

INSPECTOR MOYLAN'S WAY

What the Developments in Connection With the Penitentiary Show.

An Investigation That Did Not Investigate—Time for Suppression.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The result of the investigation into the management of the British Columbia penitentiary shows that while justice has at last been done the department of justice is not deserving of credit for the obstacles which it has thrown in the way for the past few years of getting a proper enquiry into the management of the penitentiary.

In the first place let me quote from the report of Inspector Moylan, who made an enquiry and a report into the charges against the penitentiary management. Viewed in connection with what has taken place this one-sided and biased document makes refreshing reading. It will give his closing paragraphs first. He says:

"I am more than ever pleased with the manner in which this penitentiary is conducted. The officers are active, efficient and well-conducted; they give a good example to the prisoners; they carry out the rules strictly and fairly. The convicts are well treated; they are well disposed to comply with the rules and discipline of the prison. They cheerfully and diligently perform the work allotted to them. Though invited to do so, they make no complaint. In a word, everything goes on smoothly and satisfactorily. If there be any of the things which irregularities alleged, the officers must get the credit of not only concealing them to perfection, but also of being in perfect accord in so doing.

This report is dated 20th of December, 1889.

But to begin at the beginning. The second paragraph of the report says: "The officers of the staff are attentive, zealous and steady in their habits."

After giving the opinions of the chaplains, the surgeon, etc., as to the excellent way the institution is managed, Mr. Moylan says: "A fly sheet, printed in Washington territory, containing the vilest slanders and most baseless falsehoods against the administration of this penitentiary, and some of its most deserving officers, was put in circulation in Victoria, about twelve months ago. The production was the work of two of the most depraved and hardened criminals that have ever cursed, with their presence, any penitentiary in the Dominion. It was one of them, who, coming across from Seattle, distributed, in a few hours, the untruthful and libellous publication, and made his escape to American territory before his arrest could be effected. Certain individuals, who were either very credulous or very unfriendly disposed towards the administration of the penitentiary, made grave charges, alleging that serious abuses and irregularities existed. These charges were of the vaguest nature, and nothing definite being mentioned, and they were advanced in a manner which everyone who appreciates fair play and manliness must stigmatize as dastardly. He is a veritable coward who makes accusations against men, who, by reason of their position, are helpless to defend themselves, and who has not the moral courage or proper sense of justice to formulate his charges, in view of affording an opportunity to the victims of his malevolence to have the truth or falsity of the allegations duly tested. This is a general proposition without any particular application."

In the next part of the report Mr. Moylan refers to Senator McInnes as "that person." Here is his letter: "In connection with the remarks made by Senator McInnes on the 24th April last, in the senate, I addressed, with the approval of the minister, the following letter to that person—

New Westminster, Sept. 5, 1889.

Hon. Senator McInnes, New Westminster.

Sir,—In view of the statement made by you, in the senate, last session of parliament, to the effect that abuses and irregularities exist in this penitentiary, I have the honor to state that, during my present visit to the institution, I shall be glad to make any inquiries that shall be called for by the facts which have come to your knowledge and to which you made reference in the senate. If you will, therefore, be good enough either to furnish the evidence yourself, or to give me the names of any persons who may be able to prove the existence of abuses, or irregularities, a careful investigation will be made and I shall be glad if you can be present. I have the honor, etc. J. G. MOYLAN.

I received no reply, the senator being, as I learned, absent."

Mr. Moylan, who was at New Westminster as is seen by the above letter, making his enquiry into the institution, also wrote Messrs. Kennedy Brothers of the Columbian, of New Westminster, asking them to be present and give testimony, as they had written certain articles about the management of the institution in their paper. To this letter Messrs. Kennedy Bros. replied that Mr. Moylan was under a misapprehension as to what they desired and they enclosed an extract from their paper, part of which is given here: "It would be well if the Dominion authorities would investigate the penitentiaries once in a while, and do so by means of a special commission, outside the service altogether. Such a method might lend variety to the reports. Those institutions that are conducted properly would suffer no injustice, while conversely wrong if it exists, would be discovered and righted." We also cite below, Senator McInnes' immediately pertinent remarks on the subject, made in the Dominion Senate on the 24th of April last, and our endorsement appended.—"We have a penitentiary within a mile of where I

live in New Westminster. It is believed that there are a great many irregularities in connection with the management of that institution. I am not going to make any charges now, but I believe the rumors are well founded, and when the proper time comes, I fear it will be my bounden duty to ask that an investigation be made, and that it be placed entirely beyond the control or influence of the inspector of penitentiaries and the government, and that some judge of the supreme court, or other thoroughly disinterested and qualified person shall take evidence and investigate all complaints, and thereby do justice to the people of the penitentiary, and if they are not guilty of what they are charged they will be exonerated; if guilty they should be punished, and the public will be satisfied. Anything short of that, in my opinion, will not give satisfaction. I think this case of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary has not gone too far yet for a thorough and searching investigation to be made of it before some of the judges of the courts in the province of Quebec.

It is unnecessary to comment upon Senator McInnes' remarks with respect to the penitentiary in this province. We have already made a similar suggestion and thoroughly endorse what the senator has said on the matter. The foregoing extracts will explain our attitude on the question of an investigation into provincial penitentiary matters more clearly perhaps than anything else, and it will not be necessary to give any further reasons for respectfully declining to shoulder the onus pro bandi in such an investigation as you propose.

The first witness examined by Mr. Moylan was A. H. McBride, warden. He was asked if he recollects the statement made by Senator McInnes, and replied, "I have, and it is untrue."

Q. Could any abuses exist without your knowledge?

A. Certainly not, because I have lived here since the penitentiary was opened, if any such existed I would have either seen them or heard of them.

Q. Can you assign any reason for Dr. McInnes making such a statement?

A. I have reason to believe I offended him at the beginning of my administration because I did not appoint persons on the staff on his application who were unfit for the position.

Q. Had he opportunities of seeing how the affairs of the institution are conducted?

A. He was employed as substitute for the surgeon several times; he attended on my family, also on his nephew, the steward, and was present at the investigation held here by Mr. Trutch when government agent. I frequently asked him to visit the penitentiary. He promised to come in his capacity of senator, but he has not done so.

James Fitzsimmons, deputy warden, being examined by Mr. Moylan: Q. Have you seen the statement made by Dr. McInnes last session of parliament that abuses existed in this penitentiary?

A. I have read it.

Q. What do you think of it?

A. I think his statement is false.

Q. Is not this rather a strong word to use?

A. I don't think so; but I think the charge groundless and uncalled for on his part.

Q. Do you think he made the statement in good faith and in the public interest?

A. I do not.

Q. Why do you say this?

A. I base my opinion upon the fact that Dr. McInnes was annoyed because after the opening of the penitentiary he could not have his own way in certain matters. I refer to certain appointments which he wanted to make in the staff and to improvements on the grounds.

Of course all the employees denied that there was anything wrong with the institution.

About the time this so-called investigation was concluded Messrs. Kennedy Bros. wrote to Mr. Moylan telling him among other things that they had no wish to hold a brief for either side, but desired as public journalists to have the matter fully investigated. To this Mr. Moylan replied at length. I take one more extract from his letter:

"To you who take so much concern in the administration of the penitentiary in the public interest it must doubtless be a source of satisfaction to know that, with the exception of stories told by convicts, to which you refer in your newspaper of the 8th of February last, nothing else has been adduced to support the grave and damaging insinuations that have been made against a public institution and its staff of officers. The charges do not repeat the gist of the 'stories' they have heard told by the 'worst men with whom I have come in contact,' as Bishop Sillitoe described the men who were concerned in the circulation of these 'stories.'"

They prefer to accept the lies and slanders of hardened and habitual criminals to the oath of reliable and reputable men, because the latter are public servants, whose character before the community is thus besmirched and injured.

"You will also be pleased to know that only two out of thirty employees, who either resigned or were dismissed, have ever brought any charge whatever, and these charges were brought against a particular officer."

"Sir J. W. Trutch found them guilty."

"Furthermore, it will, beyond question, gratify you to learn that the officers of the staff, without a single exception, the chaplains included, have testified on oath that the administration is properly conducted and that no public interest suffers from or is abused in this institution. His Lordship Bishop Sillitoe has been pleased to add his valuable evidence."

As I have already given the closing paragraph of Mr. Moylan's report in the first part of this letter, all that has to be added to this question is that the sooner Mr. Moylan is placed on the superannuated list the better. More have been of that opinion for years past than your humble correspondent.

S.L.B.T.O.W.N.

MERCILESS TURKS.

Armenian Refugees Arrive at Athens and Tell of the Dreadful Massacre.

Even School Children Did Not Escape the Bayonets of the Brutal Soldiers.

Athens, Dec. 4.—A press correspondent has interviewed a number of Armenians who escaped from the districts where the recent massacres took place. This party of Armenians is the first that has escaped from the districts where the massacres occurred, and it is believed that even worse remains to be told, as the horrors described are understood to have lasted a long time after this party escaped. Most of the persons who told their stories escaped from Bitlis, Moosh and Sassoun, taking with them what little they could carry, and fearing their way with the greatest difficulty to the Russo-Turkish frontier and going to Erivan and Etchmiadzin. Several Armenian women escaped from the villages with this party, but when near Erzeroum they died from the effects of sabre wounds inflicted upon them before their escape.

For about eighteen months, the Armenians say, the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops and nobody has been allowed to enter or leave. About four months ago the Turkish authorities learned that the inhabitants of Vartemis, a village outside the frontier of Sassoun, were sending for the necessities of life to the village of Dalvorig. Such communication between the two villages being prohibited the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants of Vartemis. This was the second massacre to occur. The first took place about a year ago.

One of the refugees, a man named Khadjik, states that his uncle and aunt were both killed, the latter being violated previous to being put to death. An Armenian priest named Kevon was killed for refusing to celebrate Turkish rites in his church at Vartemis. The village contained 325 Armenian houses before the Turks attacked it, but when the fugitives left only 25 houses remained standing. Dalvorig, it appears, is the largest village in the province of Sassoun, and its inhabitants, when they learned of the horrors perpetrated by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked the village from the frontier. The Turkish commander eventually sent twelve Turkish soldiers into Dalvorig to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with indignation at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put them all to death.

When the Turkish commander heard of the death of his soldiers he determined on vengeance in the most bloody manner possible. A strong force of Turkish troops was sent to the village with artillery, and the massacre began. The guns kept up a continuous fire upon Dalvorig until practically not one stone was left upon another.

Selo, the bey of Intzoum, a Kurd, with a detachment of 500 Turkish cavalry, went with the Turkish soldiers to the village of Smal and forcibly took the Armenian priest from his church, after disgustingly defiling the sacred vessels and the priest's hands. They then bound him on a donkey, which they drove a distance of a few yards. The soldiers then fired at the priest, and killed him and the beast he was bound to.

In the same village the Turkish soldiers entered an Armenian house and violated a woman and her daughter. The latter being fourteen years of age. From this village were sent to the harem of Intzoum.

Further atrocities were committed by the Turks at the village of Keliheuesen. Before dawn this place was surrounded by soldiers, and while the inhabitants were still asleep it was on fire. The brutal soldiers entered the residence of a man named Aruket, who was asleep with his wife, and tortured them both in a horrible manner with red hot irons.

"It is an education to come to New York. What I learn over here I will give to labor the moment I go back. To-day as I walked along Fifth avenue I thought, Why should there be so many churches where there are so many millionaires? There will never be any reciprocity between rich and poor so long as the rich have so many churches. I am firmly convinced that before fifty years there will be a social democracy."

FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Socialists Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting in Vienna.

Vienna, Dec. 5.—At a socialist suffrage meeting in Vienna yesterday the speakers asserted that what the Austrian premier in the recent discussion on suffrage reform declared to be out of the question was the only solution likely to satisfy the proletariat, agitators, and they would in no wise be depressed by official utterances; but it was the main task of the leaders to keep their followers within bounds. After the meeting all who had been present marched in procession through the Ring strasse, singing and cheering for universal suffrage. The police did not interfere with them.

The finance minister of France has announced that it will be necessary to increase the succession duties by 25,000,000 francs in order to balance the budget.

The Belgian Socialists are protesting against royal grants. A violent storm has been raging on the Mediterranean near Pola for several days.

Miss Victoria Vokes, the actress, died in London on Monday.

It is stated that a commission of prelates at the Vatican is arranging to summon a plenary council of South American bishops.

"How can I write of such horrors as our life from the days since the 14th. Mounted robbers rode up to this village an hour after sunset and immediately began an indiscriminate attack upon the Armenian inhabitants. Over two hundred shots were fired at the house of the Rev. Mr. Zookia, pastor of the Protestant community, who was absent from Erzeroum. Three balls struck the pastor's wife in the face. She subsequently died from the effects of the wounds. Some poor people from Khnoos, who were living in the basement of the pastor's house, hurried upstairs when the firing was going on, and all of them were wounded. Mr. Richardson, an American missionary, came from Erzeroum to attend the funeral of the pastor's wife. On September 25th, a band of robbers committed murder at Andag and carried off cattle. At Dody they broke into houses and plundered them of their contents."

Dr. Thounain was formerly a professor at the American college at Marzouvan, and has himself been the victim of cruel persecution at the hands of the Turks in 1893, when serious disturbances occurred in various parts of Armenia and scores of innocent Christian people were thrown into prison and the Christian college burnt. On representations sent to the Turkish government by the department of state of the United States, Dr. Thounain was pardoned.

London, Dec. 4.—The Daily News says it is believed that Premier Rosebery is willing to grant an official hearing to the Armenians in London on the Sassoun affair.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says it is reported that the Earl of Kimberley, the British foreign minister, has made strong representations to Rustem Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, on the contents of the Porte's circular, and has insisted upon an honest inquiry being made into the outrages and the necessity of better government in Armenia.

ENGLAND'S POLICY. An Important Speech Delivered by the Governor of India.

Lahore, Dec. 4.—The governor-general of India made an important speech here Friday evening. After paying tribute to the loyalty, devotion and courage of the Punjab men serving in the army, Lord Elgin continued:

"We have no ambition for conquest or for the extension of our boundaries. From a recent speech of Lord Rosebery you have learned that we have reason to hope that the time is approaching when all risk of a clashing of Russian and British interests in Asia will be ended, and I venture to say that no more welcome news could be conveyed to the lovers of India. We possess a great advantage of having a firm friend in the Ameer, who has honorably recognized his obligations under the treaty of 1859, and we trust that all frontier troubles will soon be removed by the united efforts of the British and Afghan officers. We are sending commissions to the extreme west and to the extreme east, with a view to settling matters with Persia and France and removing any possible cause for quarrel. The convention recently concluded with China provide for the settlement of the Burmese frontier and the promotion of trade by uniting the telegraph systems of the two countries. The fact is, this might well be termed an era of delimitation, as the whole world is settling disputed boundaries from the Persian Gulf to the Malay peninsula."

He exhorted the chiefs to recognize their responsibilities as rulers.

ENGLISH LABOR LEADER. John Burns Entertained by His American Co-Workers.

New York, Dec. 5.—The complimentary dinner tendered by the trades and labor unions of New York to Messrs. David Holmes and John Burns, M. P., delegates of the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor Convention, at Clarendon hall last night was well attended. Many women were present. Samuel Gompers presided. Mr. Burns in his speech said: "It is an education to come to New York. What I learn over here I will give to labor the moment I go back. To-day as I walked along Fifth avenue I thought, Why should there be so many churches where there are so many millionaires? There will never be any reciprocity between rich and poor so long as the rich have so many churches. I am firmly convinced that before fifty years there will be a social democracy."

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NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Corrected List of the Dead and Injured in the Explosion at Hall.

Hon. Mr. Mills Says the Elections Will Take Place Before Another Session.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 5.—Word has reached here that on Sunday morning some men drove up to the rear door of the general store of C. W. Switzer at Meadowville with a wagon, and gaining an entrance to the store loaded about \$200 worth of assorted goods, including every plug of tobacco in the place, and then drove off.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Mrs. J. H. R. McInnes, who in 73 gave \$20,000 to endow a chair of mental and moral philosophy at McGill university, has added another \$20,000 to swell the fund.

E. E. Murray, vice-president of the defunct Beaver line steamship company, left for Liverpool to-day to attend the meeting of the company called by the courts.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Hon. David Mills, of London, who is in the city, said in an interview this evening said he thought it possible that Sir John Thompson might bring on the general election before the next session of parliament despite his statement to the contrary in the House last session.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is in town. He met several of his Ontario supporters at the Windsor Hotel last night to complete his arrangements in connection with the voters' lists. He is going down to Bonaventure in a day or so.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Following is a corrected and additional list of the names of the killed and injured in the dynamite explosion at Hall. Killed—Honorable Larosch, Norbert Martin, Albert Barbeau and Tessaphore Sequin. Injured—N. Z. Louis, left leg broken and face badly cut; Albert Beauchamp, first reported dead, legs and arms broken and face badly cut, recovery doubtful; Mrs. Charren, head cut and her three-year-old daughter also badly cut and bruised; Messrs. B. Prudhomme, face and head badly cut; A. D. Cadieux, cut on head and arms; Miss Clouthier, face badly cut and bruised; four-year-old daughter and five-year-old son of Joseph Clouthier badly cut about the face; Alexander Major, dangerous scalp wounds.

Contractor Bourque says the explosion was caused by Foreman Sequin lighting a fire in the shanty stove which was entirely against the orders.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 5.—The man Carrige, charged with the murder of Wm. McCarthy, last January, was acquitted to-day. An alibi was proven and the prisoner acquitted.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Morris Haines is in custody at Niagara Falls on a charge of bigamy. Haines deserted his wife in Montreal fourteen years ago and she has been seeking him ever since. Haines settled at Rochester and married a prettier girl, and came to Toronto to live but left last spring for Niagara Falls.

A GOOD PRECEDENT. Catholic Priest Lectures at the Union Theological Seminary.

New York, Dec. 5.—For the first time in the history of the Union Theological Seminary its lecture platform was occupied last evening by a priest of the Roman Catholic church. It has been the custom for the past few years for the members of the Homiletical society, an association composed of students belonging to the senior classes, to invite clergymen of various denominations to address them at certain periods on subjects pertaining to the ministry, to which the most prominent pulpit orators and thinkers of all shades of Protestant belief have responded. It was left, however, for this season's course of lectures, the topic being "Methodist Preaching," to include one from a representative Roman Catholic communion, the Rev. Alexander P. Boyle, of the Faculty Fathers, who has done more to elevate the character of preaching in the Roman Catholic church than any other man.

The chairman said: "I am glad to welcome Father Doyle here as a representative of the great mother church of Christendom, whose head recently issued a touching appeal for the reunion of the church. It breathes a spirit like the Master himself."

In opening his remarks Father Doyle said: "When the invitation came to me to address the Homiletical Society of the Union Theological Seminary, through my highly esteemed friend Dr. Briggs, I thought it would not only be an error of judgment on my part to refuse it, but I would be guilty of neglect in my devotion to one of the great principles of my life, for it would be casting aside one of those rare opportunities of healing the breach of religious dissension and securing Christian unity. I have always made it a settled purpose to sit on the same platform with my brethren of other denominations whenever it was possible without sacrificing my principle of dogmatic faith. It goes without saying that all our religious misunderstandings and most of our religious antipathies arise from the fact that we do not know each other well enough. Ignorance of each other's opinions and want of appreciation of each other's motives have often led us to impute false ideas and extravagant notions to each other, while a better knowledge and broader charity would have united us in common brotherhood."

The German government has concluded negotiations with the Rothschild syndicate for a loan of 75,000,000 florins in gold, which is required to complete the reform of the currency. The syndicate already holds the greater part of the needed bullion.

DEAR SIR: I expect the 15th Dec. to take ill. I shall be glad to see you on the 14th, but best depended upon. agent of the government the promotion of trade shall be glad to receive dressed care of Collier. Yours very truly

Secretary Elwood board of trade, has long letter:

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BRIEF NEWS

W. Edgar Buck, Metropolitan Method signed his position before the Theosophical rooms Sunday night, ed very interesting the society.

The drawing on the Victoria Building successfully for No. receive \$1000 and I Share B was vacant.

The Salvation Army effort to raise a sum of \$100,000 to erect the barracks. The barracks built on Yates street, Lemmens' palace.

The cost of the building \$13,000. Arrangement for erecting the building of General Booth to arrive at New York.

William Burke, cent exposure, was lice court this morning of the charges made told Magistrate Mac

drunk at the time of a tion of doing anything was remanded until the attendance of s the case is proved ag severely dealt with.

The November 6th Nov. 3, 11:2 chimney fire, no loss. —Box 41, fire at The soda water factory, lamp upsetting; loss

insurance, \$100. Box 31, false alarm. Still alarm, gas fire Fort street; loss \$250

Staff commander Warspite when she appointed to H. M. tleship, acting as port mouth.

M. Masters, who tenant on H. M. S. tion, has been app Tribune, a new twe the reserve at Chalk

It is said that held at a suburban ings ago a well kno came involved in a pulled his shooting the house by firing one was hit, the bul

lets. It is said young man went to the revolver on Gov and it will very li court.

The business m manufacture or supp purposes, have a general illu mechanics' lien law passed in the shape

troduced, so far as it content, with reason led to some extent. mer act they were i at all. The petit presented at an earl

titions of a similar culation in the past. The Saturday e of the Y. M. C. A. are lar every week.

The hall was crowd sisted in the program on, Miss L. Dunn dard, Miss Luney, Cusack, and Messrs Firth and Agnew. I

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association composed of students belonging to the senior classes, to invite clergymen of various denominations to

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