

ANARCHISM IS UNPOPULAR.

Miners Deal Roughly With a Blatant Red.

A STRANGE INDIAN ORGY

Over Body of a Murdered Man—Officers Prevent a Lynching—Castaways on the Lake Rescued—Saved From Premature Burial.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 21.—An Italian miner at the Elkman remarked yesterday that all kings and presidents should be killed, and that it was the right thing to kill McKinley. Three hundred miners gathered at the shaft house, waited until the fellow appeared, placed a rope around his neck and started for a railroad trestle. On the advice of some of the crowd the man's life was spared, but he was badly choked and driven out of the camp by the miners with drawn revolvers.

A Strange Orny.
San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 21.—The county officials have received a despatch from the Needles telling of the murder at that place of an Indian named Jose Arguello, by Tome Moreto, a fellow tribesman, and the burning of Arguello's remains by the Indians, who afterwards attempted to storm the jail where Moreto is confined to lynch the alleged murderer.

Arguello was stabbed to death during a quarrel over a Mexican girl. Moreto fled but was captured. When the officers went for the body of Arguello they discovered that it had been carried off by the Indians, who, taking it to the desert, heaped up a pile of brush, upon which they placed the corpse, and while the flames consumed it, danced about the funeral pyre chanting weird dirges.

Castaways Rescued.
Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 21.—After having been tossed about on Lake Huron for over two days without food, and wet to the skin, W. D. Ragan, owner of the schooner Jupiter, which became waterlogged in Saginaw Bay on Sunday, has been rescued by a fishing tug off Loyal Island. He was lashed to a raft, and unconscious.

Three companions who went with him when the Jupiter was abandoned, after having drifted nearly across the lake before a northwest gale, are believed to have been drowned. It is thought Mr. Ragan will recover. Captain Hanson, his wife and child and one of the crew from the Jupiter were picked up Wednesday.

Live Man Almost Buried.

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 21.—Mr. R. D. Goree, the man supposed to have been killed by Colonel H. B. Howell and his son at McKnight, Ok., last Saturday, is still alive. Goree's father and brother took him to Fort Worth yesterday for the purpose of having the ball removed from his head. Goree is now so satisfied that he was dead that he went to Lawton and secured the services of an undertaker, who lost no time in going to McKnight, taking with him embalming fluids. The body had been prepared for him. Goree began to show signs of life and rapidly recovered.

ASSASSIN'S COUNSEL.

Neither of the Gentlemen Assigned Cares for the Job.

Buffalo, Sept. 21.—Although the date set for the trial of Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, is only two days off, the counsel assigned to the defendant have not yet definitely announced whether they will accept. Former Justice Robert C. Titus came to town yesterday morning. He was in Milwaukee when he and former Justice Loran L. Lewis were designated as counsel by Judge Emery, of the County Court, at the suggestion of the Erie County Bar Association.

Mr. Titus had a long conference yesterday with Mr. Lewis, but he stated last night that neither he nor Justice Lewis had yet decided to accept the designation. He said a decision would be reached after a conference between himself and Mr. Lewis this morning.

If both Judge Titus and Judge Lewis withdraw, it is not considered that such action would incur the displeasure of the Court. The statement that it would not be difficult to secure other counsel for the assassin is considered correct. The defense of Czolgosz will simply be a formality. No lawyer would attempt to use persuasion to save the murderer from death.

From the view of the defense the only plausible plea left for Czolgosz is that of insanity, and it is expected that this plea, if developed, will not be given much weight.

They Have Accepted.
Buffalo, Sept. 21.—Justices Lewis and Titus, who were assigned to defend Czolgosz, have just announced that they will accept, and that they will be ready to proceed with the case on Monday morning.

Rothschild Loan for Russia.
St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—It is understood that negotiations have already been concluded with the Rothschild family for a large loan to be issued at the end of the year. The loan is expected to be \$100,000,000. The sum mentioned is \$100,000,000 francs. It was understood soon after the last loan that it was merely a first instalment.

NOT IN SCHLEY'S FAVOR

Testimony Yesterday Did Not Help His Cause.

COALING WAS NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

Washington, Sept. 21.—At the Schley inquiry yesterday Maj. Thomas H. Wood, of the Marine Corps, testified that when Admiral Schley had come aboard the Massachusetts previous to the bombardment of the Colon on May 31st he had heard that officer say to Capt. Higginson: "We are going in, but we will not go in sufficiently near to endanger the vessels."

He had been told that the distance was to be 10,000 feet. After the bombardment ceased, Maj. Wood said, the Spanish shore batteries continued to fire at the American ships. At this point he had gone forward, where he had again seen Commodore Schley.

"Did you then hear any orders or instructions?" he was asked.

"I then heard some one say, and I believe from the sound of the voice that it was Commodore Schley, 'Starboard your helm and let's get out of this,' answered the witness. This had occurred on the port side of the coaling tower, he said, and the Commodore had been about eight feet from him.

Capt. Giles P. Harper, now naval attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg, who was executive officer on board the Texas during the Spanish war, was asked to give a detailed account of the operations of that vessel during the war, and he did so. In reply to questions, he said that when the Texas was reached, earthworks were discovered there, but no effort was made to destroy them. He said that no effort had been made on the 26th, the day of the arrival off Santiago, to coal ship. The sea was somewhat rough, but the coaling could have been accomplished. Capt. Harper also told of seeing the Colon inside the harbor at Santiago on the morning of May 29th, and said it had remained there until June 1st. The American fleet, he said, lay seven or eight miles from the mouth of the harbor and did not get further than that in the day time.

Returning to the Brooklyn he said he had seen that vessel immediately after it had executed the loop, when about 800 feet distant.

TAKES HER OWN LIFE.

Sensational Termination to Tragedy in Paris.

WAS HUNTED HARD BY POLICE.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The Malakoff mystery has had a tragic termination. The French police have scoured Paris and the provinces in search of a woman named Bassing or Clement, suspected of having caused the murder of a man whose body was found in a trunk left in a shed at Malakoff. When the trunk was forced open the body was in an advanced state of decomposition, death having taken place four or five months ago. The police enquiries resulted in the discovery that the dead man was a post-office official, and that the trunk had been deposited in the shed by the woman Bassing, who promised to call for it later, but she never returned.

The woman was traced to various addresses, and M. Gochert, head of the Paris Detective Service, learned that she had left Paris for the South of France with her child, a little boy of 20 months, named Raymond. She was hotly pursued by a number of detectives. When she reached Cavallon she took a room in a false name in the Hotel Moderne, and for two days she and her child only left their lodgings for meals.

Next morning the inmates of the hotel were startled by the report of two shots, and when the servants burst in the door of the room they found the unhappy woman dead, with two bullets in the temple and a revolver in her hand.

Before committing suicide the desperate woman had evidently tried to take the child's life, for he bore marks of a pistol shot on his neck, but he was not fatally wounded.

M'GEE WAS FOUND GUILTY.

Man Who Took Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Away to Marry Her.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—David McGee was convicted in the Criminal Sessions yesterday on a charge of abducting Maggie McIntyre. The girl is the 15-year-old daughter of Adam McIntyre, of 509 Queen street west. McGee is 30 years of age. The principal witness was the girl who was abducted, and she gave her evidence reluctantly. She stated that she liked McGee and had kept company with him. Her father, however, had been persistent in his efforts to keep them apart. They finally decided to go away together, and get married. The jury was out four hours, and accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation for mercy.

Fixing Grain Standards.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—A meeting of the grain examiners was held yesterday morning to fix the standards to govern the crop of 1901-2. Mr. W. D. Matthews was chairman, and among those present were Messrs. H. N. Baird, C. B. Watts, J. Carrick, Alex. McFee, of Montreal; H. B. Medley, of Hamilton; John Dunlop, of Hamilton; W. Hunt, of London; Chief Grain Inspector Craig, of Montreal; Inspector Adamson, of Toronto; Thos. Flynn and E. A. Willis. The only changes made were in the cases of oats Nos. 8 and 2, which were respectively fixed at standards of 34 and 32 pounds.

THE CZAR AT DUNKIRK

But the People Cannot Get a Glimpse of Him.

HE IS TAKING NO CHANCES.

President Loubet Arrived to Meet the Emperor—The Squadron Dressed in Bunting—The Czar Reviews the French Fleet—Cries of "Vive le Czar".

A Dunkirk (France) report says: In honor of the visit of the Czar the streets of Dunkirk before 5 a. m. to-day were echoing to the measured tramp of infantry marching to take up positions. The weather cleared, and by 7 o'clock the hour fixed for President Loubet's embarkation, the sun was shining. The wind was high, however, and the temperature decidedly cool. The harbor was very picturesque with gay bunting and fluttering flags, particularly in the top works of the closely packed fishing smacks. The population was on foot at an early hour moving towards the piers and wharves to get a glimpse of the presidential vessel, the torpedo gunboat Cassini, when she should put to sea and return with the Russian Imperial yacht Standart. The inhabitants of Dunkirk were to see nothing of the Czar, as the ceremonial was to take place behind an impenetrable wall of soldiery, and the Czar, in company with President Loubet, was to enter the train at the docks. After lunching adjacent to the Chamber of Commerce, they were to leave for Compaigne without even traversing the streets of Dunkirk. These arrangements were a source of great disappointment to the Dunkirk citizens, who had lavishly decorated their town.

The Cassini proceeded to the three-mile limit, and meeting the Standart, escorted her into French waters. The two vessels returned to the roadside at 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Russian cruiser. Enormous crowds invaded Dunkirk by train and roads. Thousands proceeded on foot and by street cars to the promenade on the seashore of Malo-Bains, a suburb of Dunkirk, whence was obtained the magnificent view of the fleet riding at anchor in two lines. The number of ships was small, but with grim black hulls, dirty yellow upper works, and low free boards they looked very formidable.

The flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers patrolled the lines of warships and kept the excursion steamers from encroaching on the prohibited area. The entire squadron was dressed in bunting. A slight mishap to the tugboat of the Cassini resulted in a delay of forty minutes in the outer basin, but eventually the white hull of the Cassini was perceived by the concourse assembled on the quays at St. Malo-Bains, emerging from behind the long pier which juts out to sea from the docks. Immediately their heads were turned to the cannon as the first battalions began a salute of 21 guns. Before the smoke had risen from the mouth of the cannon the heavy guns of the other vessels took up the salute, and their thunder reverberated over the land and shook the windows of the Casino and the hotels.

Owing to the rough sea and the fact that the Cassini is an extremely bad sea boat, it was decided that President Loubet and his party should embark on the Imperial Russian yacht Standart. Apparently the review of the squadron, instead of the Czar and Czarina boarding the Cassini.

As soon as the Standart was sighted the Cassini came to meet her. Then Admiral Nord's flagship Masena gave a signal and the heavy cannon of the fleet boomed a salute of 101 guns.

When the Standart and the Cassini were about 200 yards apart a boat was lowered from the Cassini and President Loubet and others went to the Standart. The boat was then towed to the Standart by a steam launch, and President Loubet and his party boarded the Russian yacht.

After a short interval the Standart steamed to the head of the line, and the review of the French warships began.

As the long, black hull of the Standart, with her yellow funnels, proceeded slowly up the line, the crowds ashore cried "Vive le Czar," and "Vive la Republique," but the distance was too great to allow the sound of the voices to reach those on board the Imperial yacht.

The Standart at 12.30 p. m. entered the dock.

THREE YEARS FOR SIBLEY.

Brantford People Gives the Swindler His Deserts.

Brantford, Sept. 20.—Sibley, the forger and general swindler, came up before Judge Hardy to-day. He went into the witness box, but failed to clear himself, and on cross-examination had to admit several previous convictions. He was sentenced to three years in Kingston Penitentiary. Apparently Sibley has no friends, his wife having left him after his arrest and returned to Toronto.

Employee Sues Grand Trunk.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 20.—John Lay, an employee of the G. T. R., injured at Ottawa some time ago, is suing the company for damages. The question comes up of the liability of the company as Lucy belongs to a railroad order financially aided by the company, and which by its rules debars actions by employees.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE "FAKE."

Magistrate and Crown-Attorney Condemn It.

J. H. LEWIS WAS COMMITTED

Toronto, Sept. 21.—"This book of Mary Baker G. Eddy, on Christian Science, is the most damnable blasphemy I ever read," declared Crown Attorney Curry in open court this morning.

The case before the Magistrate was that of James H. Lewis, who is charged with manslaughter. Lewis is a Christian Scientist, and some time ago when his child fell ill he called in a demonstrator of the science, instead of a physician. The child was stricken with diphtheria and died.

Richard Perry was the demonstrator called in, and he was put in the witness box this morning.

Perry said that he had treated the child according to Christian principles at the request of Lewis.

"Still, the best people in America and England believe," said Mr. Vickers, the prisoner's counsel, "in a book which Mr. Curry calls a blasphemy." "What treatment did you use in this case?" asked Mr. Curry, turning to the witness.

Perry—The mental declaration. Magistrate—Did you think you could kill diphtheria germs and microbes that manner?

Mr. Curry—What did you actually do?

The Magistrate—He simply sat there and did nothing.

Mr. Curry—Did you speak to the child or look at his tongue?

No.

The witness admitted that he took a course in Christian Science from Mrs. Stewart, whom the Crown Attorney said was the High Priestess of the creed in this country.

Mr. Vickers—The Crown is just going to do a great injustice to a large number of people.

Mr. Curry—I believe it is a fake, and I intend to expose it.

Perry admitted that the first principle of the science was to silently reassure the patient that he was in no danger from his illness.

Magistrate—And you claim you did this, and yet you sat there without opening your mouth? You seem to have done nothing more than wait a setting-in dose.

Perry also admitted that another principle of the science was to plead the cause of science and truth mentally and silently. He believed that the Lewis child had the mumps.

And yet, said the Magistrate, "Christian Science would not believe there is no such thing as disease."

Mr. Curry—Can you cure every ailment by the treatment?

Yes.

Magistrate—Even cures. I suppose? I am quite satisfied that this man did absolutely nothing for the child.

Mr. Curry—Science is based on the silence of science and love, you can by mentally denying that there is disease cure a patient?

Ans.—Yes.

Perry confessed that he expected to be paid for his time.

Mr. Curry read a paragraph from the preface to Mrs. Eddy's book, which stated that the divine revelation came to her from God in 1866, and the principles were copyrighted in 1870. She did not publish her book until 1875, however, because she wanted to make sure that it could be done so profitably.

"Is this woman still at large?" asked the Magistrate.

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A COBRA SURVIVOR'S STORY

Vessel Was Going Full Speed at the Time.

THE BOILERS DID NOT EXPLODE.

London, Sept. 20.—It is announced officially that 67 persons perished by the destruction of the torpedo-boat destroyer Cobra. Of this number 45 were naval men. The monetary loss by the sinking of the vessel was £70,000.

A survivor says: "We were going at full speed when, without warning of disaster, we struck a rock. The vessel began to break up immediately, and the boats, as fast as launched, were successively swamped, except the dinghy. There was no panic."

"Most of the officers remained on board and were drowned there. Here and there near the ship I could see men struggling. We attempted to rescue some and dived in time, including the chief engineer. The dinghy held only eight persons, but three unfortunate clung to her outside for three hours. The monetary loss by the sinking of the vessel was £70,000."

"The last we saw of the Cobra she was lying awash with her stern and bow almost vertical, she having broken in two. We made little headway rowing in the rough sea. We saw several ships, but they did not see us. It was with great difficulty we were picked up by the steamer Harellington."

"One comrade swam after the dinghy and caught hold of her. Seeing that she was full, he said, 'All right, comrades; there's no room for me,' and, letting go, he immediately sank."

The cruiser Alarm, which was sent to the scene of the wreck of the Cobra, has returned. She found no bodies. She reports that she was unable to reach the part of the wreck that is still above water on the rocks.

Inquest in the matter of those who lost their lives by the wrecking of the turbine torpedo-boat destroyer Cobra opened at Grimsby to-day. The coroner said it was impossible that the vessel had struck a rock, as there were several fathoms of water where she foundered. Petty Officer Warner, one of the survivors, testified that a big sea was running at the time of the disaster. The Cobra was going dead slow. One of the contractor's men came and told him to get the boats out, as the vessel had broken her back. A few moments later the Cobra buckled up. After he got away in the dinghy he saw the stern of the Cobra rear out of the water.

Captain Smith, of a local steamer, who went to seek survivors, testified that the Cobra was in the navigable channel, where there is ten or twelve fathoms of water. She could not have struck a rock. She must have broken amidships. The inquest was then adjourned.

STUDYING ABOUT CANADA.

Special Text Books in the Schools of Britain.

London, Sept. 20.—The second offer of medals to the young scholars of Great Britain for the best papers on the geography, history and general studies of Canada is attracting many competitors. The Canadian High Commissioner's office supplies gratuitously text books specially adapted for the examination. The examination will take the form either of an essay or a series of questions. The questions will be sent to the schools by the masters. The principal of each school will then choose the two best papers, and forward them to Lord Stratford, who will make a decision at the close of the Easter term, 1902.

"It is the object of the Canadian Government to impress the rising generation with the fact of the great field of resource there is for emigrants in Canada," said Mr. Colmer, Secretary to the Dominion Agency in London, yesterday. "Too many of our English emigrants go to foreign colonies, simply for lack of knowledge about the home colonies of Great Britain. The geographical competition will tell them all about Canada, and it is one of the conditions of the examination that the text books provided free by the Government should be used in the six months' course of study the pupils must go through before sending up their papers."

"I should think," continued Mr. Colmer, "we are now in communication with 3,000 or 4,000 schools, and already 1,500 schools intend to send up papers."

"By the time the boys have thoroughly learnt the text book they will know a great deal more about Canada than is usually taught in schools."

SQUELCHING MOST.

He Will Not be Permitted to Do Poising.

New York, Sept. 21.—Johann Most, editor of Freiheit, was arrested last week on a charge of having published a seditious article in his paper, was arraigned for pleading yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions.

When asked by Justice Holbrook if he had a lawyer, Most replied that he did not need one, that he believed he did not need one.

"I can defend myself," said he, "I wish to plead not guilty."

"We will have no spectacular work here," said Justice Holbrook. "Your case will go over, and when it is called you will appear at this bar with a counselor to appear in your defense."

Most attempted to speak further, but was instantly silenced and removed from the courtroom. He is at liberty on \$1,000 bail.

WILL NOT GO TO THE COAST

Lord Minto Will Join Duke For Duck-shooting.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—It is definitely settled that His Excellency the Governor-General will not go west with their Royal Highnesses. It is Lord Minto's intention to join the Duke to take part in the duck-shooting expedition in Manitoba, or, if the Duke is unable to go, then return to Toronto with the Duke. His Excellency will also visit Halifax on the occasion of the good bye to their Royal Highnesses.

A MINISTER SUSPENDED.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson's Case to Go Before Conference.

REV. MR. M'AMMOND REPROVED.

Smith's Falls, Sept. 19.—The Committee of Trial in the celebrated McAmmond-Sanderson case finished its labors to-night and made a report. The committee recommended that the Rev. D. C. Sanderson be suspended until Conference, and that Rev. Foster McAmmond be reproved by the Chairman. The suspension of the Rev. Mr. Sanderson was the limit of the committee's power, and now it remains for Conference to deal with him. The whole evidence will be submitted to the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church this June, when Mr. Sanderson's case will be finally dealt with. Meantime, he is relieved of all ministerial work. The unhappy experience of the two men in Syracuse will be well remembered, and need not be referred to at length now. They denied the truthfulness of the sensational reports published, and demanded an investigation by a church court, and this was granted. The committee consisted of the Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Antill, Kingston; the Rev. Hugh Cairns, Morrisburg; the Rev. J. M. Mansell, Brockville; the Rev. J. Larmour, Easton's Corners, and the Rev. D. Cummings, Pakenham.

Investigation at Syracuse.
When the committee met here first, on the 27th of August, the statements of the two clergymen were taken down, and then an adjournment was made. The Chairman delegated Mr. J. R. Lavell, M. P., a lawyer of this town, as commissioner to go to Syracuse and collect all the evidence bearing on the case that he could get. This he did, and when the committee met again yesterday he made his report. While forbidding a copy of it could not be obtained, the correspondent understands that it was largely corroborative of the minister's statements made before the committee. A great many of the sensational reports published at the time were proven to be false, and many of the principal witnesses examined before the committee gave versions of the affair. In Mr. Sanderson's case, however, there was no evidence obtainable as to how he came to be in the condition he was in when he was taken down. He says strange men gave him drugged candies on the street, and then for some hours all is a blank to him. On this statement he rests his case, and declares any conscientious conduct unbecoming his position as a minister of a Christian Church. Expert evidence was taken to-day by the committee as to the probable effect of any drug that could be administered in candy drops, but it is understood that it did not tend to clear matters to any extent. The statement of the woman, Pearl Ashley, was shown to be unworthy of credence, as she offered for a consideration to sign any statement that was written for her. Her story was against the men. Regarding the registering at the Mansion House on the Monday night, it is understood that the evidence was conclusive that Mr. McAmmond and Mr. Sanderson stayed there that night. Mr. Sanderson claims to have paid a dollar for the room, and the landlord says he registered their names himself as McAmmond and friend, Ottawa. He says he got the name McAmmond from overhearing Sanderson say, "Come on, McAmmond," after he got the key of the room, but it is not clear how he came to put them down as being from Ottawa. The entry in his register is "McAmmond and friend, Ottawa."

The exact finding of the Trial Committee is as follows: "We find that the charges against him, Mr. McAmmond, of associating with an immoral person, is not sustained, and inasmuch as he pleaded guilty to the charge of registering at the Mansion House, Syracuse, under an assumed name, and having expressed extreme regret for having done so, while we believe that the act was not done with any evil intention, yet it indicated a serious lack of becoming gravity and has been a source of great reproach to the church, we think the ends of justice will be met by the Chairman administering a severe reproof, which we hereby direct him to do."

This was signed by all the members of the committee and was presented to the Chairman as their unanimous decision. It must be said that the committee have scarcely done themselves justice in the handling of the verdict, but the meaning is understood to be that, while Mr. McAmmond had been foolish and indiscreet, he had not been guilty of any grievous wrong, and a reproof from the Chairman was deemed sufficient punishment. The reproof was administered on the spot, and on Sunday Mr. Pitcher will go before Mr. McAmmond's congregation in Perth and repeat it.

FREE FROM SMALLPOX.

Toronto Physician Must Answer to a Serious Charge.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The smallpox outbreak here is stamped out, and the hospital has been closed after being in continuous use since February. Twenty-two patients have been treated, and there was not one death. The reports from various points throughout the province show that the outbreak is just about suppressed.

Dr. Folland, a prominent physician, accused of performing a criminal operation on a young girl and who was held in custody pending the recovery or death of the patient, was this morning released on bail, the doctors at the General Hospital being of opinion that the girl will live. Bail, however, was fixed at \$5,000 of a personal bond and two sureties of \$2,500 each.

Seven Golden Weddings in One Day.
Brussels, Sept. 20.—Belgium seems to be becoming a land of long life and durable unions, for in the small district of Hamay, in the Province of Liege, seven golden weddings were yesterday celebrated. The ages of the couples ranged from 73 to 90 years. The country people were quite proud of their record, and the day was given over to picturesque public rejoicings.