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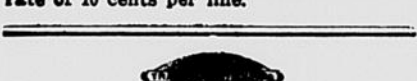
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Without reflecting in any way upon Lord Alverstone, or questioning the judicial impartiality of his decision, had we better not make sure of our title to the Hudson's Bay coast and the fringe of territory that skirts the Arctic Ocean? says the Quebec Budget. Some enterprising American may settle there and there may be an International Commission which will be too sympathetic to deprive the States of the fruits of its citizen's enterprise.

If this lamentable exodus from Ireland continues much longer, the "Irish question" will soon settle itself, says the Catholic Union and Times, for few will be left in the island if the present tide of emigration keep on. And oh the pity of it, now especially when Ireland's resurrection morning is breaking and an inviting future should inspire the people to remain and the cherished surroundings of their happy homes! But the Irish imagination is oriental in golden dreams and longs for the restlessness of adventure. Alas! How little the youth of Ireland that wander to strange lands suspect the hardships that await them under alien skies. How often have we not heard the human wrecks of once bright hopes curse the day they left their virtuous Irish homes.

There is joy in the hearts of the Anglomaniacs. King Edward has just bestowed an unspeakable favor on his American subjects, says the San Francisco Leader. His Majesty was not content with letting us keep a part of Alaska with adjacent islands and seas that we purchased from Russia. He has conferred a still greater honor on the trusty and well beloved citizens of these United States. Edward has transferred his ambassador at the Court of Madrid to Washington. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand is the first ambassador ever promoted to the United States. Hitherto some unconsidered minister to the Akkoond of Swat or the Ameer of Afghanistan was accounted good enough for us. It is said that Sir Mortimer is sent to Washington because he is a great lawyer. But really what is needed is a man with a good digestion. The diplomatic bill-of-fare in Washington is both rich and rare.

An ingenious railway official, in St. Paul, Minnesota, has invented what he calls an "electroscope," by means of which it is claimed a person conversing through the telephone can, at the same time, see the party with whom the communication is being held, says the Irish-American. At first glance, this would seem incredible; but, the scientific explanation is given by the inventor; and when it is remembered that the long-distance telephone has made possible oral communication over hundreds of miles of land, while the telegraph carries intelligible messages under three thousand miles of ocean,—even this latest apparent miracle of scientific achievement must be regarded as within the compass of human ingenuity. This is truly the age of invention and discovery; and one of the best features of its progress is that every step in advance, so taken, helps to knock the Darwinian mudders silly; for, who could ever imagine a monkey designing an "electroscope"?

On next Monday Congress will convene in extra session for the consideration of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba. This treaty, negotiated several months ago, admits Cuban sugar at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular duties. In return Cuba is to admit various products from this country into Cuba. The treaty has already been ratified by the Senate but must be approved by the House because of its character as a revenue measure. It will be remembered that the Republican ma-

jority has been divided on this subject and that some Republicans, among whom were the Minnesota congressmen, opposed the measure because it would injure the beet sugar industry in this country. It is impossible to say whether this opposition will be continued at the coming session. The House will organize with Mr. Cannon as speaker and the entire session will last until the first Monday in December, when the regular session will begin. It is probable that there will be livelier times in Washington this winter than there have been for several years. The issues of the next campaign will be made during the coming session.

Rev. Harold Rylett, a Protestant clergyman of Ulster (Ireland), who is presently in Canada as special commissioner for Reynolds's Newspaper (London), to investigate and report on the situation and prospects as to emigration from England to the Dominion, has the following to say of his visit to a Catholic home, for orphan children emigrants, says the Irish World:

"Among the most interesting work now proceeding in connection with Canada is that of 'dumping' on the Dominion our own young orphan children and youthful wastrels. From careful investigation I am able to say that this work is attended with much success. The most interesting experience I had in Canada in this respect was at Prince Albert. Here I found the Catholics—how well the Catholics know how to do these things—carrying on a home—St. Patrick's Home—for orphan children. On the occasion of my visit the venerable bishop was visiting the school, and the children were to sing and recite before a company of sisters. Imagine my delight when one dark-eyed lassie stood forward to say her piece, and I heard that accent always so sweet in my ears, the beautiful Irish accent! I was told that in this small school-home my Catholic friend had no fewer than thirty little children that had been picked up in the streets of that great Babylon (London), thousands of miles away from which I had come! May God bless the work of those good Catholic priests and sisters in remote Prince Albert."

PREACHERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The preachers and newspapers of New York ought now to realize their true importance as conservators of public morals. The entire metropolitan press was opposed to the election of McClellan. The opposition of the press was bitter and denunciatory. The editorial and news columns were crowded with appeals to independent voters to recognize the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. The cry of "graft" and "red lights" was raised to scare the timid. Speeches of the Democratic orators were suppressed. Representations were made to the public that all decent Democrats were supporting Low. Yet this was all to no avail. The conclusion is inevitable that either the great mass of the people did not read the news papers or else reading did not believe what they read. We think the latter is true. People do not allow newspaper editors and writers to think for them as was the case twenty-five years ago. The old motto, "If you see it in the Sun it is true," no longer holds good of the one time great newspaper, nor of any of its contemporaries. The newspapers of the country have abused the confidence of the people so often in a political way that they no longer have the power that ought rightfully to be theirs. Money considerations have led great newspapers to advocate this or that political principle so often in the past, that people no longer look to the newspapers for their political views. The turpitude of the newspaper may be the means of cleansing the press. Party leaders no longer regard the support of newspapers as essential to success. In fact their opposition is in many cases desirable. What has happened in New York during the campaign is by no means novel. The elder Carter Harrison was five times elected mayor of Chicago with the papers opposed to him in most of the contests. The same is true of his son, the present mayor of Chicago, who has been elected four times. In Hennepin county last fall all the newspapers were opposed to John Lind, but he was elected in a Republican district. It is generally believed that the unreasonable opposition of one of the Minneapolis papers was a strong factor in electing Mr. Lind. There are two ways in which newspapers destroy all power of influence: one way is by always and under all circumstances advocating the election of party candidates, the other is by representing themselves to be party organs and always and under all circumstances opposing the candidates of that party. All readers know that there are several newspapers in the city of New York calling themselves Democratic which have not supported a Democratic candidate for ten years. Naturally such papers have little influence with Democratic voters. A large number of Protestant ministers for several Sundays howled and screamed in holy horror from their pulpits against the alleged iniquities of Tammany. In reference to these ministers we must conclude that either they have no listeners, and consequently no influence, or that they were wrong in their statements and their methods. Both conclusions are doubtless true. If the overwhelming success of Tammany means that the grand majority of the people are in favor of iniquity as against public righteousness (which is not believable,

then the Protestant ministers have failed in their duty. Ministers of the gospel should preach the gospel, and preaching the gospel, teach right living in private and public life. Evidently many have failed to do their duty, if these ministers are to be taken at their word. The trouble with these preachers seems to be that they crave notoriety, which the plain preaching of the gospel does not afford, therefore they prostitute their callings and the pulpit to mere political rostrums from whence they hurl forth cunningly-devised and sensational alliterations such as "greed, grab, and graft," "loot, lust, and larceny." To the great credit of Catholic priests let it be said that they are never found engaged in such abortive work. Their preaching is confined to the gospel and their teaching is that of Jesus Christ. They work for the salvation of men and not to please rich congregations that they may receive large salaries. If ministers of the gospel would live by the gospel, teaching the gospel instead of living by politics, pleasing their rich hearers, the character of citizenship would be higher than it is to-day. But it is by no means true that the majority of the people of any city is in favor of bad rather than good government. The preachers with political puppets to the contrary, the people did not vote for "greed, grab, and graft," nor for "loot, lust, and larceny," but certain it is they do not receive their religion or their politics from these sensationalists.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

Comparatively few people outside of Catholics understand the meaning of All Saints' Day. Halloween has some significance because of the license granted to the young to indulge in pranks. But in most sections of the United States the first day of November has no especial significance to the public in general. There is at least one city in the country where the reverse is true, and that is New Orleans. The Catholic City of the South. It is what Decoration Day is in the North, and more, for Decoration Day is simply a memorial day for the dead who served in the Civil War. All Saints' Day is, in a Catholic sense, what the name implies: a day on which the living remember the dead, not outwardly by decorating graves, but inwardly with prayer and supplication. In New Orleans, All Saints' Day is all that the day is to Catholics of a Northern city, and in addition thereto it is a day for decorating the tombs of the dead—for there are no graves; the water being so close to the surface the bodies of the dead are placed in tombs instead of graves. The Crescent City, true to its French and Spanish origin, has many fests and festivals and All Saints' Day is one of the most important and interesting of these. There the customs connected with the day, dating back for centuries, are observed. In the morning the greater portion of the population attends mass, and during the day give up their usual work and repair, with flowers, to the cemeteries on the outskirts of the city, where they deposit their floral wreaths upon the tombs. Even aside from the religious character of the day, it is a most beautiful and touching festival. With us, Decoration Day has been enlarged upon, until now many people on that day remember their dead in some outward way, regardless of whether they served in the war or not. No change or improvement on All Saints' Day is necessary. It was instituted in the last years of the tenth century as the day of the year especially given up by the living for prayer and meditation for all the dead. It is a day when men are called upon to turn their thoughts to religion and away from the usual works and gayeties of the world. Decoration Day, instituted as a national memorial day to the lives of departed soldiers of the Civil War, has already within a few years from its institution become a mere holiday given up to the enjoyment of the living. The object for which it was instituted has already become secondary. All Saints' Day, after a thousand years, retains its original character and is in all Catholic countries the feast of the dead. Even to Catholics from other parts of the United States the general observance of the day in New Orleans is a sight not readily to be forgotten. For notwithstanding the national gayety of the French, Spanish and Italian population, the city is intensely religious and observant of the feast days of the Church. They cast aside their ordinary work and give the entire day to observing the purpose for which the feast was instituted. For weeks previous the Catholic supply stores in the old French quarter are busily engaged selling ornaments used by the people in decorating the tombs. The observance of the day is a holy and wholesome custom which reflects the religion and sentiments of the people. Our Catholic cities in the North are too busy to even attend mass in the morning of that day, but we should remember that those who constitute these cities to-day will fifty years from now be in the silent cities of the dead, the cemeteries, which are now never visited by us unless to bury some relative or friend.

ELECTION RESULTS.

The Republicans will be able to get little consolation from the result of last Tuesday's election. In every case except Ohio the result shows vanishing Republican majorities. The Democrats have carried New York City, Maryland, Kentucky, Rhode Island and the Southern States. The Republicans have carried Ohio, Iowa,

Nebraska and Massachusetts. In every state where the Republicans have succeeded it has been by reduced majorities except in Ohio. Iowa shows a loss of about 25,000 over two years ago, and the enormous Republican majority which Massachusetts has been giving in the last ten years is reduced by over one-half. On the other hand, Kentucky has rolled up something like an old time Democratic majority and Maryland has elected a Democratic governor and legislature by substantial majorities. The Democratic governor of Rhode Island has been re-elected notwithstanding the efforts of the Standard Oil company and Senator Aldrich to defeat him. There is no comfort for President Roosevelt in the returns. The heavy Democratic vote in the city of New York does not augur well for him. There is no denying the fact that the president was much interested in Low's election. Low belongs to the same element of the Republican party of New York with which the president trains. That element is now demanding that Senator Platt be de-throned as leader of the Republican party in the state. The election machinery of the greatest city in the country will be in the hands of the Democrats next year. Last fall, with the machinery in the hands of the Republicans, Bird Coler carried the city of New York for governor by 122,000. If Tammany had been in control, it is conceded that the majority would have been much increased and New York state would have a Democratic governor to-day. In Maryland Senator Gorman's success in electing his ticket has advanced his chances of securing the Democratic nomination for president. Gorman's success cannot be but displeasing to Roosevelt, for the senator has not hesitated to attack the president on many occasions. It may be taken for granted that Gorman, as leader of the Democrats in the Senate, will keep things warm for the president during the coming session of Congress. In Ohio Johnson's leadership has been shaken, and Hanna more than ever is the leader of the Republican party in the nation. The result in Ohio makes it possible under certain contingencies for Hanna to become the Republican candidate in 1904, and makes it impossible for Johnson to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. The voters of Ohio are not prepared for Johnson's advanced ideas. Doubtless his single tax theories lost him many farmers, who were told by the Republican speakers that they would have to pay almost all the taxes under this system, as they owned the land. Of course, this is not the result of single tax, neither was single tax an issue in Ohio, but it was doubtless a consideration with the voters. The intense and bitter factionalism which exists in the Democratic party of Ohio is alone sufficient to account for the overwhelming Republican majority. The McLean wing of the party was openly opposed to Johnson.

Everywhere, except in Ohio, the trend is toward the Democratic party and indicates a closer contest next year than most people believe. We believe that much more will be said from now on in favor of Hanna for the Republican nomination. His great victory in Ohio may lead him into the contest, while the apparent weakness of the president in his own state may also encourage his enemies in an endeavor to defeat him. There will be some talk about McClellan as Democratic presidential timber, but it is hardly likely that he will become a formidable candidate. Senator Gorman just now seems to be in the best position to receive the nomination, but the coming session of Congress may retire him from the field. The only certain result of the election is that Republican victories are fewer and Republican majorities smaller than at any time since 1892.

DEATH OF CHARLES J. O'BRIEN.

Every reader of The Irish Standard, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, will read with unfeigned sorrow the announcement of the death of Charles J. O'Brien, the sad event occurring at Owatonna, his home city, on Friday of last week after a somewhat protracted illness. Mr. O'Brien, who was well known throughout Minnesota, was elected state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the convention which was held in Brainerd in March, 1898, and was again honored with a re-election at the Rochester convention, which assembled in the latter city in June, 1900. He was a lawyer by profession, able and conscientious, and at the time of his demise, was comparatively a young man, whose future prospects were more than ordinarily bright and promising. Those who knew Mr. O'Brien best will remember him for his kindly impulses, his good cheer and his honest, candid manner. Born of Irish parents, the "old land" never had a more faithful adherent, and a better American never lived. A man of fine sensibilities, faithful in the performance of duty and courteous to the last degree, his death will be deeply deplored. True to God and country, he has gone to his eternal reward.

The Presidential campaign for 1904 began last Wednesday and will continue without interruption for one year from that date.

Notwithstanding Senator Hanna's success with his present platform of "let well enough alone," it begins to look as if by November, 1904, he will have to change it to "let bad enough alone." The Republican prosperity

will at that time, in all likelihood, be a poor vote-getter. But Hanna is bold and outspoken, and he will doubtless then say that times are bad enough without making them worse by electing Democrats.

The downfall of Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader of Brooklyn, is regarded with pity by his friends. For fifty years he has been the leader and now finds himself powerless, his place taken by one of his former lieutenants.

George Brinton McClellan, who by Tuesday's election becomes Mayor of Greater New York and a possible candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket next year, is the only son of "Little Mac," the Union general of the Civil War. He was born in Dresden, Germany, Nov. 23, 1865, where his parents were visiting at the time of his birth. He graduated from Princeton in 1886, after making a good record in both scholarship and athletics. He took up newspaper work in New York and in this way formed the acquaintance of the Tammany leaders, who have pushed him ever since. Croker liked him and made him treasurer of the Brooklyn bridge in 1889. For two years he was president of the Board of Aldermen and in 1895 was sent to Congress, where he has served for eight years. At Washington he has gained a reputation for attention to duty, for courtesy and for clean, decent living.

There are indications of a new ministerial crisis in France, which may mean the upsetting of M. Combes's cabinet, and the formation of a new "ministry of all the talents" and of all parties. It is becoming evident that M. Combes has far exceeded the intentions of his wiser and more moderate predecessor, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, dealing with the religious order in a spirit of extreme intolerance and severity, and yet, so far as one can learn, without actually accomplishing much. Under various guises the religious orders continue to teach and to exercise as great influence as ever, while the feeling stirred up by the violent methods of M. Combes increases. A much graver matter is raised by his declared intention to denounce the Concordat, and break the slender bonds which still bind Church and state together in France, or, to speak plainly, to put an end to the arrangement by which the civil power paid a part of the salaries and expenses of the priests and their superiors. As in the case of the temporal power, there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question, even from the point of view of the Church. There can be no doubt that the moral prestige of the Holy See has risen since the Pontiff ceased to be an Italian prince. In just the same way, when the Catholic Church in France is dependent wholly on the support of its followers, it may take a new lease of moral and spiritual life. This has been notably the case in Ireland, where the Catholic Church was not only not supported by the state, but, on the contrary, was proscribed and persecuted; it is largely the case in the United States, where no church is supported by the state, and where all religious bodies are, therefore, dependent on the zeal of their adherents, says Harper's Weekly.

It looks as if the Panama Canal question will again be brought to the attention of the Senate soon after the assembling of the extraordinary session of the fifty-eighth Congress. If Senator Morgan ever gets to talking on the question during the proposed short session, he will hardly sit down before it closes.

Twenty-five thousand people saw the Michigan and Minnesota foot ball teams play a tie—6 to 6—last Saturday. The Michigan end of the game hasn't got done talking about it yet, and reminds Minnesota at a distance that the Gopher team could have done still better work had spikes and brass knuckles been used. Poor old Michigan!

C. J. O'Brien, of Owatonna, former state president of the A. O. H. of Minnesota, served four years in that position and was a delegate to three successive national conventions, Trenton, Boston and Denver. In a future issue of The Irish Standard a more extended sketch will appear of his life's work, now ended.

President Roosevelt's message to the extra session of Congress will not be transmitted to that body until Tuesday, the second day of the session. The message is a brief one, containing about 1,000 words, and deals exclusively with the necessity of Cuban reciprocity. The first day of the extra session will be devoted to the organization of the two houses.

The pope Wednesday received in private audience Father Denife, keeper of the archives of the Vatican, who presented the pontiff with the first copy of his book entitled "Luther and Lutheranism," which is expected to provoke great discussion among Protestants.

The eulogies and encomiums passed on the late pope came near throwing the Protestant ship on her beam-ends, says the Western Watchman. Now the notices of the piety and goodness of Pius X are being dwelt on by the press in a way to seriously menace the seaworthiness of the old hulk. The preachers are thoroughly alarmed. The Methodists a fortnight ago proposed the revival of the A. P. A. Last week the Episcopalians wrote to the president beseeching him not to rec-

ognize Pius X as a sovereign by asking him to take part in the St. Louis Exposition. Strange to say, the laity do not share in the trepidation of the dominies. If Protestantism is waiting for a favorable time to die it will never find an hour more propitious than the present.

General Ian Hamilton, the British "hero" from the County Dublin, who won victories at odds of sixteen to one against the Boers, inspected 13,000 American soldiers at Fort Riley the other day, says the Gaelic American. Among the generals and colonels were such names as Barry, Hughes, Carr and McDonnell, while Murphys, McCarty's, Kellys, Burkes and Sheas formed a large part of the rank and file. But our great war secretary, Ellihu Root, calls them all Anglo-Saxons. And when Hamilton, the Hibernian Anglo-Saxon, gets to London, he will rant about "our Anglo-Saxon brethren of the United States Army." We are living in a fake age.

Nothing succeeds like success, and it is probable that at some moment on last Tuesday night Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, was transformed from the leader of a band of grafters into a Democratic leader of national importance. At least, that is the way many will look upon him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Murphy has long been a man noted for his courage, good judgment and executive ability. His private life, for he has had little public life, will compare very favorably with the lives of his detractors. He has been a saloon keeper, it is true, but a saloon keeper who never drank himself. For a young man, he has shown during the bitter campaign just ended that he has complete control of himself, thus showing the first great requirement in those who lead others. He made up his mind as to what should be done and did it. He was equally firm as against the threats of foes and the entreaties of friends. Under circumstances which called for much self-control, he remained silent but true and determined in his purpose. He is a young man comparatively, being only forty-eight, and bids fair to become a great leader of the most compact political organization in the world.

"Those who were familiar with the unselfish and devoted character of the late Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, know that it was altogether in keeping with his whole career that he bequeathed all his possessions to the archdiocese of which he was the head, and for which he had labored so diligently and made so many sacrifices. Nothing the archbishop owned is to go to any other purpose but the needs of the archdiocese. All his personal and real property is left in trust to the Church which in life he served so well and now remembers in death."—Catholic Mirror.

Democrats may now start with the assumption that there is once more a solid South and expand their efforts in the Democratic centers of the North.

OVER THE NORTHWEST.

Credit River, Minn.—Archbishop Ireland visited here Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, and confirmed a class of about sixty children. He came here from Lakeville, where at All Saints' church in the forenoon he confirmed a class of one hundred and thirty. The priests assisting Father Quinn at Lakeville were Father Berghold of New Market, Father Kane of Savage and Father Kelley of Credit River. Father Quinn assisted Father Kelley here in Credit River. The presence of Bishop Ireland and his fame as an orator drew an unusually large crowd to both churches.

Kilkenny, Minn.—John Tierney, aged 60 years, died at his home near this village Monday night, Oct. 26. Besides the widow, five children, three daughters and two sons, survive him. The daughters are Mrs. Patrick Burke of Shieldsville and Misses Mary and Bridget of Kilkenny, and the two sons are Jerry and Michael, also of Kilkenny. The deceased was a dutiful father and a devoted husband. In his death the community loses a highly respected citizen. Funeral services were held from St. Canice's Catholic church on Wednesday following and were largely attended.

Anoka, Minn.—The fair given by St. Stephen's church this year came up to former ones in points of excellence. The articles given away in the contests were all of high grade and value. They were awarded as follows: Mahogany cabinet set, Mr. B. J. Witte; rocker, Miss Theresa Kelly; oak center table, Miss Cecilia Scully. In the diamond ring contest both young ladies, Evelyn Fournier and Ethel Riley, had many ardent helpers, but of course only one could win. Miss Fournier got the diamond ring and to Miss Riley was awarded the second prize. Financially and socially it was a great success.

Montgomery, Minn.—The local division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold an open meeting tomorrow in their meeting hall in this city. The purpose of the meeting is to initiate a large class of candidates into the mysteries of the order for the St. Thomas division. Robert J. Clarke, state president of the insurance fund, and James J. Regan, state president of the order, both of Minneapolis, will be present. The Shieldsville and Kilkenny divisions will also be well represented at the meeting.

The local division will hold their regular business meeting at the usual time, at 1:30 p. m., after which the open meeting will be held to which all interested are welcome.

Belle Creek, Minn.—Miss Della Ryan and M. J. Moran were married at St. Columbkille's Catholic church by Rev. John O'Brien assisted by Rev. J. H. Prendergast, Tuesday, Oct. 20. Miss Anna Ryan acted as bridesmaid and Patrick Connell, nephew of the groom, was best man. Mrs. Charles Perkins presided at the organ, and as the strains of the wedding march filled the edifice the young people marched to the altar, which was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, and were soon made man and wife.

Montgomery, Minn.—Another home was saddened on last Saturday evening, Oct. 24, when at about 9 o'clock Mrs. Ellen Keohen, wife of Timothy Keohen, died of hemorrhage of the lungs. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mihgen and was born in the township of Montgomery about forty-two years ago. Besides a sorrowing husband, she leaves to mourn her departure six small children; the oldest is but eleven years old and the youngest a child six months old. Her end came quietly and suddenly. She was apparently feeling well until supper time on Saturday, when hemorrhage set in and she died shortly after, fortified by the last rites of the Catholic church of which she was always a devout member. Funeral services were held from the Catholic church, this city, where a requiem high mass was read on the following Monday morning by Rev. F. Pozek, and interment was made in St. Michael's cemetery beside the grave of her mother, who preceded her by three years. The large attendance at the funeral shows that the deceased was highly esteemed by all acquaintances.

Hutchinson, Minn.—At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, occurred the marriage of William Fallon of Brainerd and Miss Minnie Carrigan of Boon Lake. The marriage took place at St. Anastasia's Catholic church in Hutchinson. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ella Carrigan and Josie Fallon, sisters of the bride and groom respectively, and the groomsmen were the Messrs. Charles and John Carrigan. The future home of Mr. and Mrs. Fallon will be at Brainerd, Minn.

Denver, Col.—With the most solemn ceremonies of the church of St. Francis de Sales in South Denver was dedicated on Sunday morning last. The day was the Feast of All Saints, and an appropriate time for the dedicatory services. The plans were outlined by the pastor, Father Donnelly, and the building is one which will prove both serviceable and artistic.

Faribault, Minn.—Wm. S. O'Brien an esteemed and respected citizen of this city, died Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, at five minutes to 5 o'clock at St. Joseph's hospital, St. Paul. His death resulted from a fracture of the base skull caused by being struck with a deadly weapon by some unknown person Friday evening last about 11 o'clock on Third street, near Minnesota street, St. Paul, as he was going to the Merchants' hotel. William S. O'Brien was born forty-four years ago last April in the town of Wells. When a boy his parents removed to this city and he has made Faribault his home since. Twenty-two years ago he married Margaret Carney. Of this union eight children, four boys and four girls, were born. The girls are Mayme, Nellie, Cecelia and Florence, and the boys are William, Joseph, Harold and Ralph. His wife and these children survive him as does also his aged father, four brothers, James, Daniel and Frank of this city and Michael of Waterville, and three sisters, Mrs. Joseph Dee of the city and Mrs. John Dee and Mrs. Frank Sheeran of Minneapolis. The funeral took place the following Friday morning at 8:30 from his late residence on East Second street under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Catholic Order of Foresters, of which the deceased was a worthy member. The funeral cortege proceeded to the church of the Immaculate Conception, where Rev. Father Slevin celebrated a high mass of requiem, at the close of which he paid a high tribute to Mr. O'Brien as a husband, father and citizen.

Winona, Minn.—P. J. Ryan of Jamestown, N. D., who was injured in moving freight cars in the Northwestern freight yards at Mankato on the night of August 9, has commenced a \$10,000 damage suit against the Chicago & Northwestern road. Both police and yardmen said that Ryan attempted to board a freight train while intoxicated and that was the cause of his falling and receiving a bad cut over the right eye and being bruised. In his complaint Ryan alleges that the conductor called out the station before Mankato was reached, that as the train stopped he attempted to get off, but it started again just as he was doing so and he was thrown off in consequence.

Superior, Wis.—Rev. Father Louis Charron of the St. Louis Catholic congregation of this city was recently presented with 200 shares of the Anglo-Saxon Mines Development company by one of the promoters of the organization who wishes to see the church established in Superior. The stock will go in as a part of the building fund and will be realized on when thought best. The fair that was held last week was a success in every way and the members of the congregation will realize a neat sum toward the erection of the church.