

# The Ligonier Banner

LIGONIER, INDIANA.

## HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

### PERSONAL.

President Castro of Venezuela, interviewed at Santander, Spain, said he would land at Bordeaux and that his trip was taken for the purpose of settling all the international quarrels of his country. His general health was good.

Andrew Carnegie was subpoenaed to appear before the house ways and means committee to testify in the tariff revision hearings being conducted by the committee.

John L. Sullivan, former champion heavyweight pugilist, was granted a divorce in Chicago.

Once reputed to be worth several million dollars, Samuel E. Gross, formerly of Chicago, was discharged in bankruptcy proceedings in the United States court in Detroit, Mich.

Gov. Deneen will take the University of Illinois "short course" in agriculture in 1910.

Frederick A. Hyde of San Francisco, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of large tracts of land in Oregon and Washington, was sentenced in Washington to pay a fine of \$10,000 and serve two years in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va.

James Page, who has been watchman at the Des Moines post office for 13 years, was arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

President-elect Taft and his household finally departed from Hot Springs, Va.

Stewart M. Brice, son of the late United States Senator Calvin Brice of Ohio, was declared insane in New York.

Rear Admiral Evans declined a tentative offer of a house from admirers in Los Angeles.

Frank Spence was convicted at Prescott, Ariz., of the murder of Edgar R. Sullivan and sentenced to death.

Muhammad Hafid, the new sultan of Morocco, has definitely accepted the Algeciras act and the attendant conditions laid down by the powers for the recognition of his sultanate.

Elliott A. Archer, wanted at Newark, N. J., to answer charges of forgery involving \$70,000, was released from custody at Seattle, Wash., Gov. Mead having refused to honor the requisition for him.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The total estimates of the war department for the next fiscal year, as shown by the annual report of the secretary of war, amount to \$183,755,032, an increase of about \$52,000,000 over the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Two buoys men worked the time-honored satchel substitution game at Minneapolis and got \$7,105 from R. F. Cargill, an aged cattle dealer from Clyde, N. D.

Secretary Wilson decided that flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide is an adulterated product under the law and that it cannot legally be sold in the District of Columbia or in the territories or be transported in interstate commerce.

The board of regents of the University of Minnesota decided that members of the faculty must retire on reaching the age of 65 years.

More than a score of persons were injured, five of them seriously, and 100 more were thrown into a panic when a bomb was hurled into the air shaft of a tenement house at 320 East Sixty-third street, New York.

Independence, Kan., voted to adopt the commission form of government.

W. H. Crowninshield, aged 40 years, of Boston, Mass., said to be a nephew of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, was run down and killed by a railway train in Cleveland, O.

The body of Rear Admiral Coghill was interred in the Arlington national cemetery with full military ceremonies.

E. N. Blacker, a prominent business man of Bakersfield, Cal., shot and fatally wounded Adrian von Plank, an actor.

Mrs. Mary Leaven of Philadelphia sold her baby for ten dollars because she was destitute and starving.

Rev. J. P. McCloskey, assistant pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Toledo, O., calmly told his congregation that he had a few more weeks to live.

President-elect Taft was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the North Carolina Society of New York.

Herman Billek, the Chicago necromancer who was sentenced to be hanged December 11 for murder was reprieved until January 29 by Lt. Gov. Sherman.

Charles W. Blow of St. Louis, manager of the American Linseed Company, shot and killed himself.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to W. D. Fouke, denied the scandal charges made in connection with the Panama canal purchase and denounced Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, and Editor Laffan of the New York Sun as fascists and slanderers.

The Ohio county option law was declared unconstitutional by Judge Dunnigan at Findlay.

While looking for a burglar in his cellar, Dr. Charles E. Brown, Jr., a prominent physician of Springfield, Mo., accidentally shot and killed himself.

The police of Kansas City and a band of religious fanatics headed by John Sharp, who styles himself "Adam God," engaged in a fierce revolver street battle. Over 100 shots were exchanged, one patrolman and a little girl being killed, Sharp and two officers fatally wounded and two other officers slightly hurt.

F. D. Hirschberg of St. Louis, a millionaire merchant and prominent Catholic, was shot and killed in his house. It was not known whether it was a case of suicide, murder or accident.

Probably fatal injuries were sustained in an automobile accident near Washington by Senor Don Juan Barrios, minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala, who is here on a special mission. His companions, Dr. Luis Herrarte, Guatemalan minister to the United States, and Gen. John Drummond, a wealthy planter in South America, were painfully hurt.

The State bank of Maize, Kan., was entered by burglars, who dynamited the safe, securing \$6,000.

Miss Helen Chaffee, daughter of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, was wedded at Los Angeles to Lieut. John Hastings Howard, U. S. A.

The government decided that the withdrawal of troops from Cuba shall be gradual, running into April.

Capt. James Watters of the British steamer Hornby Castle, which has arrived at Norfolk, Va., says the vast tract of still water in the Atlantic known as the Sargossa sea has disappeared.

Congress gave up the day to hearing President Roosevelt's message.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, was shaken up by the ditching of his train on the Great Northern at St. Vincent, Minn.

An unknown person in Chicago sent \$12,000 bills to the government science fund.

The United States cruiser Yankee, just released from Spindie Rock at Buzzards Bay, sank near Peinekeez Island, her crew of 150 men being saved.

The receivers of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Securities Investment Company were discharged in the United States circuit court at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The United States cruiser Yankee, which had been aground in Buzzards Bay for ten weeks, has been floated.

The Round Mountain Banking corporation of Round Mountain, Nev., closed its doors because of bad loans.

Malvern Hill, the historic colonial residence 17 miles below Richmond on James River, belonging to William H. Hall of New York, was completely destroyed by fire.

According to Archbishop Glennon, the Cathedral will be completed within six years. The cost of the exterior will be \$1,500,000, and of the interior, when completed, another million. The cost of the site at Lindell boulevard and Newstead avenue was \$300,000.

The structure will be larger than several of the famous old world cathedrals. Modeled after St. Sophia's at Constantinople, it will overtop the latter 50 feet in height, and will be 11 feet longer. It will be two feet higher than Notre Dame at Paris, and 46 feet wider. It will surpass in both height and width Westminster abbey in London.

The St. Louis cathedral will be 350 feet in length, 216 feet in width and 225 feet in altitude at the dome. Its seating capacity will be 4,500, of whom 2,300 can sit in unobstructed view of the altar and 3,000 in full view of the officiating priest. The floors of the auditorium, aisles and perambulatories will be paved with marble mosaic in harmony with the general color scheme of the interior.

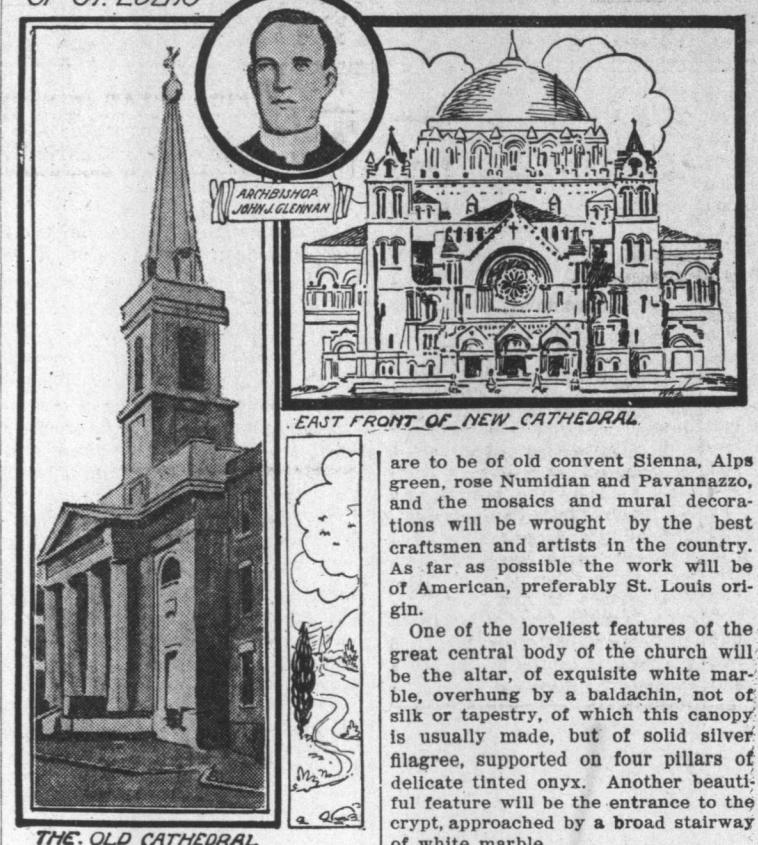
There will be four separate chapels, each as large as the ordinary church in St. Louis, and costing \$100,000 each. A perambulator, supported by great columns, will surround the entire auditorium.

The Byzantine style of architecture was adopted because of its superior economy over the ornate and elaborate Gothic. It is declared that Gothic buildings cost three times as much as those in the Byzantine style.

This Byzantine warmth and variety of color will mark the interior of the St. Louis cathedral, with its countless columns in rare and beautifully colored marble, its spandrels, band courses, architraves and balustrades of rich mosaic, and its splendid mural decorations on canvas. Indeed, it is the purpose of the designers to make the interior a veritable palace of religious art. The historian in his comments on St. Sophia goes on to say that "the memory of past calamities inspired Justinian with wise resolution that no wood, except for doors, be admitted to the edifice." The structure was of brick, faced with marble, and the finishings of the interior were of marble, tile and mosaic. The St. Louis cathedral will be even more nearly fireproof, bronze taking the place of wood for the doors and solid stone for the walls, with massive foundations of concrete. The splendid dome will be covered with green mission tile and the heating, ventilation and artificial cooling of the sanctuary and chapels during the summer will be in accordance with the most modern methods. Everything for beauty, comfort and safety has been provided, making the building perfect in all its details. The marbles for the interior

## AMERICA'S GREATEST CATHEDRAL

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE PLANNED BY CATHOLICS OF ST. LOUIS



EAST FRONT OF NEW CATHEDRAL

THE OLD CATHEDRAL

St. John's cathedral, being erected by the Episcopalians at New York, has been considered the most magnificent attempt at church architecture in America, but within the next six years the Catholic cathedral, now building at St. Louis, bids fair to rival in grandeur and beauty even that temple. The construction of this new Catholic cathedral is being watched with ever-increasing interest. The laying of the corner-stone a short time ago was the occasion of the most splendid ceremonies in which distinguished visitors from afar, a special representative of the pope, and 40,000 Catholics took part.

According to Archbishop Glennon, the Cathedral will be completed within six years. The cost of the exterior will be \$1,500,000, and of the interior, when completed, another million. The cost of the site at Lindell boulevard and Newstead avenue was \$300,000.

The structure will be larger than several of the famous old world cathedrals. Modeled after St. Sophia's at Constantinople, it will overtop the latter 50 feet in height, and will be 11 feet longer. It will be two feet higher than Notre Dame at Paris, and 46 feet wider. It will surpass in both height and width Westminster abbey in London.

The St. Louis cathedral will be 350 feet in length, 216 feet in width and 225 feet in altitude at the dome. Its seating capacity will be 4,500, of whom 2,300 can sit in unobstructed view of the altar and 3,000 in full view of the officiating priest. The floors of the auditorium, aisles and perambulatories will be paved with marble mosaic in harmony with the general color scheme of the interior.

There will be four separate chapels, each as large as the ordinary church in St. Louis, and costing \$100,000 each. A perambulator, supported by great columns, will surround the entire auditorium.

The Byzantine style of architecture was adopted because of its superior economy over the ornate and elaborate Gothic. It is declared that Gothic buildings cost three times as much as those in the Byzantine style.

This Byzantine warmth and variety of color will mark the interior of the St. Louis cathedral, with its countless columns in rare and beautifully colored marble, its spandrels, band courses, architraves and balustrades of rich mosaic, and its splendid mural decorations on canvas. Indeed, it is the purpose of the designers to make the interior a veritable palace of religious art. The historian in his comments on St. Sophia goes on to say that "the memory of past calamities inspired Justinian with wise resolution that no wood, except for doors, be admitted to the edifice." The structure was of brick, faced with marble, and the finishings of the interior were of marble, tile and mosaic. The St. Louis cathedral will be even more nearly fireproof, bronze taking the place of wood for the doors and solid stone for the walls, with massive foundations of concrete. The splendid dome will be covered with green mission tile and the heating, ventilation and artificial cooling of the sanctuary and chapels during the summer will be in accordance with the most modern methods. Everything for beauty, comfort and safety has been provided, making the building perfect in all its details. The marbles for the interior

## A CHRISTMAS LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 20, 1908  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 2:8-20. Memory verses, 2-14.

GOSPEL TEXT.—"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." Luke 2:11.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Jesus was born in the stable of an inn, or khan, at Bethlehem, six miles south of Jerusalem.

He was born probably about four years before our Christian era, December, B. C. 5, i. e., if on December 25, only one week more than four years. But it is sufficiently accurate and best to count in accordance with the dates used in all our histories and almanacs, at the beginning of the year 1 A. D., or 1908 years ago.

Note 1. There was something specially fitting in Bethlehem as his birthplace, because it was the city of David, his royal ancestor.

2. This was in accordance with prophecy (Mic. 5:2).

3. Note the Divine Providence in thus guiding Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem at this time by a decree beyond their control, and without human planning.

4. Jesus came to earth in the circumstances best fitting him to be the Saviour of man. He began his life in a humble way and was brought up in humble life and honest toil, that he might be the friend of all men, but especially of the poor and suffering.

5. If he was born in December, as is probable, the time was symbolic, since the 25th of December comes when the longest night of the year gives way, and the days begin to lengthen.

This is the greatest gift ever given to this world.

From his glorious home he came to this world, as the highest expression of God's love, to take upon himself our human nature for the salvation of the world from sin to holiness and heaven.

The divine nature of Christ is not a mere theory, far away from human life, but is a fact essential to one who would reveal God to men, and be the Saviour of men. He speaks to us from personal knowledge of God, of his love, his care, his readiness to forgive, his nearness to men, his fatherhood. He tells us about heaven and immortal life from his own experience.

The ceremony incident to the laying of the corner-stone for the old cathedral, for which Bishop Rosati toiled so long and against so many discouragements, was the greatest thing of its nature that the young St. Louis had experienced. It took place on the 1st of August, 1831, and in less than three years the church was completed and almost paid for. Even in its present grimy condition, lost among the time-eaten buildings of the river-section of the city, it is still a wonderful structure, with its stately doric columns and its air of quiet grandeur.

The ceremony incident to the laying of the corner-stone for the old cathedral, for which Bishop Rosati toiled so long and against so many discouragements, was the greatest thing of its nature that the young St. Louis had experienced. It took place on the 1st of August, 1831, and in less than three years the church was completed and almost paid for. Even in its present grimy condition, lost among the time-eaten buildings of the river-section of the city, it is still a wonderful structure, with its stately doric columns and its air of quiet grandeur.

Christmas Giving.—The natural response to this great gift from God, is for us to make gifts of love to others, of help to those whom Jesus came to help.

Christmas Giving.—The natural response to this great gift from God, is for us to make gifts of love to others, of help to those whom Jesus came to help.

Christmas giving is a right expression of this spirit. Often imperfect, often too narrow, often such that the thought dwells more on the receiving than the giving; yet there is no celebration of any holiday that is so appropriate as this of giving, in the celebration of the birth of Jesus.

All can give. There is no one so poor, so unworthy, so feeble or lonely, but there is something he can give to express God's will to men, deeds of kindness, expressions of sympathy, words of love and cheer and courage. Like the apostles, each must act on Peter's word: "Such as I have give I to thee."

The Magnificat of Mary.—Luke 1:46-55. "His mercy is on them that fear him from generation to generation."

The Benedictus of Zacharias.—Luke 1:68-79. "To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace."

The Gloria in Excelsis of the Angels.—Luke 2:14. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

"Glory to God." Glory is the outward expression, the outshining of greatness and goodness. When God showed his glory to Moses on the mount, it was God's goodness that shone upon him.

For the coming of Jesus was the highest expression of God's glory, the fullness of his nature, his love, his goodness, which passed before Moses when he asked to see God's glory. The phrase expresses both the fact and the desire that all should recognize God's glory. "In the highest."

(1) In the highest straits. Only the most exquisite music and song are worthy to express this theme.

(2) In the highest heavens. The glory shines and the praise sounds to the highest heavens.

It is the noblest song and the brightest glory even there. (3) In the highest degree. The plan of salvation through Jesus Christ, so infinitely wise, so infinitely loving, manifests God's glory more than all the wonders of creation, "when all the sons of God shouted for joy." For the sons of the saved shall "shine as the brightness of the firmament."

The coming of Jesus meant "peace on earth," including all welfare, blessing, love.

"Good will toward men." The expression of God's desire to bless men, to forgive them, to fit them for the best life on earth.

The Chicago Training School for Home, India and Foreign Missions broke ground on Thanksgiving day for a new chapel to cost \$60,000, the gift of N. W. Harris, Chicago. The Training School has also just dedicated the Mary Lemar Kinney Monnett Memorial Hall, costing \$36,000.

"This immigration, however, as is all immigration, is retarded now by the Japanese government and extreme care is exercised in my country in issuing passports."

Motor Excursions Common.

It is a not unusual sight in England to see a motor bus belonging to one of the telephone companies should be forced to burst their cables in the bed of a large river, yet