

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

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"CLERICAL."

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

February, 1880.
Sunday, 15—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Doctor. Double. (From Jan. 27.)
Monday, 16—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. Double. (From Feb. 1.)
Tuesday, 17—St. Simon, Bishop and Martyr. Double. Double Day.
Wednesday, 18—St. John de Matha, Confessor. Double. (From Feb. 5.)
Thursday, 19—Lance and Nails of Our Lord. Double Major. (Double Day.)
Friday, 20—St. Genevieve, Virgin. Double. Ember Day. (From Feb. 11.)

Written for the Record.

Heaven.

BY ANGELOU—"Enfant de Marie."
No poet praying for the breath
Of inspiration, may unfold
The bliss beyond the gates of death,
Or with desiring eyes behold
The streets of gold.
Or picture that eternal stream,
Upon whose banks the angels throng,
Where, as in some delicious dream,
The soft, low music floats along
Of sweetest song.
No mortal tongue can ever make
Those joys celestial understood,
Which Christ, for my unworthy sake,
Bought on the rough and reddened wood
With precious blood.
I think the landscape must be fair,
That flowers of fadeless beauty grow
To deck the bright and flowing hair
Of those whose robes were washed below
As white as snow.
I know that glad some palms they bear,
Like victors when the strife is won,
And that their find safe refuge there,
Now all their toil is past and done
Beneath the sun.
His wondrous beauty they behold,
Whose love has led them all their days;
On harps with strings of shining gold,
Those sweet, seraphic singers raise
Their ceaseless praise.
And brightly ever gracious brow
A crown of dazzling light adorns,
To purchase which Christ wore below,
Amid revilings, scoffs, and scorn,
A crown of thorns!
This is the heaven for which I pray;
When high above the stars we meet,
Good Jesus, on thy advent day,
May I, with Mary find it sweet,
To kiss thy feet!
Hamilton, Feast of Purification.

HAMILTON LETTER.

PASTORAL LETTER OF BISHOP CRINNON—ACTIVE LITERARY WORK IN PROGRESS.

There is some talk amongst the musical circles to induce Professor De Seve to give our citizens another vno in concert, and I am satisfied from what I have seen of Monsieur De Seve that he will draw a fiddle, as he possesses an influence over his instrument which makes it all but speak.

In your last week's report about the 27th Festival of St. Mary's I noticed an error which was commented on by many, and I consider it my duty to set it right. The Rev. Father O'Leary was not only the sole stay and manager on the night of the concert; he also worked day and night for the last five or six weeks to make it what it has been, a success, and every one who went home pleased that night alluded to the excellent order which prevailed during the concert.

His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton has sent a pastoral letter to the clergy, and ordered a collection to be taken up for the distress in Ireland. The following is the pastoral:

HAMILTON, February 3rd, 1880.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—

I send you the following letter which I have just received from the good bishop whose name it bears. From its contents and from other reliable sources we can have no doubt but that misery and destitution afflict the poor people of Ireland. I know that there are many calls on your congregation, but this is a question of life or death, and charity calls on us to come to the relief of the suffering. You will raise a collection in your church on the first Sunday of Lent, and have the amount sent to us.

Praying God to bless you and your congregation,

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully in Christ,

+ P. F. CRINNON,
Bishop of Hamilton.

SLIGO, January 14th, 1880.

MY DEAR LORD:—

It becomes my urgent duty to make known to your Lordship, and through your favor, to the clergy and faithful of your diocese, the destitution which now unhappily prevails in every parish of this diocese of Elphin, and which every day assumes more alarming proportions. During the last four years of agricultural de-

pression our people gradually lost their means and fell into debt, and within the year that has just closed, the failure of crops, the exceptional depreciation of live stock of every kind, and the great mortality in cattle and sheep, reduced the great majority of the tenant class to extreme poverty. At the present moment they have neither money nor credit, nor the coarsest food to support life. The few few unwholesome potatoes saved from the blighted crop of last year are now consumed. For weeks past very many of the poor have sold or pawned their last article of clothing, even their very beds, in order to buy a little Indian meal which they could not get on credit. In fact famine is rapidly spreading this province; and the debility brought on by unwholesome, insufficient food during the past months, will render its work of death rapid and irresistible.

For many years past we have had in this ill-fated country a system of Poor Law Relief; but as your Lordship may be aware, the man, and the family of the man, who occupies so much as one quarter of an acre of land, be it in the bog or on the mountain side, is excluded from all relief under this law, either within or without the work-house. Now, as over ninety per cent. of those now suffering or lapsing into destitution are small land-holders, Poor Law Relief for them would simply mean, that they should give up forever their poor but cherished homes; and that they should break the sacred ties of family life, separating as they should at the work-house door, the husband from his wife, the parent from the children. It would mean, moreover, that they should either remain for life, pining in idleness within their unhealthy prison, or, after leaving it, lead ever after the lives of helpless vagrants. But no—our pure, warm-hearted peasants will not abandon the homes they were born in; they will not separate from all they hold dear on earth; they will cling to their homes and to each other until death; and starve rather than submit to that inhuman law of destitution. That was, really, though not of course avowedly, divided by the Landlord Legislature in London, for the cheap and easy wholesale eviction of the small tenant-class, which is the policy of the English Government, is still maintained in the Law, to the eternal disgrace of the English Government, for the same unallowable purpose.

Her Majesty's Government has been within the last four months repeatedly called on to provide employment, and through employment the means of support, for the people of the destitute country, by promoting and undertaking drainage and other reproductive works; but so far it has neither given nor promised such employment; it seems determined to leave the lives of the people dependent on the aforesaid Law Act and its relief system.

In this sad condition we have by one means of saving our people from wholesale eviction or starvation—an appeal to Christian sympathy for prompt and generous aid. Great efforts will no doubt be made here in Ireland by those who are themselves above distress. Several thousand pounds will also come to us from England; but all that will be inadequate to mitigate distress in one case out of ten. It is on the ever generous offerings of the millions of our country-fellowmen in America, that we must chiefly rely, for the saving of the lives of our people. And even with your most abundant gifts, the help of the state will still be necessary, if the people are to be kept in their homes, and if their lands are to be tilled and seeded this spring in a way to save them from another famine in the coming year.

I therefore appeal to your Lordship and to your diocese, in the name of my destitute flock and of all who need relief in our afflicted country, and I implore of you to come speedily to our aid. In this diocese, and I believe throughout this Province of Connaught, there is in each parish a Relief Committee, who undertake to enquire into all cases of destitution before administering relief. It is through these Committees I will distribute the offerings you will have the charity to entrust to me.

The fervent prayers of our suffering poor and of their clergy, will bring down from heaven blessings a hundred-fold on all our benefactors.

I have the honor to remain, my dear

Lord,

With most affectionate respect,

Your Lordship's devoted

Brother in Christ,

+ L. GILLOOLY, C. M.,
Bishop of Elphin.

His Lordship the Bishop, shortly after his arrival in Hamilton, set about establishing a literary society for the purpose of cultivating a literary taste amongst the Catholic youth of the city, but owing to the existence of several other societies the project proved a failure for the time. One year since, the Society of St. Vibrony de Paul joined their magnificent library to that of the Literary Society, and the latter having previously purchased the library of St. Patrick's Society, there is now on excellent library of good Catholic books.

It has recently been rumored that the Father Mathew Temperance Society intended moving into the Hall on James Street formerly leased by the Literary Society, and this society being the most active in our ambitious city, we may expect soon to hear that the valuable stock of books in the Bishop's possession will be turned to good account. It may be stated here that the idea at present is to diffuse good sound Catholic literature among the working classes, and as the fee is a merely nominal one now, a membership is in the reach of everyone. Success will surely crown this benevolent institution.

CHERUBINI.
Hamilton, Feb. 11, 1880.

INGERSOLL.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.

THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

The Catholic Church has made rapid strides in the diocese of London, within the last decade of years. Not only has it increased in the numbers of its members, but it has given tangible proof of the sincerity and self-sacrificing zeal of its children. The many new and beautiful churches which have been erected show that both priests and people have been working hard in the service of their divine Master. Our friends in Ingersoll have not been behind their co-religionists in their love for the beauty of God's house. For some time back they have been engaged in the erection of a magnificent temple to God's service, and we are sure that our readers will be glad to hear of their success. The plastering of the new building has just been completed, and in a short time it will be ready for dedication. The following is a description of the building:

It was commenced in the spring of 1878, is situated on the west side of Main street, and on the north side of the river Thames; the site is on rising ground, being about forty feet above the river, from which it is distant about an eighth of a mile.

Approaching it from any direction, the Church, with its tower and spire, stands prominently above its surroundings, and its proportions are such as to cause the most casual observer to give it more than a passing glance.

The front on Main street faces the east, the tower being on the north side; the basement, which contains two furnace rooms, is built to height of two feet over the ground with coursed local masonry, and has Ohio stone pinnacles at level of floor; the side walls of the church are 28 feet high, the height to the ridge being 60 feet and the tower is 78 feet high to top of brickwork, the spire being 72 feet high to the top of the cross. It is designed throughout in the early English gothic style, the exterior being faced with white pressed brick, all the arches being of gauged brick laid with white joints; the buttresses, string courses, and window sills being of Blue-tinted Ohio sandstone. The copings and cornices are of galvanized iron, and the roofs are covered with Vermont slate, having patterned courses laid in different colors. The front is subdivided into three parts by buttresses, in each of which are double entrance doors, the heads of which are filled with tracery; the centre door has a large three-pannelled window with tracery on each side and over which are three niches for the reception of appropriate statues, the top one being intended for the figure of our Saviour; two circular terra-cotta foliated patterns are introduced in gable, with its steeped arch and coping is crowned by a cross six feet high.

Over the side doors are long narrow tripartite windows grouped together under a large arch, over which in the tower are rose windows. The top portion of the tower above the rose windows is brought from the square to the octagon, having a window in each face; on the corners of the square are carried up four octagonal pinnacles with moulded cornice and slated roofs, with finials.

The spire starts from the moulded and ornamented cornice and is covered with slate, bands of different colors being occasionally introduced; four lower windows are on the spire, and the corner rolls run to the final under the cross at top. On the south side of the centre the walls are carried up to a height of 16 feet above the level of the main floor, and has coped gable with finial and pinnacles; the front has a very imposing and lofty appearance.

The side between the tower and transepts is subdivided by buttresses into four parts, each having large tracery two-pannelled windows, each alternate window having different heads. The cornice is of brick, with fascia and crown mould cave trough. The transepts, which project five feet from the main side walls, have gabled ends with large three-pannelled windows, with traced heads and quarter-foil over the coping, being furnished with foliated finial.

The side chapel walls are 18 feet high and have roofs of their own, with cresting, giving expression to their location from the outside. The sanctuary, which is 22 feet long, is the width of the nave, and the roof is the full height of the main roof, the walls are 42 feet high, octagon at back, in which are eight tracery clear story windows, giving this portion a distinctive character, which is emphasized by the cresting over the sanctuary being higher and of different design from that over the auditorium, there being a cross 6 feet high on the apex of the octagon.

Two octagon chimneys are built on the wall between the auditorium and sanctuary, which are capped with stone.

To the rear of the sanctuary is the vestry and occasional chapel, which has octagon end, and is 25 feet long, the wall being 15 feet high, the roof slated with flat deck under sanctuary windows and sills; this is lighted by eight lancet windows and has passages connecting with transept and two exterior doors. Two stairways leads to the furnace rooms, which are in south-east and north-west corners, and are connected with the passage way.

Entering the building at the centre door, in front, we find the narthex formed under the choir gallery, which runs the full width of the church, and is 16 feet wide; to the right is the Baptistery

in the tower, lit by rose windows and with ground ceiling; and this archway to the left the gallery stairs, fine arched windows at the gallery divide the narthex from the auditorium, which is 76 feet long by 54 feet wide in main body and 64 feet at transepts. It is divided into nave 25 feet wide, side aisles 14 feet wide by the nave columns and arches, there being six subdivisions longitudinally from front wall to sanctuary arch.

The nave has a vaulted ceiling springing from moulds and string courses over the nave arches, and is divided by moulded ribs over the nave columns, which spring from foliated corbels in string course; the height from the floor to the springing is 52 feet and to the apex 46 feet. The sanctuary has a groined ceiling, is the full width of the nave, from which it is divided by a moulded arch, and is 32 feet deep from altar railing. The moulded ribs of the ceiling spring from the foliated capitals in the angles of the octagon, which are supported by columns of corbels in the ornamental foliated string course, carried around at the level of the caps of the nave columns. A moulded string course is carried around the eaves of the clear story Sanctuary windows, and is enclosed by a vine ornament. Between the two string courses are formed three panels for fresco or paintings, or appropriate subjects. The sanctuary windows will be filled by stained glass, each having a full size figure subject, with emblems, over these windows are 4 feet wide by 12 high, with tracery heads, and are not sub-divided in width, there being a clear space 4 feet by 8 feet for the figure, subjects. The spandrel between the two rear windows is filled by a panel with figure of the crucifix.

At the junctions of the rib moulding of the ceiling are ornamental bosses of foliage. There are open archways similar to those of nave from the Sanctuary to side chapels, and a door behind the altar communicates with the vestry.

The side aisles have quadruple gabled ceilings, the moulded ribs of which spring from the nave column caps and corbels on the walls, both of which are ornamented with foliage of conventional gothic treatment; the nave arches are moulded and have label moulds over the height to the tops of caps, being 15 feet, and to the apex of the side aisles 25 feet, at the end of the side aisles, across the transepts, are the side chapels each having octagonal ends, and richly moulded gabled ceilings, and richly moulded gabled ceilings, having tracery from ornamental string courses, the junction of the rib mouldings having ornamental bosses. The vestry has a coved ceiling 18 feet from floor. The transept windows are to have ornamented stained glass windows of rich designs, the centre panel to contain figures of Saints Patrick and Paul, with emblems of the four Evangelists in the side panels, the heads to be filled with emblems, the heads to be filled with emblems, the heads to be filled with emblems, the heads to be filled with emblems.

The gallery front is richly pannelled with quarterfoil ornaments and moulded book-board. The Sanctuary rail will be of cherry, with turned standards and trefoil heads with moulded handrail. All the exterior walls of the church are strapped, lathed and have wainscoting 6 feet high. The seating will be of oak throughout, the panel and rail mouldings of cherry; the ends will have octagon tops and be enclosed by doors; the sanctuary side chapels are three steps higher than the auditorium; a stairway under the gallery stairs communicates to the furnace rooms. The acoustic qualities of the church are everything that could be desired.

The whole of the work has been carried out under the immediate and watchful supervision of the pastor, the Rev. Father Bowler. The whole of the stone and brick work and the center's and joiners' work has been done by day labor, and reflects great credit on the foremen and mechanics who performed the labor. The slating was contracted for by Geo. Riddle, of London; the galvanized iron by a Detroit Company and Messrs. McBride & Boyd, of London. The plastering has just been finished by Messrs. Nolan & Carroll, of Cleveland, who have proven themselves worthy of the reputation for careful and first-class work which they have gained among the architects of the neighboring States. The architect is Geo. F. Durand, of London, now of the firm of Tracy & Durand, who has made periodical visits to the work while in progress.

The lowest tenders presented at the inception of the work was \$20,000, though it has not cost quite so much. A last effort is now about to be made for the completion of this grand undertaking. It is, we believe, to take the shape of a grand lottery to be held on or about the 17th of March. On January the 29th an entertainment was held in aid of the building fund. It was under the management of the Sisters, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the training they give. One of the principal features of the evening was the excellence of the music, both vocal and instrumental. Miss McDonald, of Ingersoll, won much applause by her rendition of the vocal pieces allotted her, whilst Miss Keating, of the same place, showed by her performance that her education as a pianist has not been neglected. The recitations were of the most happy nature, and were well delivered, "The Two Poets" by the Masters Kane, bringing down the house. The second part of the programme consisted of a drama in three acts entitled, "The Martyrdom of St. Cecil." The acting throughout was excellent, especially that of the Misses Keating and Brown. We are sorry we did not catch the names of many of the other performers, as all were worthy of honorable mention; the only drawback was the length of the piece; had it been a little shorter it would have been still

better. The sum realized was a hundred dollars, and goes towards the new Church. We trust that we will soon again have the pleasure of assisting at a similar entertainment for the same laudable purpose.

BRANTFORD.

ST. CECILIAN SOCIETY CONCERT.

A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT, AND A FULL HOUSE.

From the Expositor, Feb. 9th.

The concert by the above named Society, announced a few weeks since, came off last night in Palmer's Hall. This is the second public entertainment given since its formation, and from its successful issue, both in a musical and financial point of view, we are satisfied that the Society has become one of the permanent institutions of the city.

The Mayor, Dr. Henwood, occupied the post of honor, in the front row, and we noticed Rev. Father Madigan, of Walkerton, and Father Bardou and Father Brennan, of this city, with ex-Mayor Henry and several other familiar faces in his immediate vicinity.

The Orchestra consisted of about twelve pieces, under the direction of Prof. Klepper, and their execution of the opening overture was faultless, and showed how careful had been their training, and suggested untiring practice. They also accompanied the choir in all their choruses.

In the choir were sixteen young ladies and about eight or ten gentlemen, with Miss McKenna as organist. Their first chorus, "When Daylight's Going," though somewhat tame, was well rendered, but the grand chorus, "The Jovial Beggar," was as lively and hearty as could be desired, and was received with every demonstration of favor by the audience. In the second part of the programme they sang the Huntman's Chorus, and Goeb's "Tantum Ergo," with the finest possible effect, being heard with good appearance.

Miss M. Graham, of Hamilton, made her first appearance before a Brantford audience, and created a decidedly favorable impression. She is the possessor of a very sweet, rich voice, and evidently understands the importance of selecting pieces which present her to the best advantage. Her rendition of Lady Dufferin's "Springing from the Past," in the first part, and the Heald's Waltz in the second, was such as pleased every hearer, and will guarantee her a hearty welcome to this city at any future time. Throughout she displayed the most perfect taste. In response to an encore she sang, "I wrote a letter to my love."

Miss Nolan, in the solo "Sieti Liquor," fully sustained her good reputation, and was in the best of voice and spirits. Being recalled she gave "I will marry my own love." In the second part she sang "Will He Come" most effectively, and as the audience seemed determined to hear more, she gave "The Last Rose of Summer" in such a sweet voice and simple manner as to make every one feel glad that they insisted on her return.

Prof. W. J. Johnson, of Hamilton, gave a good account of himself, and won many admirers. He has a very rich tenor voice, and gives evidence of high musical culture. In the first part of the programme he sang "Once Again," and responded to an encore with "That an Irishman is made of," which was very warmly and deservedly applauded. In the second part he was fully as successful in his selected solo, "Dew Drop," which was heartily received, and on being recalled displayed the versatility of his accomplishments by appearing in the role of ventriloquist, which lent variety to the programme, and caused much merriment. We hope to see and hear him again.

Miss Reidy, as it was thought she would, proved a great attraction. Many of our readers have heard her, and those present at this concert say she was fully up to her previous efforts. The fact that she enjoys provincial reputation makes it unnecessary for us to do more than add our evidence to the many high encomiums she has already won. She brought the first part of the programme to a conclusion with "D'Amor sul' all' Rose" ("Il Trovatore") after which, being recalled, she sang a neat little song, "Why do I weep for thee." In the second part she gave "Burst, ye apple buds," so sweetly that she was again encored. Then she sang the "Old Folks at Home," very feelingly and with so much expression that it was voted by nearly every one present as the favorite piece of the evening.

Miss Reidy and Miss Nolan sang a duet, "Questo Duol," in which both appeared to good advantage, their voices blending and contrasting very effectively. The audience expected something familiar as a response and brought them back, but they repeated a few bars of the same.

Prof. Klipper played the opening overture of the second part on the violin, with piano accompaniment, which was well executed. The choir closed with the National Anthem.

Miss McKenna and Miss Mahoney presided at the piano during the evening most satisfactorily. Mr. John P. McKenna acted as leader of the choir and master of ceremonies, performing his duties with credit. The society are to be congratulated on the success of this concert, and we hope the financial return is all they could desire.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., while the local train at Tilbury Station was shutting cars out of the passengers, Mr. James Beacom, walked out to the platform, and while the cars came together to couple, the jolt threw him forward between the baggage car and the passenger coach. The baggage car passed over him crushing in his ribs and breaking his back bone, one arm and one leg. He died instantly.

WINDSOR LETTER.

CANDLEMAS DAY IN ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH.

Last Sunday the Feast of Candlemas was observed with more than usual ceremonial at St. Alphonsus Church. Before grand mass, the members of the C. M. B. A. and the Catholic Union in regalia, to the number of about sixty, each bearing a lighted taper in his hand, joined in procession with the altar boys and Dean Wagner. They proceeded around the church, and up the main aisle to the steps of the sanctuary, whilst the choir sang appropriate anthems. The scene was such as might be seen in some Old World Catholic city.

In the evening, after vespers, the Children of Mary came in procession, two by two, to the Blessed Virgin's altar, and knelt in prayer, whilst Dean Wagner performed the service of blessing two statues received last week from Paris. They are fully three feet in height, and are to stand one on either side of the statue of the Blessed Virgin. The one on the right is of St. Cecilia, the patroness of music; the other is of St. Catherine of Siena. The figure and face of the latter is that of a refined and beautiful woman who led a life of charity and love for her fellow-beings. The marks of the stigmata, or wounds of our Lord, are plainly shown. The singing during the blessing of the statues and benediction was above criticism.

Dean Wagner read his Lordship's circular in regard to the distress at present existing in Ireland. It was a vivid word picture of the want and misery in that beloved land. I hope Windsor will do her duty next Sunday when the collection will be taken up.

The C. M. B. A. have decided to give an entertainment in about two weeks, in order to add another note to the contributions for the famine and sufferers in Ireland.

Windsor, February 11, 1880.

VILLAGE OF ST. AGATHA.

Correspondence of the Record.

Last Thursday a grand feast was celebrated in St. Agatha, a village eight miles west of Berlin. This village received its name from the church, which is under the special patronage of St. Agatha. I have never seen a people more devoted to their patron saint; there were about 180 communicants. This speaks also well of their beloved pastor, Rev. Jno. Gehl, a zealous and energetic young priest, who has finished his college course with the Fathers of the Resurrection in St. Jerome's College, Berlin, and who was ordained last year by Bishop Cronin. High Mass took place at 10:30 a. m., Rev. H. Forster, of New Germany, was the celebrant, Rev. G. Brohman, of Hamilton, deacon, Rev. Jno. Gehl, sub-deacon, and Rev. F. Levermann, O. S. B., master of ceremonies.

After the Gospel the latter ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon on the patron saint, which was both eloquent and impressive. He took for his text "Veni sponsa mea coronaberis," which is taken from the book of the Canticles, chapter 4, verse 8. After having given his text due consideration, he showed the great faith of St. Agatha, and admonished his hearers to follow her in this noble virtue, by which she accomplished so many great and heroic acts. He then spoke of the great confidence she had in her divine Spouse. This virgin did not hesitate, but with the greatest energy, although young, refused the seductive offerings of a bad and tyrannical governor. Although threatened to be burned alive she would not lose that confidence she had in Jesus Christ. He then told the people that they lack this confidence of St. Agatha. If success, joy and tranquility does not follow them step by step, they at once lose that only and consoling hope; they trust no longer in their Saviour, and thus cannot enjoy the happiness and contentment of St. Agatha. He likewise said that the love of this woman was so intense that it was almost beyond the power of men's reason to give it an accurate and due consideration. Here, by describing the great charity and love of St. Agatha and the great love we should have towards our heavenly Spouse, he moved the congregation in such a manner that they were unable to restrain from tears. In conclusion, he said that it was impossible to have faith or hope without charity, since charity is the foundation of both. He then admonished them to have the same zeal and veneration to their patron saint as they had showed this year.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Dublin, Feb. 9, 3:30 a. m.—The Theatre Royal has been completely destroyed. Several adjoining houses are threatened. The Police Inspector and one workman were injured. The military are keeping order and assisting the Fire Department. There was to have been a day performance at the theatre this afternoon, at which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were expected. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of curtains in their state box.

Dublin, Feb. 9, evening.—The fire at the Theatre Royal is still burning. Six lives were lost. The Fire Brigade succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining houses. The Lord Lieutenant was present during the conflagration. Loss by the destruction of the theatre and contents is estimated at \$200,000.