



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The Land War.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League in Dublin Miss Reynolds, who was recently released from imprisonment, presided. It was announced that the receipts for the general fund during the week amounted to £101, and for the prisoners' maintenance fund £1,327.

The remainder of the prisoners charged with complicity with Connell's gang of outlaws in the outrages in the Millstreet district have been remanded until the Cork Spring Assizes. Among those remanded is Biondini, who was the Captain of the gang in which Connell was Lieutenant.

Five minor members of the band were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for from one to two years each. The Judge, in closing the Winter Assizes, thanked the members of the jury for the firmness and courage they had displayed in discharging their duties.

The Standard says:—"As soon as possible after the meeting of Parliament the attention of both Houses will be called to the principles upon which the Commissioners are administering the Land Act."

A meeting was held in Dublin for the purpose of reviewing the Exhibition project. The Mayor presided. It was resolved to form a limited liability company with a capital of £20,000 to carry out the scheme. If the sum is not subscribed the project will be dropped. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, telegraphed from Paris, renewing the League's guarantee of £500, and the Mayor promised to take 500 shares of the stock. There were no merchants or wealthy citizens present.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Parnellites have decided to oppose the closure at the coming session of Parliament.

A Dublin letter says the real cause of the military reinforcements and police activity in Ireland is the extraordinary number of secret societies in Limerick and Clare. The existence of these gives no credibility to the reports concerning a projected rising. They are purely agrarian and socialistic associations supported by Irish-American funds. Informers appear to be plentiful.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.—The persons under arrest for outrages in Millstreet will be charged with treason and felony.

There were five more arrests to-day under the Coercion Act at Castleblayney.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has started from Dublin for this city.

Mr. Biggar has returned from Paris, and has issued a note to the Parnellites summoning them to attend a meeting on Monday.

Seventy-two packages of copies of the United Irishman, weighing two tons, were seized on their arrival in Folkestone Harbour to-day by the Customs authorities.

Mr. Lloyd, the magistrate of Clare, Limerick and Cork counties, telegraphs that the statement crediting him with having informed the authorities of a conspiracy in his district is entirely without foundation.

A despatch from Dublin states that a large force of military and police yesterday raided for arms in Atheryn and Lougrea, county Galway. A number of treasonable papers were found and twenty arrests were made.

The Land Court has granted a conditional order in behalf of Landlady Stapools for an attachment against E. Dwyer Gray for contempt of Court in commenting in a newspaper on cases pending in a Limerick Court.

Fifteen arrests were made in connection with the murder of process-server Huddy and nephew.

WHAT DOES LOYALTY TO CANADA MEAN?

It means that we desire the separate national existence of our country. It means that we value our institutions and would grieve to see them replaced by others of a different order or growth. It means that the distinctive life of Canada and the distinctive character of her people are clear to us. It means that this is our home, and that as such we cherish it. It means that we see in our country the elements of future greatness, and that we have confidence in the ability of Canadians to deal wisely with the splendid trust committed to their hands. It means, in a word, that we feel there is a place in the family of nations for Canada, and that our ambition is that we should fill it.

Considering the matter further, we feel that whereas there is little or nothing we can do by giving a practical turn to our loyalty to England, there is everything to do when we once make up our minds that what is needed is loyalty to Canada. Not a day passes over our heads without bringing us opportunities of doing something directly or indirectly for the good of our common country. The loyalty heretofore preached was loyalty to Great Britain; the loyalty demanded by circumstances, but never preached, was loyalty to Canada, as a country destined to enter, sooner or later, on an independent career. Let the youth of Canada tell us how they understand "Canadian loyalty"—whether in the antiquated sense of continued dependence upon an over-burdensome Parent State, or in the new sense of earnest devotion to the land that has borne us; of respect for its institutions, and faith in its future.—W. D. Le Sueur, D. A., Ottawa, in Canadian Monthly.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The following is the new Ministry:—Do Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jules Ferry, Public Instruction; Goblet, Interior and Worship; Humbert, Justice; Leon Say, Finance; Vary, Public Works; Billot, War; Janergerry, Marine; Tirard, Commerce; Cochery Posts and Telegraphs.

NINILIST SCARE IN BERLIN.

A tempest having broken down the telegraphic wires several lines were interrupted yesterday, among others the one from St. Petersburg to Berlin. A Ninilist scare had seized upon the people in Berlin and by evening a belief had gained ground that the Kibitzists had isolated St. Petersburg and would during the night attempt a grand coup. The disquietude was great and it was only dissipated when the true facts became known.

AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS INTO SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Several Madrid papers are pressing Senor Sagasta to push forward Diplomatic negotiations in Washington to obtain tariff concessions on the imports, not only of Cuba, but of Spain, as the latest statistics show that the importation of American goods is steadily increasing in the Spanish dominions. The same papers clamor for a copyright treaty with America.

"THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP."

LONDON, Jan. 28.—To-night Ballo's grand opera, "The Painter of Antwerp," was produced for the first time in England at Her Majesty's Theatre and proved a well-merited success. It was magnificently mounted. The chief parts were taken by Miss Vallentin as Olivia Campana; Miss Glinia Warwick as Donna Ines; Mr. M. Guiteau as Antonio Moro, the painter; and Mr. Leslie Crofts as the Duke of Alba. The house was crowded in every part and encores were demanded of several of the most pleasing artists.

A NIBILIST WARNING.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: A fresh number of the Ninilist journal, Narozaya Volia (The Will of the People) is being circulated and sent, under envelope, to the Count and to the Ministers, Dignitaries and Regiments of the Empire. It is dated December 12th (24th new style). It was, probably, printed and introduced from abroad. In his leading article the Editor says:—"The coronation of the Czar, fixed for the 25th of May, will never take place; therefore, make no preparation for it. Many things will occur between this and the 25th of May. Do not throw your money away uselessly. It is, simply, ridiculous and disgusting."

GAMBETTA.

DOWNFALL OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED DICTATOR—GAMBETTA AND HIS COLLEAGUES TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies, by 305 to 117, rejected the Government bill for the revision of the constitution, including the provision for scrutin de liste. Gambetta handed to President Grevy his resignation and those of his colleagues.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The President has sent for Do Freycinet and Leon Say.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—M. Gambetta's fall has caused great satisfaction among the Spanish Conservatives. The Ultramontanes consider it the first serious blow dealt to the French Democracy. The Spanish Democrats on the other hand express deep concern at the event. Senor Castelar, however, thinks that M. Gambetta was too much swayed by the revolutionary dictatorial intransigent and anti-Catholic ideas of 1793. He hopes that the French Republicans will gather round President Grevy, M. De Freycinet, Say and Ferry, to check radicalism and infidelity.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—The Telegram this p.m. will contain an account of the discovery of a frightful case investigated by one of its reporters and two detectives placed at his service. It appears that for the last ten years an idiot cripple has been kept in a house on Erin street. His name is Francis Parker, and often at night his screaming has startled the neighborhood. When the party appeared at the door this morning a girl denied that there was anyone but herself in the house; but seeing that the party were determined to enter, she called her mother, who repeated the girl's story. The detectives produced their warrant and demanded to see the cellar. This was searched and nothing found. Then they noticed a stairway, but the mother tried to bar the way, saying her son was sick. The detectives would not be denied, so she skipped up-stairs, and snatching a counterpane out of one room, ran into another and threw it over the emaciated form of the crippled idiot, who was lying on the floor with a few rags beneath him. The poor fellow recognized strange faces and tried to speak, but his chatter was unintelligible and his arms were so weak that as he reached them out they fell back on the counterpane. He has been treated ten years in this way, and it is two years since he saw a doctor. The authorities will investigate.

THE GUILTEAU TRIAL.

A VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Guiteau continually interrupted Porter with such words as the following: "What I say is always true, Judge Porter. What you say is generally false. I never said so. That is absolutely false." Porter contrasted the life and conduct of the prisoner with the Apostle Paul's with reference to the prisoner's assumption that he, like Paul, was honestly engaged in doing the Lord's work. Paul never palmed off brass watches for gold. Neither did I shout Guiteau. Paul never swindled his creditors out of their just dues. Oh, you're a blood man, retaliated Guiteau. You belong to the Judas tribe. The picture drawn by Porter was anything but a lovely one and provoked the prisoner to most abusive retort. You're a liar and you know it, and I tell you so to your face Judge Porter, he cried. This man, said Porter, who says he never deceived anyone. That's a fact, piped the prisoner, put that in frequently. That man, who says he never deceived anyone, says in one of his hand-bills, Lecture by Hon. Charles Guiteau. Where did he get the title of honorable? Guiteau—That's the way my letters come addressed. By the little giant of the West, continued Porter. Well, didn't they call Douglas the little giant of the West, shouted the prisoner. Porter—Well, I will not comment on that, Guiteau—You'd better not, you haven't got brains enough. Porter—The Lord murdered Garfield. Guiteau—Yes, and He'll murder you before long. Porter—The Lord murdered Garfield. The Lord defrauded printers and boarding houses, and every night and morning this Christian prisoner thanks the Lord for his work. Continuing, to read from the evidence, Porter was again and again interrupted by the prisoner, who called out, "Read the record. That's bigger than my brother. He's a brother to me, and has never been till the time of this trial. It is contemptible to speak about my brother in the way you are doing." With consummate tact, Porter, in an apparently incidental way, spoke of the horror and detestation with which men of all parties and all shades of opinion look upon the prisoner and the unanimity which they excrete his act. "You're a liar, and you know it," shouted the prisoner, with energy and desperation. "The American people are on my side and so is the press." A Porter continued his arraignment of the prisoner, Guiteau wined nervously in his seat, twisted in his seat and finally drew Porter's wrist in, in savage tones, he shouted, "A saint from Heaven couldn't stand the abuse of that man Porter, and I won't stand it. I will relieve my mind. The idea of this man trying to make me out a fighting man, a man of bad character and all that. It's a lie and he knows it. He's a liar and I'll call him so." Porter—"I am simply giving the sworn statement of his own brother." Guiteau—"He's no brother of mine. I wouldn't have spoken to him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last summer. I have nothing against him, but I don't like his style. I didn't like my father's style, either. My sister sympathizes with me, and my brother sympathizes with my father. I want that understood. It's contemptible in that man, Porter, to undertake to convince the jury that I'm an unprincipled, bad man." Porter read from the letter of Luther W. Guiteau, and the prisoner called out, "Scoville was very smart to put that letter in, wasn't he?" It shows what a block-head he is anyway." When Porter undertook to quote the opinion of the English judiciary upon the case, Reed interposed, but without heeding him, Porter continued his remarks. Reed insisted upon his objection. Corkhill protested against interruption. You have made your objection. That's the extent of your prerogative. You've no right to interrupt the gentleman. Judge Cox—What Judge Porter has said is neither very relevant nor very objectionable. I don't see that you can object. Prisoner—"Your Honor ought to put that man under arrest. He's a perfect nuisance this morning." Porter arraigned prisoner and counsel for speaking of the witness Edwards as a miserable Jew. He said no man has cause to feel ashamed that he sprang from the same race as the Saviour of mankind. Guiteau—"That's all very fine, but you forget the Lord and Jews had a falling out at the destruction of Jerusalem. Jews are all right now though. A very good sort of people."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Guiteau trial to-day, Judge Porter concluded his address for the prosecution, being continuously and violently interrupted by the prisoner, when Judge Cox read his charge to the jury, concluding at 4.04 p.m. The jury retired at 5 p.m., and the court took a recess.

At 5.35 the Court came to order. At 5.36 the jury came in and rendered a verdict of guilty, as indicted.

When Guiteau was taken to the Marshal's office he declared it impossible for the jury to agree, as there were men who knew he was inspired. "Why these men are not going to be governed by your Oneida Community idea of inspiration," remarked the bailiff. This displeased the prisoner, who earnestly replied: "You don't know what you are talking about; there are high-toned Christian gentlemen on that jury who understand my case."

After the jury returned to the court room Guiteau's face expressed undisguised despair and horror, which was intensified as the foreman said "Guilty as indicted." Scoville appeared surprised by the verdict. After the court adjourned Guiteau said, "Providence has not deserted me. The general term was especially constituted to help me out of this trouble."

As Guiteau stepped from the van at the jail he was noticeably depressed, but upon reaching the Warden's office, where his handcuffs were removed, he thanked the mounted policemen and also the driver, saying: "For

your sake, I am truly glad the trial is over." He stated, "The verdict was not a surprise to me; I saw Porter's remarks were having some weight with the jury. Cox's charge was fair from the standpoint, but he didn't dwell heavily enough on the decision of the New York Court of Appeals. If he had done this I would have been acquitted. I have no complaint; it will all come out right. I have not given up all hopes. I intend to go to Court in banc. I think there is a good chance there for me. The Court in banc will have to discuss the question of jurisdiction, and on the issue I expect a new trial."

In his cell the assassin ate and drank sparingly. Two guards have been assigned to the room to prevent any attempt of suicide.

The prisoner further stated:—"I have no fault to find with Scoville or Reed. They are both fine gentlemen and did the best they could, but their theory was wrong; their defence was in a wrong line. The inspirational idea should have been pounded into the jury's head."

Guiteau said a prominent lawyer in Baltimore, named Atkinson, has volunteered to argue the question of jurisdiction before the Court in banc. In a sad voice Guiteau said it is appointed unto all men to die, and no man will die before his time; no man can say to-day he will be alive to-morrow.

The prisoner, when told it was best to be cheerful, said "that's good advice." He said he was obliged to the warden for assigning guards to the cell, as they would be company and he could talk a good deal with them.

The juror who, it was said, had insanity in his family was counted by the assassin as sure to be on his side. It turns out he was one of the first to be convinced of Guiteau's sanity. John Guiteau has no expectation or hope of a new trial for the assassin or of delaying the case was still further.

Guiteau has issued an address to the American people, saying:—"Twelve men say I wickedly murdered Garfield. They did it on a false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker. My speech, they say, made no impression on them. I am not surprised at that verdict, considering their class. They do not pretend to be Christian men and therefore do not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of my defence. According to one of them, 'We all had had a cigar and a cigar afterwards,' which shows their style and habits. Men of this kind cannot represent the great Christian nation of America. Had they been high-toned, Christian gentlemen their verdict would have been 'Not guilty,' not because of insanity—the mere outward act of shooting would have been sane, whatever the motive. The jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point, and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity for the act which a Christian and intelligent people see. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial, if for no other reason, I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point will be to show the non-jurisdiction of the Court, because the President died in New Jersey. I desire the Court in banc to pass upon the question, and have no doubt the high-toned Christian gentlemen representing the Washington Court in banc will give their most careful attention to the end. If the Deity intended to protect me from legal liberty by allowing the President to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention." Guiteau concludes with an appeal to the men, and especially the ladies, of America for money to pay counsel. "If the money is forthcoming," he says, "I can get out of this with the Lord's help." He says he gives himself no anxiety on account of the verdict. It cannot be enforced until July, and possibly until September.

The New York Times says: One of the jurors said last evening that there never was a moment since the evidence was complete when the jurors were not ready to render a verdict. He did not believe the argument of the Counsel made any impression one way or another upon the jurors. The jury, he said, had been absolutely ignorant of the drift of public opinion during the trial. He had not been at all impressed with the belief that Guiteau was insane, the unanimous opinion being that his insanity was shamming.

The N. Y. Herald says the day in Court was the stormiest of the whole trial. It is doubtful if the wisdom of allowing the assassin free speech was more completely justified on any other day than this. The conduct of the trial by Cox has the approval of the most eminent members of the bar and of the District Judges throughout. Marshal Henry said, "I know Mrs. Garfield lived in hope that the wretch would be pronounced insane by the jury."

ST. GABRIEL.

PASTORAL VISIT OF RIGHT REVD. BISHOP FABRE.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Fabre made his pastoral visit to St. Gabriel's Parish on Sunday. His Lordship, accompanied by Rev. Canon Plamondon, the Pastor, Rev. J. J. Salmon, Rev. Pere Geoffroin, C.S.C., Superior, and Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.C., of St. Laurent College and Rev. Father Ducharme, was met at the Presbytery by the officers of the St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, and escorted to the Church. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Salmon, assisted by Rev. Fathers Ducharme and McGarry as diacon and sub-deacon. The Bishop assisted in copo and mitre, and, after the Gospel, addressed very eloquently, in French and English, the large congregation present. After Mass ed. dresses were presented in English and French by W. Wall and A. Leveque, Esquires, to which His Lordship made very happy replies in both languages. The following is a copy of the English address:—

To the Right Rev. CHARLES EDWARD FABRE, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.:

May I please Your Lordship.—On this occasion of Your Lordship's pastoral visit it affords the English-speaking parishioners of St. Gabriel Parish great joy to approach you and tender our humble tribute of honor.

We recognize in Your Lordship the representative of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., the vicegerent of Christ on earth; and, as members of the one true fold, venerate You, Lordship, as a successor of the Apostles commissioned to preach the truth to all nations. We humbly beg to assure Your Lordship of our attachment to our Holy Church and its clergy. We cherish the faith preached by St. Patrick to our ancestors, whose descendants, found in every clime, carry with them a sacred trust, the religious spirit of their forefathers, which ages of persecution and intolerance have been unable to crush—spirit which has infused into our people an instinctive knowledge of the truth, and inspires us to prove ourselves worthy of the cradle of our race—the Island of Saints.

In appearing in the presence of Your Lordship it affords us great pleasure to unite with our French Canadian brethren in making your reception in our parish worthy of the exalted position Your Lordship occupies as Chief Pastor of the Diocese of Montreal. The record of the early French missionaries and settlers in Canada is a glorious one, and shows deeds of courage and perseverance which could only be performed by heroes and heroines animated with such faith as strengthened the pioneers of civilization in this country to erect the standard of civilization on its brightest shores, and carry the glad tidings of redemption to the savages roaming through its wilds. We heartily join, therefore, with our Canadian friends—the descendants of those saintly and noble personages whose names grace the Christian annals of Canadian history—in saluting Your Lordship with greetings of welcome, and trust your Lordship will see in our union on this auspicious occasion another proof that the sons of Erin and La Belle France are always ready to vie with each other in their efforts to honor the Church and its dignitaries.

Since we last had the honor of a pastoral visit, your Lordship has visited the Emerald City. During your Lordship's absence we heard of the different stages of your journey, and especially of your sojourn in Rome, and your audiences with the illustrious and saintly pontiff who now fills the chair of St. Peter. We sympathize deeply with the Holy Father in his trials, and our prayers ascend daily to the Throne of Grace that the ordeal through which the Church is passing may speedily terminate, and that the gloom of error being dispelled, the light of truth may shine with greater brilliancy and dissolve its opposing elements, which are only permitted to exist by an all-wise Providence to show in the end the majesty of His power.

We are proud to give expression, in the presence of Your Lordship, to the sentiments of esteem which we entertain for our beloved pastor. We have been daily witnesses of his zealous labors in guarding the welfare of his flock, and his successful efforts in providing for the education of youth have won our admiration and claim our gratitude. In thus testifying to his merits, we are confident that we are discharging a duty which will win your Lordship's approval; for in his administration we feel certain that he has always been guided by your Lordship's paternal counsel.

We humbly ask your Lordship to receive the accompanying prayer, and regret that our offering is not more worthy of your Lordship's acceptance. We fervently pray that your Lordship may long be spared to protect the spiritual interests of this diocese. We hope that your Lordship will bear with you a deep sense of our devotion to our religion and its institutions. We beg to assert that the memory of your pastoral visits shall be cherished by us as evidence of your Lordship's tender solicitude for this portion of the important part of the Lord's vineyard committed to your care.

Signed on behalf of the English speaking parishioners by W. Wall, John Lynch, J. J. Ellis, P. H. Herbert, Michael Hennessey, J. O'Neil, T. Sullivan, J. Casey, H. Perkins, Jas. McEneaney, J. Skelly, Ed. McKown, Ed. Sully, Jas. Curran.

St. Gabriel, Montreal, Jan. 29, 1882.

After the reading of the address, two beautiful bouquets were presented by Messrs. O'Neil and Berthiaume, Presidents of the two Societies.

In the afternoon solemn vespers for the dead was chanted, followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at both of which the Bishop officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Salmon and McGarry. His Lordship again addressed at length the large number present, explaining the object of the pastoral visit and the covetous in connection with it.

Mme. Brunet presided at the organ, and the singing, under the direction of Professor

When you have got an old horse that has passed the market period, apply a bottle of Kendall's Spanish Cure and the result will be marvellous. Read advertisement.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—According to to-night's *Journal* an important meeting of Paris bankers held last day to consider by what means this threatened financial disaster on the Bourse could be best avoided. Among those present were Baron Soubeyran, Baron Boshchids, M. Joubert and Mallet, and representatives from seven or eight others of the richest banks in Paris. The banks represented at the meeting agreed, says the *Journal*, to advance, if necessary, a sum not exceeding eighty-five million francs, the repayment of the said sum to be guaranteed by the official Paris brokers collectively.

OBITUARY.

Ex Mayor Boone, of Chicago, a descendant of Daniel Boone, is dead.

Daniel W. Waller, a well-known actor, died in New York yesterday.

Baron Jerome David, Vice President of the French Corps Legislatif under the empire, is dead.

Langiowitz, the dictator of the last Polish insurrection of 1863, died recently at Paris at the age of fifty-four.

Dr. Woelk, a member of the German Reichstag and one of the founders of the Liberal group, is dead.

An old man named Geo. King died suddenly on Saturday at Rochester, Ont., while sitting in his chair. He was over 90 years of age.

Dr. Briere de Boismon, an eminent French physician, and a specialist in matters of insanity, died recently at Paris at the age of eighty-three.

The death is announced, at Bridgeport, N. S., in his 79th year, of Angus M. Gidney, a veteran journalist, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly.

Captain Rosmond, of Prescott, an old lake captain, who has been confined in jail at St. Catharines, Ont., since January 11th as a dangerous fanatic, died yesterday morning.

News was received yesterday in St. John, N. B., that Geo. N. Lindsay, Esq., Mayor of St. Stephen, died that morning. It is only three or four months since Mr. Lindsay was left a widower. He was a native of St. Stephen, a gentleman of means. He was about 45 years old.

Among the deaths reported at St. John, N. B., are two persons 93 years old and one 88. One of the first mentioned was Charles Ward, son of Major Ward, long known as "the father of the city." At the time of the evacuation of New York, Major Ward was in command of the British troops. He came to St. John and lived until 1875. Charles Ward for many years was an active merchant and shipowner in St. John.

THE LATE MR. R. E. O'CONNOR.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. R. E. O'Connor were consigned to the tomb yesterday. The funeral left his late residence at 9 o'clock a.m., and proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where an impressive requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Pallier, the imposing funeral service of the church being rendered with grand and solemn effect by the splendid choir of St. Joseph's. The cortege which followed the remains from the church to their last resting place was composed of the leading citizens of all creeds, thus testifying to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers were Justice Fournier, and Messrs. Ohas, Magee, W. H. Waller, W. D. Hogg, J. B. Jackson and R. J. Devlin. The late Mr. O'Connor was a son-in-law of the late Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and filled the position of Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at the time of his death. He was very successful in business, and for many years represented some of the most important insurance, railroad, steamboat and steamship companies. His kindly disposition, integrity and generosity won for him the highest respect and confidence of the citizens of Ottawa, and he had by these traits of character drawn around him a large circle of friends, who will miss his genial countenance from their midst. In their sore affliction the family and relatives have the sincere sympathy of every class of our citizens.—Ottawa Citizen, Jan. 28th.

A Connecticut clergyman lately distinguished himself in a hand-to-hand struggle with a burglar, and now Father Danenhauer of a Baltimore Roman Catholic Church is praised for a similar achievement. A thief, who had robbed the poor box, drew a knife and warned the priest not to touch him. Then the roversed gentleman took a pistol from under his cassock and gave the rascal a choice between death and surrender.—New York Sun.

The criticisms of the Berlin press on the recent performance of *Esra* in Wagner's "Lohengrin" by Mme. Albani are full of praise and admiration. At the end of the second act Mme. Albani was sent for to the royal box and most highly complimented by the Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess upon her success in so difficult a part. The Emperor appointed her on the spot "court singer." Mme. Albani placed the proceeds of the performance at the disposal of the Emperor's charitable purposes.