

educational institutions above all should be exempt from taxation. They are not taxed anywhere in the world, and it would be a piece of blindness and folly to attempt it in any philanthropic community.

Table with 2 columns: Institution type and Amount. Includes Catholic Charitable Institutions (\$1,290,000), Protestant Charitable Institutions (\$1,167,100), etc.

The total value of real estate in the city is assessed at \$84,802,380.

According to a statement prepared by order of the Toronto council, the property exempted from taxation in the Queen city is of a much greater value. The list is more extensive and is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Institution type and Amount. Includes Ontario Government (\$2,729,770), Church Property (Protestant) (\$2,086,616), etc.

Total \$44,755,573

ONTARIO SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The population of Ontario appears to be taking a downward tendency, if a count of the rising generation in that province means anything. Some time ago Sir Richard Cartwright started the community by a piece of information in his Queen's Hall speech, which showed that there was an actual decrease going on in the population of the country.

Of the total attendance at school the number of boys was 243,671, showing a decrease of 3,295, while the number of girls was 220,098, or 3,648 less than in 1883.

The following details are given as to the income and expenditure during the year for school purposes:—The amount of the Legislative grant was \$265,403. The revenue from municipal school grants and assessments was \$2,538,041, which is an increase of \$90,827.

108,430, increase \$81,456. The balance of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$462,302, increase \$19,266. The average cost per pupil, based on total attendance, was \$8.40 for rural districts, etc., \$8.51 for cities, \$8.84 for towns, being for the whole Province \$8.69; based on average attendance it was \$14.98, \$14.45, \$12.44, and \$14.42 for rural districts, etc., cities, towns, and province, respectively.

The following figures regarding the salaries and the teaching staff of the schools will also be found of interest. For this year there were 5,252 schools reported, in which 6,911 teachers were employed, showing an increase of 54. Of the total number of teachers, the males were in the large minority, numbering 2,833; or 233 less than in previous years. The gentler sex has furnished no less than 4,082, which is an increase of 287 for one year. There are thus 1,253 more female than male teachers. The salaries vary according to county, town and city. The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a county was \$900—the lowest \$120; in a city, the highest was \$1,200—the lowest, \$275; in a town, the highest was \$1,000—the lowest, \$200. Salaries of teachers, male and female, it is stated, are quietly but surely advancing in rural districts, and in cities, towns and villages. In calculating the average salaries, teachers, being members of religious orders, are omitted. The average salary of male teachers in counties, including incorporated villages, was \$394—of female teachers, \$252; in cities, of male teachers, \$764—of female teachers, \$362; in towns, of male teachers, \$605—of female teachers, \$277. In counties, not including incorporated villages, the average salary of male teachers was \$388—of female teachers \$250. In incorporated villages male teachers received on an average \$515, and female teachers \$256. The average salary of male teachers for the Province was \$422, while that of the female teachers was only \$271. On the whole, teaching even in Ontario is not a very fortunate-making or even a profitable occupation, although it is much better remunerated there than in any of the other provinces.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

If we are to judge of the value and utility of the civil service examinations by the nature of the questions which are propounded to the candidates, we cannot but come to the conclusion that these examinations are nothing but a delusion and a snare. Instead of being an honest test of a candidate's fitness and capacity, they are made a barrier to his promotion and to a fair appreciation of his worth. At the last examinations for promotion the candidates were required to answer such questions as what is the distance from Halifax to St. John; from Quebec to Montreal, Portland, Sherbrooke, Ottawa and Toronto; from Toronto to Sarnia, Owen Sound and Suspension Bridge, etc. Then another series of questions was put regarding the population of the several provinces of the Dominion. It is a wonder the candidates were not asked how many chickens were hatched in the various parts of Canada, or how many blocks of ice were contained in our carnival ice palaces. Under the circumstances, the absurdity of the above questions is palpable. The evident intention of the examiners was to "block" the candidates and not to ascertain the quality and quantity of their intellectual attainments from a practical and useful standpoint. How many people know that the population of British Columbia is 49,459, or that of New Brunswick is 321,233? And it must be remembered that these questions do not come under the head of any subject named and required by the rules governing the civil service examination. Let the Board of Examiners get down to a basis of common sense and let them put no more questions en l'air which are so suggestive of childishness and which are so well calculated to defeat the object of the Civil Service Act.

AN ATTACK AND A TRIBUTE.

L'Etendard has experienced a sudden change in its sentiments towards THE POST. Our esteemed contemporary has had the bad grace to allude to THE POST as the "pretended Irish organ." We regret that L'Etendard has thus attempted to rob this paper of its character, but we much prefer to part company with our contemporary than to follow it in its violent abuse and its uncharitable misrepresentations of a public man.

We are always ready to sacrifice friendship for any other consideration when justice, sense of right, and fair play demands it. We have no need to vindicate the reputation and character of THE POST against L'Etendard's mean and miserable insinuations. Our readers, near and far, are ever ready to champion our cause. It is with them and with no one else that it remains to say whether THE POST is a pretended organ of Irish Catholic opinion, or an honest, independent and fearless exponent of such.

We would respectfully beg to call the attention of our contemporary to the subjoined letter from a prominent Irish Catholic citizen of Quebec to the Daily Telegraph of that city concerning the standing of THE POST, and the work it has accomplished.

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph:—DEAR SIR,—The following appeared in the issue of the Telegraph of the 5th inst., over the signature of "Eria go Braugh." "The Montreal Post, which is supposed to be 'ever ready to contend against its enemies,' is, in my opinion, a very serious and dangerous enemy. It is a sorry to say, very reckless indeed. Making allowance for the value of occasional scraps to a negligent press, I must take exception, altogether, to your correspondent's criticism of the Montreal Post. We must, not expect perfection in the best of journals, but the Post certainly comes very near to the mark. It is the only distinctly Irish daily journal on the continent of America. It was launched in the

teeth of prejudice and bitter private opposition. It has overcome that prejudice, and in defiance of opposition THE POST has made its mark in Canada; and from a purely literary point of view, it is undeniably the best paper printed in the English language in Montreal; while as a medium of news, general, political, religious and commercial, it is equal to the best. Its support of Irish questions has been not only constant, but trenchant. The editorials on Irish affairs have been written with great ability, enabling men unacquainted with Irish politics to understand and respect the demands of the Irish people. Whenever the name or fame of Ireland has been attacked THE POST has given back blow for blow. Its scathing denunciation of the Landowners' brood proved that it was not afraid to denounce rascality though its hideousness were hidden under the purple of seeming royalty. Its views of Irish national aspirations are not the played out emaciated ideas of conniving politicians who, like the stayer in the fable, blow hot and cold, and would fain be Irish and English at the same time.

"Eria go Braugh" is evidently a sound Irishman and his condemnation of THE POST arose more from moral indignation than anything else. The little "shirkens" who pretended to voice British opinion in Quebec have no othered us with insane editorials on "Yesselt Dudley," "Kossa," "El Mahdi," "The Recent Explosions," and the slimgity lambasting the Arabs are getting from "Our Army" in the Standard, that we could almost imagine the Cardiff giant suffering from nightmare if that ossified individual were laying around in this vicinity. How much more natural than for a poor Irishman to abuse THE POST for not putting a thumb-nail these troublesome insects of journalism, who were coming between him and his sleep? Patience and a little scratching, Irish are more advisable than abusing THE POST for slaughtering insects with a club.

Yours, &c., THOMAS KEROGUE, Quebec, 13th February, 1885.

A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

Table listing subscribers for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan. Includes names like Richard McShane, Hugh J. McCready, J. G. Kennedy, etc., with amounts.

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

TWENTY-TWO YOUNG LADIES ABANDON THE WORLD.

The Convent of the Congregation Nuns at Villa Maria was on Thursday evening last the scene of another of those interesting and impressive ceremonies—a religious profession. The chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion and a large number of the relatives and friends of the young ladies were present to witness their consecration to the service of God. His Lordship Bishop Faber presided and received the vows of the candidates.

Among the number of those who were proposed were three young ladies, daughters of well known Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal. They were Miss M. McCarthy, Miss C. McDonnell and Miss A. Ryan, daughter of Edward Ryan. There were no less than twenty-two who participated in the ceremony; nine novices, nine novices and four postulants. The following is a list of the ladies with their names in religion:—

- Miss C. Chisholm, Sister St. John Colombino, Assisla; Miss Beaudoin, Sister St. Marie de la Presentation, Quebec; Miss Richard, Sister St. Joseph des Sacerdotes, St. Denis; Miss Dupuis, Sister St. Marie de la Visitation, St. Denis; Miss Bellefleur, Sister St. Rose, St. Jean; Miss Y. M. L. Sister St. Jean de la Croix, Quebec; Miss M. McCarthy, Sister St. Mary James, Montreal; Miss C. McDonnell, Sister St. Aloysius of the Sacred Heart, Montreal; Miss A. Ryan, Sister St. Augustin, Montreal.

MISS LAGIE, Sister St. Marie Angeline, Pointe Claire; Miss Lavoie, Sister St. Louis de Jesus, Kinoussis; Miss Robillard, Sister St. Antoine de Desert, Joliette; Miss Trudeau, Sister St. Marie Bonnard, Montreal; Miss H. H. Sister St. Marie Rose, L'Assomption; Miss Clarke, Sister St. Mary Georgina, Charlottetown; Miss Fraser, Sister St. Genevieve, Charlottetown; Miss Green, Sister St. Gertrude, Charlottetown; Miss Normand, Sister St. Honore de Canturby, St. Croix.

MISS L. MOINE, Quebec; Giguere, Lavalltrie; Payette, L'Epiphany; Michaud, St. Denis.

THE R.C. CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

REV. FATHER MICHAUD, who made the miniature cathedral now on exhibition at St. Louis Convent gives the dimensions of the cathedral as follows:—Exterior, 333 ft long; in the interior, 285 ft long; between the lateral walls, in the largest part, 150 ft wide; in the smallest part, 114 ft wide; in the transept, outside, 222 ft; in the transept, inside, 216 ft; in the largest part of the great nave, 44 ft; in the smallest part, 41 ft; the facade of the porch will have 176 ft; the width of the porch will be 30 ft. With the exception of a few modifications in the exterior, in the lateral walls and the roof, the cathedral of Montreal will be an imitation of St. Peter's of Rome. The porch, the dome and the interior must be as faithful a picture as possible of the Roman Basilica. The choir will be under the cupola, surrounded by a balustrade measuring more than 200 feet in circumference. Up to date \$216,000 has been spent for this monument. If we believe competent men who have studied the question, it would cost less to finish this great church than was spent to bring it up to its present state, excepting the interior decorations. The sums necessary would be—1. To complete the principle dome, the roof and all that is necessary to cover the building, about \$70,000. 2. To make the interior suitably adorned above, about \$50,000. 3. For the porch \$80,000, which makes a total sum of \$200,000. The potato, introduced into England in 1800, was first eaten as a sweetmeat, stewed in sack-wine and sugar.

THE FALL RIVER TROUBLE.

A LETTER FROM BISHOP HENDRICKEN—AN INTERDICT ISSUED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 16.—To-day the following interdict was issued from the headquarters of the Bishop of Providence by the Right Rev. Bishop Hendricken, being the first time in the history of New England that a Catholic Church has been interdicted:—

"The Right Rev. Bishop of Providence has closed the church and withdrawn the priests from Notre Dame parish, Fall River. He has been compelled to this action by the insubordination of some of the flock, who strangely enough, wish to dictate to him in matters that pertain entirely to his authority. The clergymen of the other Catholic parishes in Fall River are instructed to administer the sacraments in their respective churches to any of the people of Notre Dame who may desire them, providing they have not been participants or abettors in the present conspiracy to oppose ecclesiastical authority. They are also instructed to attend any sick calls that may be brought to them. [Signed] THOMAS HENDRICKEN, Bishop of the Diocese.

Last night the doors of the Notre Dame Church were closed and nailed, and will not be re-opened so long as there is a particle of rebellion shown in the voice or actions of the French people who were parishioners of that church. The sacramental bread and wine has been removed, as have also all the remaining fixtures of the church, to a proper place of safety. Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Father Clark removed his personal effects from the church. The action of the Bishop was wholly unexpected by the French population and has caused the utmost consternation among them, as both guilty and innocent have to suffer alike. It is very rarely that an interdict is issued to a Catholic church. It means that those who have caused the trouble are cut off from the administration of the sacraments, even upon their death beds.

The real causes for the course taken by Bishop Hendricken are as follows:—In 1875 the Rev. Father Peter Jean Baptiste Bedard came to this country as an alleged emigrant from Canada, where he had been mixed up in some trouble in a church located in the suburbs of a long time at the Flint village, which then consisted of only a few tenement houses occupied by the operatives of the mills in that vicinity. Father Bedard prevailed upon the Bishop to allow him to organize and erect a church, with which purpose contributions were made by both Irish and French residents. The church was built and the parish of Notre Dame de Lourdes was organized. Father Bedard began at once to borrow money on the strength of his position and to erect houses and blocks upon land which he had to mortgage to purchase, and also to bring French-Canadians to reside in the village, and in a short time the Flint village became almost a city. Father Bedard, who ruled his parishioners with an iron hand, was to banker and add to the number of those people up to his death, which took place in August last. That Father Bedard was dishonest has been proven by the manner in which he conducted several very important business transactions. At the time of his death his estate was found in a very complicated state, and to-day will pay his legitimate creditors only about thirty cents on the dollar where it would have paid one hundred cents but for the assigning by him of his life insurance, within a week of his death for the evident purpose of defrauding his creditors. He repaid the kindness of the Bishop and the Irish people who had befriended him by agitating against the Irish people.

A French gentleman who knew Father Bedard better than any one in Fall River and whose veracity is beyond doubt told the Telegram correspondent, on the day of Father Bedard's death, and consequently before another priest was appointed over Notre Dame, of the agitation that had been made by Father Bedard and what the outcome would be. Subsequent events have proved that he was correct. The disaffection in Notre Dame has been communicated to St. Ann's church in this city, where a majority of the parishioners are French-Canadians, and to other churches in this diocese. At last, however, the trouble is ended, but it will lie as a mark of discredit upon the memory of the originator and those who listened to and followed his counsels. As a general rule, the Catholics of this diocese, who love their Bishop to well to oppose his authority, he is very popular among all classes of the community.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered for this horrible incurable disease eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

DEMONSTRATION OF WORKINGMEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 16.—There was great excitement here to-day on account of the riotous conduct of a large number of unemployed workmen. Three thousand men paraded the streets with banners bearing mottoes setting forth their grievances. Several bands accompanied the procession, which marched to the building occupied by the local government board. A committee entered the office and demanded relief for the people they represented. They wanted immediate employment in the construction of municipal works, which, they said, were needed for the public good. The officials repulsed the committee and the crowd became a howling mob. The police attempted to disperse the mob, but were soon overpowered. The mob then invaded Downing street and stopped in front of Mr. Gladstone's official residence. They howled and hissed invectives against the government, and attempted to force a way into the room where the cabinet was sitting. The police received reinforcements and ejected the intruders. The mob then attempted to storm the admiralty and home offices, but were driven off and were finally dispersed. A large meeting of alleged unemployed workmen was also held this afternoon on the Thames Embankment. Resolutions were adopted demanding a reduction in the hours of labor of government workmen and the construction of useful public works to give employment to the idle. Mr. Hyndman, chairman of the democratic federation, presided. Cheers for social reform were given and voters for social reform and public companies should be forbidden to employ men over eight hours a day. One asserted that Jay Gould had recently defeated a similar measure in New York state and he had his prototypes in the Goschens, Rothschilds and Brasseys of this country. The policemen drew their staves when the crowd became demonstrative, and charged the mob, which fled precipitately. Stones were thrown at the police and several of them were kicked. No arrests were made.

Massachusetts clergymen receive \$5 each time they open court with prayer.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

BRIGHTEN LUNATICS BURNED AT PHILADELPHIA—TERRIBLE SCENES IN THE CORRIDORS—THE STORY OF THE DISASTER AS TOLD BY AN ATTENDANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—A fire broke out in the insane department of the county almshouse, West Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock to-night. The flames spread rapidly, and before the 300 inmates could be released eighteen were burned to death. Others were left to roam about the grounds at will, and many were picked up by the police throughout the city. The fire originated in a wing of the old building of the insane department, which fronts towards the Schuylkill river, and directly across of the main building of the almshouse. As this wing there were sixty separate cells for violent patients, twenty on each floor. In addition to this there was a large room on each of these floors in which cots for twelve men were placed, all of which were occupied when the fire broke out. On the second floor opposite the central cell, on the north side of the corridor, was a dry room heated by steam. This room, which was about ten feet square, was directly alongside the middle staircase, leading to the floors above and below. Here the flames originated, but from what cause is not now known. At this time there were insane patients in each of twenty cells on these three floors, ten in the large room on the first floor and twelve in each of the large rooms on the second and third floors. From conflicting accounts to be obtained, it appears that the first alarm was given by a patient on the first floor of the main building, named Nadine, who occupied a room adjoining the staircase and drying room, with twenty other quiet patients. He ran to the iron grated door of the main corridor, and cried out "Fire." This reached the ears of Joseph Schroeder, an attendant. Mrs. Umstead, who has general charge at night, says it was about eight o'clock when the alarm reached her. An attempt was made to put out the flames with buckets of water, and at first it was supposed they were only burning from the ground floor near the staircase, but it was soon found that the real point from which the danger came was the second floor at the top of and above the dry room. She then hastened to get all the patients from the main building extending back from the east wing. Attendant S. Heiler relates some of the horrors of the night. He says: As soon as I heard Nadine cry I rushed to the foot of the staircase and after a short attempt to check the fire set to work to get out the patients. I unlocked the door of the room in which Nadine and his companions were. They ran out at once. By this time the flames were gathering in fury and dense volumes of smoke were ascending into the upper stories. I succeeded in unlocking all the cells on the first floor and getting the inmates out. I had no time to look after them into the further than to run them into the yard, for the flames were getting so fierce that it was almost impossible to breathe. The burning building. The smoke in the upper stories was so thick that breathing was impossible. While I was getting the men out attendant Strain was doing the same for the inmates on the second floor. I met Hannah, the night watchman, who was also helping, and we went up to the third story, but were driven back by the flames, which had forced their way through the staircase, and were creeping along to the cells of the doomed inmates. We ran around to the other staircase to the new buildings in the west, and by that time some firemen had arrived. All the inmates had been gotten out of the second story, so that they remained about twenty-eight on the third floor, twenty in cells and eight in the large common room on the west end.

THE UNFORTUNATE OCCUPANTS.

of the cells were being smothered to death by smoke, and blistered and burned by the flames. Their cries were heartrending. Some of them cursed and swore; others lashed hideously, and others yelled with pain, with such awful cries as would have appalled the hardest heart. The firemen, myself and a patient named Rafferty crawled on our hands and knees to such of the men as we could reach, and dragged out fourteen of them, eight alive, four suffocated and two so horribly burned that they died before we could get them out of the building. We could not see any of the men in the cells, but we could hear their horrible cries above the roaring of the flames as they came to realize the fate that was in store for them. While Schroeder was going through the main building the flames were extending to the main building. The following are the names of the occupants of the nineteen cells in the ward near where the fire first started, all of whom are supposed to have been suffocated or burned to death with the exception of three rescued by the firemen: Frank D. Dechacon, age 35; James McCoy, 40; John Lyden, 50; Isaac O'Neill, 35; Chris. Scott (colored), 32; John Dwyer, 40; James Burke, 57, this man killed three inmates of the institution during the 22 years he was confined there and for 20 years his hands have been chained to his body; Thos. Rusk, 50; Michael Wroth, 36; Robert Cunningham, 45; Charles Nolenberger, 60; Thomas Jones, 34; John Herriges, 48; John Koehler, 60; Thos. Smith, 38; Edward Murphy, 48; Charles O'Brien, 30; Philip Newburger, 60. Jacob Glasman was rescued by the watchman. The bodies of the three who were taken from the ruins and removed to the dead house by midnight. Four inmates of the cells in Ward M. were rescued by the police, one so badly burned that he died soon after. The flames are not yet extinguished.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—This morning two more charred bodies were found in Ward No. 2. They had been roasted beyond recognition. Several human forms can be seen in the burning wreck in the cellar. It is now thought that 28 inmates perished. A number of violent patients were locked in the cells on the third floor and could not be reached. Eight of them had been taken out dead and others unaccounted for. There seems to be no doubt that they are all lost. During the night many insane persons were found wandering in the city, some nearly naked. They were unable to understand the situation, and in some cases begged their captors not to throw them into the river. One came running down the street with a maul attached to his wrist. He shrieked and laughed as he struck right and left among the frightened people. It was found necessary to knock him down before he could be secured. Another caused a panic in a street car by rushing in half clad and with a face scorched and blackened.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The search for bodies continues. There appears to have been a great deal of trouble caused by rotten hose and scarcity of water. The confusion at the ruins, the carelessness of the inmates in smothering themselves, the people in seeking in which they are cared for and the utter want of all those who have had them in charge, prevent an

accurate estimate being made of the loss of life and property. A number of others have been received, the guardians of the poor from various institutions in the state offering temporary refuge to the unfortunate paupers. Nearly four hundred able-bodied male paupers were housed in the old Pennsylvania depot to-day and made as comfortable as possible. Another body was found in the ruins this afternoon, charred beyond recognition. The bodies recovered were placed in plain pine boxes and laid in rows in the dead house. Most of them were horribly mutilated and some were nothing but black shapeless masses. An inquest will be held next week.

COLOMBIA IN REBELLION.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY AFFECTED—A BRITISH CONSUL IMPRISONED.

PANAMA, February 5.—The country is in complete uproar. Communication with the interior is severed, and regarding the condition of affairs in Bogota during the past month nothing is known. Official bulletins claim that the government forces are everywhere triumphant, but they have not been confirmed. It is stated that many men have been killed on both sides. In Cauca the rebels hold the ports. A battle occurred at Sousa, in which they were successful. The losses were heavy. At Buenaventura the rebels imprisoned Otero, the English consul, and demanded a forced loan of \$50,000 from him. Two English men-of-war are there investigating the case. A majority of the population have gone to the interior. A detachment of national troops went from the isthmus to the coast to have joined the revolutionists. Everything is quiet on the Isthmus, but the people are disgusted at being impressed into military service. No vessels are allowed to leave Panama for the Pacific port of Colombia, and none are allowed to leave Aspinwall for any of the Atlantic ports except Cartagena. This shows that the revolutionists hold all the roads to the interior.

OBITUARIES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Jules Louis Joseph Valles, the well known journalist, is dead, aged 52.

B. B. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, the famous gun inventor, died here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Francis A. Drexel, senior of two brothers at the head of the famous Drexel banking house, of Philadelphia, New York, and Paris, died suddenly this afternoon at the age of 61. A cold contracted two weeks ago developed into pleurisy; it was thought he was recovering until to-day, when a sudden effusion of water about the heart proved fatal.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Vice-Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayfield died in Charlottetown yesterday, aged 90. He was well known as an able topographer, and had formerly done much work on the St. Lawrence and in Montreal and Quebec. He is famous as a naval topographer. He commanded the gunboats on the Canadian lakes during the war of 1812, and afterwards surveyed lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the St. Lawrence through the Straits of Belle Isle, Labrador, including Magdalen, Anticosti, Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Sable Islands. His charts published by the Admiralty are still the standard authority.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Dr. Leopold Darnrosch, the distinguished musician, died this afternoon, aged 53. The event was unexpected until an early hour this morning. On Monday evening Darnrosch conducted the performance at the Metropolitan Opera house and seemed to be in his usual health. Next evening he undertook to direct the rehearsal of the Oratorio, which with a chill and his rehearsal he was taken with a chill and was taken home. Pneumonia, which had no unusual symptoms appeared until this morning when a sudden change for the worse occurred. About one o'clock this afternoon he dropped off into a sleep, in which he continued until two, when he died. Darnrosch came to America in 1872; while in New York he organized oratorio and symphony societies. Lately he has been engaged as musical director of the Metropolitan Opera house.

A VILLAGE ON FIRE.

CALLEDONIA, Ont., February 14.—A fire broke out in a woodshed belonging to P. Dohereiner from a box of ashes about three o'clock this morning. It spread eastward through a warehouse of James Old, ar., occupied by M. McConnell, agent for J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., of Bramford, and through the lively stable of James Old, ar., and occupied by Jas. Gardiner, V.S., to Joseph Corcoran's barber shop and residence; also from the warehouse southward through the stable of James Old, ar., which is occupied by Avery & Son, carriage makers, as a stable and warehouse, and thence through the shed of Wm. Old to Wm. Old's brick tin shop; westward it spread through the large building owned and partially occupied by P. Dohereiner as a photograph gallery and partly by D. Lamedy as a clothing house, and then to a brick building owned and partly occupied by Miss M. A. Wigg as a millinery and fancy store, and partly by D. M. Turnbull as a jewellery store. Everything was saved except some lumber and a horse and cult of Avery & Son, and some machines of M. McConnell and J. O. Wisner, Son & Co. The losses are as follows:—Miss Wigg, building \$1,500, insurance in Western \$1,000; P. Dohereiner, building \$2,500, no insurance; James Old, ar., building \$1,300, insurance in Western \$1,000; Joseph Corcoran, building \$1,800, insurance in the Phoenix of London \$500; M. McConnell, machines \$100, no insurance; J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., machines \$100, no insurance; Avery & Son, on horse and lumber \$1,000, no insurance; Wm. Old, building \$800, insurance in City of London \$500; G. H. Garroch, building \$200, building pulled down to stop fire. It is just twenty years ago to-day that the same block was burnt down.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S LENTEN PASTORAL.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—A pastoral letter from Archbishop Lynch was read in all the Roman Catholic churches here yesterday, referring to the carrying out of a recent order of the Italian Government, for the conversion of the property of the Propaganda. At Rome Catholics were urged to give generously to the funds of the propaganda for missionary purposes. His Grace enclosed a letter from Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, making an appeal for generous contributions.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR ON THE ALERT.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Some excitement was created to-day, especially in commercial and financial circles, by the receipt of a despatch from Berlin, announcing that Russia has ordered 2,000 Krupp guns for the purpose of strengthening her position in Central Asia. The guns are to be of the largest pattern and evidently intended for service in fortresses. It is also reported that Sebastopol is to be made a free port.