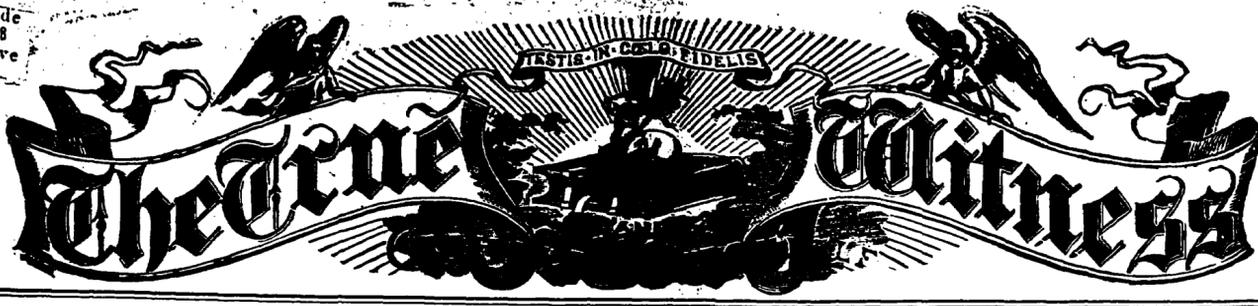


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CONTINENTAL NEWS.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND CATHOLIC MEETINGS.

The Work of the Catholic Truth Society in Scotland.

The inauguration of the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Compassion for the Conversion of England, held at St. Sulpice—The Manitoba School Question—A Roman Prince enters the Priesthood.

The Roman correspondent of the Catholic Times, writing of the present difficulties between Catholics and the authorities in Italy, refers to a recent incident as follows:—

The application of the Ministerial decree, which aims at taking out of the hands of the Bishops of Italy all decision on the use to which churches may be turned, has already begun. At Casarsa, in the province of Udine, a diocesan meeting was announced to be held in the Catholic Church. The Prefect being informed formally forbade it, but then, on receiving a petition from the vast majority of the townspeople, gave his consent on condition the church should be occupied by gendarmes. As a matter of fact a police inspector assisted at the meeting, and whether through oversight, or because he had been so instructed, he interrupted the various speakers, called them to order, or asked them to keep to the subject, and displayed his own ignorance of elementary matters of science and religion. At any rate he completely disturbed the meeting and in his presence it was vain to hope to come to practical conclusions. Similar conduct on the part of the authorities has called forth the protest not only of the Catholics, but also of those who differ from them on the point of religion but are averse to wanton and unjustifiable persecution. The Holy Father during these last days has declared himself deeply pained at the unreasonable treatment which is being meted out to the Catholics.

CEREMONIES AT ST. SULPICE.

The Paris correspondent of the Catholic Times, in referring to the recent ceremonies at St. Sulpice, says:—

The ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Compassion for the conversion of England, at St. Sulpice, Paris, some time ago, were most solemn and magnificent. As your readers are already aware, His Holiness Leo XIII. has established this Association of Prayer at St. Sulpice with the object of extending it to the entire world, and in doing so is developing the work for which St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionist Order, prayed so long and so ardently, and which has been carried on with such persevering zeal by the members of his Order, and particularly by Father Ignatius Spencer. His Holiness also in the Apostolic Brief makes special mention of M. Olier, founder of St. Sulpice, and of Cardinal Wiseman. In all the Paris churches on Sunday a Pastoral was read from the venerable Cardinal Richard exhorting his people to heartily join in the object of the Archconfraternity. The sight in St. Sulpice was unique. Many distinguished English ecclesiastics journeyed to Paris at considerable inconvenience in order to take their place in the sanctuary with the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal Richard, who has joined hands with his brother Prince of the Church. The English Monsignors looked quite striking in their purple, and the religious Orders were represented by their leading members. St. Sulpice is one of the finest and most spacious of the Paris churches, and admirably adapted for great ceremonies, and on Sunday it was quite crowded, while the square in front was thronged by those anxious to see the long procession of ecclesiastics as they marched from the great seminary to the church. To have heard the solemn Gregorian Chant rendered by hundreds of voices was a treat never to be forgotten. There can be no doubt that the recent religious celebrations of Canterbury, Arles, and St. Sulpice will live in history as strong and unmistakable evidences of the happy union and strong affection existing between the Catholics of France and England. This glorious religious alliance between both countries will unfailingly have a marked influence on the Catholic movement in England.

SEEDS SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE.

There are at work in the world at large at the present day 3,000 priests who have received their priestly education in the seminary of Saint Sulpice. There are twenty-five seminaries in France and five in America directed by Sulpicians. The priests thus connected with Saint Sulpice will be sowers of the new devotion for England; they will scatter its seed far and wide. The spiritual sons of M. Olier will do in our time what the Sulpician seminarians did two hundred years ago in the life of their holy founder. One day each, at the instigation of M. Olier, offered his Communion for the conversion of England. It is M. Olier himself who tells us this in his "Memoirs." He says: "I remember that on the 12th March, Feast of St. Gregory the Great, I felt drawn to pre-

sent myself as a victim to God for England, and to offer my life for that unhappy country, of which St. Gregory had been the Apostle. I also felt impelled to ask our youths (the seminarians) to communicate on that day in honor of St. Gregory, and pray to God for the conversion of England, where I had heard that several priests and others had recently suffered martyrdom."

CARDINAL VAUGHAN SPEAKS ON THE MOVEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle had a conversation with Cardinal Vaughan, who declared that the Archconfraternity was one of prayer and good works. Recent events, according to his Eminence, had made it fitting that there should be a closer entente "between Continental Catholics and those of England. As for France," he added, "we owe her a debt which we can never repay. Look at some of our London parishioners. They were founded by those driven from their splendid Court life, did pastoral work amongst our people. There are few who know how much the Lyons Association for the Propagation of the Faith has contributed to English Catholicism. The French are warm-hearted, thrifty and generous. As for the spirit of religion being dead in France, such a statement can only be made by those who are not early risers or who willfully close their eyes."

AN EARLY DECISION EXPECTED.

The London Universe refers in its last issue to the Manitoba School question in the following manner:—

Latest reports from Rome seem to favor the idea that we shall soon expect a satisfactory settlement of the Manitoba School question; that all parties to the dispute were actuated by good motives cannot well be denied, and it was quite time that the matter was referred to Rome for an impartial judgment. The visit of the Papal Delegate to Canada did much to hasten the desired settlement. Since then the Catholic Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been to Rome and has had an interview with the Holy Father. Now Archbishop Bruchési, of Montreal, is on his way to the Eternal City also to be interviewed by the Supreme Pontiff. All sides and parties will then have been heard, and when the Holy Father gives his decision we feel confident it will be received by all parties with perfect readiness and generosity. It is quite certain that if this question is not settled now, and that with perfect justice to all concerned, it will not be settled during the present generation. No possible good can be achieved by keeping the sore open.

A SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION.

The Catholic Truth Society of Scotland held its fourth annual demonstration in Dundee recently. The meeting took place in Kinnaird Hall, which was crowded in every part, fully two thousand persons being present. His Grace Archbishop Macdonald, of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, presided, and was supported on the platform by Bishop Smith, Danksel, Bishop Maguire, Glasgow; Bishop Macdonald, Aberdeen; Rev. Sir David Oswald Hunter Blair, Fort Augustus; Very Rev. Canons Holder, Burt, and Phelan, Dundee; Turner, Perth; Mgr. Clapperton, Dundee, etc. Delegates were also present from Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Stirling, Linlithgow and Glasgow.

The Archbishop expressed the pleasure with which he presided at the meeting, and said that they all recognized in the Catholic Truth Society the means of doing good to themselves and of extending the influence of that good to those among whom they lived.

Bishop Maguire explained that the objects of the Catholic Truth Society were to provide Catholics who might not be able to purchase or master extensive or difficult works with simple treatises on their Faith, and to present the Catholic Faith honestly and fairly and uncontroversially to their non-Catholic neighbors. Every Catholic, he said, believed he had that Faith, and was anxious that other people should have it too. They desired to give inquiring non-Catholics an opportunity of knowing their Faith easily and what was more important in Scotland, inexpensive (laughter). They wished to let Presbyterians understand the bearing of Catholic truth towards their own religious doctrines and beliefs. The society had a double work, and that work consisted of explaining the true history of the Catholic religion and expounding their religious doctrines.

Mr. S. John Tully, Glasgow (hon. secretary), reported that there were eleven life members in the society and 2,062 annual members. They had 73 book-cases, and the income during the past year was £190 12s 11d.

THE IRISH PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

The great Irish Pilgrimage has come and the pilgrims, by the time you receive this, will be far on their way home. The Irish pilgrims have seen the Holy Father, who deigned to say Mass for them in the Sistine Chapel, in the early morning, and afterwards, in the afternoon, granting each a personal interview in the Clementine Hall. The pilgrims were led into the presence of His Holiness by Rev. Father Patrick J. McGlynn, organizer of the pilgrimage, and of the Roman Legion of St. Patrick, and Prior of the National Church and convent of St. Patrick, in Rome; Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebigond;

Monsignor Scott, Very Rev. Dean Stanton, of Achonrey, and several other prelates and priests known in the Irish Catholic Church. Pope Leo received the pilgrims, fully 600 strong, at 8 o'clock. He was accompanied by Monsignor della Voie, Major-domo; Monsignor Cagliano di Azevedo, Master of the Chamber; Mr. Costantini, Private Almoner; Mgr. Pifferi, Sacristan; Monsignor Riggi, Prefect of Pontifical Ceremonies; Monsignor Merry del Val and Monsignor de Crocy, Private Chamberlains; by various Private and Ordinary Chamberlains; the Marquis Serlupi Crescenzi, Grand Ecuier (whose wife is an Irish lady; Cav Christmas, of Whitefield; Marquis MacSwiney, of Mashanaglass, both of the Papal gentlemen; Comm Rossi de Gasparis, Comm Angelini, Cav Floridi and Cav Croci—all of them Honorary Chamberlains of Cape and Sword; Cav Mariano Saraceni and Signor Francesco Donati, Baselanti. The military escort was composed of Noble and Swiss Guards and of gentlemen, the first corps being under the command of the Marquis Giustiniani, the second under that of Lieutenant Schmidt.

His Holiness said Mass rapidly, as usual, in spite of his great age, and after he had recited the prayers composed by himself for the peace of the Church, said after every Low Mass, he was unvested. After a short rest in the adjoining sacristy, he returned and wearing the Papal stole handed to him by the Major-domo, he imparted the Papal Benediction in solemn form. He then received first the Bishops, then Prior Glynn, and lastly, Consul Angelini, Consul for Mexico, who represented some of his fellow countrymen. Prior Glynn presented His Holiness with a handsomely illuminated address in a frame of solid gold, and also with a substantial offering of Peter's Pence. His Holiness accepted the gifts with great sympathy, and told the Very Rev. Prior that he would bless every pilgrim object which the pilgrims might hold up, and that he accorded each of the priests present and having the cure of souls the faculty of imparting the Papal Blessing to their flocks. The Very Rev. Prior then addressed the pilgrims in English, and explained the intentions of the Holy Father, who thereupon arose and gave the Pontifical Benediction repeatedly as he left the chapel.

In the afternoon His Holiness entered smiling, and, passing before the lines of pilgrims, entertained each one, giving his hand to be kissed, according to custom and blessings. Thus each of the pilgrims has seen the fullest and the happiest consummation of the great desire with which they set out from Ireland to offer the homage of their strong love and veneration to the illustrious Vicar of Christ.

A ROMAN PRINCE ORDAINED PRIEST.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Bishop of Frascati, has conferred the Sacrament of Holy Orders on Don Hippolito Aldebrandini, of the princely Borghese family. The young priest was born in 1869. He has already for some years past been a professed member of the Jesuit Order, and it was in the church attached to the Jesuit College of Mondragone, near Frascati, that he received the sacerdotal dignity. On the day following his ordination he said Mass in the villa belonging to his family, the magnificent Belvedere which forms one of the sights of the Alban Hills. One of the grand mothers of Don Hippolito was the celebrated Princess Aetle de la Rochefoucauld.

HALLOWEEN ENTERTAINMENT.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. A. HOLD A MOST SUCCESSFUL GATHERING IN THEIR HALL.

The Young Irishmen's L. & B. A., according to a time-honored custom, held its Halloween entertainment on Monday, and the hall was crowded with the members of the organization and their friends. Mr. J. J. McLean, the president, presided, and in opening the proceedings referred to the past achievements of the Association in the endeavor to create a spirit of unity among young Irish Canadians.

The following programme was then carried out:—

Piano Solo, Mr. T. J. Grant; Song, Mr. J. J. Foley; Recitation (selected), Mr. James S. McCarrey; Selections by The Young Irishmen's Quartette, Messrs. J. J. McLean, J. P. McLean, T. J. Grant and P. S. McCaffrey; Song and dance, Messrs. McCrae and Lyons; Violin Solo, Mr. G. F. Jones; Vocal Duet, Mr. and Miss Lang; Recitation, "Lasca," Mr. F. J. Gallagher; Song, Miss E. Grant; Song, Mr. Wm. Clarke; Song and dance, Mabel and Willie Kitts; Recitation, "The Face upon the Floor," Mr. M. J. Power; Piccolo Solo, Mr. Joo. Kenneally; Buck and Wing Dance, Messrs. McCrae and Lyons.

The second and concluding portion of the entertainment was a one act comedy, entitled "The Limerick Boy," in which the following characters were sustained in an admirable manner by members of the Dramatic Club in connection with the Society. Paddy Miles, Mr. J. J. McLean; Dr. Coats, Mr. M. J. Power; Harry (his son), Mr. G. Gallagher; Job (a gardener), Mr. Geo. Morgan; Reuben, Mr. Jno. E. Slattery; Mrs. Fidget, Mr. T. J. Grant; Jane (her daughter), Mr. J. J. Foley.

The Globe has begun to lecture us on the need of religious education in schools. It recommends that a certain time each day be set apart for discourses on honesty, industry, kindness, etc. It thinks that this is fully as good as religious instruction.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1897.

Someone told me not long ago that they considered it a waste of time to read the same book twice. I listened, and drew my own conclusions. There is something lacking in the book and in the reader if there is not something to be gained by a second perusal. In my days of training, I had the good fortune to fall into the hands of a most exact, methodical and perfectly trained teacher of English literature, who drilled and drilled indefatigably. It was one of the points strenuously insisted upon that I should read a novel always with an eye to the style and merit of the work, and on the second perusal alone should I allow myself to become curious or interested in it as a "narrative." Well, I never learned to read them in quite such a cold blooded fashion, but I certainly compromised the matter and learned to enjoy a book even though I turned its pages, whether it be of "heavy" or of "light" literature. The favorite characters, the favorite descriptions, the most impressive thoughts and paragraphs are still to be sought out, and with them there often comes the surprise of quite another reading under the altered circumstances of a second reading. Or, their beauty and strength are more vivid from anticipation, more tender, more convincing, in re-reading. Favorites are more than mere books—they are familiar friends, and they never play one false. All this has been said so often that such statements are the merest platitudes, but the time has come round when such truths may be repeated and affirmed. We are getting to be so horribly new in everything, and we are getting so afraid of other people's opinion, and so tremulously anxious to do and to say and to think, not what is true, or what pleases us, but what is the "last thing" that if there is anyone who will stand up against it.

THE INSANE IRISH AND SABBATHARY OF THE "TIMES"

with sturdy faith in the generations that have tested life for themselves, and continued to abide by what they proved, it cannot hurt the newest of us to wear the simple old teachings. It is not only the saint who comes off victor as a man of one book. Reading and re-reading tends to clearness of perception and mastery of facts with very little digress as an attendant. And there is no better way of measuring the growth of one's mind and heart than the habit of re-reading again and again some book that on the first acquaintance made a deep impression. How far we find we have left behind what once seemed to us beautiful, eloquent, lovable, awesome! How shallow and ridiculous becomes the reasoning, and the persuasion that even tempted us to try some of the wonderful new lights on dark and evil paths! A little caution based on the revelations of a second reading cannot but be of use, and will assuredly spare many a clever and variable mind the mortification, to go no further, of engaging prematurely in some "lost" cause. Poor indeed is the soil from which there is no aftermath, and shallow and gritty the nature which can draw nothing from the second reading of any book even the poorest. Why, even an old magazine offers us a raisin for dainty pickings. The new magazines never get a fair reading. "Have you seen So-and-So's last story?" says one. "Oh, do read that clever thing on India!" says another. "I have a little thing in this month's Scribner, I wish you'd tell me what you think of it," says the third person—for about every third person has "a little thing" somewhere—and no human being thus bristled can read sensibly, or with interest or with pleasure. There is no such thing as sitting down for a quiet hour of gentle amusements and refreshing play of thoughts around a dozen different

POOLS OF CLEAR IDEAS AND SPARKLING FANCIES.

There has come to be a deadly sameness, a dreary fashion of fiction, adventure, art and science which pervades not only a whole number, but all the magazines of all the months. Everything is written to death before they drop it. The reading public don't like it, of course, but the reading public is an awfully timid public, and it is so afraid of not being "new"—as I have already said—that it dare not whimper a request, but will choke on dry as dust "Na poleons" and stiffer perfect nightmares of every conceivable style of "Jeanne D'Arc" in the vain hope of acquiring all the information on the current literature of the day, which is "the thing." Five, or even ten years from now, the old magazines will come forth at house-cleaning, and an illustration will catch a passing glance, and something really good, enjoyable, instructive, will be gathered in at a second reading which was never thought of during its own day.

Now, I want all honor paid to the wonderful French maid, and I bend in reverent homage to all that has been suggested and more than suggested in her place among the Saints of God, but I am tired of "articles" which have to do with her. Oh, the drearily monotony of the same thing over and over, no matter whose point of view or by whom recited. It wears, whether it is a puff of a convent school or the half dozen facts

history long ago sent forth in stately simplicity of one of the most wonderful fully chosen and wonderfully sustained of women saviors and virgins.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

Municipal Reform.

It almost always happens that before the municipal elections are due different classes of the community get excited over the subject of municipal reform. There is little doubt but that Montreal could do with a lot of this kind of business on the right lines, but it seems to us that these spasmodic efforts which subsist almost as rapidly as they begin are of very little use. The municipal association met the other day and sent out a printed circular containing some pertinent questions in connection with the proposed revision of the charter of the city. The following is about correct:—

1. Upon the immediate annexation of St. Charles and St. Henri, the vote was about evenly divided.

2. In favor of reorganization of civic electoral districts so as to secure representation by population, 51 percent.

3. That the present number of aldermen is inadequate (78 percent).

4. A slight majority favor continuing to elect the entire council at one time, 51 percent.

5. A second chamber, elected by property holders, not controlling any part of the expenditure on capital account, favored 68 percent.

6. The method of the property qualification for members of the council favored by 90 percent. (As to these 74 percent would continue to oppose the addition of the property qualification even if it were reduced to 100,000 or more of the Finance Committee.)

7. Double the qualification as requisite to additional qualification, 75 percent.

8. The retention of the \$200000 limit nomination favored by 91 percent.

9. Vote equally divided upon the question of payment of aldermen. From \$600 to \$800 per annum salary, generally regarded as adequate, with deduction for absence. Not to be paid in the present duties are greatly reduced by legislation.

10. The payment of water taxes in quarterly instalments favored by 72 percent. It was thought advisable, however, not to grant voting privileges except after four consecutive payments within the twelve months.

11. Substantiation of the same office should not be entered as vote, 75 percent.

12. The election of the mayor by the people favored by 75 percent of the vote.

13. Veto power by the mayor to be overridden only by a two third vote of council, favored by 92 percent.

14-17. The borrowing power to be upon no condition permitted to exceed 15 percent on assessed value of tax paying property is favored by 82 percent.

18-20. The majority of the replies indicate that the members feel that no increased taxation is necessary, but that economy in expenditure can be exercised. Of the methods proposed for augmenting the revenue an increase in the water tax is most popular (78 percent against), an advance on tax upon real estate less so (58 percent against) only 32 percent favor a tax on dividends mortgages, etc.

21. The payment of water taxes by tenant as heretofore and not by landlord is the opinion given in 72 percent of the replies.

22-24. That both land and buildings belonging to religious, educational and benevolent institutions be taxed, is in favor with 78 percent. That these establishments might be permitted to contribute at a reduced rate is frequently urged. No institution of this character, however, in which articles are manufactured for public sale should receive any exemption. (96 percent.)

25. An expert outside audit of the civic accounts twice a year is highly popular (84 percent). It is suggested that the auditor be a chartered accountant elected every two years by the vote of the proprietors and ineligible for two consecutive terms.

26. The printing of the assessment roll annually is approved by 68 percent.

27. That it should be made illegal to pay current expenses, of any nature, out of loan account funds support with 88 percent of the members.

28-29. The idea of relieving the aldermen from the performance of executive duties and the assumption of these by a well paid commission is approved of (66 percent.)

30. Is a purchasing commission. (74 percent.)

It would appear from the above that the majority of the questions have all been answered in the affirmative, and not a few with an emphasis suggestive of a determination to have them carried out if possible. It is gratifying to see such a unanimity of opinion, but it might be worth while considering how many of these answers really voice the sentiment of Montreal or voice the ideas of one particular section.

The following somewhat peculiar incident is reported to have occurred at Mintonville, Ky.:

Rev. Mr. Gilham, of the Christian Church, preached a sermon recently in which he affirmed there is no devil. The congregation took offense, and when the reverend gentleman attempted to speak again he was ejected from the house and about twenty pistol shots were fired after him.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Tragic Death of Henry George

The Greater New York Fire Brigade—Archbishop Keane's Departure for Rome.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Greater New York City undertaking will bring about many changes in regard to civic affairs at the beginning of the coming year. The reorganization of the Fire Department under one commissioner will be one of the prominent features of the changes.

At the present time the New York Fire Department comprises 1470 men, and after consolidation the number of New York firemen will be in excess of 2000. The City of New York has now 103 fire engines, exclusive of 3 fire boats and 5 chemical fire engines, and it uses in addition 5 water towers, 1 portable water tank, 37 hook and ladder trucks, 124 hose tenders, 24 fuel wagons and a working truck. The department has constantly in use about 400 horses, and the serviceableness and efficiency of these are maintained by the plan of retiring each year about one-tenth of the number of horses and replacing them with new purchases. There are 88 employees in the repair shops. Last year 22 pieces of harness were made at the repair shops and 1400 pieces were repaired, exclusive of the work of repairs to hose and painting.

The Brooklyn Fire Department in a year costs \$1,200,000. It is a single-headed affair, as the Greater New York Fire Department will be, and its outfit, if not fully equal to that of New York, is at least worthy of the most respectful consideration. There are 47 engine companies, 12 hook and ladder companies, and a water tower, exclusive of the fire company in Flatlands and Canarsie. Long Island City has a Fire Board consisting of several commissioners; it has 4 engine companies and 3 hook and ladder trucks, a working force of 32 men, and an available annual appropriation of about \$400,000 for fire purposes. Staten Island has a somewhat primitive fire department made up on the old style of service which formerly prevailed in the City of New York. There are, for instance, the Aqueduct Hook and Ladder Company, of Mariners' Harbor, the White Horse Company of Pinney's Bay, the Eureka Engine of Totenville, the Neptune Hook of Tonkwinville with 23 members, and the Niagara Engine of the same place with 60 men. At New Brighton there is the Cataract Steamer, at Port Richmond the 4 ply Horse, and at the same place the Steady Stream Horse No. 2, while at Grantville there is the Granite Hook and Ladder, or Hook and Line, as it is sometimes called.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE'S DEPARTURE.

Archbishop Keane, after a sojourn of about two months in this country, has again sailed for Rome. Previous to his embarkation His Grace is reported to have said:—

I leave America after two delightful months among home associations, and I hope I have done some good during my visit. I am glad, however, to go back to Rome to take up my work again. I expect to return to America next August, and, in fact, to spend my vacations every summer in my native land.

The Archbishop's party included Father Penelle, Father Sullist and Father Gavani, his secretary.

THE LEHMAN CASE.

Mrs. Anna M. Lehman got a verdict of \$7,000 damages against the city of Brooklyn in the Supreme Court in that city. Her husband, Joseph Lehman, was a driver for a brewery, and on Jan. 29, while he was driving on Eastern Parkway, near Barber street, the wheel of the truck fell into a trench that was covered with snow. He was thrown heavily to the ground and died the next day in St. Mary's Hospital. The plaintiff contended that the accident was due to the carelessness of the defendant in not having the street inspected and repaired. Two-thirds of the award will go to Joseph Lehman's infant daughter.

The news of the death of Henry George, on Friday morning last, came as a great shock to the people of New York. His tragic end, which at any time would have aroused the interest and sympathy of the country, coming, as it did, in the midst of a vigorously fought electoral campaign, when the fever was at its height, and he one of the most conspicuous figures in the fray, struck the residents of the metropolis dumb with awe.

On Thursday night Henry George addressed two monster political demonstrations, and his speeches displayed no traces of the near approach of death. On the contrary, his language was forcible, and the doctrine of universal equality, with which his name has long been intimately associated, was enunciated with all the vigor and sincerity of his earlier utterances.

Mr. George returned to the Union Square Hotel at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and five o'clock the next morning he died of apoplexy in room No. 22.

Concluded on fifth page.