached that shrine Where lovers ever do confound— In that dear spring of '89.

In autumn we were wed. To-day

The old year dies, so filled with sweets I'll not forget it, cheered—no say Nod 'em when death's my own soul greets, And in that fitful time when all Shall stand before the throne Divine, My memory still shall recall Those happy days of '89.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

The Mad Race for Vanity.

It is to be feared that, at the present day, women of the upper circle are spending fortunes on their toilet, which good mothers in former times would have saved to endow their children; and that less wealthy women are bringing certain misery to many a home by emulating the classes above them; whilst those of still humbler rank, rushing eagerly in the same mad race of vanity, exhaust the surplus means that used to be laid by for a marriage portion or "rainy day." And so the mischievous folly descends. Mothers should be on the alert to guard against it. Elder sisters should not forget that young eyes are looking at them as examples, and are much more impressed by the living models before them than by any amount of "good advice." Not only do over-dressed women induce the wish in their companions to over-dress, but if the gratification be denied, "overtonesse, envy, hatred and all uncharitableness" are very likely to find birth in hearts that might otherwise be full of better feelings. An undue love of over-dress has been only too frequently the cause of ruin, both of body and soul, to multitudes of the "gentler sex."

Are Beautiful Women Happiest?

In my life I have known many women well. Among them is a fair majority of what the truly appreciative would call happy, for which I thank God, as it has helped me to take, on the whole, a hopeful view of life, as well as of human nature. Now, are these women, blessed, as many of them are, with devoted husbands, cheerful homes, cultivated society, and leisure for the exercise of any special talent they may possess, beautiful women? With one or two exceptions, no. Indeed, more than a few of them are positively plain. If feature only is considered, while from the rest I can't single out but two or three whose faces and figures conform to any of the recognised standards of physical perfection. But they are loved, they are honored, they are deferred to. While not dobbing the admiration of every passer-by, they have acquired, through the force, the sweetness, or originality of the character, the appreciation of those whose approval confers honor and happiness, and, consequently, their days pass in an atmosphere of peace and good-will which is as far above the delicious admiration accorded to the simply beautiful, as the pleasurable shining of the sunbeam is to the phenomenal blaze of an evanescent flame—Anna Katharine Green.

Parlors that Crush Out Home Life.

Did you ever hear of tyrannical parlors. The costly carpets and curtains, the expensive ornaments, give a subdued tone to the room destructive to real hospitality and good times. A neighborhood social met from house to house. One of the members was a bright boy; his mother had one of these tyrannical parlors, given up to formality and short calls. The bright boy said at one of the meetings:—"I would like to invite you to my home, but we never have good times at our stunk-up drawing room." The little fellow felt the difference between his own home surroundings and that of some others of the social club. At one house the parents made the parlor so attractive that the boys and girls of the family said they "would rather be at home than anywhere else." The carpet was not too nice to play blind man's buff on. The chairs and tables were not heavy and cumbersome, but were light enough to be tucked away, leaving a clear space. The children were encouraged to get up characters and tableaux. A magic lantern exhibition added variety, and now and then a card party. "But that was very wrong," says one stern parent. No! father and mother took a hand in the game and were not so much danger that the children would seek questionable pleasures, in unprofitable places.—Christian at Work.

We Must all Marry.

Men and women were intended for each other; they were intended to marry and to become parents. The human race is to be carried on, and the waste places of the globe are yet to be peopled, and this great sweep of the circle of infancy is not to be clipped out and thrown aside by the architects of Benedict chambers, writes Mrs. Frank Leslie. Perhaps the glided youth of New York, London, Paris and Vienna will inhabit such chambers and live and die in them; and please fancy such a death! But the world will go on, and maidens will love and marry and rear up children to follow their example so long as the world endures; and well for the world is it that these things should be, for this is the natural life, and in following out such laws both the race and the individual will find its highest development, and therefore highest happiness.

The Archbishop Replies

To Mr. Meredith's Stinging Note—The Leader of the Ontario opposition responds promptly.

TORONTO, January 2.—Archbishop Cleary made public this morning his answer to Mr. W. R. Meredith's letter of the 23rd ult. His Grace's letter is mostly a defence of the right of Catholics to educate their children in Catholic schools and reiterates a portion of his letter of the 22nd ult., regarding the alleged request of Mr. Meredith that His Grace "muzzle the press." And then he goes on to say:— "Your 'intention' to oppress and, in fact, to ruthlessly crush the Catholic minority of this province, is still more forcibly proclaimed in that part of your address to the Liberal-Conservatives of London wherein you took unfair advantage of an ambiguous word written by some unknown person in a Kingston paper, and, after obviously interpreting it in a sense suitable to your purpose, hastened to charge it with astounding recklessness of assertion upon the entire Catholic population of Ontario and denounce them as a body worthy of universal execration. Hear your own words in reference to that fictitious charge:—"Is there not great danger to the state in this solid compact of the minority?" "Danger to the state," has so been the keynote of penal legislation. Whence the danger? From the "solid compact" of the minority. Now, sir, when you sought to inflame the already excited passions of your auditory by this unworthy appeal, you knew full well, every resident in the country knew, that there is no "solid compact" among the Catholics of Ontario such as you describe, and has never been organized or projected, or in the remotest way suggested in public or in secret. It has existence only in the brain of your patron and preceptor, the Toronto Mail, which has excited this, and many other more wicked theories, for its own purposes of malignity against the Catholic community, and has not been ashamed to repeat it hundreds of times in the last three years.

MR. MEREDITH'S PROMPT REPLY.

LONDON, Ont., January 2.—Mr. W. R. Meredith, in answer to the letter of Archbishop Cleary, published to-day, makes public to-night the following:— "My Lord Archbishop: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo. I do not think your discussion of the merits or demerits of my letters, containing or not containing arguments relevant to the subject of our correspondence, would be of interest to the public, who must themselves judge as to what was said rather than from opinions expressed by either

that "Destiny which shapes our ends, rough hem them how we may," often diversifies her labors. Look through the history of the world, that is of its civilized nations, and you will find every one of them governed by this unwritten, but unchanging law; while life is simple, the need of population confessed, and communities small, marriage will be looked upon as desirable, and nearly all young persons will seek, desire and accomplish it. Life will be easy, and children will spring up like buttercups in June.

GRAMMAR AND SENTIMENT.

"A kiss is but a common noun," cried Sue; "Yes, very common," artlessly cried Loo. "Yet if 'his common is in proper too!" "Cried Sal—a twinkle in her eyes of blue, 'It can't be both!" said Mabel, much perplexed; "And so they argued out the question vexed. To one thing each at last made up her mind; A kiss was something hard to be declined."

Eleven women in Santa Clara, Cal., run and manage two prun orchards.

The girl who has the strongest will is the girl who says the strongest won't.

The girls who are coming out in society expect to be met by men who are going in to win.

Nellie Bly is the nom de plume of Miss Helen Finnegan. At least so 'tis said. She only confesses to 23 years.

The supply of debutantes is somewhat in excess of the really matrimonially eligible men on hand, and herein are grains of disappointment.

Women's attendance at the afternoon receptions are akin in brevity to angels' flights, because they have so many to "do" in a given time.

In nine cases out of ten girls who marry in opposition to the wishes of kind parents make a wretched mess of life. In matrimony it is of the first importance to start right.

Fashionable women are getting a certain sort of celebrity this season for rivaling the jewellers' show cases in exhibiting precious stones, but it is not an enduring fame.

A cynic has made bold to say that the bride's mother who conspicuously weeps during the ceremony at the church is either suffering from nervous prostration or else is sorry her daughter has not made a better match.

As tramps chalk the house where they go to food, to the society men mentally note the reception invitations that guarantee a royal dinner.

Special permission has to be obtained before a book can be sent to Her Majesty the Queen. Then the volume has to be bound by the Royal bookbinders in color and material to match the other books in that part of the Queen's library in which the new volume will be placed.

Anna Teresa Berger, the leading woman pianist of the world, is now performing in London. At her lodgings she has a small room fitted up with padded walls and ceiling and draped doors, and there she practices night and day on the gold and silver cornets that have been presented to her by admirers

party to the controversy, and I do not, therefore, follow you in this discussion further than to suggest that where an accusation is made against a public man of intolerance and bigotry it is not irrelevant to enquire what manner of man of the accused. My case on this point is unvarnished except where you go on your way to repeat your opprobrious epithets towards those who are connected with the Equal Rights movement and by the repetition of them show your desire to fasten the charge of ferocious bigotry upon the leader of the movement.

I did not overlook the statement you quote from your letter of the 22nd ult., nor do I fail now to observe the disingenuous way in which you for the second time evade a direct answer to the question whether you approve or disapprove of the position taken in the quotation I made from the article in the Canadian Freeman. You must have a not very high estimate of the intelligence of your fellow-citizens when you speak of the request that you should give that answer as a "Ruthlessly demand on you to muzzle the press." Surely they were the part of a courageous, if not a candid, man that you should give the answer, but you dare not give it, because the only answer you could now give would convict you of making a foundationless charge against me; I say the only answer you could give, because I value my name too highly even you dare not now endorse the position that both the political parties of this country are mere factions whose quarrels are to be utilized for the purpose of a compact minority (holding the balance of power between them), dictating in terms as the price of its support, and it is such a contemptible and not to be tolerated by Catholic fellow citizens, that I denounced the common enemy to be met by united action.

This you know full well and yet, for the purpose of giving point to your attack, you do, liberally misstate my position. Fortunately the people of this province are too intelligent to be misled by the worthy tactics and they will only react on your own head; they do not hesitate to repeat that such a purpose as I have spoken of could not be tolerated in a free country, or to avow that whenever it is attempted party lines must be obliterated if necessary to meet it, not by oppressive measures but a stern resistance against aggression.

Equally foundationless (worthy for its using a strong adjective) is the charge that I advocated "making war upon the educational rights of the minority of the province of Ontario, guaranteed to them by the constitution." It is impossible for you, in the face of what I have said and written on that subject, successfully to misstate my position, unless the people of Ontario, and I leave that to the people, with this single observation that nothing in my judgment is more likely to bring about an agitation for such constitutional changes as may be necessary to permit the abolition of separate schools than the extraordinary pretensions put forward by the hierarchy in certain places with regard to their right to control them, and the intemperate utterances of such too zealous champions as Your Grace has proved yourself so oft to be.

Depend upon it those whose cause you champion will not thank you for the aspersion you put on their country and their loyalty to it when you suggest that such a thing as the interests would be saved by annexation to the neighboring republic they are restrained from advocating annexation by a consideration of the advantages with regard to separate schools which they enjoy in Canada. They have, I doubt not, a high opinion of their country but Your Grace seems to entertain, and they will not venture to think that their suggestion that the continuance of their allegiance it depends upon their retaining the rights they now enjoy with regard to education. Be assured, too, that the covert threat to the majority in Ontario which the statements to which I have adverted contain will not deter them from pursuing to the end that which they believe to be best calculated to advance their country's interest. I now part from Your Grace, congratulating myself on the absolute justice of the principles which I advocate, which stands confessed when you are unable to attack me for any position which I have actually taken, and are compelled to resort to a very odd imagination for your facts, and having called it to your aid a most copious vocabulary for the denunciation of the image you have set up.

I have the honor to be, Your Grace's obedient servant, W. R. MEREDITH.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

The scientific experiments of a Parisian have proved that daylight entirely ceases in the waters of the Mediterranean at a depth of 1515 feet.

It is a curious fact, so announced, that if cider is cooled to 120° or 130° it will not only freeze, but this heat destroys the bacteria that forms vinegar.

A German has constructed a building for a church of Bessemer steel. It is going to the Islands of Manilla, where it is necessary to fortify against earthquakes.

Experiments during three months taken to determine the velocity of the wind at the top of the Eiffel Tower show a mean velocity three times greater at the summit than at the base.

The fact that aluminium is easily worked, has a low specific gravity, and is practically non-corrosive makes it an ideal metal for compasses, transits, field and opera glasses, hand levels, and so forth.

All plants and trees consume water in large quantities. Sir John Luane discovered that an acre of barley will take up 1084 tons of water in two days. Trees and plants are composed more largely of water than any other substance.

Ants are caught and killed at Kew Gardens by flowers of the crocid flora. The ants are too large for the flower, but they visit it for the sake of the honey and get caught in the mud-like. The flower, however, suffers equally well with the ant.

Lizards present a strange phenomenon. Their tail, brittle and easily broken, lives for a considerable length of time after being separated from its host's body; and, more than that, the lost tail is in a comparatively short time replaced by another, similar to the amputated one.

The protection of men-of-war from the effects of lightning has reduced casualties from that cause in a remarkable degree. In fifty years before the introduction of lightning rods over two hundred English men-of-war were struck, while from 1810 to 1815 only forty-eight vessels were more or less damaged.

Darwin explains the origin of giddiness from this cause in the following way: He says that in learning to walk, we judge of the distance of the objects we approach by the eye, and by observing their perpendicularity determine our own; and that at all times we determine our own want of perpendicularity, or inclination to fall, by attending to the apparent motion within the sphere of distinct vision. Hence, when we are upon the summit of a high cliff, tower, or other eminence, and look down, we become dizzy because the objects below us are out of the sphere of distinct vision, and we are obliged to balance ourselves by the less accurate feelings of our muscles.

Yielding utterly to the inner impulse of conscience gives an intelligent power, a moral insight, a capacity of expressions, a freshness, an incisiveness of phrase entirely obtainable by mere will, or by any method of intellectual prudences.

Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but vanity and selfishness. Let the spirit of humility and benevolence prevail, and discord and disagreement would be banished from the household.

SOLID GOLD-WATCHES FREE LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES. AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL. Our AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL is a beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated monthly paper for the home. Each number contains instructive and interesting reading matter of a high order, including fiction, poems, articles on history, science, and general news, etc. Every issue is delightful to read. The publisher wishes to add forty thousand new subscribers to his present subscription list, and in order to do so, we will give away, absolutely free, a thousand beautiful Solid Gold Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watches (in order to get new subscribers and agents), as stated in our advertisement in our paper. We want every watch to be sold, and to obtain a fine American movement, Full Jeweled, Patent Lever. This is one of the grandest offers ever made by a reliable publisher. How can we do this? In the question thousands who read our advertisement will ask. We answer, really enough. First: All papers of a national reputation spend thousands of dollars in advertising, to make known their publication and increase their advertising patronage. Of course, no paper can make money, except by sale, without advertising. Our point is, after we get a certain circulation, we can really command from \$7 to \$10 per inch for space in our paper from advertisers. There are thousands of dollars in advertising, to say nothing about subscriptions. Remember, we are after a large circulation; we must have it, even though it costs us many thousands of dollars. We want every watch to be sold, and to obtain a fine American movement, Full Jeweled, Patent Lever. This is one of the grandest offers ever made by a reliable publisher. How can we do this? In the question thousands who read our advertisement will ask. We answer, really enough. 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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

PARNELL'S DENIAL.

He Gives the Lie Direct to the Tories and O'Shea.

The Irish people have hardly recovered from the shock caused by the announcement made that Captain Henry O'Shea, formerly one of their trusted representatives, had renounced his brutal assault on Parnell and the Irish cause by openly assailing the personal character of the Irish leader.

PART OF THE OLD CONSPIRACY

to break him down he is fully convinced. The Times tried to discredit him by forged letters, and failing in that, now essays to reach the same end by another method.

THE REAL PURPOSE.

That there is a purpose in the proposed proceedings in which the Tory leaders are deeply interested is shown by the fact that the Tory organ, the Morning Advertiser, is trying to break the clergy away from the Irish leader by covert attacks and deep insinuations.

AGREED TO BECOME ONE

after some months of happy courtship had passed. The wedding day was almost at hand, when suddenly the girl's health began to fail rapidly.

to be said is that Mr. Parnell became her friend primarily and solely because she was his dead sweetheart's sister.

PARNELL WITNES.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal of Dec. 30th, in which he says that he has received no notice of having been made a respondent in the suit brought by Captain O'Shea against his wife for divorce.

WHAT "LA GRIPPE" DID BEFORE.

Whole Crews of English War Ships Prostrated by It. "La Grippe," as the French call the present epidemic of influenza, is by no means new, and the history of it is coming to light about the most interesting and voluminous.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market is of a holiday character, and no business of any moment is expected before next week.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The receipts during the week were 1,449 pkgs, against 1,619 pkgs for the week previous.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Here the market is very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for fair to choice quality in round lots.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the week were light, and so was the demand, and the market may be quoted as dull.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The receipts during the past week were 7,772 bbls against 5,538 bbls for the week previous.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 24,489 bushels against 45,826 bushels the week previous.

CORN.—Receipts during the week were 3,400 bush, against 4,350 for the week previous.

RYE.—Receipts during the week were 18,116 bush, against 18,725 bush, for the week previous.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 3,723 bush, against 9,525 bush, for the week previous.

PEAS.—Receipts during the week were 17,275 bushels against 6,123 for the week previous.

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"Indigenous Bitters"

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion.

SOLE PROPRIETOR: S. LACHANCE DRUGGIST.

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

FOUND DEAD IN A SWAMP.

PETERBORO; Ont., January 3.—About two miles from Havelock lives James Holbrook, a magistrate of the township and a member of the township council.

Manners of Men.

The tallest man in the crowd is sure to stand in front. The women hate a liar, but they force a man to be one.

GLADSTONE THE READER.

Edward W. Buk in the Ladies Home Journal: When Mr. Gladstone tires of politics, he turns to literature, and no man in the three kingdoms has a wider range of books to select from.

COACHMAN OR GROOM—WANTED.

Situation as Coachman or Groom. Best city references. Address, D.D., TRUE WITNESS office.

ANY PERSON HAVING \$10,000 WHICH

they desire to invest in the manufacturing of a first class patent, in Canada, will please Address GEORGE H. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Racine, Wis.

"DOWN WENT MCGINTY" AND 56

other popular Songs, in MONTREAL SONGSTER. Sent to any address for 10c.

ADOPTION—WANTED TO PLACE

An orphan boy and girl of 10 and 9 years respectively, with thoroughly respected people, Catholics. They have been well educated in Convent schools.

TEACHER WANTED—TEACHER

holding second or third law certificate, competent to teach both English and French, for R.G.S. No. 3, Malden, duties to commence as soon as possible.

WE HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE

that the Executors and legal representatives of the late A. M. DEVLIN, esquire, intend to apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next approaching session, to be authorized to make such changes in the security given to creditors who hold mortgages on the property of the estate as will be beneficial to the estate and facilitate its transactions as well as satisfactory to its creditors.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every line of goods heavily reduced at S. Carsley's for the January cheap sale.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS CHEAP DRESS GOODS CHEAP DRESS GOODS

The Annual JANUARY CHEAP SALE OF DRESS GOODS is now on; the following are some of the many bargains offering.

English Melton Cloth, from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2

Double Fold English Melton. Extra good value, 44 inches wide. sale price ONLY 29c YD.

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