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### STONED THE ARCHBISHOP.

#### Toronto's Blackguardly Set AGAIN DISGRACE THE QUEEN CITY.

#### Archbishop Walsh Injured by a Brick.

The Welcome tendered to His Grace by the Catholics of Toronto—Addresses of welcome from the Clergy and Laity—His Grace makes feeling replies, and asks the support of both the Priests and the People.

[Condensed from Toronto Empire]

**TORONTO, Nov. 28.**—The installation of His Grace Archbishop Walsh took place last evening at St. Michael's cathedral. The prelate was received by the clergy and laity of this city and archdiocese with every mark of sincere affection and gladness. He did not come into his new charge as a stranger, for having labored long in Toronto love and friendship had grown around him here. His return naturally called forth the most joyous manifestations of the people of the Catholic Church and his entrance into the city would have been right royal had not the violent snow storm, which raged during the day and night, rendered the organization of a demonstration impossible. The coming of Dr. Walsh as archbishop of Toronto was looked forward to with satisfaction by citizens generally of all denominations. This was the first time in the city. It will, therefore, cause a deep sense of pain and indignation throughout the Dominion, and place Toronto in an unenviable light before the whole land, when it becomes public to-day that an event so pleasing to all should be disturbed by the blackguardism of a band of hoodlums. A cowardly outrage on the distinguished prelate was perpetrated on the public streets. The details, which will be found in this report, tell the nature of the attack, which was so sudden and so silent as to have attracted scarcely any attention at the time. To say that it marred the spirit of the popular demonstration would be an exaggeration. The welcome which the archbishop received at Hamilton by the representative body of the Catholic clergies of Toronto must have given him an idea of the warm feelings with which his people awaited him. The throng which assembled at the Union station on the arrival of the train in the city left no room for questioning the affection which ruled aside all sense of inconvenience by weather. All along the streets through which the archbishop drove to St. Michael's cathedral enthusiastic cheers everywhere greeted him. At the cathedral, after the pontifical brief had been read by one of the administrators of the archdiocese, addresses by the clergy and laity were presented to his grace. His replies to these will be read with much interest to-day. They were clear, strong, deliberate expressions upon the responsibilities of the high office which he had accepted. The fact will be that London was affected, as will be seen from the addresses presented to Dr. Walsh there, and many Catholic residents of the Far West City bore him company to the scene of his new labors.

#### Farwell To London.

**LONDON, Oct. 27.**—Sloppy roadways and drizzling rain were the somewhat deteriorating surroundings of the farewell ceremonies in this city to-day in connection with the departure of Archbishop Walsh for Toronto. At nine o'clock St. Peter's cathedral was well filled with members of the Catholic church in this city and district. The choir, under Dr. Morrin, was present in full force, and solemn high mass was celebrated in the presence of Archbishop Walsh and Cleary. Rev. J. Bayard of Sarlat, officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brady of Woodstock, and Aylward, of St. Thomas, as deacon and sub-deacon, Rev. Fathers Tierney and Kennedy being masters of ceremonies. The departing archbishop was attended by Rev. Father Kilroy, of Stratford, and Rev. Father O'Connor, of Sandwich, administrator of the diocese. Archbishop Cleary was attended by Rev. Fathers Wagar and Murphy. The mass comprised Mozart's Twelfth and Haydn's No. 3, and was beautifully rendered. At the conclusion of the mass the priests of the diocese advanced and formed a half circle around the archbishop's throne, and their adieu was read by Rev. W. Flannery, P.P., St. Thomas.

#### His Grace's Reply.

The archbishop replied in a very feeling manner. He thanked the priests for their address, and for the magnificent gift of relics, whose friendship was that of a life-time. He was grateful also for their support and constant co-operation. If he had succeeded in building schools and churches it was because of the hearty support he had received from the priests. Some time ago, when the late Bishop of Peterboro' was in this diocese collecting, he said that during the whole time he was among the priests of this diocese no word of disloyalty against his bishop was ever uttered, nor any criticism of his actions ever spoken. [This statement rebounded more to their glory than to the glory of the bishop whom they respected so much as to have said of them.] It showed, too, the spirit of true faith. For true priests of the church and ministers of the gospel, the only true happiness was too deep as near to God as possible, and to be true priests, not only in faith, but in an honest, conscientious performance of their Christian duties. He hoped and prayed that they might keep loyal in their adherence to the church and in their support of and co-operation with its successor.

At the conclusion of the archbishop's reply to the address of the clergy about 40 of the most prominent gentlemen of the cathedral

congregation advanced to the sanctuary, and having formed in a circle Mr. Thomas Coffey, publisher of the *Catholic Record*, read an address on behalf of the laity of the diocese. Mr. John Keary afterward handing to the archbishop the offering, amounting to the sum of \$2,000.

The reply was very affecting. After thanking them and exhorting them to go on bravely for the cause of God and assuring them of his love, the archbishop's concluding words of farewell were almost inaudible, his feelings apparently over-powering him, while traces of emotion were visible on many faces in the cathedral.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the cathedral a banquet was given in the palace to the archbishop, at which good music and social intercourse were prominent.

An address was presented to Father Walsh, nephew of the archbishop, by Father Corcoran, of Parkhill, on behalf of the priests of the diocese. The address spoke of their regret at parting, and was accompanied by a well-filled purse. Father Walsh replied suitably.

An interesting part of the procedure was a speech by Archbishop Cleary.

At about 10:30 the congregation reassembled at the cathedral, and escorted the archbishop to the Grand Trunk station. The procession was headed by the 7th band. At the station a last farewell was given.

#### Arrival in Toronto.

The Union station could not hold all the faithful people who braved the storm that they might properly welcome the archbishop to Toronto. The crowd overflowed out to the cathedral, and escorted the archbishop to the Grand Trunk station. The procession was headed by the 7th band. At the station a last farewell was given.

The train should have arrived at seven o'clock, but it was thirty-five minutes past the hour when the first gleam of the headlight burst upon the assemblage as the engine swung round a curve and a moment later rattled into the station with its load, pulling up at the north platform. A mighty shout of welcome went up from the crowd as the archbishop stepped out, and then the people with a little persuasion from the police fell back to make room for his grace. Attended by Hon. Frank Smith, he walked briskly to the carriage of the latter, which was in waiting and entered, followed by the senator and Father Walsh. It was at this juncture that the cheering began in real earnest, and there was no cessation of the enthusiasm on the part of the crowd until the archbishop was safely within the portals of the cathedral. Those who had accompanied him entered the fifty or more carriages that were there, and the procession on wheels started up town with the archbishop in the lead. Guarding his carriage was a cordon of police on horse and on foot, and it is well that they were there, for before the procession had reached Front street it became evident that in the great throng were persons who were not so cordially disposed towards the archbishop as those who were participating with such unrestrained ardor in the receptive demonstration.

The first indication of hostility was conveyed by a few derisive shouts, to which little attention was paid, but as the aggressiveness of the shouters became more marked a score or so of sturdy young men formed themselves around the archbishop's carriage to defend him should any attack be made upon him.

At Wellington and York streets missiles were hurled at his carriage. To add insult to injury the archbishop's ears were greeted by the song, "We'll Hang the Pope on a Sour Apple Tree." The line of carriages turned into King street and moved rapidly to Yonge, where the hooting was recommenced with increased vigor. The vigilance of the police was redoubled and their strength augmented by the officers who joined them along the route. The crowd became more dense as the procession passed up Yonge street, and at Queen street a blockade was only prevented by the exertions of the police.

When the archbishop's carriage was opposite Bond street it was assailed by a regular fusillade of missiles projected from a knot of disapproving toughs who stood on the corner. The windows of the vehicles were shattered, but the occupants escaped without injury. The long line turned up Church street, and proceeded without interruption to Saint Peter street, where another cowardly attack was made upon His Grace. A chorus of derisive hoots and groans was followed by a shower of stones, one of which entered the carriage and struck His Grace upon the wrist, lacerating it badly, and causing an extremely painful wound. His carriage finally drew up opposite the main entrance of the cathedral on Bond street and he passed in. As it is due to the credit of the followers of the Archbishop they made no attempt to retaliate upon the hoodlums who had so unjustifiably insulted and assailed him, for a move of that kind would undoubtedly have precipitated a riot. The police conducted themselves nobly, and as soon as possible put an end to the frequent manifestations of hostility. They were under the command of Inspector Stephen and they numbered 190 men.

#### At St. Michael's Cathedral.

Crowds had assembled at the cathedral long before the arrival of the archbishop there, and at 3 o'clock there was not one vacant seat in the great building. The high altar had been illuminated for the occasion. A large crowd surrounded by a spray of shamrocks above, and beneath was the representation of a Virgin, all shown in brilliant gas lights. Numerous candles shown on the altar, and sprays and bunches of delicate flowers enhanced the beautiful effect. The choir gallery was crowded and the spaces beside the sanctuary on other occasions reserved.

The archbishop entered the cathedral at the main door, where he was met by the two vicars-general, who presented him with the aspergillum. A grand procession of priests and attendants was formed at the door. The crucifix was borne in front. Then followed fifty boys in surplices, as many priests and then the archbishop, supported by Vicars-General Rooney and Laurent. His grace, with the aspergillum, sprinkled the congregation as he walked along. The choir sang while he chanted the Te Deum. On the arrival of the procession at the sanctuary his grace knelt in prayer at the prie Dieu before the altar. Here Vicar-General Laurent intoned the versicles. The Te Deum having been finished, the archbishop arose and took his place on the throne. Then Vicar-General Rooney mounted the pulpit and read from the scroll in the Latin language apostolic letters in the form of a brief appointing his grace to the see of the archdiocese of Toronto.

This ceremony concluded, the clergy gathered round the throne, where Father McCann read an address from the clergy of the archdiocese to his grace.

#### The Archbishop's Reply.

Archbishop Walsh, in replying, spoke in a voice which was not heard by the great majority of people in the church. He said: "Reverend and Dear Fathers, I am extremely thankful for your dutiful address and the priestly sentiments to which it gives expression. I am aware that I cannot appropriate to myself all the good things you are kind enough to say of me; at least I can offer you one thing, and that is my good-will. I come to do my utmost in co-operating with you for the glory of God and for the salvation of souls. I count largely, reverend fathers, upon your help and co-operation, for as a general can do nothing without his soldiers, so a bishop can do nothing without his priests. You are necessary to me as I am necessary to you. You are nothing without the authority of the bishop, and the bishop is nothing in the diocese without the help of his priests. As Moses on the mountain lifted up his hands in prayer to God while his arms were upheld by those around him, so I will count upon you, reverend and dear fathers, to uphold my hands in the work that the holy church of God has called me to do in your midst. We must try to be animated by the spirit of our holy vocation. Our opportunities are great and our responsibilities are great also. We are surrounded in this free and noble country by a loyal and noble laity, and it is for us to work for them and to expand ourselves upon them if necessary for their salvation and sanctification and for the spiritual welfare and progress of the church of God in this country. The holy Catholic Church was the first religion in this country, except paganism. The Catholic church is the blood of her priests consecrated the country to God, and please God, we shall hold this country and work in this country, no matter what opposition we may meet with, and we shall, with the grace of God and the blessing of our Divine Saviour, work together in unity and harmony with priestly zeal for the honor and glory of God and the triumph of our holy religion. I thank you, my reverend and dear fathers, for your words of promise, which bring great consolation to me, and I shall bear them in mind. I know that you will at all times faithfully co-operate with your archbishop. For my part, it will be my pleasure to become amongst you as I was with the clergy in the diocese of London, rather a father than a bishop; to enter into relations of friendship with you, and so I say to you, as Christ said to his disciples, each one kissed him and withdrew."

#### Welcome by the Laity.

Hon. Frank Smith, Mr. D. M. Dafeo, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe and the other members of the lay committee and deputation then replaced the clergy around the throne, where Mr. Dafeo read an address from the laity of the archdiocese.

His grace made a few words of reply. He thanked the gentlemen before him for the earnest expressions of their affection, and hoped that such mutual feelings would ever continue to exist between the laity and the archbishop in the diocese of Toronto.

#### The Congregation Addressed.

He then ascended the pulpit and spoke as follows to the congregation at large:

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, I need hardly assure you that I am sincerely grateful for the magnificent reception and hearty welcome which you have given me this evening on this my first appearance as your archbishop amongst you. Cold and hard indeed should be the heart that would not be touched to its centre by such a reception. I have done nothing, personally, to merit this ovation at your hands. In my humble person, however, you behold the archbishop whom the Holy Ghost, through the vicar of Christ, hath appointed to rule the church of God in this metropolitan see and in this diocese, and your spirit of faith and your love for holy church it is that have prompted you to turn out in such great numbers to receive me in the right royal manner in which you have done, and to greet me with this noble public demonstration of your homage, fealty and love. In some countries bishops, on their first entrance into their dioceses, are received by princes, nobles and military escorts, but in the better condition of things in this free and happy country bishops are received and welcomed by a free people, whose hearts and hands are at their disposal, whose obedience and homage are the outcome of their faith, and whose loyalty and love come fresh and warm from hearts that go out in gratitude to the great Catholic church which has been always in active sympathy with the well-being of this country, and which, through the spiritual welfare and social improvement, and which, Veronica like, has, during the long years, ever striven to wipe the sweat and tears from the face of suffering humanity. I come amongst you as the representative of Jesus Christ and with undoubted

credentials of a divine commission to teach and preach the word of God, to rule and guide souls and to shepherd the flock of Christ committed to my pastoral care. The divine authority and power which Jesus Christ possessed as the teacher of mankind and the sanctifier of His people He has committed to the church which He founded on the Apostles, and especially on Peter, and of which He Himself is the chief corner stone. "All power," He said to His apostles, "is given to Me in Heaven and on earth"; going, therefore, teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever. I have commanded you, and behold I am with you all days down to the consummation of the world." (Matt. xxviii. 18) "He that heareth Me," "As the Father hath sent Me I send you." The commission is to the apostolic body, and to all who are in the world, as universal as man and lasting as time. The evident meaning of the commission is that the apostolic ministry is to last in the world to the end of time; that there must be always in the church a public, perpetual,

#### UNBROKEN SUCCESSION OF PASTORS;

that though the Apostles must die they will live on in their successors, and the apostolic church, commissioned and chartered by the Son of God, would continue forever in its office of teaching the doctrines of Christ and in the admiration of His saving ordinances as long as there lived men to be taught or souls to be saved. Now, the Catholic episcopate, in communion with the sees of Peter, is the heir of the apostolic mission and the apostolic power; they are, in other words, the chief pastors of the apostolic church that with its distinct authority to teach and govern, and with all its inexhaustible wealth of spiritual powers, gifts and graces, I come, therefore, with the authority of Christ to lead you in the way of salvation. The task is beyond human strength and the burden too great for angel's shoulders—omnes angelolis humeris formidandum. But God, who is Almighty, loves to do great things through weak and frail human instruments. St. Paul tells us that the foolish things of the world God hath chosen that he may confound the wise, and the weak things of the world God hath chosen that he may confound the strong, and the best things of the world and the things that are not, God hath chosen that He might bring to naught the things that are; that no flesh should glory in His sight. (1 Cor. i, 27). The Apostles were poor, illiterate fishermen, and yet they were commissioned to teach the world the sublime doctrines that ever fall on human ears, and truths that towered away into the clouds of mystery, far above the flight of human reason. They went forth in obedience to the divine commission and the folly of the cross, which was preached by them to the power of God, and the wisdom of God, converted the world. This is God's work. The work of the church is God's work, carried out not unfaithfully through weak and feeble human agencies. This fact is for me a ground of hope and encouragement in accepting the very responsible position that has been assigned me. Paul may plant and Apollus water, but it is God who gives the increase. Indeed, I need this scriptural assurance to lean on, in view of my heavy duties, and of the great examples that have gone before me, for the Catholic Church is rich in great and holy memories. It would not be the last of the great deeds accomplished by our devoted Bishop Powers, did a martyr to his heroic zeal and charity, in discharge of his pastoral duty, which, however, he could have delegated to others, he fearlessly entered the fever sheds to bring the consolations of religion to his stricken people. Into these Gethsemanes of human sorrows and agonies he entered like an angel of comfort to minister to the dying victims of the terrible typhus, to lift their thoughts and hopes far above this world of pain, and to fix them on God and heaven. Whilst engaged in this Christ-like occupation he himself was stricken down by the unrelenting plague, and good shepherd as he was, he literally

#### LAI D DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FLOCK.

His successor, the good Bishop de Charbonnel, was a prelate on fire with the holy zeal—a man of prayer and kneeling, a man of sublime devotedness to duty and perfect disinterestedness. His life was one of labor, energy and action. He laid the foundations of our holy religion deep and broad and solid in this diocese and in Western Ontario; and having, as he thought, fulfilled his mission, he resigned this see, not for repose or ease or enjoyment, but for a life of poverty, obscurity and mortification, hiding his fame and merits and the splendor of his virtue under the owl of a Capuchin friar.

O that late Archbishop Lynch it is unnecessary for me to speak, for the memory of his great virtues, of his unceasing labors, of his zeal for the salvation of souls and of his tender sympathy and love of God's poor, is still fresh and living amongst you. These great examples and holy memories that cluster around the walls of this venerable cathedral, and that in their holy and pure and perfect imitation and call for lofty aims and lives of Christ consecrated, are nevertheless calculated to discourage one who is conscious of his many deficiencies and who can only hope for help and strength and fruitful labor in the goodness and bounty of Him who can level the mountains and fill up the valleys, and who can make the crooked ways straight and the rough ways plain. But besides the scriptural assurance that, according to the divine economy, there may be strength in weakness, I find another source of engagement in the good-will of the clergy, religious communities and faithful of this city and of the archdiocese at large. You are no strangers to me, for I spent thirteen years of my priest-hood amongst you. During that time I learned to respect, esteem and love the Catholics of Toronto, and the citizens of without respect to religious denomination, and acquaintances were thus made and friendships formed that have never since been forgotten. I left you in the summer of my life, I return in its advanced autumn. I come back to you changed in appearance, it is true, for time and labors have

left their marks upon me, but unchanged, I am sure, in my heart's best wishes for you. I trust, therefore, that we shall labor to gether in harmony, good-will and zeal for the furtherance of the great interests of our holy religion. Union is strength; union is charity, which is the bond of perfection; union is a necessary condition of success in any great undertaking.

#### WHERE MULTITUDES ARE CONCERNED.

How much more necessary is it in the building up of the church of God in our midst. St. Optatian, one of the early fathers, has said that the church consists of the people united with their pastors and the pastors united with their bishops. That, he says, is the church. St. Paul likens the church to the human body, all the members of which, though having different offices, yet minister to each other, feel for each other and work together in harmony and in obedience to the head of the well-being of the whole body. So it should be with us; we should work together under the guidance and direction of our chief pastor, in harmony and with resolute earnestness and zeal for the promotion of the cause of Christ amongst men, which is the cause of Christian virtue, of holy living, of peace and charity amongst all men, and of works of mercy to the poor and suffering. I have come amongst you to promote this cause according to my opportunities and the measure of my capacity. I come amongst you to preserve Catholic unity, and if there be any person among you who seeks to disturb Catholic unity he is an enemy of this cause and an enemy of God's Church. There are none such among us I hope and feel. Let us be united in this great work of building up this cause, which is God's cause; let us be united in building up the church of the future in this free and noble country. This is my mission and this is my plea, and I know no other than to promote, to the best of my ability and with the divine assistance, glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will. But, dearest brethren, I shall need your prayers and your sympathy. I shall need your encouragement, and I fear that I shall also need your patience and forbearance. I come with a good will to do my duty to the utmost, with fortitude and strength, and I rely on your many support and sympathy. This is my mission. May the peace and blessing of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, descend upon you and abide with you always. Amen.

#### The Benediction Pronounced.

After the address of his grace Father Laurent intoned the antiphon of St. Michael titular of the cathedral. The ceremony concluded with solemn benediction pronounced by the archbishop.

[Continued on fifth page.]

#### THE LATE ABBE GIBAND.

Imposing Funeral Ceremonies at Notre Dame Church.

Death has been busy at work amongst the Sulpician clergy for the last four or five years amongst the ablest members of the order—Rev. Messrs. Levesque, Legoux, Martinson, Deschamps, Campion, Rousset, Picard and Beale have died within the time mentioned, and on Tuesday last the Rev. Antoine Giband, a well-known face in the parish church of Notre Dame, went to receive his reward. The deceased was born at Vals, in the department of the Haute Loire, in December, 1834, and, although belonging to the French nobility, he chose the Church and was ordained a priest June 2, 1855. Rev. Mr. Giband was professor of philosophy in the Grande seminary at Bourges during two years, and arrived in Canada 29th September, 1855. The young priest was once attached to the Sulpician primary of this city, and was at all times noted for his learning and piety. He was attached to the church of Notre Dame in 1862, and was curate of that vast parish for twenty years. Rev. Mr. Giband was a Frenchman by birth, but the Canada never had a more loyal subject and a Canadian never a more patriotic citizen.

The funeral obsequies of the deceased clergyman took place on Friday morning in Notre Dame Church. The popular sorrow as the church's loss was manifested by the crowded condition of the church. The sacred edifice was heavily draped in mourning, and the dead priest, clothed in his sacerdotal vestments, lay in a recumbent position in his coffin exposed to view, surrounded by hundreds of lighted tapers. The French National society, which had sent the superior of the Seminary a long letter expressing their grief at the irreparable loss of Father Giband, was present in full force, carrying their banner. The divine service, which was very impressive, was celebrated by His Grace Mgr. Lesmans, bishop of Vancouver, B. C., assisted by Rev. Abbe Tremollet, Rev. Abbe Maitre as deacon and Rev. Abbe Lovelle as sub-deacon. The choir were Ven. Vicar-General Marochou, Mgr. Hamel (of Quebec Seminary), Rev. Father Hamel (principal of the Jesuits), Rev. Canon Lubian, Rev. Fathers Radon and Vignon, and a large representation of priests from the city and country parishes. The pupils of the Montreal college and of the Congregation of Notre Dame and the Sisters of Providence were also present. The musical portion of the service was grand, the choir, under the direction of Mr. Charles Labelle, rendering Sabatier's Requiem Mass. At the offertory Mr. H. A. Cholette sang Labelle's *Pie Jesu*. After the service the remains were removed to the Grand Seminary, where they were deposited in the crypt, the last resting place of all the members of the Sulpician order.

An explanation for the alleged mysterious happenings at the house of the Dagg family, Carleton Place, Ont., is given by one of the residents of the county, who says the Dagg's girl is a ventriloquist and that she has been practicing her art with the idea of frightening away a neighbor named Mrs. Wallace, who is in law with the Dagg's about the ownership of property.

### A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

#### Twenty-five Lives Lost in a Minneapolis Death Trap.

An Eight Story Building with but one Fire Escape, a Narrow Stairway and Full of People.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 1.—Four smoke-blackened and crumbling walls, towering above a steaming, smoking mass of machinery, brick and building debris are all that now remain of the eight story brick building at the corner of First Avenue, South and Fourth street, in which until to-day had been printed three dailies and one weekly newspaper, and where was located the Minneapolis Tribune and numerous other offices. All to-day an ever increasing crowd of sight-seers thronged the streets, watching the efforts of the firemen to subdue entirely the flames which they had brought under control at 2 o'clock this morning. Two fire engines, a fire hose and the flames were with difficulty kept from spreading to frame buildings, adjacent lots. The plan of the building was such as to make it well nigh impossible for any who delayed after the alarm to escape from the building. There were not more than 100 men at work on the upper stories at the time the fire broke out and the warning was late.

#### A REGULAR DEATH TRAP.

Several times there have been small fires, but they were quickly extinguished. So all realized the combustible material of the building. The building was considered dangerous for some time. There was but one fire escape and it was at the end of the building where the fire raged furthest. The single stairway was spiral, narrow and dark and wound around the elevator shaft. Three years ago fire protection of the building was considerably agitated, the matter being taken up by the Trades and Labor association and carried finally to the city officials, an attempt being made to have the building properly protected or condemned, but nothing came of it and no chances were made in the building. Last night, a few minutes after 10, when the alarm was sounded, it was not regarded seriously by the men at work, although many started down stairs.

#### THOUGHT IT A FALSE ALARM.

No danger or serious results were thought of when the men started out, many jokingly speaking of it as a false alarm. As a result of this feeling several persons lost their lives, while others had narrow escapes. For some time the Union League club, from whose fire started, has not been used, and the fire's origin is a mystery. This room is close to the elevator shaft, and in the attempt to put out the flames a window was broken open, bringing to a draft of air. The flames then rushed across the hall and up the elevator shaft in a moment and out of the escape of those who had delayed. A few broke through the stifling smoke and scorching flame, but others sought to escape elsewhere. Being at the south end, while the only fire escape was at the north end, the printers found their way to the stairs as well as down out.

#### TERRIBLE DEATHS OF THE VICTIMS.

A number of them climbed out of the windows and clung to the window ledges waiting for help which in several cases came too late. Their piteous cries directed friends to them, and a number were saved. Others fell off their narrow planks or dropped from the telegraph and telephone wires over which they had tried to escape to their deaths on the frozen ground. The sight of the suffering of the burning, struggling men brought tears to the eyes of the bravest and womanly and strong men breathlessly watched Associated Press operator Igo's attempt to escape. He cleared the building and was working his way along the wires to safety while the silent crowd below anxiously and helplessly watched him. But the wires out and his strength failed and a groan went up from the crowd when he was seen to slip from his slight support and fall to the roof of the boiler house, whence he received fatal injuries. Men lifted him gently and started with him to a drug store, but on the way, after a last word of love for his wife and four children, he breathed his last.

#### LIST OF THE DEAD.

Seven bodies were found around the building last night, all of which have been identified. They were: M. Pickett, assistant editor of the Pioneer Press; Jas. F. Igo, Associated Press night operator; Walter E. Miles, night agent and day operator of the Associated Press; Edward Olson, president of the University of South Dakota; W. H. Millman, commercial editor of the Tribune; Jerry Junkins and R. McCutcheon, printers.

Other bodies are known to be in the building, but just how many is uncertain. Two men who could not be identified shot themselves rather than burn, and to-day the body of a man caught in the ruins is in plain sight of the crowd on Fourth street. It is believed that the number of victims will reach 20 or perhaps 25, but until the debris cools off positive information as to the loss cannot be obtained. The fire department withdrew from the fire to-night and the search for bodies will be begun as soon as it is considered safe.

Continued on fifth page.

The Marine department at Ottawa issues a notice to the effect that Lieut. Commander Chas. H. Stockton, commanding United States steamer "Theistis," reports that during the past summer, while on the north and northwest coast of Alaska, the "Theistis" set adrift numerous drift boats which are intended to show the direction and strength of the currents of the coast of Alaska, and any information obtained from them will be of value to navigation.







A CITY SWEEP BY FLAMES

Lynn, Mass., the Scene of a Serious Conflagration.

Over \$10,000,000 Worth of Goods in Smoke—Stopped by the Ocean.

LYNN, Mass., November 28.—Lynn, the City of Shoes, was to-day visited by the greatest fire in its history, and with two exceptions the conflagration is the most disastrous which ever visited New England. The exceptions are the great Boston fire of 1872, which destroyed nearly \$100,000,000 worth of property, and the Portland fire in 1866, which caused a loss of between ten and twelve millions.

The fire started in Mowers' wooden building on Almont street, over the boiler, and spread with such rapidity that the excellent fire department of the city was powerless to cope with it. This large wooden building was soon doomed and the flames leaped across a narrow passage way and communicated with the six story brick block known as Mowers' block. When these two buildings got well under way it was evident a terrible conflagration would result.

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ONLY THE OCEAN STOPPED IT. Scenes of the great Boston and Chicago fires were repeated in all their horrors. Mothers were seen fleeing with babies in their arms, and jwellery houses and transferring goods to places of safety, in many cases a second removal being necessary.

At this writing it is impossible to state how many dwelling houses are burned, but they were mostly occupied by poor people in the vicinity of Beach street and the wharves. It is impossible to give any estimated insurance, but conservative estimates place the loss on property at \$10,000,000.

ASSISTING THE HOMELESS. The First Methodist and First Universalist churches and several school houses have been thrown upon to accommodate burned out families.

Thieves came in from Boston and elsewhere in large numbers and the amount of stealing was large. A house was blown up with powder at Broad and Exchange street at 3.45 o'clock.

USELESS FIRE BOATS. A. B. Marin & Co.'s big brick block on Market street was covered with carpeting from top to bottom and kept wet down.

A hopeful feeling prevails and there is no question but that the public spirited citizens and shoe manufacturers will soon rally from the terrible catastrophe.

LYNN, Mass., November 27.—Prominent manufacturers are now of opinion that the total loss will reach nearly \$5,000,000. The number of buildings burned was 296, of which 42 were brick blocks, 112 wooden buildings used for business purposes, and 142 dwellings, occupied by 164 families.

ber, 1872. The buildings apparently could be easily reached, but as the flames spread they became so intense that for several hours human skill to stay them was of no avail.

The principal difference in the two fires was the burning of a large number of residences in Lynn, while in Boston the loss was almost entirely confined to warehouses, etc.

The city to-day is well patrolled by militia. The men are stationed at the entrances of the ruined streets, barring all approach to the burned districts.

Every train brings hundreds of visitors to view the ruins. Nearly all the leading business men are waiting for the bricks to cool and specifications for new buildings are on order.

On the site of the principal business offices may be seen small wooden structures with their signs out. The Lynn Daily Item was the first to erect its little seven by nine office on the site of its former office, with a sign "Daily Item office, all ready for business."

The early train from Boston brought many insurance adjusters. None expressed surprise at the conflagration, as it had been a common prophecy among them that a city of many wooden structures must burn some time.

Wonderful Growth. Catholic Americans, A. D. 1789, 50,000 perhaps. Catholic Americans, A. D. 1859, 10,000,000. Increase, two hundred fold.

In 1821, before Catholic emigration began to set in, Archbishop Marbach estimated the Catholic population at 163,000, or about three times what it had been in 1789.

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Gladstone and Ireland. On the occasion of the opening of the new reading and recreation rooms in Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone in the course of an able speech, delivered these high but well-merited compliments to Ireland and the United States.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES FREE LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES. THE AMERICAN WATCH CO. is a thoroughly practical and trustworthy manufacturer of watches.

SOME CONVERTS.

A Few Notable Americans Who Joined the Church.

Hon. Peter H. Burnett, ex-Governor of this state, author of several works, including one entitled "The Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church."

Mr. E. W. Burnett, of Sing Sing, N. Y. She became a Catholic at Rome, several years ago. She was a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward.

Mrs. Tyler, widow of Hon. John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. She was received into the Church together with her daughter and granddaughter.

Mrs. John McKnight, of Burdettown, N. S. She was the mother of Mrs. Storer, wife of Dr. Samuel Storer, U. S. A.

Mrs. Lewis O. Levin, Philadelphia, Pa., widow of one who had been a prominent Know-Nothing in his day and who was twice sent to Congress by that party.

Mrs. Gumbel, Washington, D. C., mother of the late Rev. Canningham, first pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic church, New York city.

Mrs. Fairfax McLaughlin, nee Nannie Selton Brooks, New York city; granddaughter of Hon. Francis Brooks, who was governor of Virginia during President Washington's administration.

Mrs. F. E. White, widow of the late Ferdinand E. White, New York city.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fit after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free on Fit order.

TROUBLE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Ever-Open Door That Leads to Rome.

There are, as we think, two points on which the minds of the thoughtful and educated High Anglican may be somewhat exercised. These two are truth and authority.

With regard to the former, the Anglican—as of course the Catholic—holds that the Church is the divine teacher. To "Go and teach all nations" is her mission.

Then there is the validity of the orders, whence comes the permission to exercise the powers conferred by these orders? A judge, a magistrate, a bishop can exercise their powers in certain places only.

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THE IRISH BISHOPS AND THE POPE. At the meeting of the Irish Bishops held in Clonliff, on the 16th of last month, the following letter of sympathy to the Pope, deploring the occurrences connected with the Bruno celebration, was adopted:

constantly worshipped the detestable enemy of mankind. Awfully, your paternal heart, Most Holy Father, is filled with grief at the stubbornness of your children, exclaiming with the prophet:—"Filiis contrarii est exultari, sed autem, speravit me." But we, in accordance with the spirit of our Irish people, foremost in zeal for the honor of God and the honor of your Holiness, cry with one voice:—"Krupat Domine, et disperdatur impietas ista; etiam qui iudicantur esse sancti, etiam qui iudicantur esse sancti, etiam qui iudicantur esse sancti."

But since your Holiness can neither prevent nor restrain in any way these insults and blasphemies, perpetrated under your eye, it is manifest that Your Temporal Sovereignty is necessary for the full and free exercise of the Apostolic duties, and to curb the persistent enmity of the impious.

Given at Holy Cross College, Dublin, the 16th day of October, 1859.

THE JESUITS WIN.

Decision of the Court of Appeals on Portions of the Exceptions to the Form.

Judgment was given on Wednesday last on the appeal of the Mail company from an interdictory judgment striking out portions of the exception to the form pleaded by the appellants in an action of damages for libel.

It was contended that they are a very extensive body; that they are a foreign body, not coming within the jurisdiction of the local parliament here. The allegations seemed to show that the Jesuits are a body who cannot take the oath of the Statute of Elizabeth.

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A HORRIBLE SCENE.

The Joseph Murder Arranged in a Grand Manner.

GUILFORD, Oct. 29.—The last act in the Harvey tragedy was enacted this morning at eight o'clock. During the night Archdeacon Dixon passed a few hours giving the doomed man consolation and this morning he again visited him to bid him good-bye.

It was one of the worst pieces of bungling that has ever been witnessed at an execution. The weight which lifted the body was not sufficiently heavy, neither was the scaffold high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the neck and the contortions of the victim were frightful as he slowly strangled to death.

At 10.30 a.m. Coroner Keating held an inquest over the remains of Harvey, who was hanged this morning. Dr. Herod, in his evidence, severely commented on the bungling manner in which the execution was done.

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A WOMAN'S REMARKABLE CRIME. COVENTRY, N. H., November 23.—At the Merrimack county farm, in North Bassett, yesterday, during the temporary absence of the man, a woman named Bannett, who had been committed from London, N. H., Sunday, attacked a slight, delicate woman from Chester, named Sarah C. Wood.

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODDERS' INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with the "Dropsy Cure." Cure patients cured with the "Dropsy Cure." Cure patients cured with the "Dropsy Cure." Cure patients cured with the "Dropsy Cure."

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Belts of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Bells, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

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BAILEY'S PATENT IMPROVED REFLECTOR LIGHTS. A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Schools, and other places. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. CINCINNATI, O., Sole makers of the "Blymer's" Church, School, and Fire Alarm Bells. Catalogue sent free.

Egkermann and Will Church Candles. SYRAGUSE. PRICE LIST N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Epps' Cocoa is found to be the best food for all invalids."



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1896

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, St. Barbara. THURSDAY, Dec. 4, St. Elizabeth. FRIDAY, Dec. 5, St. Nicholas. SATURDAY, Dec. 6, St. Andrew. SUNDAY, Dec. 7, THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. MONDAY, Dec. 8, St. Leonidas. TUESDAY, Dec. 9, St. Melchior. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, St. Damascus.

Brome Election.

The fight in Brome has terminated and a success been scored for the Hon. L. O. Taillon, leader of the Conservative party in the province. The election was fought out on strict party lines. The Equal Rights were nowhere; in fact they were repudiated by both parties in the most emphatic manner.

Toronto.

The Queen City of the West has again been disgraced by the hoodlum element of its population. On the recent entry of Archbishop Walsh into that city, to take possession of his archdiocese, the Catholics had made preparations to receive His Grace with becoming ceremonies.

Rome and Ireland.

Every now and again the organs of the Protestant press inform their readers that the Pope's severance from Rome is near at hand. Everyone knows the wish is father of the thought, and in the present instance, that saying is true to the letter.

We are told, over a dilemma in which they are placed, of choosing between a break with Rome and a break with the people of Ireland which is threatened in the near future. All this we read in journals not ever friendly to the Irish cause.

Let Us Have Peace.

More than once, within the past few months, we have had occasion to point out that the conduct of the overwhelming majority of the Protestants of this Province has been worthy of all praise in the recent anti-Jesuit agitation.

In his reply, Father Dowd said: "In this happy concert of peace, I would wish to avoid even the appearance of making a distinction. I have to do so, however, as a matter of justice. It is not the first time that Protestants have proved to me that there is a common ground of holy charity upon which all Christians can meet and shake hands and be kind to one another."

We feel compelled to advert to this happy state of things, in view of certain events that are now transpiring in this Province, and which it is our duty to refer to, so that all concerned may be placed upon their guard.

to read under the bands that have hitherto united our people and made us a happy and prosperous community. Protestants, as a class, pay very little heed to the ravings of the Daily Witness but will not some of our French-Canadian Catholics be misled by the extravagant, mischievous and utterly unjustifiable language of L'Electeur, which undertakes to pose as the mouth-piece of the present Administration in Quebec?

"The result of this election is regrettable from every standpoint. As we showed yesterday, the struggle has not been fought on the merits of the two parties, but solely and exclusively on the Jesuit's estates question. Our Protestant fellow-citizens, ill-advised and led by a few fanatics, have deemed proper to put the fight on that ground, and they have succeeded. What is the significance of this victory of the Protestants? It is terrible, and, perhaps, will be disastrous for them."

Of the above we can only say it is the rank and file rubbish. To state that the Brome election was fought solely on the merits of the Jesuits Estates Act is to falsify deliberately the position of affairs. Just as good, as devout, as sincere Catholics were engaged on one side as the other in that election. The Equal Rights people, having taken stock of the country, abandoned the field because they had not a ghost of a chance; had it been otherwise, they would have stood their ground, unfurled their banner, and given battle. This we know. What, then, does L'Electeur mean by stating that the result of that election will perhaps be disastrous to our Protestant fellow-citizens in this province? Why profess to be dismayed at the possible consequences to the minority in the Province of Quebec? Such language is only fit for a Bedlamite.

The difficulties that surround the missionary efforts to convert the Indians to the Christian religion are referred to in a recent letter from Rev. Father Lacombe, the devoted Northwest missionary among the Blackfeet. He instances four principal obstacles (1) the pride of the Indians leading them to refuse to confess that they are sinners; (2) the bad examples which many white people set them; (3) the idleness in which the Blackfeet spent the greater part of their time; (4) the establishment near the largest Indian reserve of the Mormon settlement, whose members are rightly or wrongly believed by the Indians to practice polygamy, and whose example is thus used to justify the Blackfeet for continuing their own polygamous institutions.

Two respectable men, Charles O'Brien and Thomas Doherty were, recently, charged at Orléans, under the statute of Edward III., with coupling in a way that displeased a passing constable. A policeman named Charles Smith, who made the charge, swore so shocking in the case that his evidence was flatly contradicted by a comrade of his named O'Brien; yet despite the direct conflict of testimony between these, the only witnesses for the prosecution, the bench held the defendants to bail under the statute of Edward the Third. This they flatly refused to do, and were taken to jail, loudly denouncing the perjury of which they were the victims.

MR. JOHN NOLAN, of Charleville, is determined to test the question of the right of the police to have used their revolvers on the people at Charleville, on the memorable occasion of Mr. Wm. O'Brien's arrest. He has caused a writ to be served on District-Inspector Concanon, for assault and battery on that occasion, laying damages at \$2,000. He was wounded by a bullet fired from the revolver of the police. It will be extremely interesting to note what defence will be offered by Mr. Balfour's servants.

MR. COLBY, the member for Stanstead, has been rewarded for his long political services with a portfolio. He will take the office of President of the Council, and Sir John Macdonald will continue to administer the Department of Railways and Canals. The date of the nominations has been fixed at December 11th and the election, if any, on December 15th.

La Semaine Religieuse this week reproduces the lengthy resolutions passed by the International Sabbath Observance Congress, which met at Paris in September last. One of these treats on the question of a weekly day of rest from a hygienic point of view, and the other from a social aspect. They both insist on the need of Sabbath observance to secure the social, moral and religious welfare of man, and urge every means possible to prevent desecration of the Lord's day. An annual congress is to be held hereafter on this important question.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Sellers' Critic Criticized.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir, Mr. Leitch professes his reply to me by stating that having an acquaintance with Mr. Sellers' politics is the point in the matter. For my part I take people as I find them. I know of no one since the close of the New Testament Canon that I would be prepared to follow in every particular. Mr. Leitch should give us some quotations from Mr. Sellers and analyze them, so as to show where the bigotry comes in. A man cannot be a Protestant and a Catholic at the same time. I have to confess that my acquaintance with the contents of the Glezer does not extend over many years, but as I understand it, at present itself and the Montreal Witness, with which I have a longer acquaintance, are very much the same. The Witness nearly represents my views, though it does not go quite so far as I had in mind. I suppose, therefore, the Glezer and myself are not very far off the same platform. I would have no company with any dear doctor whether he is doctor of divinity or medicine or anything else, who would say it was no murder to kill a Jesus or anybody else, except as being done by the law of the land, and of laughing at the man who says "Dr. Wild's sermon" which it was stated he used such language, and I have not come across any such passage. Under the circumstances it is just as reasonable for me to believe the report of Dr. Wild's sermon as published in the Advance, his own organ, as any other report to the contrary. Mr. Sellers and several others who might be mentioned don't like the Equal Right's Association. So far I have not seen the Equal Right's men making any unjust demand officially. The Equal Right's Association are composed of sinful wretches like myself, who are individually apt to say foolish and unwise things that we might wish afterwards had not been said. But there are in that Association some of the best men we have in the country.

We are all the children of Adam, and we came into this world alike; the children of Protestants and Catholics have the same idea of right and wrong, and I presume many of them are very much the same through life. If we had only to deal with our Catholic fellow-citizens along all rights, but the trouble is that their church, as a church, claims special privileges for itself, which it is not willing to grant, which special privileges we are not willing to grant. Mr. Leitch gives another misrepresentation if he alludes to ex-Mayor Howland as the one that was in charge of the Catholics of Quebec. When Mr. Howland died, and with many other besides say and mean, and will, that if the Protestants of Quebec are to be persecuted by the Church of Rome ten times twenty thousand Ontario boys would know the reason why. I don't see anything unreasonable in that statement. I would be just as ready to oppose any Protestant organization which would attempt any unjust treatment of Catholics.

Mr. Leitch cannot see how it is a Protestant grievance that the Catholic Church holds a priority claim. Supposing that a Catholic farmer owned me \$1,000, and got a mortgage on his farm to that extent; suppose at the same time that the church had a mortgage on it for some money loan or some money owing, and it turned out that the farm was not worth all the mortgages that was on it, would it not be a grievance for me to have to wait till the church got paid first, and then if there were any left I could get my share afterwards. I don't know exactly how Mr. Leitch would feel in that case, but I know how I would feel.

At a meeting of Catholic money to a Protestant college in Toronto, I am opposed to all such things, as I have explained in the press several times before. I am opposed to any church whatsoever, Catholic or Protestant, getting a cent of public money, and I am willing to grant that the Catholics in Great Britain have a sore grievance against the State for patronizing the Protestant Church of England, and I think I have never been concealed by views on that matter, and if I am acting inconsistent in wishing to see the same thing done away with in Quebec I do not think I can be accused of either bigotry or inconsistency. Then we have the tithes grievance. Mr. Leitch says it is none of my business to say how the Catholics should be treated. I am so far as I am not directly or indirectly implicated. It is none of my business if Catholic gives all he possesses to his church. At the same time I am a citizen of this country, and when there is a law on the statute book which says that the Catholic inhabitants of Quebec shall be compelled by the civil power to pay tithes to the Church of England, and I make a party against my will, as the Government represents me as well as Mr. Leitch.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

Demonstrations at St. Patrick's and St. James' Churches on Sunday.

A temperance demonstration was held at St. Patrick's church on Sunday evening, the occasion being the annual reunion of the societies connected with the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention and the following:—St. Patrick's, St. Ann and St. Gabriel's T. A. B. societies. The societies headed by Mr. James Milroy, marched to the church and a grand procession followed by St. Patrick's day and other Irish airs played on the organ by Prof. J. A. Fowler. The following officers occupied seats of honor in the centre aisle: Hon. Edward Murphy, president St. Patrick's T. A. B.; Mr. B. Taylor, president St. Gabriel's; Mr. Thos. Lacombe, vice-president of convention; Mr. W. E. Kennedy, vice-president St. Ann's; Mr. P. Dwyer, vice-president St. Patrick's; Mr. J. J. Costigan, secretary; Messrs. A. Brogan, N. P. M. Sparkey, B. Emerson, A. Martin, G. Burns, G. Tierney, J. H. Feeley, Jas. Meek, J. H. Kelly, M. J. Ryan, J. Maguire, Jas. Phelan, J. S. Rielly, John Keenan, John G. Kelly, John J. Keenan, John Keenan, and others. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Dowd, Toupin, Caron, O'S S. R., M. Callaghan, J. O'Meara, J. Callaghan, J. A. McCallen, J. Casey, and others.

The ceremonies were opened with the recitation of the Rosary by the Rev. J. McCallen, who presided at the convention. St. Anthony's preached the sermon, taking for his text "Let us walk humbly as in the day no in rioting and drunkenness," and delivered an eloquent and earnest discourse on the evils of intemperance.

A benediction following, Rev. Father O'Brien, St. Gabriel's being the celebrant, with Messrs. W. E. Kennedy, Callaghan and Casey as deacon and sub-deacon. After benediction Rev. Father McCallen from the altar rails, made an earnest appeal for volunteers to come forward to take the pledge which was answered by a large number. A special meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society was held after the ceremonies, at which a number of new members were admitted.

AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The temperance societies of St. James' parish assembled for a Sunday evening for their annual demonstration. Rev. Cure Ronan's eloquent and powerful temperance sermon, and there was a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During the evening the choir and orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Drolet, rendered the "Sanctus" of Gheubini, the "Ave Maria" of Constant and the "Tezum Ergo" of Gheubini.

Catholic Foresters.

This is an age of benefit organizations and there are now few classes of society which do not have some of these institutions from which they are deriving much good. Until lately Roman Catholics have been unable to imitate their Protestant brethren in this respect, but now with the O.M.E.A. and the order of Catholic Foresters they are as well supplied as any other class of people. The latter is a fraternal organization already being formed in all districts; four branches having been formed and more are in course of organization. The benefits to be derived from joining this order are important, for apart from the social associa-

tions around such organizations, the members and any Catholic between 18 to 45 years of age is eligible—receives \$7 per week in case of illness or accident, and at their death their widows or families receive \$1,000. All this comes from \$10 to \$15 per annum, a very moderate rate of insurance. Any person intending to join can receive forms of application and other particulars from the Deputy Chief Ranger, M. H. Thompson, at 88 Ottawa street.

WHAT HARRISON WILL SAY

In his Message to Congress—Some of his Recommendations.

New York, December 2.—The Press, the administration organ in this city, publishes the following to-day from Washington:—The President's message has been jealously guarded for the past two weeks by Mr. Harrison's stenographer, Alice B. Sanger. For once it has been proved that all girls are not garrulous, for not a whisper has come from her lips as to its contents. But her presence at the White House and Miss Sanger are supposed to know what its real character is. These are Private Secretary Halford and Attorney-General Miller. Still Senators and Congressmen who have recently advised with the President have gained snatches of information which furnished abundant chance for speculation as to what the President would recommend the appeal of internal tax on tobacco, alcohol used in the arts and on fruit brandies, etc. This would take off about \$30,000,000 a year. As to the surplus budget, he will say "that Secretary Windom's policy of safety in using Government money in bonds has reduced the United States Government debt to about half that amount. This plan the President will commend. He will urge no sweeping reduction in the tariff, owing to the fact that costly plans for increasing the strength of the navy and the construction of fortifications are on foot. The President will advocate a national election law to prevent further outrages upon suffrage in regard to the United States Government, but increased, but for suggestions on this point will refer Congress to Secretary Windom's report.

The President will dwell at length on the necessity of establishing closer commercial relations with the South and Central American republics, and reiterate emphatically the position assumed by the United States Government in regard to the seal piracy in Behring's Sea. The document is a long one, and is sure to be the most steamerlike that ever emanated from the White House. If the house fails to organize to-morrow, but succeeds Thursday, the message will then be transmitted to Congress.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

At a special meeting of the above Association, held in their hall, Dupre Lane, the following resolution of condolence was passed:—

WHEREAS—It having pleased Almighty God to call into Himself that exemplary citizen and brave soldier, the late General Thomas Francis Bourke;

WHEREAS—It having been the good fortune of the members of our Association to be favored by hearing from that voice, which is now silent forever, words filled with that patriotism and wisdom that characterized him during his life and which left amongst us enduring memories such as could only be awakened by a true patriot and a kind and true friend.

Resolved—That while bowing to the Divine Will, we desire to place on record the beautiful sympathy of the members of our Association for the loss sustained by the death of such a sincere exponent of our national aspirations, who by his words and actions, during a long and useful life, stands as an example of a good citizen, a brave soldier, and a true friend.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Irish World, Boston Pilot and Montreal True Witness; and also to the surviving members of his family.

Committee on resolutions: P. O'LEARY, J. J. BROWNAN, M. J. SHEA, R. LENNON.

At a meeting of Branch 61, C. M. B. A., held in Merriton recently, the following resolutions of condolence on the death of Patrick J. Giblin, of Branch No. 1, Windsor, were adopted:—

WHEREAS, he has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from the earth our beloved brother, Patrick J. Giblin, of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., Windsor, in the midst of his early manhood, when, humanly speaking, many years of a useful and honorable career would seem to be in store for him; but God has deemed it otherwise and we bow to His holy will, and,

Resolved, our late brother, though not a member of this branch, was associated with this village by ties of kinship throughout his whole life-time, having been brought up here from infancy to the age of manhood. The fact of his being a Grand Trunk railway conductor necessitated his removal to Windsor, and it is within the knowledge of the members of this Branch that his services to the company have been highly appreciated, and he occupied a prominent position to which he had been promoted. Another evidence of his carefulness and efficiency as a railway conductor is the fact that during a period of twenty years in that responsible position he has never met with an accident to his train or caused any damage or loss to the company.

Resolved, That this Branch tender its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the mother and other members of the bereaved family of our late brother for the great and irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of one who was to them indeed a friend, whose greatest care in life was to minister to their every want, and who seemed but to live for their comfort.

Resolved, That the members of this Branch are happy to testify to the Christian and moral worth of our late brother. He has been a dutiful and obedient member of his church, and always endeavored to perform any good work that was assigned to him, and he died a true Christian. His last end was peaceful and he departed this life in the arms of his family, and he was buried in the presence of his family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of the Branch, that copies be sent to official and local papers, and that an engrossed copy be presented to the bereaved family.

Signed on behalf of the Branch, JAMES COGAN.

Hon. C. O. Colby Sworn In.

OTTAWA, November 27.—Mr. C. O. Colby was this afternoon sworn into the Cabinet as president of the council and afterwards attended the session of that body.

[Charles Carroll Colby was born at Derby Line, Vt., on the 10th December, 1827. His father, F. M. Colby, was of English descent, and belonged to a family that settled in New Hampshire before the Revolutionary war. In 1822 he removed to Canada; in 1834 was elected to the Legislative Assembly and held that position till the expiration of the constitution at the time of the troubles of 1837. Mr. Colby was educated at Dartmouth college, N.H., whence he was graduated in 1847, and was called to the L. C. Bar in 1855. He has been an active worker in the interests of the section in which he lives, has been a director of the Massachusetts and Waterloo & Magog railways, and of the Crown Mining company. In 1872 he was vice-president of the Quebec Temperance league. He was first returned to Parliament in the general elections of 1867, and has ever since continued to represent the county of Stanstead. In 1867 he was appointed deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Colby married, in 1855, Miss Harriet Child, of Waybridge, Vt.]

THE CASE ENDED.

Closing Features of the Cronin Murder Trial.

The Counsel for the Prosecution Addresses the Jury.

CHICAGO, November 26. The first witness called in the Cronin case to-day on behalf of the state was Bailey Dawson, who testified that on May 4 he was in the emergency hospital here; that he never introduced John F. Beggs to Col. Babcock, but that on the night of the 11th he was present when Mr. Gleason did so. The defense had introduced evidence that Beggs was at the Pacific hotel on the night of May 4 and that he was introduced to Col. Babcock on that occasion. Col. Babcock took the stand and corroborated Mr. Dawson's evidence.

William Nieman was recalled on behalf of the state and testified that he had been introduced to James Hyland and that he was not the tall man who came into his saloon Saturday night, May 4, or Sunday night, as Hyland swore. Nieman had given testimony that when answering to the description of Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan had been in his saloon talking about 1 p.m., May 4. The state next introduced the driver and the man who rented the carriage to O'Malley on the night of May 4, and these witnesses contradicted another portion of the testimony of the defense.

Robert P. Stanton and Harry L. McMahon, proprietor and foreman of the printing office where O'Sullivan's cards were printed, gave evidence contrary to that of O'Sullivan's men concerning the delivery of the cards.

Frederick Eberold, Inspector of police, was called. He said neither officers Rowan nor Crow, whom he sent out to investigate the Cronin murder, ever reported that William Meries told them he heard fighting or scuffling in the Carlton cottage.

Pat Dinan, owner of the white horse, testified that when Captain Soback, in the presence of Coughlin, asked him for a description of the man who hired the white horse, witness replied, "You can do your own describing; Coughlin knows him, and saw him, and can describe him to you better than I can."

MORE FATAL CONTRADICTIONS.

Andrew D. Anderson testified that he was in Nieman's saloon two or three times Sunday night, May 5, between 7 and 10 o'clock. There were ten or twelve persons there on each occasion. This is rebuttal of the testimony of the Hylands, who testified they drank with O'Sullivan there at that time and no one else was there.

Chester P. Smith testified he had examined files of all daily papers here and found Coughlin's name was not mentioned in connection with hiring the white horse prior to May 25. This was to contradict a witness for the defense who testified he had seen it about ten days after the murder.

Edward H. Bailey, editor of the Likewit Record, testified he did not recollect anybody calling at his office and getting a bundle of O'Sullivan's cards as testified to by O'Sullivan's employee, Minehan.

State Attorney Longnecker then announced the base of the people closed.

James Feltman who sworn in rebuttal in behalf of Defendant Beggs. Feltman was secretary of the Republican Ward club meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel on the evening of May 4. The minutes did not show whether Bailey or Dawson were there. Mr. Forrest announced he would introduce rebuttal testimony at the next session of the court to show the whereabouts of witness William Coughlin on the night of May 4.

The court announced that, owing to the illness of the daughter of Juror North, the court would adjourn until Friday. After adjournment there was a consultation between court and counsel as to the order of the arguments to be made before the jury. It was decided to leave the matter to the court. Judge McConnell will announce his decision Friday.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29.—Before the court opened in the Cronin case this morning Mr. Forrest stated that he had eight or ten witnesses to introduce to-day, and that this evidence would probably consume the whole day. The court room was crowded long before the case was called and many were unable to gain admission.

Judge Longnecker, in continuance of the rebuttal testimony, called B. F. Carberry, who swore that he was in Danahy's saloon the evening of May 4 from 6.30 to 8.30 o'clock and he was positive the proprietor of the place was not in the saloon during that time. This contradicts Danahy's testimony which was that he was in his place at that time and saw Martin Burke there.

M. J. Dwyer, a saloon keeper of the West Side, was called by the defense and denied that John O'Malley was ever in his saloon. On a cross examination Dwyer said he had opened his saloon last April and had never been absent from Saturday night since. He could not tell who was in his saloon on May 4th, but he knew that O'Malley was not there.

John Flanning, a brother of the saloon-keeper who had an opening on May 4th, who opened O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin's opening. He was a member of the O'Malley-Gael. He recalled the events and remembered that O'Malley and William Coughlin came together in a carriage driven by Swanson. Swanson swore that Wm. Coughlin was not in his carriage that night. Flanning, continuing, said that in the course of the evening O'Malley and Swanson changed clothes, and that the party returned to the saloon where Coughlin drove inside the carriage and O'Malley drove on the box. Swanson, he said, was somewhat under the influence of liquor, but the witness was never more sober.

Pa. Rouse, a part owner of the saloon at which the opening occurred, said he was the witness who tended bar at the opening, and saw O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin drive up together and depart. Rouse was once a member of the O'Malley-Gael.

Wm. Fortune was the next witness. He had not yet got over his Thanksgiving spree. When asked to relate what he knew of the opening of May 4, he looked sleepily around the court room and testified that he was at the opening and remembered seeing O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin. He didn't think that he was drunk that night, and was very certain about seeing O'Malley and Coughlin come up together, although not so clear on other subjects. Fortune was brought up on the cross examination by Walter Flanning, Henry Connor and Peter O'Malley, all saloon keepers, and all present at the opening, followed with corroborative testimony.

Robert Gibbons told of being sick in bed on May 4th and of Wm. Coughlin and O'Malley calling for a man to go with them to the opening. He acknowledged that he did not see them, but his wife did and told him. The defense did not call his wife to testify. This ended the morning session.

The first part of the afternoon session was occupied in patching up Burke's alibi so badly perforated by the rebuke of the State. Wm. Kennedy said that he was at the opening on May 4th, and that he saw O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin drive up together, and that he saw O'Malley and Wm. Coughlin drive up together and depart. Rouse was once a member of the O'Malley-Gael.

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News of the Week.

EUROPEAN. The editor of the Berlin Post-Zeitung is being tried for lese majeste in stating that the Emperor recently rode in a second class cab.

Mr. Redmond, editor of the Waterford, Ireland, News, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for intimidation.

It is stated the chiefs of the Jesuits in Rome have received to recall all Jesuits from Brazil, owing to the state of public feeling there.

Henry M. Stanley has sold his forthcoming book outright to the Sampson-Low Co., of London, publishers, for the sum of £40,000 sterling.

Russia is forming two flying mortar artillery parks and two field and two local mortar parks. The Government will also raise a new corps of frontier guards.

Mr. Gladstone, in an article in the London Nineteenth Century, says he believed if an election were held now in Parliament of 100.

The epidemic of influenza in St. Petersburg is spreading. Half the population is suffering from the disease. Among the victims are the Grand Duke and the Czarina and two of their children. There have been no fatalities.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the election of M. Arnault, for Monteban, was declared invalid on the ground that he was elected through clerical pressure. Count Dillon's election was also quashed.

Despatches received at London state that a French Mission Caravan which arrived at Mtomi Sunday, near Stanley's Kilim, and that he was slain eight days' march from Bagamozi. It is stated that Stanley has no ivory in his possession.

A bill now before the French Chamber of Deputies proposes the imposition of a poll and military tax upon every foreigner residing in France, also a tax upon every employer for each foreign employed in his service residing in France.

Seven thousand five hundred dockmen and lightermen at Bristol have struck, owing to the merchants having given notice that they would look out on the winter runners if they refused to work with foreign crews. The trade of the port paralyzed.

In his speech at the opening of Parliament at Sydney, N. S. W., the Governor, referring to colonial federation, said there was very likelihood that the cordial discussion now being carried on would lead to a patriotic agreement between the colonies on this question.

In reply to the Governor's speech at the opening of the New South Wales Parliament, both houses adopted a resolution expressing the trust that the present discussion of the subject of federation by the colonies would lead to the creation of a federal Australia on the basis of mutual good will and enduring friendship.

No foreign government has yet recognized the Provisional Government of Brazil, and the Brazilian Ministry await the decision of the Assembly before claiming recognition. The French officials in Brazil have been instructed to maintain the imperial government.

The members of the League of the Sacred Heart assembled in St. Joseph's Church Sunday evening, when an eloquent sermon was preached by their chaplain.

His Grace Monsignor Lemmens, of Vancouver, B. C., visited St. Lin on Sunday to see the new church there, which he has chosen as a model for the cathedral he is about to build at Vancouver.

The inland revenue returns for the month of November show the receipts to be \$179,050.47, as compared with \$173,477.13 for the corresponding month of 1898, showing an increase of \$5,573.34 for this year.

The receipts at the Montreal Custom House for the month of November just ended were \$729,667.30, as compared with \$922,986.86 for the corresponding month of last year, showing an increase of \$193,319.56 for this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Alderman Joseph Robert, Alderman P. Dubou, Madame Rolland, Rev. Abbe Ailaire, and Mr. Alexia Robert, of Montreal, who have been in Europe for the past few weeks, visited, Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples and Rome, where they obtained an audience with the Pope.

In an interview, Mr. David, M.P.P., explained his reasons for asking Mr. Mercier to relieve him of the responsibility of the supervision of the evening schools. He states that the task involved more work and more time than he could afford to give, and now that the schools are a fait accompli he believed it best to leave the enterprise in the hands of a competent committee, and by the director, Mr. T. Templeton.

All the schools formally began instruction last evening.

Mr. J. J. Lanning, of the Grand Trunk railway, one of the most popular officers connected with that corporation, to whose courtesy so many people stand indebted, left yesterday for Kentucky for the benefit of his health. "Joe," as he is familiarly known, has been suffering for some time from a nervous ailment, and rest in the pine districts of the south has been recommended him as the surest and speediest way of bringing about a perfect cure. He will take a rest of a month or two at Haywick, Marion county, Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—The bakery of Gustav Gross, on the corner of Second and Huntington streets, was burned about 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Gross escaped from the flames half dressed, but three of his four children were burned to death. Their bodies have been found in the ruins. Another family, consisting of a man named Binner and his wife and six children, occupied the rear portion of the house. Mrs. Binner and two of the children were suffocated. Mrs. Gross was so badly burned that she died soon after escaping from the building.

The following were seriously injured: Mrs. Minnie Gross, aged 85; Hattie Gross, aged two and a half years; Joseph Binner, aged 40; John F. Clauson, a journeyman baker, aged 32.

Mrs. Minnie Gross died this afternoon, the fact of her being in a delicate condition hastening her death. Gross says he was sleeping on a lounge in the kitchen when an employee, Geo. Funk, aroused him and told him the place was on fire. Gross ran to the basement but saw no fire there. Hurrying up stairs he found the stairs to the upper floors on fire and all means of reaching his family cut off. John Binner, employed by Gross, was asleep on the third floor, where he was with Binner, a German weaver, his wife and six children.

SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 5.—As Franklin today were killed children. Six were Downey (colored) were burned to death. They had been left alone in the house.

of 1895 the act was carried by 13, while in 1893 it had 41 in its favor. It was first carried here in 1888 by 201 majority.

The Quebec Legislature has been called for Saturday for the remainder of the session.

A club has been organized by the French Canadian of Winnipeg, with Dr. Dame as president.

L. A. Castellar has been appointed Dominion Under Secretary of State, vice Grant Powell, retired, and Joseph Pope, assistant clerk of the Privy Council, with rank of chief clerk.

Nominations for the vacancy in Stanstead, Que., caused by Hon. Mr. Colby's acceptance of the presidency of the Council, will take place on the 9th December and polling on the 16th.

The import duty paid in the Dominion during the month shows an increase of over \$100,000 over October of last year, being \$2,051,355 on \$10,084,125 worth of goods entered for consumption. In the exports the increase is \$2,700,000 for the month, the total this year being \$14,084,974.

The Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa has rendered his decision in the appeal of the Royal Electric Light Company of Montreal, for the cancellation of the Edison Company's patent for incandescent lamps, declaring the patent null and void, and dismissing the application of the Royal Electric Company.

A French half-breed who prominently figured in the recent trouble on the Saskatchewan, writes to a Winnipeg paper repudiating American reports that he had been shot in Montana, and had had Frank Demers, a well known cattle man, arrested for attempting to kill him. Demers is in jail at Benton.

In the case of the Queen vs. Thomas Holston, at Rat Portage, Ont., the grand jury has found no bill. The prisoner was a policeman at Kenawatin. He arrested a man and confined him in the cells. A party of men attacked Holston and broke into the jail. Holston resisted, and in the struggle shot a man named Poitier through the head.

L'Electeur announces that the Federal Government has decided to close the Marine Hospital at Quebec, and are in negotiation with the authorities of the Hotel Dieu, the Sacred Heart and the Jeffrey Hale Hospitals to receive their patients. The Government, it is said, offer to pay 50 cents per day for each patient, but the hospitals want \$1.

Joseph, second son of Charles Bratt, a farmer in Middle Township, Ont., on Sunday took his father's shot gun, went into a small out-house, and there deliberately blew the top of his head off, scattering his brains in every direction. The suicide was 18 years of age, and it is said, committed the rash deed because of some difficulty with a sweetheart.

An extraordinary case of cruelty is reported from Preston road, E.S., an old man named Kennedy, 70 years of age, being accused of making his eleven-year-old son live in the woods all day, during the past three winters. Wednesday the poor little lad entered his father's house during the latter's absence and took a piece of bread. Yesterday the father went to Halifax and swore out a warrant for the child's arrest for theft. The boy has been sleeping in barns and out-houses and has had his limbs frozen several times. The old man is in comfortable circumstances.

LOCAL TID-BITS.

The Redeemers Fathers, on Sunday night last, began preaching a week's retreat to the English-speaking members of St. Jean Baptiste parish.

The wares in feared for Hon. Senator Tardif. His illness became so alarming yesterday that his children were called to his bedside.

Le Monde, in its double number of Saturday, contains a graceful translation of the Dies Irae into French from the facile pen of Hon. P. J. O. Chabueau.

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A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

THE LAST MAN TO LEAVE.

The last man to leave the building was O. Alfred Williams, managing editor, and although himself badly burned, he gave the following statement of how those reported dead, having been an eye witness of the deaths of all but one: Miles and Millman, with a number of printers, started down the fire escape. A blast of hot smoke and flame struck Millman as he started, and he lost his hold, and in falling knocked Miles off, both falling from the seventh floor to the ground, and at the sixth floor, knocking Pickett and Prof. Olsen, who had reached the fire escape from that floor. The four men, in falling, struck against the lowest platform and bounced away from the building, and were dead when they struck the ground. When Williams started down the fire was burning his hair and he narrowly escaped the fate of the others ahead, the smoke being overpowering.

DEED TRYING TO ESCAPE.

The printers on the ladder escaped with slight burns. Igoe and Jenkins sought to escape by the wires, but had been weakened by the smoke so that both soon fell off, Jenkins being dead when picked up. McCutcheon, jumped from the window ledge for the extension ladder, but slipped and fell to the street. A net had been spread to catch him, but he was too heavy and struck the ground and, seriously injured, died soon after. Pickett, Igoe, Miles and McCutcheon were married and Jenkins was to be married in a short time. Millman lost his wife, a couple of weeks ago and had just resumed work. Jones, of the Globe, who came here from Philadelphia a year ago, and who was reported to be in the building, is safe.

A DRAVE ELEVATOR MAN.

The elevator made three trips after the fire broke out. He says he saw a man come out from an office and try to escape, but before he could reach him a sheet of flame struck the man and at the same time he pulled a revolver and shot himself. Chief Stinson, of the fire department, lays the blame for the great loss of life to the lack of fire escapes and says the department did what it could to save lives. The total loss is placed at \$300,000. The insurance foots up \$150,000. The elevator man, who made brave attempts to bring down the occupants of the upper floor when the shaft was on fire, thinks there were still seven people on the eighth floor when escape was cut off, and that they must have perished. He took a couple of women up a few minutes before the fire and says they did not come down again. He did not know them, but says they wanted to see the city editor of the Pioneer Press.

SAW A PLAY WHILE THEIR HUSBANDS DIED.

While Messrs. Igoe and Miles were attending to their duties, their wives, who are great friends, were attending the theatre together, intending, as they had often done, to go to the office and remain home with Mr. Miles. When they came out of the theatre the office was on fire and their husbands had perished a few steps away from them. They spent the day together mourning the fate of their husbands. Mr. Igoe has four children and Mrs. Miles two infant children.

Who the two suicides were is unknown. It is now almost positively known there are no more printers in the office, everyone's card being accounted for. There is a possibility that some printers come to town last night, and went to work without tarning in their cards, but this is doubted. Several employees of the Swedish paper, which was published on the eighth floor, were in the habit of sleeping in the building and nothing has been heard of them. Also some law students slept in offices in the building and some of them may be lost.

SOME OF THE INJURED.

As far as learned, the injured are: William Lawa, printer, burned on hands and face.

E. C. Andrews, printer, burned on hands and face.

George Worden, printer, burned hands and face.

F. Gerber, a deaf printer, hurt about the head by falling.

CHARLES A. WILLIAMS, managing editor of Tribune, badly burned about the head and face.

W. H. WILLIAMS, foreman of the composing rooms, badly burned on the face.

S. H. JONES, Pioneer Press reporter, hands and face slightly burned.

FRANK HOVY, printer, burned about the neck.

HOW TELEGRAPHER IGOR STUCK TO HIS POST.

NEW YORK, December 1.—When Igoe gave warning of a fire on the Associated press wire, he said, "There's a fire on the third floor of this Tribune building and I'm on the seventh floor." After a moment's pause he said to the New York operator "Go ahead, Chandler," and New York began sending again and after a brief space yielded to Cleveland, to whom Igoe sent the following:—

CLEVELAND, O.—Captain Joseph Moffat, a well-known lake man, was killed to-day by falling into the hole of his vessel.

Just there Igoe "broke." "Boys," he choked on the wire and there was another brief pause and all the men on the circuit were listening with interest for they had noted in the transmission by Igoe of the word "boys" a tremendous movement, just as a layman could detect a tremor in a human voice.

"Boys, I've got to stand you off. I'm the only one left on this floor. Everybody is gone and I can't stay any longer." The work went on again and no one of Igoe's colleagues thought seriously of his good-bye until their combustion of loss of life, and among them one stating the probability that poor Igoe had stayed too long. The last 200 words he remained to take cost him his life.

CYNTHIA-POLYNESIAN.

The Judge's Decision in the Cestilion Case.

After a lengthy review of the evidence in the Cynthia-Polynesian case, Mon. Geo. Irvine, Q.C., judge of the Vice-Admiralty court, said:—Take it to be clearly proved that, assuming that both ships are properly navigated, there is no difficulty or danger in meeting at this place at full speed and there was no suggestion of danger up to the time that the Polynesian starboarded, at the same moment that the Cynthia ported, which unexpected movement rendered a collision inevitable, and although looking at the matter with the knowledge of the circumstances which we now possess it may be said, as the assessor suggests, that if the Cynthia had ported or she might have prevented the Polynesian from making the fatal mistake which she afterwards committed, there was no reason to suppose that such a mistake would be made and no obligation on the part of the Cynthia to provide against it. At the moment the Polynesian starboarded the collision became inevitable and both vessels stopped and reversed immediately. I may mention with reference to a remark made by the Nautical assessor as to the obligation of the Polynesian to direct her course to port in consequence of the signals given, that this obliga-

tion was completed when she had proceeded towards the north and then steered and that she was quite at liberty to take any course which the persons in charge of her thought it best to do, and her pilot was of the same opinion, as he says he had not before reaching the red buoy decided on which side he should pass the other vessel, moreover when he starboarded for the second time he thought it necessary to signal. The last point which I have to consider is the question as to the Cynthia being a crossing ship. I have already decided that the ships were on and nearly on and were prevented by the rule applicable to such cases, but as this point has been so often alluded to in the course of the trial, it is necessary to advert to it once more. I am of opinion that at the moment when the Polynesian passed the red buoy the vessels were in or nearly in what is shown on the chart as the ordinary course of vessels, and were both on the north side of the centre of the channel. The Polynesian was probably (making allowance for inaccuracy in the estimate of distances) some 100 feet south of the line marked as the usual course of vessels. Now, let any person interested in this case examine the chart and place the Polynesian at the red buoy and about three hundred (300) feet nearer the centre of the river, and the Cynthia at a distance of two thousand (2,000) feet below, on the line marking the usual course of vessels, which the evidence shows was about their relative positions at this time, and it will be seen that both vessels were entering a curve in the channel, which necessarily caused the Cynthia to show her starboard bow to the Polynesian, and that as they approached they would become side on. It must be remembered there is a distinct curve in the channel at this place caused by the point known as Longue Pointe. The pilot of the Polynesian says it is much more correct—"narrowing plus prononce"—than shown on the plan. But, in any case, she should have known and understood this, and not have imagined that because the other vessel was following this course she was signalling across the river. Moreover, if the Cynthia was a crossing ship, having the other vessel on her starboard bow, it was her duty to keep out of the way and the duty of the Polynesian to keep her course, which she did not do.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the pilot of the Polynesian is alone to blame for the accident, and I adjudge according.

DRAMATIC DRIFT.

Fanny Davenport has her theatrical library insured for \$10,000.

Rumor has it that Lillian Russell will be at the head of her own comic opera company next season.

Madame Albani sailed from Liverpool on November 21st, for a fourth, visit to Canada and the United States.

Harriett Ford, an American girl, has made a success at the Globe Theatre, in London, in a one-act comedy called "A Promise."

Next season Roland Reed will be seen in a new comedy by George Jessop and William Gill, entitled "American Assurance."

Frederick Ward is making extensive preparations for a magnificent Shakespearean revival in New York next season, and has already engaged a number of well known actors and actresses to support him.

Robert Mantell is the happy possessor of half a dozen gold and silver medals won by him when a member of the Ulster Athletic Club of Belfast, Ireland. He is very fond of athletic, and devotes much of his spare time to fencing and club-waging.

Since it has been decided that Mr. Edward Lloyd, the great tenor, will come to America for the spring festivals, Mr. L. M. Ruben, his American agent, is being paid with offers from musical societies throughout the country. He said in a recent deal in Chicago for the opera in Chicago, Boston and Cincinnati.

"THE BRIGANDS" AND "NANON."

Next week the Carleton Opera Company will produce at the Academy of Music in this city the two great New York successes, "The Brigands" and "Nanon." It is said that Mr. Carleton's company this season is the best he ever had. In Miss Lane and Alice Carlisle Mr. Carleton has two of the best comic opera singers, as they unite bravely with excellent voices, and are superb actresses. Mr. J. K. Murray is an excellent tenor, and Chas. Egelwag a very funny comedian, and there are many other competent artists who support Mr. W. T. Carleton, the popular baritone, who assumes the part of the Brigand Chief in "The Brigands." The entire company is said to be a revelation of vocal ability in light opera. The chorus work has been brought to absolute perfection, and as there is a great deal in "The Brigands" and "Nanon," the success of the opera will be greatly helped. The company brings beautiful costumes and entirely new scenery with them.

MR. MARTIN'S LATEST.

He Wants to Unite Manitoba and the Territories to Secure More Political Power.

WINNIPEG, November 28.—Attorney-General Martin has a new scheme. He is evolving the idea of inviting representative men of the Northwest territories to a conference with the leaders of this province, with a view of ascertaining what could be done towards establishing a union between Manitoba and the Territories. There is no sufficient population in either he says, to make a good province, but united the two would make a magnificent province. Such a union would give the Territories responsible government, and with all the public lands under their control the power and influence that would belong to it. What the Territories could not secure, a united country could not secure, he said, but that under existing political circumstances in the west any such move, as he proposed would be accepted. Sir John would not think of allowing it, but according to Mr. Martin the present state of affairs in the east could not continue long. There would soon be a big smash-up, and then was the time for the great west to step forward to assert itself. Such a union would result in untold benefit to the whole country. In any event he would like to see the people interested called together in order to discuss the question and ascertain what the true sentiment is. He firmly believed that if opinion were tested it would be found to be overwhelmingly in favor of the proposal. He would do what he could to promote the matter and to bring about a conference.

A Bishop's Novel Proposal.

TORONTO, November 28.—The last day of the Anglican Jubilee closed to-night with a most eloquent sermon in St. James Cathedral by Bishop Sullivan of Algoma. During the day a conference was held in St. James school house, at which papers on the history of the various dioceses were read, and discussions had thereon. Dr. J. George Hodgkiss read in the morning a history of the Toronto diocese from its foundation by Bishop Strachan to the present. During the afternoon Bishop Baldwin started an interesting discussion on the causes of the lack of numerical strength in the church, in beginning which he urged that the parochial sys-

tem be dropped and that a kind of rotation be introduced in the stationing of clergy. Dr. Langtry, Bishop Sullivan and others supported the proposals of the bishop. During one of the discussions of the day, Bishop Lewis, of Ontario, announced that he would try to change the See house of his diocese from Kingston to Ottawa.

(Continued from first page.)

THE INSTALLATION OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

The following bishops, clergymen and others dined at St. Michael's Palace last evening with his Grace Archbishop Walsh.

The banquet was informal, and there was no speaking:

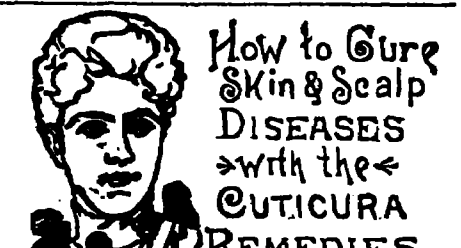
- Archbishop O'Leary, Kingston. Archbishop Fabro, Montreal. Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa. Bishop Dowling, Hamilton. Bishop O'Connor, Peterborough. Rev. Father McElrath, Toronto. Rev. A. E. Gallagher, P. P., Schomberg. Rev. J. G. Muegan, Cornwall. Rev. R. J. Kiernan, St. Mary's church, Toronto. Rev. P. J. McCall, Whitby. Rev. K. A. Campbell, P. P., Orillia. Rev. P. Corcoran, LaSalle. Ven. Archbishop Cassidy, Colgan. Rev. H. E. LeBarreux, Penetanguishene. P. Lumarque, Toronto. L. P. Duffy, teacher St. Michael's College, Toronto. Rev. W. J. McGinlan, Undergrove. Rev. Wm. R. Inj, Newmarket. Rev. J. L. Haude, St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto. Dean Wagner, Windsor. Very Rev. C. Vincent, Prov. C.S.B., St. Michael's College, Toronto. Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Thorold. Rev. P. O'Donohue, P. P., St. Basil's Toronto. A. P. Fison, Parkdale. Rev. M. J. Frost, P. P., Orangeville. John Smyth, St. Catharines. Rev. Joseph Henning, C.S.S.R., St. Patrick's church, Toronto. Rev. P. McElahon, P. P., Berlin. Rev. K. J. McKee, P. P., Smithville. Al. J. Cummings, Bothwell. Rev. W. J. Brady, P. P., Woodstock. Rev. Jas. Gibbons, St. Michael's palace. Rev. F. P. McEvoy, St. Mary's cathedral, Hamilton. Rev. Jefferson Davis, Adm. Dixie. Rev. Jos. P. Murphy, Ingersoll. Rev. A. McKewen, Strathroy. Rev. M. J. Torrance, St. Peter's London. Rev. J. M. Crahan, St. Mary's, Toronto. Rev. E. J. Murray, C.S.B., St. Michael's College, Toronto. Rev. D. J. Saecker, P. P., Pickering. O. P. McGeary, Fox. Rev. T. M. Shanahan, P. P., Niagara. Rev. C. J. O'Hagan, St. Catharines. Peter McGee, Ingersoll. Rev. H. G. O'Shea, P. P., Simcoe. Rev. L. P. Mitchell, chaplain at Penetanguishene. Rev. P. J. Gaan, Wyoming. Rev. R. A. Trayline, Fort Erie. Rev. E. J. Kiernan, P. P., Collingwood. H. J. McPhillips, Parkdale. Rev. J. J. Lynch, St. Paul's church, Toronto. Rev. H. J. Gibney, Alliston. Rev. R. McBrady, Toronto. Rev. L. A. H. Allan, Merrittton. Rev. J. A. Valliant, Montreal. Rev. P. J. McGuire, P. P., Braemaridge. Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto. Rev. J. M. McGuckin, O. M. I. Superior, Ottawa University. Rev. Father Fannerty, St. Thomas. Very Rev. J. M. Laurent, St. Michael's Toronto. Very Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D.D., London. Dean Harris, St. Catharines. Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D. D., Stratford. Very Rev. E. T. Heenan, Daouda, P. D. Cairn, Mount Forest. Rev. F. M. Dally, Colgan. O. Dabe, Peterborough. Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., Lindsay. Rev. P. Bayard, Saratoga. Rev. A. P. Villeneuve, Tremembé. Rev. John Connolly, Lucan. Rev. J. Kilcullen, Port Colborne. Rev. R. B. Conter, C.S.V., Joliette, Que. Rev. J. E. Beaudin, P. P., Lafontaine. Rev. J. J. McEntee, P. P., Oshawa. Rev. F. F. Rohleder, P. P., Vroomanton. Rev. M. J. Corduke, Toronto. Rev. J. E. Orfanon, Hamilton. Rev. Father Grantlister, St. Michael's College, Toronto. Thomas Davis, Madoc. Rev. P. Whitney, P. P., Coladon. Rev. J. R. Tooley, president St. Michael's College, Toronto. Rev. J. F. Lynlett, P. P., Midland. Rev. M. J. Gearty, P. P., Fox. Rev. V. Moyno, P. P., Stayner. Rev. J. J. Egan, Thornhill. M. L. Fortier, teacher, St. Michael's College.

Rev. P. Langlois, Big Point. Alfred Bernard, McGregor. Rev. James Kennedy, London. Theo. Spitz, C. K. D., vice-president St. Jerome College, Berlin. Rev. J. A. Realy, Cornwall. Rev. James Walsh, London. Rev. T. West, Goderich. P. Brennan, St. Mary's. Rev. J. J. McCann, St. Helen's, Toronto.

REFORMS NEEDED.

GLADSTONE tells of a Series that Will Start a New Era in England—An Enthusiastic Reception.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Probably no one of the lower rank than royalty has ever been honoured with a reception so genuinely enthusiastic as that given to Mr. Gladstone by the citizens of Manchester, without regard to politics, upon his arrival here this morning, accompanied by his wife and son, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P. Nearly all the available hotel accommodation was secured long ago, and last night and this morning the appearance of the streets of the town gave the impression that a festal or country fair was in progress. Some time before the train was due the streets about the station itself were occupied by the numerous deputations who received him and a strong detachment of police, who kept the platform cleared and made a way for the traffic about the station. Mr. Gladstone and his party, upon alighting from the saloon car which had been placed at their disposal, made their way to the open carriage, and as the leader of the Liberals appeared outside the station he was greeted with prolonged and deafening cheers. His way through the streets was a veritable triumphal progress and he was followed by the most of the distance borne in deference to the shouts of welcome arising on every side. A like demonstration was accorded him when he arrived at the Free Trade Hall this afternoon. The number of applicants for tickets of admission greatly exceeded the capacity of the hall, which is not one of very large size, but was chosen so that Mr. Gladstone might not strain himself in speaking so that a vast multitude might hear



How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp disease, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies fail and methods fail.

THE CUTICURA REMEDIES, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA HAIR-RESTORER, are the most effective and economical cures for all skin and scalp diseases. Prepared by CUTICURA SOAP Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Relief in one minute, for all pains at weakness, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 500

Mr. Gladstone delivered an address in the course of which he said the local Government had not met the legitimate demands of the country. He advocated the granting to county councils powers of taxation, the control of the police and the most good nature and manly purpose to do honour to the distinguished visitor.

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# LADY KILDARE;

Or, the Rival Claimants.

## CHAPTER VII.

### "CASTLE RAIN."

With the air of a "gold stick in waiting," at the very least, Shamus O'Leary ushered his guests, the Lady Nora Kildare and her attendant, good Mrs. Kelly, into the great central hall of Castle Rain.

This hall traversed the building through its width, and was something like a hundred and fifty feet in length. At one end were the great entrance doors, on either side of which were great arched and mullioned windows. At the opposite end of the hall were other two immense arched windows, corresponding in size and position to the first, and between these last a glass-door opened into a quiet, sunny, and old-fashioned garden, where the flowers bloomed.

Doors opened of either side of the hall into the state apartments or the family rooms. Between these doors pictures were ranged. At equal distances from each other, at one side of the hall, were three great old-fashioned fire-places, whose chimney-pieces were just now filled with little forests of spiny pine boughs.

On the paneled pictures were hung trophies of the chase—tall branching antlers, a stuffed deer's head with lifelike eyes, and stuffed birds of every description. Over the quaint old mantel-pieces were skillfully arranged, in patterns of wheels and stars, fowling-pieces, rifles, pistols, knives, and swords, many of the latter heir-looms of the family, and with strange histories of daring deeds attached to them.

The furniture was in keeping with the room. The eastern floor, uncovered by a carpet, was polished until it shone like a mirror. Here and there a gay but worn rug was deposited before some high-backed carved settle or big arm-chair. The only luxurious article of furniture to be seen was a low, luxuriously shaped sofa or couch, artlessly draped with a magnificent tiger skin. This stood conveniently near the front door, and the young Lady Nora sat down upon it.

Mrs. Kelly seated herself at a little distance to the left, straight-backed chair, and looked on anxiously around her.

"I dare, you're not going to sit down in the like of this, Lady Nora," demanded O'Leary. "Let me take you to the yelley drawing-room, where the sofas and chairs are cushioned with gold-colored satin, and the carpet looks like gold velvet, as it is, to be sure! My lord won't like it if you don't have the best, Lady Nora. Or, if you don't go into the yelley drawing-room, here's the crimson parlor—"

"I would rather remain here, Mr. O'Leary," returned the Lady Nora, concealing a smile at the steward's look of involuntary anxiety under all his hospitable entreaties. "Be kind enough to go for Lord O'Neill."

"At worst, my lady!" exclaimed O'Leary, with a breath of relief and a graceful flourish of his hands. "The O'Neill may be in the flower garden, or it may be in the park he is. He can't have followed the hounds this morning, although the hunters are in splendid condition. I will find him at worst, and tell him of the great honor the bonny Lady of Kildare has done us this morning."

He bowed, and skipped away down the hall like a dancing-master, disappearing through the glazed door into the flower-garden.

"Hounds! a humph!" muttered Mrs. Kelly, who was not to be imposed upon even by Shamus O'Leary. "Does he call these massifs and bull-dog hounds! The like of them being hounds! Why, there hasn't been a hound at Castle Rain these twenty years, since him as was called the Mad O'Neill broke his neck leaping the ditch betwixt this and the hogs below. Hunters, ah! Sorry a hunter is there here except the sorrel mare that O'Leary took for a debt, and which the O'Neill rides, and the shambling pony that's dyed with age, and the work horses which they use for carriage horses when a carriage is needed, which is seldom enough, true for it. And as for the yellow drawing-room—"

She glanced at her young mistress, but the Lady Nora was paying no heed to her muttered criticisms. She was too busy with her own thoughts. A sudden timidity had seized her, and she was beginning to regret her present visit.

Mrs. Kelly, seeing that her movements were thus likely to be unmarked by her young lady, arose, crossed the slippery floor, and peeped into the various rooms opening off the hall. These rooms were all grand in shape, but most of them were dimly lighted and bare. The crimson room was octagon-shaped, and on its gray, damp walls hung a rag of ornamental tapestry, the last vestige of its former splendor.

But of all the spectral chambers, the yellow drawing-room was the most forbidding, because, perhaps, it contained the most relics of former grandeur. A thread-bare carpet, worn to rags, still remained on the floor. The chairs and sofas were the most decrepit specimens to be found of their kind, and the yellow satin that had once covered them had long since disappeared. The rickety tables stood on three legs, or were propped up on two. A few faded strings at the windows were all that remained of the amber curtain of an earlier date. The only articles of value in this rag fair were the few choice pictures that still hung in their faded, spotted frames on the damp walls.

"Well, the face of that O'Leary!" cried Mrs. Kelly, in amusement. "This is his yelley drawing-room, is it? Why, the very horses at Kildare Castle'd turn up their noses at the like of this drawing-room."

"With more of sorrow than of anger," at the anxiety of the wretched O'Leary, Mrs. Kelly returned to her seat. And not an instant too soon. She had hardly announced her dumping figure in her chair, when the glass door at the further end of the long apartment opened, and Lord O'Neill came up the hall toward the Lady Nora, with a quick and ringing tread. Behind him closely followed his steward and major-domo, the consequential but beaming O'Leary.

The Lady Nora arose at her lover's approach, her brilliant young face all aglow, and her sunny brows eyes all light. She held out her little gauntleted hand to him, and he seized it in a warm and hearty clasp.

"Good morning, my lord," she said "I am out for a morning ride, and took O'Leary with me."

"It seems like old times to see you here again, Lady Nora," replied the O'Neill, in a rich deep voice. "You used to come here often enough with your father. Let me thank you," he added, with a touch of courtliness, "for his unexpected honor."

The Lady Nora blushed, and withdrew her hand from his clasp.

"He was a grand young fellow, this last of the O'Neills. He was tall and straight as a young pine, with a well-knit agile figure, which gave promise of steepliness in the coming years, and with broad shoulders and a full chest, which gave effect to his unconcealed air of command."

The issue of Lord O'Neill, the O'Neill, or Wild Larry as he was variously termed, was in keeping with his person. His features

were noble and clearly cut, and were indolently both of manly and marvellous strength and refinement. He had a grand forehead, above which were carelessly his wavy hair; and his firm yet pleasant mouth, curving in a smile of rare tenderness, was shaded by a softly curling mustache, which seemed tinted with the sunlight. His blue eyes, as keen as the eyes of a hawk, yet tender now as the eyes of a woman, revealed a noble, pure and spotless soul.

The garb of the O'Neill was scarcely in keeping with his title or person. He wore a shabby old shooting jacket, which had been repeatedly patched and mended, and which was only redeemed from utter seediness by the spotless and dainty whiteness of his linen. Nevertheless, he wore it as if it had been velvet.

"You find me at my work, Lady Nora," he said, smiling. "Our chapel is greatly out of repair, and I am superintending the mending of the roof and windows. To tell the truth," he added, "I was helping to slate the roof when Shamus came for me."

O'Leary, standing behind his master, lifted his hands in horror. The great aim of the steward's life was to uphold the dignity of the O'Neills, their grandeur, riches and honors. The simple, straightforward honesty and the lack of all false pride in his young master were, therefore, his greatest trials.

"Ab! Hear him!" whispered the steward to Mrs. Kelly, with forced jocularity. "Him slating the roof with the laborer, and superintending it! The quality'll do anything for a larrik, man. I've heard of noblemen's driving stage coaches for the fun of it. The O'Neill has spirits for anything!"

The young Lady Nora and Lord O'Neill were alike unconcerned of this little by-play. The young girl desired an interview with her host in some place less public than this great hall, and she said, with a glance at the glazed door through which he had entered:

"Is your garden in as fine order as ever, my lord? Won't you take me to see it?"

"With pleasure," replied the young lord, his face beaming. "You remember the old garden then, Lady Nora, with its old-fashioned flowers? I am gardener-in-chief, and have constructed a garden which seems to belong to our grandmother's days!"

Not seeing O'Leary's involuntary grimace at his ludicrous revelations of his humble and industrious habits, Lord O'Neill conducted his young guest down the length of the hall to the glazed door, and led her out into the sunny garden, where the bright-hued flowers were yielding their fragrance to the mild S. S. breeze.

Down the trim box-bordered paths the young couple walked slowly, Mrs. Kelly and O'Leary following at a respectable distance, and out of earshot.

"I came over to see you on business this morning, my lord," said the young lady Nora. "The truth is, I am in need of friendly counsel, so I have presumed upon your old friend's help of paper."

"And you did not recognize your own claims on me?" said Lord O'Neill, as he hesitated. "Oh, Nora, you know I'd go through fire and water to serve you! If you want a friend, Larry O'Neill would die for you to prove his—his—friendship!"

"But I only want a little clear-headed counsel," said the young Lady Kildare. "Perhaps I did wrong to come to you, but I have been so anxious and troubled! I did not sleep all night—"

The O'Neill's face grew grave and anxious. "It's a real trouble that robs the young and healthful of sleep," he said.

"And this is a real trouble!" exclaimed Mrs. Kelly, who was not to be imposed upon even by Shamus O'Leary. "Does he call these massifs and bull-dog hounds! The like of them being hounds! Why, there hasn't been a hound at Castle Rain these twenty years, since him as was called the Mad O'Neill broke his neck leaping the ditch betwixt this and the hogs below. Hunters, ah! Sorry a hunter is there here except the sorrel mare that O'Leary took for a debt, and which the O'Neill rides, and the shambling pony that's dyed with age, and the work horses which they use for carriage horses when a carriage is needed, which is seldom enough, true for it. And as for the yellow drawing-room—"

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"'as if a sudden blight had fallen on Kathleen's fortune and mine. Yesterday we were so happy, and to-day we are so miserable!"

Lord O'Neill halted in the shade of a spreading laurel, beside a small circular bench. The Lady Nora sat down, and he took his place beside her.

"Happiness don't depend upon money, Nora," he said, with a shade of tenderness in his tones. "Here am I, poor and in debt—thank heaven, the debts are not of my incurring—and yet I am as happy a man as any in all Ulster. A clear conscience and a good digestion, they say ought to make any man happy. You are rich in friends, Nora. There's not a poor person in Antrim but sings your praises! The widows down at the fishing village call you a saint, and the orphan children, for whom you built and endowed the school, love you with all their little hearts! There's no one so poor but you have given them a kind word, a gay smile, or money for their wants. And if you hate to leave Kildare, Nora, a hundred hearts will be broken for you!"

"Every one is good to me!" said the young Lady Nora, smiling through tears. "It will be hard to leave Kildare, but if I must go, I will go bravely!"

Lord O'Neill arose and walked up and down the path before his guest. His face was pale, a sure sign that a struggle was going on in his heart. Glancing around him, he saw that no one was near, and he came to a pause before the girl, trying to catch a glimpse into her dearest face.

"Nora!" he said, his voice tremulous with feeling. "Nora, look up at me!"

The young girl raised her drooping head, to meet a glance of fire from his glorious blue eyes and an expression on his noble face that thrilled to her very soul.

"Nora," said Lord O'Neill, "I've kept silent till now because you were rich, and I was poor and in debt. But now that poverty threatens you too! I may speak without dishonor. O Nora! Nora, darling! Nora, mavourneen! I love you! I love you! Let this storm that has assailed you drive you to the shelter of my breast! Let me be your protector and husband! Nora, will you give yourself to me? When you leave Point Kildare, will you come to Glen O'Neill as his honored mistress, as my wife?"

His impassioned tones, his eager, passionate eyes, his impetuous manner, brought a flood of happiness to Nora's heart. Her sunny eyes fell, her plump face flushed to crimson, and a shy, sweet smile quivered about her lips.

"Speak to me, Nora," pleaded the O'Neill, half stooping slowly, half kneeling before her, and trying to look up into her face. "Can't you love me, Nora, mavourneen—me who have loved you all these years, and who have dreamed night and day of the hour when I might tell my love? Speak to me—"

"Let my face speak for me!" whispered Nora.

And then she shyly lifted her young face, so sweet, so tender, so bright, so happy, and the full revelation in it, and in her shy, sweet eyes, was an answer a thousandfold more delightful than Lord O'Neill would have dared to hope for.

In an instant he was seated on the bench beside her, her hand in his, her little head softly fluttering down to his shoulder.

For a few moments a delicious silence prevailed between them. Then the song of some bird near at hand aroused Nora from her soft trance, and she started up, all blushes and confusion.

"Don't—don't kiss me again, Larry," she whispered. "Ah, now—"

This last utterance was one of tender reproach, for Larry, interpreting her injunction to suit himself, had stolen another caress from her rosy mouth.

"You are so aggravating, Nora, darling," said her lover, by way of excuse. "And it's all so new to me too! An hour ago I should as soon have expected to be kissing the Queen as you! And I want to make the most of my new privileges. The next time I see you it may be in the presence of others, and you'll be so stately and cold I shall find it hard to believe there's a warm and true little heart under your haughty manner—"

"I won't be haughty to you, Laurence. I shall never forget that I am going to belong to you some day! But I am sure that I am wronging you in promising to marry you. You ought to have a rich wife—"

"And so I shall have, Nora, mavourneen! My bride will be rich in goodness, sweetness, and beauty! I might say you ought to have a rich husband, but I am not so generous! I have no grandeur to offer you, Nora, only love and tenderness, but these will never fail. I know best of any one, what the place is, and how unfitted the old hall is for a dainty young mistress; but it shall be repaired, if I have to repair it with my own hands. I am becoming a working farmer, Nora. I am my pride in my pocket the day I inherit my title, with this dainty, worn-out estate, and I have vowed to myself to make the glebe blossom some day like a rose—to render these acres fruitful, and restore Castle Rain to its former glory!"

"You will succeed, Laurence, I know!" "I intend to!" answered Lord O'Neill, with quiet determination. "I am already making good progress. I have sold off the lower oak wood to a speculator, who will pay me a handsome price, and remove the trees himself. And with the money I get from that source I shall repair the old house stables, buy a horse or two, get all the new-fangled plows and farm machines, and drain the marsh this side the bog. In one year's time you won't know the place. And in ten years, Nora, I hope to clear the estate of debt, and stand up a free man. It may take longer than that, but I mean to be independent and economical, though not mean, Nora," he added, with a smile. "But this project of getting out of debt has become a mania with me!"

"I wish I could have helped you in your labors!" sighed Nora. "But I may not come to you utterly penniless, Larry, Mr. Kildare. I can't call him Lord Kildare yet—said something about a compromise. He may give what papa would have willed to me, could papa have foreseen this rival claim. There are railway stocks and bank stock and mine shares which belonged to papa entirely and exclusively, and it may be these Mr. Kildare proposes to give over to me."

Lord O'Neill's bright face clouded a little. "Likely it is that," he said. "Mr. Michael Kildare, who is so fond of you, will protect your rights. Yes! I could wish, Nora, that you were coming to me powerless, or rather dowered only with the riches nature has given you. I do not like to be thought a fortune-hunter—"

"Do you mean to imply that people would think it odd that any one should want to marry me if I had no money?" said Nora, gayly. "Ah, stop now, Larry! Mrs. Kelly is coming with O'Leary."

She arose from the bench and began busily plucking a bouquet from a bed of gorgeous dahlias, in which task Lord O'Neill assisted her.

They were thus engaged, the sunlight glancing on the girl's rippling waves of flowing tresses and upon Larry's sunny hair, when good Mrs. Kelly, leaning on the arm of the party and consequential steward, came in sight.

Nora finished her bouquet, and announced her intention of departure. O'Leary, obey-

ing her command, hastened to bid Shane bring the horses to the front door.

The lovers slowly retraced their steps through the garden, crossed the terrace, and strolled through the sunshine to the front door, where they found Shane, O'Leary, the horses and the dogs in waiting.

The Lady Nora mounted lightly from her lover's hand. Mrs. Kelly climbed into her saddle from the horse-block, and clutched her fat hands into her pony's mane. Shane sprang to his saddle.

"I shall ride over to Kildare this evening," whispered Lord O'Neill, as he adjusted the Lady Nora's foot in her stirrup. "I have something to say to your guardians, Nora, mavourneen, and you can guess what it is."

He pressed her hand, and blushing and smiling, the Lady Nora, in a happy confusion, broke from him, and galloped down the stair-arched road.

Mrs. Kelly and Shane and the dogs followed rapidly.

And the girl sped on with a light heart, in spite of her anxieties. The clouds that lowered above her had seemed to shut out all hope and gladness only an hour or two before, and now the glorious bow of hope appeared, and her path, and made his radiant and glorious. It was worth much sorrow and many pangs to be so happy as this.

Lord O'Neill stood gazing after her with enraptured glance. His kindling face, his passionate glance, betrayed his secret to his faithful steward, and O'Leary, not being troubled with bashfulness, did not hesitate to speak in upon the lover's trance.

"She's a bonny lady, the Lady Kildare!" he said. "The man she marries can eat wedding cake every day of the year, begorra! Good luck to her bright, sweet eyes! And it's a long purse she has, that'll reach from here to Dublin, and she's as generous as the sun! With a purse like hers to put Glen O'Neill in his glory, and to make Castle Rain Castle Splendid, and with her levelly face to light up the drawing rooms, we could outshine any nobleman in Ireland. She'll marry some day, I do be thinking," he added, with a long sigh and aly glance at his young master. "I wonder who the bridegroom will be!"

Lord O'Neill turned his happy eyes and glowing face upon his faithful attendant. He had not heard half O'Leary's ad and said that the steward had been his ardent worshiper from childhood, and it was his impulse to share his secret with him now.

"I know who she'll marry, Shamus!" he exclaimed. "It is a secret yet—but she has promised to marry me!"

Without waiting to hear O'Leary's excited and rapturous comments and congratulations, the lover turned back into the flower-garden, and gave himself up to his happy thoughts.

(To be continued.)

### Ordinations at the Propaganda.

The opening of the scholastic year in the Ursula College of the Propaganda has been preceded this year by a very interesting ceremony, which consisted in the conferring of Orders on several students in the beautiful little church of the Propaganda by Mgr. Julius, Vicegerent of Rome and Patriarch of Constantinople. The candidates for Orders on Friday, November 1st, the Feast of All Saints, reached the large number of sixty, most of whom were students of the Propaganda, though several belonged to other colleges in Rome; for instance, all those for the deaconate were from the Bohemian College except two, of whom one, the Rev. Mr. Burton, was from the English College, and the other, Rev. Mr. O'Flynn, for the diocese of Meath, from the Irish College. Of the seventeen young men, however, who were raised to the priesthood, except one, Rev. Father McGrath, for the diocese of Meath, who was from the Irish College, all were students of the Propaganda. It was a very fine and touching sight to see these young Levites who had reached the crowning-point of so many anxious years of arduous preparation. Head and shoulders above all the rest were three students from the New World, one of whom, a stalwart black, Rev. John Purcell, a native of Jamaica, towered even over his own companions, who are from Prince Edward's Island, and named respectively Rev. Peter Curran and Rev. James Morrison. Among the others who were raised to the priesthood were Rev. Wm. McDonald, from the Hebrides of Scotland; Rev. James Ryan, Newfoundland; Rev. James Corrigan, Brooklyn, U. S. A.; Rev. Henry MacNamara, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa; Rev. M. Gravel, Canada; Rev. R. Kuesmann, Cincinnati, U. S. A.; Rev. T. Wall and Rev. W. Waters, both from Dublin; the others were from the East, from Greece, Mount Lebanon and Mesopotamia. Among those who received the Orders of Lector and door-keeper were Messrs. Alban and Bernard O'Reilly, both from the Cape of Good Hope South Africa.

### TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

### An Interesting Story of Archbishop Ryan's Collegiate Career.

When Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, was of the height of his celebrity, says the Philadelphia Press, he visited a college in the south of Ireland. The school boys were delighted, and one of them, already noted for his oratorical gift, was chosen by his fellows to make an address of welcome to the patriot. The little orator was good looking, fervid and aburn haired. He captured the heart of the great Liberator. A few years afterwards O'Connell was engaged to speak at a hall in one of the principal towns. A tremendous crowd gathered to hear him. No one would be admitted without a ticket. As the time for the address drew near, a youth modestly presented himself at the door, and though he had no ticket he asked to be admitted. But the door-keeper was obstinate. The youth, however, contrived to send word to the Liberator that he wished to see him personally. He was admitted to the presence of the national leader, and in a few words told him who he was, and what he desired. "Oh! you are so splendidly in college," the patriot cried. "Indeed you shall get in, and you shall have one of the very best seats, too." He was equal to his word, and one of the Liberator's most enthusiastic auditors that night was the unborn-natured youth. The youth has since those old days, himself become widely celebrated as an orator and delivered that splendid sermon at the centennial Mass at the Baltimore Cathedral, Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

The Ladies' World, New York City, is an elegant and refined periodical for ladies and the family. Each number contains entertaining and instructive reading matter and beautiful illustrations. We call the attention of our readers to their advertisement, headed "Christmas Box Free," in another column.

### LEFT TO THE POPE.

His Holiness Asked to Arbitrate in the University Discrepancy.

The meeting of the professors of Laval and Victoria on the 25th ult., passed the following resolution:

It is resolved unanimously that the professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal and those of the Faculty of Medicine of Laval University of Montreal, signers of the union, bind themselves to accept the Pope as arbitrator of the difficulties which have so far prevented a definite union of the two schools and to abide by his decision;

That each body, in order to maintain its acquired rights, draw up a memorial, or that the two bodies draw up a common memorial, which will be sent to the court of Rome;

That meanwhile, the union between the two institutions will continue with this modification, that the courses will be given by the two institutions in their respective halls, and that the pupils of the two faculties will be admitted on the same footing into all the hospitals.

There were present, in addition to Vice-Rector Froulx, Doctors Th. d'Orléans, L. D. Mignault, S. Lachapelle, A. Lamarche, L. A. Demers, N. Fafard, H. E. Desrosiers, J. P. Chartrand, J. J. Guerin, A. T. Broeseur, J. A. Laramee, A. Dagenais, S. Dural and A. N. Foucher.

### A NOTABLE CEREMONY.

Sister Beaudry Celebrates the Sixtieth Anniversary of Her Profession.

A ceremony without parallel in the religious annals of Canada took place Tuesday morning, at the Grey nunnery on Guy street. It was the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the religious profession of the Rev. Sister Beaudry, who entered the establishment sixty-two years ago. She took the veil on the 22nd September, 1827, and pronounced her last vows on the 26th November, 1829. The Rev. Sister Beaudry, nee Marie Z. Beaudry, who was born on the 16th October, 1811, was the daughter of Mr. Paschal Beaudry, a large farmer in the parish of St. Roch L'Assomption county. For nineteen years she was hospitiater of the Grey nunnery and was then transferred to St. Johns, Que., where she remained for twenty years, and was one of the founders of the St. John's hospital. Although 73 years old, Sister Beaudry continues to do her share of the light work of the establishment. The event was celebrated by a grand mass, at which His Grace Archbishop of Quebec presided, assisted by Rev. Carl Leclair and Rev. Clouston Ross, and which was attended by a large number of citizens. In the afternoon Sister Beaudry held a reception, which was largely attended.

### Only a Workimgman.

Only a workimgman? What title is greater or what one of the orders of peers is fit rank before it? There was a German emperor for whom Albert Durer, was painting some frescoes who said to one of his nobles, "I can make seven nobles of seven peasants, but of seven nobles I cannot make one artist." He might have said workimgman instead of artist and it would be still true. It is a divily instituted order not dependent on the nod of kings but on whom kings—the world is dependent. Remove the workimgman from the list of the world's great struggle and history is shorn of its brightest glory. Christ was a workimgman. So was his foster-father. So too were several of the Apostles. Columbus was a workimgman. Gutenberg the inventor of the press was a workimgman. Jacquard the inventor of the looms for figured weaving, and Arkwright the inventor of the spinning jenny were workimgmen. Whitely, the Yankee boy who devised the cottoning was a workimgman. Wedgewood the inventor of famous Queen's ware was a potter. Stephenson the father of railways, Howe of sewing-machine fame and far a living. Edison worked for years for his day's wages. Grant, Lincoln, Johnson, each had a trade or occupation. Our political and military history is full of similar characters. Mackay, Astor, and Stewart began their fortunes as mere workimgmen. Barons the great poet followed the plough. Edwards the Scottish naturalist was a shoemaker. David Livingstone, Sir William Jones both knew what factory life meant. Banyan was a tinker, DeWoe worked before he became a novelist. Clive, the conqueror of India worked. Solario the painter was a pot-mender. The founder of the famous Peel family of England was a worker. Horace Greeley the founder of the Tribune and Franklin were printers. And so on might the list be lengthened.

So it is plain what great men are brothers of the workimgman. The world's great men are each and all of those who daily toil for bread may become as famous as they are, still by working as faithfully as did they and never soaring to a dirty hand with honest labor, all of us can be as great in our way as were the names particularized; and after all the world's fame is cheap compared with the applause of our contemporaries. We are all here to work and none but drones and knaves post as men who never did work of any kind.

### Religious Bequests.

The will of Mrs. Agnes Jane Marland was filed for probate at New York the other day, and the following religious bequests are contained in it: To the Catholic Provincial Seminary of New York for the education of priests, \$1,000; to the Hospital for incurables, in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, \$500; to the Hospital for Consumptives, now under charge of Sister Irene, \$500; to the House of the Holy Family, now under charge of Mother Veronice, \$500; to the Institution of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in West One-Hundred-and-Sixth street, \$500; to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, \$400; to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, \$250; to St. Vincent's Hospital, \$250; to the Church of the Sacred Heart at Highland Falls, West Point, \$250; to the provincial school attached to the Church of St. Agnes, in Forty-third street, \$250; to the Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, \$250; to the society of the tabernacle, under charge of the ladies of the Sacred Heart Convent, for vestments and altar furniture for good churches, \$250. Mrs. Marland also directed the payment of \$1000 in alms for the celebration of masses for the repose of her soul.

### WOOLING THE GODDESS IN BOSTON.

The latest favored gentleman at the court of good fortune is Mr. John H. Hovey, who does business at 394 West Broadway. He is a popular citizen of the South Boston, Mass., district, where he has lived as man and boy for 88 years of his life. He was a holder of a twentieth of the second capital prize drawn at the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and he received \$5 000 in crisp bills last week. The full amount that was drawn by the number he held was \$100,000.—Boston (Mass.) Herald, Oct. 2.

### FATHER KENIG'S NERVETONIC.

Scientific Fla. Falling Star. Nerves, Nystagmus, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Manicomania, Insomnia, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

A Great Blessing. I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of "Nervetonic" which were cured by the medicine of Rev. Father Kenig, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the sidiage were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine.



FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Points on the Training of Young Girls—Housework Healthful—The Misconceptions of Tight Shoes—A Risky Adventure—Varieties.

Three Periods of Love.

Sighing like a furnace, Over ears in love, Blind in adoration, Of this lady's glove. Think no girl is ever Quite so sweet as she, Till you see an angel, As poets you to agree.

II.

Moping and weeping, Gloomy and morose, Asks the price of poison, Think, 'twill take a dose. Women are so fickle, Love is all a sham, Marriage is a failure, Like a broken dam.

III.

Whistling, blythe and cheerful, Always bright and gay, Dancings, singing, laughing, All the love-day gay. Fall of fun and frolic, Caught in fashion's whirl, Think no more of poison, Got another girl.

The Training of Girls

A recent writer on the training of girls says: "When a girl is ten years old she should be given household duties to perform according to her size and strength, for which a sum of money should be paid her weekly. She should have a little pocket money, and the knowledge how to spend it judiciously, which can so well be given by a mother to her little girl. She should be required to furnish a part of her wardrobe with this money. For instance, if she gets ten cents a week, she should purchase all her stockings, or all her gloves, as her mother may decide; and in this under the mother's supervision she will soon learn to trade with judgment and economy.

"Of course the mother will see to it that the sum is sufficient to do this, and yet leave a trifle for the child to spend as she pleases. This will supply a healthy stimulus; it will give her a proper ambition and pride in her labor and the ability to use money properly. As she grows older these household duties should be increased, with the proportionate increase of money paid for the performance of them.

"We know of a lady who divided the wages of a servant among her three daughters. Their is a systematic arrangement of their labor, which is done with a thoroughness and alacrity rarely found, either with a hired girl or a daughter who feels that she has to do with nothing to encourage or stimulate her in her work."

Housework Healthful.

Housework is healthy, and many physicians recommend it to women who need exercise. Walking is not enough; it exercises only the legs, while dusting and sweeping bring an entirely different set of muscles into play. Many girls take more interest in their homes if encouraged to assist in the care of them. And, perhaps, this was an idea of Mrs. Donnell's, who brought up all of her daughters to do a part of the domestic work of their home. Some mothers are willing to give their daughters an allowance for doing this work, dividing between them what would be the wages of a servant. This, of course, would be an inducement for a girl who had no taste for housework, and would enable her to gratify many little personal wants. It seems, too, only just, unless the family is in straitened circumstances, that the daughters should receive what would otherwise be paid to a servant. Household duties, if properly planned, need take but very little time out of a long day. To be systematic in the discharge of such duties is the only way to properly accomplish the right amount of work.—Boston Herald.

Beautiful Feet.

Good judgment in the selection of shoes has more to do with the preservation of the usefulness as well as the beauty of the feet than anything else. Some girls have a very poor conception of what is really beautiful in a foot. Take, for instance, the girl who seeks to make the foot look shorter than it really is. She wears a shoe calculated to further this purpose. The result is, the foot becomes broad and thick and resembles a ball or club more than anything else. And when the foot is thus made to resemble a ball or club, the bones and muscles. The usefulness of the foot, also, is destroyed in this manner; it becomes tender, and subject to corns and bunions, and a walk of any distance is invariably attended with discomfort. It is a noteworthy fact that the richest ladies and the recognized leaders of fashion in New York wear the most sensible, though perhaps the most expensive, shoes.

A Risky Adventure.

Miss Beekle Johnson, a very pleasing and attractive school teacher, living near St. Thomas, Penn., went to Carlisle a few days ago, and at the railroad station met a man whom she had never seen before. In an hour they were husband and wife. The groom is John Demaree, of Rushville, Ill., who came all the way to wed his unknown bride, and the wedding involves an interesting story of courtship at long range. Some time ago Miss Johnson made the acquaintance of Miss Maggie Jenkins, who was visiting near the home of this "school marm." A strong friendship sprang up, and when Miss Jenkins left for her western home she carried with her Miss Johnson's sincere affection and one of her photographs, but it was to the latter that Miss Johnson is indebted for her present husband. Mr. Demaree chanced to see the picture, and was then and there smitten. A correspondence was arranged by Miss Jenkins and the marriage was finally brought about. The meeting and ceremony took place at Carlisle, away from the prying eyes of curious neighbors who had heard of the remarkable affair.

Varieties.

L'Industrie Parisienne says that in some French laundries boiled potatoes are preferred to soap for the cleansing of soiled linen.

Little Princess Wilhelmina, heir to the Dutch throne, has mastered Dutch and German, and is now diligently studying French.

The Queen of Italy is growing stout, to her great distress. She has several times tried to become a vegetarian, in hope of reducing her weight, but is too fond of good living to persevere in such a course.

The Duchess of Rutland is one of the most active women in England. She opens bazaars, attends Temperance meetings, inaugurates clubs, sings at concerts, and makes a large number of speeches.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, says his daughter is about as skilled in the law as he is. She acts as his amanuensis and ad-

THE SEMI-ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution. Caprices of Fortune. A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the six months ending November 15, 1889, together with the names and addresses given to the company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it. Receipts for the amounts are on file at the office of the Company.

DRAWING OF JUNE 18, 1889.

- A. Wilcox, Deer Lodge, Mont. \$15,000
J. F. Edwards, Atlanta, Ga. 15,000
W. H. Mims, Ottawa, Ont. 15,000
Bank of Watsonville, Watsonville, Cal. 15,000
Mrs. Catharine Callahan, 331 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 15,000
W. G. Wallace, East Saginaw, Mich. 15,000
Wm. Dalquist, Duluth, Minn. 15,000
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