

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

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

Elliot 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 \$189,755,039, an increase of about \$52,000,000 over the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Two bunco men worked the time-honored satchel substitution game at Minneapolis and got \$7,105 from R. F. Cargell, 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 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 Coghlan 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 Phank, an actor, who was a nephew of Mrs. Mary Leven 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 but 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 ne'er-do-well, was sentenced to be hanged December 17 for murder was reprieved until January 29 by Lieut. 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. Foulke, 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 flatterers and slanderers.

The Ohio county option law was declared constitutional by Judge Duncan 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 \$1,000 bills to the government consignment fund.

The United States cruiser Yankee, just released from Spindle Rock at Buzzards Bay, sank near Peleekeze 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 Pittsburg, 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.

Francisco Martinez abducted Magie Garcia, 16 years old, after killing her parents in Las Animas county, Colorado. Being pursued by officers, he slew the girl and himself.

The auxiliary cruiser Panther, preceding the Atlantic fleet, arrived at Colon, Ceylon.

The celebration of the tercentenary of John Milton's birth was begun by a gathering of eminent men in the theater of the British Academy in London.

City councils of Anaconda and Missoula, Mont., protested against proposed interference in the Anaconda copper plants by the government because the fumes killed vegetation.

Harold Burns, for whom the police have sought for two years on a charge of promoting a million-dollar business directory swindle in northern Illinois cities, was captured in Chicago.

Three masked men held up the East Side bank of Portland, Ore., secured \$15,000 and escaped.

Adolph Schultze of Schneetady, N. Y., shot and killed one of a crowd of boys who were snowballing him.

The case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother, Baroness von Roquemore of New York, involving title to land said to be worth about \$2,500,000, was decided in their favor in the chancery court at Richmond, Va.

Both houses of congress convened for the second session of the Sixtieth congress. Little was done the first day except the swearing in of Senators Cummins and Page and of seven new representatives.

Mrs. Emma Russell Chesebrough, wife of a noted yacht designer, committed suicide at her home in Bristol, R. I.

Eleven soldiers were killed and 26 other injured by an explosion in the magazine at the Calcutta military station.

Wreckage which has come ashore at Cape Ray leaves little room for doubt that the sturdy little steamer Soo City, which for 20 years plied as excursion vessel on the Great Lakes, was down with her crew in the midst of the gale that lashed the Newfoundland coast for two days.

She was on her way to the Gulf of Mexico and carried a crew of 23 men.

Mrs. Abbie Rice completed her testimony in the Davis trial at Omaha by relating the extraordinary agreement which she says Dr. Rustin made with Davis, whereby Davis was to kill the physician in return for poison with which to commit suicide.

Everything for beauty, comfort and safety has been provided, making the building perfect in all its details. The marbles for the interior

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Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., receiver of the Fidelity Funding Company of New York, which went into bankruptcy on October 23 last, announced that stockholders and creditors of that corporation would lose more than \$5,000,000 as a result of the failure. The creditors are mainly Catholic churches, priests and nuns.

OBITUARY.

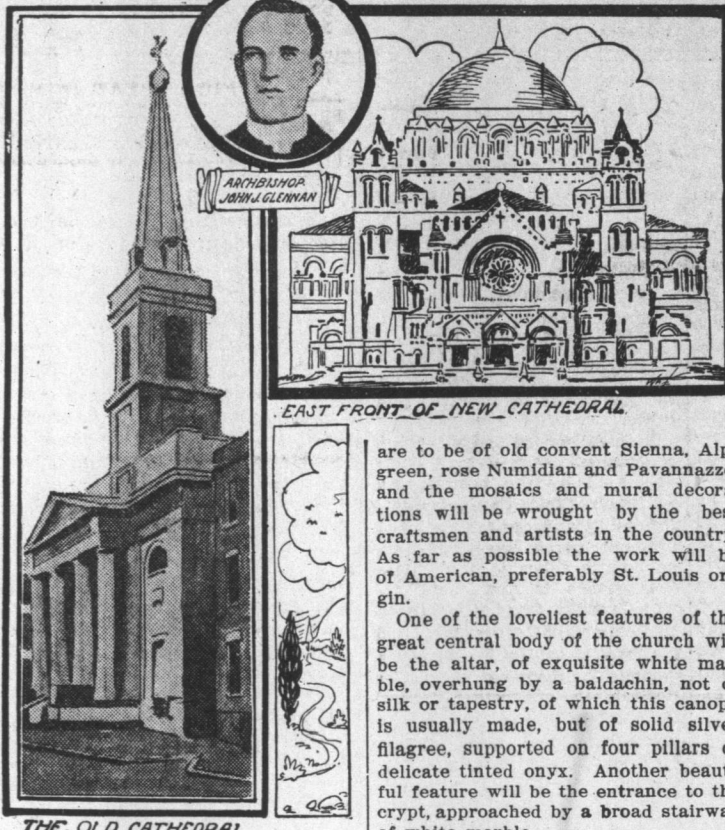
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Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, retired, died at Leavenworth, Kan., aged 71 years. He was a soldier in the Crimean war, the civil war, the Spanish-American war and Indian campaigns.

William Martin Aiken, supervising architect of the treasury department under the Cleveland administration and one of the foremost architects in the country, died in New York.

AMERICA'S GREATEST CATHEDRAL

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE PLANNED BY CATHOLICS OF ST. LOUIS



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 cornerstone 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 111 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 perambulatory, supported by grooved 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

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A CHRISTMAS LESSON

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

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 2:20. Memory verses, 2:14. GOLDEN TEXT.—"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

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 the 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 symbolical, 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 it 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. Only the Son of God could possibly make statement of sin. Only he could have power to save us at all times and in all places, to be our ever-present friend, our perfect example, our infallible guide.

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 hope 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.

(1) In the highest strains. 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 souls 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 City, Home 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 Kinnear Monnett Memorial Hall, costing \$36,000.

Burying Cables in River Bed.

It seems odd that telegraph and telephone companies should be forced to bury their cables in the bed of a large river, yet this became necessary in places along the Ohio during the recent drought.

The river was so low that boys could and did play ball in the very channel bed, and the exposure left the telephone cables entirely unprotected. To avoid a repetition of the incident, therefore, the companies have dug trenches in the river bed, in which the cables have been securely covered.

The First Submarine Boat.

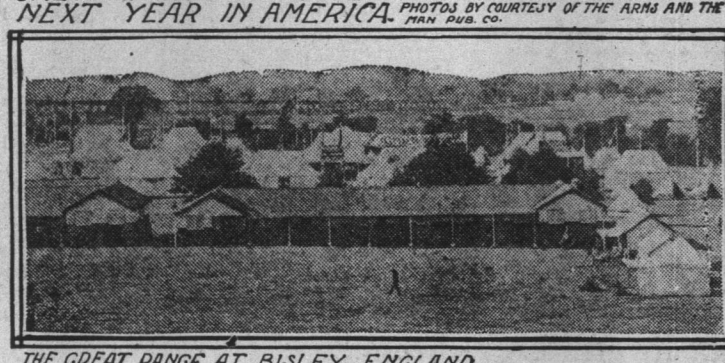
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CRACK SHOTS OF WORLD COMING

GREAT INTERNATIONAL MEET OF RIFLEMEN NEXT YEAR IN AMERICA



THE GREAT RANGE AT BISLEY, ENGLAND



J.W. HESSIAN, DELAWARE, %

Next September will witness the greatest gathering of international riflemen ever seen in this country.

The state department has been entrusted with formal invitations from the National Rifle association, of which Gen. James A. Drain is president, to be forwarded to the ambassadors and ministers from 19 countries interested in rifle shooting, formally inviting those countries to be represented by rifle teams at the coming international tournament.

More elaborate plans are being

First row—Military rifle, standing, Serg. George Doyle, Seventy-first New York; seated, Capt. A. E. Wells, Seventy-first New York; coach, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, I. S. A. P., N. Y. N. G., team captain; Master Fred Wells, mascot; Capt. F. E. Evans, U. S. Marine corps, adjutant; Lieut. M. C. Murma, U. S. cavalry, quartermaster, standing, Capt. George Curwin, Seventy-first New York.

Second row—Lieut. Chisholm, Ohio National Guard; Serg. Orr, Ohio National Guard; Capt. Casey, Delaware National Guard; Serg. George Bryant, Twenty-third New York; Maj. Winder, Ohio National Guard; Capt. Seman, Ohio National Guard.

Third row—Serg. Eastman, Ohio National Guard; Capt. Benedict, Ohio National Guard; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York; Col. W. A. Tewes, New York.

made for this series of matches than ever before. In addition to the Palma match for the military long range championship of the world, which was won in 1907 by the American team at Ottawa, Canada, there will be an individual competition at 1,000 yards; a dual match at 300 meters; an individual competition at 300 meters and a revolver team competition at 50 yards.

The group picture shown herewith is that of the American Palma Trophy team, which includes the crack shots of America and the world. Capt. Casey of the Delaware National Guard is properly termed the "best long range shot in the world."

The same might be said of Lieut. Mumma. Dr. Hudson is considered the most scientific rifle shot in the country and is an authority on rifle shooting and an expert in explosives. Col. Tewes is considered the crack shot of New Jersey, and J. W. Hessian, whose picture is shown above, was in the money in about fifteen matches during the Olympic games this year.

free use of targets for four days preceding the match.

The invitations will be forwarded by the state department to the diplomatic representatives of the different countries in Washington, to their military attaches here and through the American ambassadors and ministers abroad. The 19 countries and colonies invited are: England, Canada, Australia, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Austria, Greece, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Spain, Belgium and Japan.

Some of these will also receive invitations from the National Rifle association of America direct through their National Rifle associations, as England, Canada, Australia, France, Switzerland, Italy and the Argentine Republic. It is probably too much to expect that all these countries will be represented, but it is believed there will be more teams representing different nations than ever before shot on American soil.

For Woman Suffrage.

The National Council of French Women, which has a membership of more than 75,000, has been circulating a monster petition in favor of woman suffrage.

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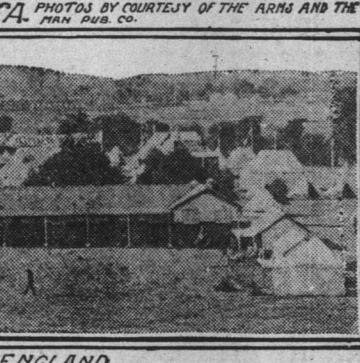
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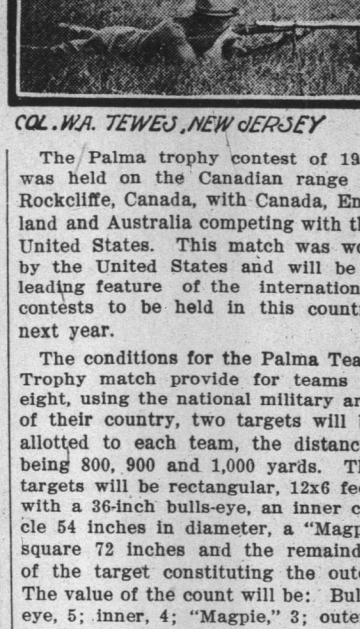
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