



O'DONNELL EXECUTED.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

He Behaves With Great Fortitude.

HIS BROTHER WITNESSES THE EXECUTION.

"My Poor Brother; He Has Died as Bravely as Man Ever Died."

London, Dec. 17, 8 15 a.m.—O'Donnell was hanged at 8 02 this morning. Despite the boisterous and equally weather a considerable crowd had assembled as early as seven o'clock outside the prison gates and stood or walked about waiting for the appointed hour.

London, Dec. 16.—Victor Hugo has written to the Queen asking her to pardon O'Donnell. The prisoner passed a good night and continues cheerful. His appetite is fair, but he enjoys smoking more than eating. He was visited this afternoon by Father Fleming and another priest, and was attentive to their exhortations. The strictest reticence is observed by the prison officials.

London, Dec. 17.—The Queen of England has shown more than once her greatness of heart, and that Queen will grant O'Donnell his life and accept the unanimous and profound thanks of the civilized world.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Tribune's cable says the English Government has received in a friendly spirit American intervention on behalf of O'Donnell, delaying a reply in order to give every consideration to the points urged, but it is not considered in high quarters that there is the slightest ground for his pardon or respite. Another cablegram says the condemned maintains his good spirits and cheerfulness in prison. Reports that have gained more or less currency in England that he expected to be pardoned are untrue. During his interview with his wife and brother Daniel this plainly appeared. He has spoken calmly and freely of the approaching execution, and has always taken it for granted that it was positive and certain. Conversations with his brother had been carried on in Irish, and he has therefore communicated his feelings without reserve in the presence of the prison officials.

London, Dec. 17.—O'Donnell was notified at 7 30 a.m. to make ready. He was perfectly resigned. He expressed great sorrow for his outbreak of temper in the dock at the conclusion of the trial. He said he had felt the greatest anxiety for the witnesses who appeared against him, but that had now disappeared. After Communion was administered to the condemned man, Bishop, the hangman, entered the cell. O'Donnell submitted to the operation of plating with a smile and without a murmur. The procession then moved toward the scaffold.

O'DONNELL WALKED WITH GREAT FIRMNESS, without the assistance of the warders, who stood close around him. He declined assistance in ascending the steps of the scaffold. Father Fleming by his side, repeated the service of the Church for the dying, and held the crucifix before O'Donnell's gaze. The prisoner then took his place on the drop under the rope, the slack of which was held up over his head by a piece of thread. He was perfectly calm and looked around unconcernedly. His arms and legs were stretched out as if he were a man of straw. He was fitted the noose around the neck of the condemned man exactly as Marwood used to fit it. He pulled the lever as neighboring clerics were striking eight. O'Donnell fell eight feet, the rope hardly quivered, and according to the witnesses.

DEATH WAS INSTANTANEOUS, there being scarcely any muscular movement of the hanging form. The streets in the vicinity of Newgate were packed with people, but the crowd was quiet and orderly. The Irish element was not conspicuous. As the moment for the execution approached the crowd swayed up against the prison wall. The police, however, moved rapidly through the multitudes and cleared the roadway. Clouds began to break as the hour of 8 approached, and when the black flag was run up it was distinctly displayed against the rising sun. There was no demonstration what-

the flag was hoisted although suppressed excitement marked many faces.

O'DONNELL'S BROTHER occupied a doorway opposite the prison in view of the flagstaff upon which his eyes were riveted. He wept bitterly and was the object of the deepest interest and curiosity. The crowd pressed so hard upon him that the police had to interfere for his protection. When the black flag was raised he removed his hat and remained some moments apparently praying, his features working painfully. He stayed on the spot some time after the execution and to the people who lingered around he said in a hoarse voice, "MY POOR BROTHER, HE HAS DIED AS BRAVELY AS A MAN EVER DIED."

This was received with cries of "yes." He then departed and the crowd dispersed. The body hung an hour when it was cut down and removed for the inquest. New York, Dec. 17.—General Pryor, who arrived from England yesterday says, that as far as anything visible in court was concerned O'Donnell had a fair trial down to the answer of the judge in the interrogatory of the jury. I cannot say whether the jury was impartially selected or not. As to the summing up of the Judge I have no criticism to make. His answer to the inquiry of the jury, the "A B proposition" as they call it over there, was utterly fatal to any possible hope of acquittal or conviction of manslaughter. Even because in effect and in the most emphatic terms the Judge said there was no evidence to justify it. In replying to the jury's question he propounded correctly enough the theory of

MANSLAUGHTER AND SELF-DEFENCE, but with doubly effect he said, "Gentlemen of the Jury, but where is the evidence?" meaning by that interrogatory, in the strongest terms, to negative the idea that there was a particle of evidence looking either to manslaughter or self-defence, thus, in my opinion, usurping the province of the jury, with whom alone it should have been to say whether or not there was evidence of manslaughter or self-defence. Soon after the judge retired to his private room, and came back with the black cap in his hand. My notion is that, believing O'Donnell guilty of murder, he meant to see him convicted. He thought his summing up would effect the object, but finding that the jury inclined against the conviction of murder, he then delivered the charge. Pryor saw nothing to raise suspicion of the judge's integrity, but he was of a very dull and blundering intellect.

THE INQUEST. London, Dec. 17.—The inquest upon the body of O'Donnell was held this morning. The face bore a calm expression. The head was quite loose from the trunk, the rope having made a deep indentation. The usual verdict was rendered.

New York, Dec. 18.—Detectives boarded the steamer Assyrian Monarch on day on her arrival from New York, and scrutinized the passengers and searched their baggage. The Press Association denies the report that the police received information that a body of Irishmen had sailed from New York in the Assyrian Monarch to attempt a rescue of O'Donnell or avenge his death. The search of the steamer to-day was only in accordance with the regular practice of the police, and the hangman was good humoredly mobbed by the crowd when he left Newgate this morning. He drove away in the Government postal van to escape observation.

New York, Dec. 17.—The hanging of O'Donnell is the universal topic of conversation in Irish circles this morning. Stephen J. Meany said the matters were abroad of reprisals which he had reason to believe would be undertaken if an opportunity occurred.

New York, Dec. 17.—A largely attended meeting was held under the auspices of the Manning Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood this evening, to take action in regard to the execution of O'Donnell. A large number of inflammatory speeches, resolutions were adopted calling on Irishmen all over the world to avenge the death of O'Donnell and pledging the members of the Brotherhood to renewed energy in striking down "England, the enemy of Ireland, who sets at naught the laws of humanity and civilization." O'Donnell was and Professor Mezzaroff were among the speakers.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITIES.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER INVITED WITH THE PALLIUM—AN IMPOSING CEREMONIAL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The imposing ceremonies of conferring the pallium on Archbishop William H. Elder, the successor of the late Archbishop Parcell, were performed at the Cathedral to-day. The Right Rev. Sebastian C. Smith, of Paterson, N.J., was the special messenger, who, being selected by Pope Leo XIII., according to usage, brought the pallium here from Rome.

THE EQUIPMENT. Archbishop Elder is descended from an old Roman Catholic family, who came over from England about the year 1720 and settled near Emmitsburg, Md. The Archbishop is one of a family of eight, all living. Excepting a sister at Emmitsburg, who is too old to stand the journey, they are all here.—Joseph E. of Chicago; Francis W. of Baltimore; Basil T. of Minnahan, Kan.; John C. of Baton Rouge, La.; Thomas S. and Charles D. of New Orleans. Last night the brothers had a deplorable reunion at the episcopal residences. Archbishop Elder was born in Maryland

in 1818. He graduated at Mount St. Mary's College at an early age, and commenced studies at once for the priesthood, which he completed by three years in the Propaganda at Rome. After returning from Rome he spent ten years at the head of Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland, of which he was also director. This brings his history up to 1857, when, on May 3 of that year, he was made Bishop of Natchez. There he remained until January 30, 1880, when he was transferred to the diocese of Cincinnati and made coadjutor to Archbishop Parcell, with the right of succession. During the war Archbishop Elder espoused the rebel cause and remained at Natchez. A federal commander of that post put him in prison, where he remained four or five days, when General Benjamin F. Butler released him.

These ceremonies were the first of the kind ever observed by the Roman Catholic Church in Cincinnati. Archbishop John B. Parcell, the predecessor of Archbishop Elder, received the pallium at Rome, where he was when appointed Archbishop and consecrated.

A SPLENDID PAGEANT. Acting as ushers in the Cathedral and doing service as guards without near the doors and on the stairs were the Knights of St. John, the Knights of St. James, the Knights of St. Mark and the St. Mark Cadets. Their rich and gay uniforms and flashing swords added splendor and variety of contrast to the scene. The music by the organ and the choir were worthy of the occasion. In the centre of the sanctuary stood the Archbishop's throne. In it sat for the first time Archbishop Elder, with clasped hands. He wore the purple vestments and all other insignia of his office, except the mitre and the pallium. Near him sat his six brothers, all priests, in priestly robes. On either side of the sanctuary sat a hundred white robed priests facing the throne. On the altar burned numerous consecrated candles, beneath which were tasteful decorations of evergreens and scarlet flowers.

THE MASS. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop McClosky, of Louisville. He wore a robe of red, bordered with gold, and his mitre was adorned with amethysts. His mass was unusually splendid. After it Bishop John Waters, of Columbus, Ohio, preached the sermon. Speaking of the pallium he said this sacred symbol meant that the spirit of Christ had descended upon the prince of apostles and had been transmitted by him to his successors. By conferring it the pope gives to the archbishops a portion of their authority and power.

After the sermon the Archbishop elect was invested with the pallium. Bishop McClosky announced that Archbishop Elder had granted forty days' indulgence to the diocese, and the ceremonies ended.

A TERRIFIC STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CREATES IMMENSE DESTRUCTION—THE THREE KINGDOMS DEVASTATED BY WIND AND FLOOD—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

London, Dec. 12.—Violent gales throughout England last night have done much damage in London and the provinces. At Wolverhampton the exhibition building was destroyed. Last night's gale was accompanied by heavy seas along the coast. The telegraph lines are much damaged. The gale was severe in Scotland, Ireland and North Wales. In the midland counties of England huge trees were torn up, and there was a great destruction of property and personal injury, also some loss of life in that section. A Congregational church was damaged at Rotherham and the parish church was much injured. Many huge chimney shafts were demolished at Manchester, Leeds, Huddersley, Stamford and Leicester. A large gas holder near Bradford exploded. Two large chemical works at Widnes were damaged. Fears are entertained regarding the safety of several Channel steamers. A cargo ship went down in the Thames. Carriage works at Leicestershire were destroyed. At Birkenhead great damage was done. The chief office of a steamer was blown upon the quay and killed. In Liverpool cables were overturned and many buildings damaged. The parapet of the tower of the Cathedral at Lincoln was blown down. At South Shields vessels broke adrift and three wharves sank. The ship Liverpool, Captain Davidson, from Quebec for Greenock, was totally wrecked near Stranraer, Scotland. Nineteen of the crew were drowned. One man and a boy were saved. A portion of Portsmouth is flooded. Nearly all the chimney stacks in Hull are overturned. Two persons were killed and several injured. At Birmingham two persons were killed and a number were injured. Three persons were killed at Manchester by a falling house. At Dewsbury three persons were killed. At Chester a man was blown down in the street and killed. Two persons were killed at Liversedge. Several houses at Nottingham were blown down. A boat was wrecked while entering Galway Harbor and four persons were drowned. At Newry the gale destroyed much property, and the lamp-posts in the streets were bent. At Kildwick another gasometer was demolished. A postal telegraph inspector was cut in halves at Leeds. At Bradford monuments in the Undercliff Cemetery, and a portion of the depot of the Midland Railway was blown down. Several vessels were drenched in the Mersey and damaged. Two vessels were wrecked at Dunure, near Ayr, Scotland, and two men were drowned. The lowlands in West Lothian and the Garsland district, on the Wye River, are flooded. At Glasgow damage to property was very great.

A hurricane in the Province of Alicante, Spain, yesterday, unrooted 400 olive trees. At Denia an immense sea demolished the quay, inundated the town and wrecked fourteen vessels.

HONOR TO MR. PARNELL

A Nation's Gratitude.

MAGNIFICENT SOENES AT THE PARNELL BANQUET IN THE DUBLIN ROTUNDA.

LOYALTY TO THE IRISH LEADER AND HIS PARTY.

IMPASSIONED UTTERANCES.

Scathing Denunciation of Vice-Regal Measures and Ministerial Oppression.

(BY CABLE FROM IRISH SPECIAL NEWS AGENCY.)

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The banquet to Mr. Parnell was the most remarkably magnificent scene ever witnessed in the long and varied history of the Rotunda. At first entrance the spectators were dazzled by the sight of the immense numbers of people, the brilliancy of the ladies' toilettes, and the splendor of the decorations. Applications for tickets poured in on the closing day in overwhelming numbers, and the Committee returns five hundred pounds owing to its inability to find room for the applicants. So great was the anxiety to procure admission that the holders of ladies' or gentlemen's tickets were to-day able to dispose of them at prices ranging from five to twenty pounds.

Twenty-six members of Parliament were present. The Lord Mayor of Dublin occupied the chair, and with him were the Lord Mayor elect, the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and the Mayor elect of Drogheda, besides many members of town councils and leading citizens of provincial towns.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Several deputations from England and Scotland were among the company. The walls of the historic round-room were literally covered with patriotic emblems, including the arms of the different counties, and escutcheons bearing such watchwords as "God Save Ireland," "No Emigration!" and "Hall Columbia!" Two large gas illuminations, representing the Sunburst surrounded by shamrocks and a round tower, evoked, when first lit, an enthusiastic outburst of applause.

At nine o'clock in the evening the secretary read bundles of telegrams from meetings and banquets which were being simultaneously held in several towns of Ireland, England and Scotland. There was a despatch from Patrick O'Brien, political prisoner in Limerick jail, and another from Mayo, denouncing the treason of O'Connor Power and Nelson to Parnell.

"IRELAND A NATION"

Lord Mayor Dawson proposed the toast of "Ireland a Nation," eliciting wild applause by the statement that the meeting of the Volunteers of 1782 in the Rotunda heralded the nation's destruction while the present presaged its resurrection. Messrs. Davitt and Sexton responded.

The latter said that Ireland's cause was stronger now than in 1782. Then they fought for freedom as a colony; now we fight for the enfranchisement of our race, which affords help wherever on the wide surface of the globe its scattered members find a home. Mr. Sexton concluded a remarkable speech by a terse and eloquent philippic against Earl Spencer's administration.

An extraordinarily moving scene ensued when the Irish leader rose. Men and women sprang to their feet, cheered, waved handkerchiefs and stamped their feet for several minutes.

NO PARLEY WITH COERCIONISTS.

The first portion of Mr. Parnell's speech was a retrospect of the position of Ireland when he entered public life. Replying to the Marquis of Harrington, he said that no cooperation of the Nationalists with the Liberals was ever likely; but at all events it was perfectly impossible until the Liberals had abandoned Coercion and Emigration. There can be no parley, Mr. Parnell repeated, with Coercionists and Emigrationists.

Referring to Earl Spencer and Chief Secretary Trevelyan, whose names were received with loud hisses, Mr. Parnell declared them to have shown greater meanness and greater incapacity than any of their predecessors. Scornful allusion was made to Mr. Trevelyan's imprisonment of the two Harringtons, which was described as showing a want even of common honesty. Mr. Parnell characterized the suppression of National meetings in Ulster as a submission to the dictation of rowdies and assassins. Did the Government, he asked, which abandoned the legal protection of the Nationalists, refuse Boycott, or any evicting landlord, all the forces or money required to guarantee them from intimidation?

THE IRISH PARTY'S POWER.

The promise of the inclusion of Ireland in the Franchise Bill, he said, due to the presence of the Irish party in the House of Commons ready to vote against any measure omitting Ireland. Even without an extension of the franchise between seventy and eighty Nationalists would be chosen by the Irish people at the next election, and these would return the Tories to power unless the Liberals mended their ways.

VICTORY NEARBY.

The conclusion of the speech, which was

delivered with great vigor throughout, was couched in a tone of exultant hope that the present generation would restore Ireland's Parliament. The remaining toasts were responded to by Messrs. Justin McCarthy, T. M. Healy, T. P. O'Connor, E. D. Gray, T. D. Sullivan, and W. O'Brien, M.P.'s. The proceedings, which were marked throughout by a combination of enthusiasm with perfect order, did not conclude till close upon one o'clock.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CARTOONIST.

Richard Doyle, a Catholic Irish-Englishman, and an artist of much celebrity, died this week in England. He was employed at a high salary on Punch in 1850, when that paper, pandering to the brutal bigotry and prejudices of the English people against the Catholic Church, revived because the Catholic hierarchy was re-established, published cartoons and squibs of the most insulting character. Mr. Doyle's Catholic soul would not permit him to be associated with a journal which insulted his religion, and he severed his connection with Punch. Punch has lived to regret and be ashamed of its course at that time. The Catholic Church is now but seldom insulted in Punch's cartoons. Since 1850, it has had to depend on Catholics for much of its wit, pictorial and literary, and, even, was subject to the editorial direction of a Catholic for several years. Time works his own changes: the bigotry and brutality of the London Punch of 1850 have been passed over to the German-Jewish New York Punch of 1883. Mr. Doyle was one of the men who helped to kill anti-Catholic prejudice in England. May his soul rest in peace.

THE GLASGOW DYNAMITERS.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 17.—The names of the men brought from Glasgow for trial on a charge of participation in the dynamite outrages are McDermott, Vanev, Callaghan, McCann, McCulloch, Dunsly, Kelly, McCabe, Dunn and Casey. It is alleged that the prisoners are members of a secret society, the object of which is to overthrow the authority of the Queen in Ireland and obstruct parliamentary legislation in regard to Ireland, and that, acting with Featherstone and Dalton, they conspired to blow up public buildings at Glasgow. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. One jurymen, who stated that his mind was biased on the case, was withdrawn and another substituted.

Col. Majendel, of the Criminal Department, testified that the caps found at the scene of the explosions were identical with those in the possession of Featherstone and Dalton. Hughes, a fruiterer, deposed that prisoners all belonged to the "Hibernia Society," that Callaghan had induced him to join, that they were instructed in the use of dynamite by Featherstone, Gallagher and a man named Johnston, from America. Witness was constantly interrupted by prisoner with, "Don't tell lies," "You are a most infamous liar," "Look us straight in the face," "You will answer for this," etc.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY

A very important change has been made in the route by which the above-named railway enters its depot at Quebec, the object being to remedy the long-felt inconvenience and danger caused by the passage of the trains through one of the most popular portions in St. Lawrence and St. Roch, through St. Edward street. Through the instrumentality of the efficient superintendent, Mr. A. Davis, the company were induced to remove the track from its old bed and lay it in a more northerly direction, close to the banks of the

SIXES ST. CHARLES

clear of all traffic. The company gave the contract to Messrs. Vanasse & Normand, of Three Rives, to make this necessary change, and on Wednesday last it was completed. It may be mentioned that special difficulty was found with the execution of the work in the neighborhood of the junction with the old line beyond St. Sauveur, owing to the immense number of huge boulders in the soil and the large extent of cutwork to be built on the river banks, comprising some 3,500 feet and some 1,900 feet of wharf.

By invitation of the contractor a party composed of Messrs. L. A. Senecal and McDougall, President and Vice-President of the road respectively, Davis, Superintendent, Hon. Messrs. Starnes, Railway Commissioner, and Wurtels, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Clark, Grand Trunk Engineer, Mr. Vallee, Government Engineer, Grand Trunk, Messrs. T. D. and M. Shipman, and representatives of the press met at the Palais Station and proceeded up the new line in the Superintendent's special car—the fullest opportunity being offered to the excursionists to inspect it thoroughly. It was found

IN SPLENDID CONDITION

and too much praise cannot be extended to the contractors for the exceedingly satisfactory and expeditious manner in which they have executed their undertaking, which will, it is understood, be a slight one, when we consider that it costs the company nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, of which \$125,000 alone had to be expended for the right of way, and toasts drank to the success of the North Shore. Mr. Wainwright, General Manager of the company, speaking in connection to the latter coast, and referring to the financial control which the Grand Trunk had obtained over the North Shore, he pointed out it was the interest as well as the wish of the great investment he represented to do all he could for Quebec. We cannot conclude an account of the trip without a reference to the generous hospitality shown to all concerned by Mr. Davis, the active Superintendent of the road, as well as to the large part taken by him in procuring this great improvement for Quebec.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAPAL DELEGATE

THE RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT.

THE CEREMONIES AT NOTRE DAME.

HARMONIOUS WELCOME

"ECCE SACERDOS MAGNUS."

The arrival last Wednesday afternoon of His Excellency the Right Rev. Dr. Henri Baudouin, the Apostolic Commissioner to Canada, created a good deal of enthusiasm among the Catholics of the city, and every one seemed anxious to contribute his mite in making the reception one worthy of so distinguished a prelate. His Excellency's mission to Canada is well known to the readers of The Post, and it is hardly necessary for us at present to do more than describe the

OFFICIAL RECEPTION

yesterday evening, an event which will mark an important epoch in the future history of the Catholics of Montreal.

Long before the hour of 4 o'clock the Notre Dame Church was crowded to the doors, and crowds filled the streets from Notre Dame Hospital to the depot, all anxious to extend the heartiest welcome possible to the

INDUSTRIAL VISITOR.

A few minutes after four the train arrived, when His Excellency was met by the Rev. Father Collin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and escorted to a covered sleigh, which was in waiting. As he advanced through the immense crowd he bowed pleasantly, and the gentlemen present saluted him by uncovering their heads. His Excellency was driven to the Church. In the first sleigh were His Excellency, Rev. Father Collin, Rev. Father Antoine Provinsol, of the Oblates, and Vicar-General Marchand, and in the second sleigh were Abbé Vallard, Rogoat and Emard, and His Excellency's secretaries. Other sleighs followed, containing prominent members of the clergy. Many of the buildings along the route were

GAILY DECORATED WITH FLAGS.

the buildings of our esteemed contemporaries Le Monde, La Muerne and La Patrie, being prominent among the number. When the distinguished prelate reached the main entrance of the Cathedral, the bells of all the chapels and churches in the city were peeling forth a grand and

HARMONIOUS WELCOME.

Here His Excellency was met by Mgr. Fabre, Bishop Dabanel, of Ottawa, and a very large attendance of the clergy from all the churches and seminaries. The number of those who had gathered here to welcome His Excellency was so large that it was with difficulty that an entrance was obtained. The reception here was of the high Episcopal order, and the rites included the blessing with holy water, and the offering of incense. His Excellency now proceeded to the baptismal chapel on the right, where he was invested with the

POSTVIVAL ROBES.

specially prepared for him, amidst the prayers of the accompanying priests. The procession then walked through the cathedral, headed by acolytes bearing candelabrum and candles, and covered by the canopy, borne by priests. As His Excellency passed along the people fell upon their knees and

RECEIVED HIS BLESSING;

the procession slowly moved along the central aisle towards the sanctuary, the organ and choir breaking out in a grand harmonious chorus.

"ECCE SACERDOS MAGNUS."

At the high altar the Papal delegate was conducted to a throne erected on the Epistle side of the altar, and here the grand investiture service took place in the presence of many thousands of spectators. Prayers were offered for His Excellency, and the singing of the choir and priests filled the church. Bishop Fabre and Bishop Dabanel assisted at this ceremony, being seated on a throne opposite to that occupied by the delegate. The Te Deum was sung, and the service ended by the blessing of the priest and people. His Excellency officiating at the Sacrament, assisted by Rev. Abbé Dugué, Director of Montreal College, and Rev. Abbé Granger, of the St. Sulpice Seminary. Among those present at the ceremony were Rev. Cure Descares, of St. Henri; Rev. Father Loneran; Rev. Cure Adam, of Hochelaga; Rev. M. Geoffroy, Director of the St. Laurent College; Rev. M. Louvay, Provincial of the St. Croix Fathers; Rev. Father Lefebvre; O. M. L. Rev. Father Grenier, O. M. L. Quebec; Lafortune, Rector, Vice-Rector of Laval University; Rev. Father Hodges, S. J., Turgeon, Casseau, and a large number of others. After pronouncing the solemn Benediction His Excellency repaired with the Bishop and the clergy to the Seminary and then to the residence of the Oblate Fathers on Visitation street.

A RIOT HAS TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN SOME

drunken soldiers and a number of Jews at Jerusalem, the result being the killing of a rabbi and wounding of many Jews.