

HIS WIFE'S HONOR.

O'Shea Denies He Sold it for a Seat in Parliament.

GLADSTONE AND THE ORA MEN.

A London cable says: Having been advised that he cannot bring an action for libel with hopes of success, Capt. O'Shea has published a letter to disprove the truth of Timothy Healy's taunt that he bartered his wife's honor to gain a seat in Parliament. The letter is dated Stalbridge, Dec. 24th, 1890.

The writer says: When I was a Liberal whip I did my best to promote your (Mr. Healy's) candidature as a Liberal and supporter of Mr. Gladstone at Middle Armagh, and afterwards at Liverpool in 1885. I quote from a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to me, dated December 18th, 1890, in which he says:

I assume that you will take some of the rital attack on you made by Mr. Healy at liberty, although, unless I am much mistaken, you will have no legal remedy. His statements are entirely inconsistent with what I know of the general election of 1885. According to my recollection Mr. Parnell neglected at first to give you any assistance, and did not do so until he had seen letters from myself to another person pointing out that your services in the past as an intermediary between himself and the Liberal party had been of real advantage to both, and that such services continue equally necessary if it was desired to maintain any kind of friendly relations between the Irish Nationalists and the Liberal party. Respecting the Galway, I find that I wrote you to the same effect in January, 1886, which letter I authorize you to publish if you think it useful. This correspondence ought to afford sufficient evidence that no such complicity existed as your traducer has been base enough to insinuate.

I also quote from the above mentioned private letter from Mr. Chamberlain, under date of January 22nd, 1886, in which he says:

In the present condition of Irish affairs it is more than ever unfortunate that you have not found a seat. Is there any chance of your standing for one of these now vacant in Ireland? Surely there must be an interest in the Irish party to keep open channels of communication with the Liberal leaders. If any possible cooperation is expected, it is clear that a great deal of preliminary talk must be held, and I doubt if any Liberal leader is at present in doubt if any Liberal leader is at present in direct or indirect communication with the Irish representatives. Certainly I find myself very much in the dark respecting their intentions and wishes. Cannot you get Mr. Parnell's exequatur for one of the vacant seats? It is really the best he can do for you after all you have done for him.

The Orangemen of Belfast recently forwarded to Mr. Gladstone a series of resolutions denouncing the Home Rule agitation, together with a letter bearing on the same subject. Mr. Gladstone has replied in a mild and conciliatory way, saying that he is unable to abandon the hope that they will yet make up their minds to follow the example of their forefathers, who obtained Home Rule a century ago.

THE LAND HUNGRY.

Cherokee Strip Boomers Move On—Officers Burning Their Houses.

An Arkansas City despatch says: The rumor spread yesterday among the Cherokee Strip boomers that the President had issued his proclamation announcing that the United States Commission had arrived at an agreement with the Cherokee Indians for the purchase of the latter's land and declaring them open to settlement. Some 700 families camping just this side of the border moved over the line and staked their claims. Later in the day Commissioner Jordan arrived from Tahlequah and disillusioned the boomers with the announcement that the commission had not concluded its negotiations and that the Government could not sell the lands. The boomers will spend Christmas in the promised lands and move back to their stations this side of the border tomorrow. Ten days ago the soldiers discovered a colony of seventeen families of Cherokee boomers along Black Bear River, 40 miles south of here, and burned their houses and ordered them out. They started, but as soon as the soldiers left they again settled down and have since been joined by many others. Sunday they held religious services and over 200 were in attendance, and it is estimated that at least 100 families are settled along that stream. A detachment of soldiers has left Camp Merritt to remove these persons from the strip. Their houses will be burned, and if necessary force will be used to get them out.

Hard on the Prohibitionists.

A special to the New York Post from New Haven, Conn., says:—Intelligence of the greatest importance as bearing on the contested Governorship has just been received in this city. It is the decision of Judge Hall, a Republican, in a contested judge of probate case at East Lyme. Judge Hall decides that a paster put on a blank space under the title "judge of probate" on a Prohibition State ticket makes the ballot illegal under the State ballot law. On almost all the Prohibition ballots in this State the judge of probate candidates were left blank and the name was written for each probate district. Under Judge Hall's ruling this would throw out some 3,500 Prohibition ballots in the State and elect Morris (Dem.) by a large majority. Judge Hall's decision is the more significant, as it gave the Democratic candidate the office in the East Lyme District.

The Sharbot Lake Murder.

A Kingston despatch says: The inquiry respecting the murder of an infant at Sharbot Lake by Peter Sharbot, an Indian, was commenced to-day at the residence of Cecilia Whiteneduck, wife of the murderer. The evidence corroborating the charge already published as to the brutal manner in which he used the child previous to his death. He killed it by striking it three times with a pair of tongs. He then threatened to kill his wife if she told of the murder. The body of the child was found in a plain pine board box and wrapped in a shroud, according to the Indian custom of burying the dead. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of wilful murder by Peter Sharbot.

The President has proclaimed the Columbian Fair at Chicago to begin May 1st, 1893, and conclude at the end of October. All nations and peoples are invited.

From the Australian papers it is learned that Peter Jackson, the colored prize-fighter, has just been with great ceremony initiated into the mysteries of Masonry by the "General Gordon" Lodge at Sydney.

FAMINE IN THE SOUDAN.

Tushoanda Dying of Starvation—Whole Tribes Perish—The British, Small Pox and Locusts the Causes.

A London cable says: The London Daily News correspondent at Suakin telegraphs to-day that the full magnitude of the famine that for eighteen months has ravaged the Sudan can never be known. It is only where Europeans have been present that some detailed information has reached the outside world as to the terrible condition of the people. The extent of the affected region is very great, in fact, trustworthy native accounts indicate that there is not a town or district from the borders of Egypt proper to Sennar, in the south from Darfour, in the west through Kordofan to the Nile provinces and east to the sea, that has not been during the past year and a half more than decimated by starvation. Not only the inhabitants of the plains have suffered, but the misery has also reached the mountaineers from the Beni Amer country to Abyssinia.

The chief causes of the famine are described to be: First, the insecurity of property, the natives being on this account afraid to place too much ground under cultivation; second, the partial destruction by drought of the crops of 1889, the supply of grain being very deficient; and third, the total failure of the winter crops of 1889-90, the locusts having destroyed nearly every green thing. The cotton crop of Tokar and Duroor was also destroyed. The inhabitants of the country had to rely on the coast ports for supplies, which were released by the Egyptian Government with a spare hand, causing unnecessary suffering to thousands of people. The oldest native inhabitant never saw the locusts so thick as they have been this year. The country was visited eight times by the vast clouds of these rapacious insects. The victims of the famine are so numerous that it is not an exaggeration to say that some sub-tribes of the Haden-dows and Amarras have ceased to exist. The awful experience of the people has not, however, lessened their determination to maintain their freedom.

The greatest sufferers among the tribesmen have been the families of those who in 1884 and 1885 arrayed themselves in battle against the English, Colonial, and Indian forces, and whose bones are still bleaching on the plains, in silent protest against the English attempt to place the people again under Egyptian rule. Now many widows and children lie unburied beside these breadwinners, starvation having found them easy victims. In some places in the Sudan the poorer classes were forced to eat cats, dogs, rats and lizards, all vegetable food having disappeared. There have also been many undoubted cases of cannibalism, freshly interred bodies of the dead having been exhumed to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Here and there a whole village is found deserted with skeletons of the dead remaining in some of the houses. The wealthy fared hardly better than the poor, as riches could not procure food that did not exist.

To add to the terrors of the situation smallpox broke out and spread over nearly the entire famine district. For the past two months there has been some improvement, and by the spring the people will probably have regained their normal condition, but they will not forget that the British and Egyptian authorities, by closing the gates of Suakin against them, are responsible for much of their terrible suffering.

THE GREAT SCOTCH STRIKE.

The Coal Supply Short—Hull Strikers Come to Terms.

A Glasgow cable says: Following upon the announcement that mills, factories and docks were closing their gates, owing to lack of fuel caused by the railroad strike, comes the statement that the shipping trade of this port will soon be at a standstill, as the supply of coal for the steamers is almost entirely exhausted. Should this state of affairs continue much longer considerable suffering must fall to the lot of the poorer classes of people, especially upon those who depend upon actual days' wages for their daily bread. Should the steam shipping trade come to a standstill here many other trades indirectly depending upon this shipping must also suffer. The steamship companies, it is understood, have ordered coal to be sent here by water, but several days at least must elapse before it can reach this port.

An Edinburgh cable says: A public meeting held here to-day resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the railway strikers. Many clergymen were present and delivered addresses. The passenger service continues to improve, and all mail trains are running regularly. There are, however, no signs of a settlement with the strikers.

The strikers at Hull have resolved to accept the manager's offer of an increase of wages without a reduction of the number of working hours.

The Glasgow strikers allege that men dismissed for color blindness have been re-employed by the railway companies. The Amalgamated Engineers' Association has donated £3,000 to the strike fund. The Northeastern Railway men on strike are being paid one day's pay weekly out of the fund.

United States Cheese.

Cheese in the United States is made entirely from the milk of cows, and that of other animals is not used, but in many countries in Europe the milk of goats and sheep is extensively consumed for this purpose. Portenza is famous for its sheep-milk cheese, from sheep's milk. The Spoletese make yearly about 800,000 pounds, while in Sardinia the cheese made from the milk of sheep amounts yearly to 1,000,000 pounds. The sheep-milk cheese called "oreto" of Siena, Tuscany, is well known. In some of the Italian factories the milk of the sheep, cow and goat is mixed in making cheese.

Remember the American Colonies! The Government of India has notified its officials to abstain from attending the sittings of the National Indian Congress, and in deference to this order most of the Europeans have absented themselves. At the second sitting of the Congress a petition was adopted asking the British Parliament to pass Mr. Bradlaugh's bill, making a part of the Indian Council elective after the Viceroy shall have decided upon whom the franchise shall be conferred. A resolution favoring local option in excise matters was also adopted.

A MIDNIGHT CONFLAGRATION.

A Great Fire Destroys Fifth Avenue and Herman's Theatres, New York.

A New York despatch says: Fire broke out in the Fifth Avenue theatre shortly before midnight. Three alarms had been sent. The audience and actors had all gone when the fire broke out. Fanny Davenport is playing "Cleopatra" in the theatre. At 12.30 the flames, which had been confined in the theatre, burst through the roof. There is little prospect of anything being saved.

At 12.40 Herman's theatre has caught fire. Here Herman has been giving exhibitions of his black art. Crooks' sporting store has also caught fire, and is looks now as if the whole block would go up in smoke. Already the scenery of Fanny Davenport's rendition of "Cleopatra" is mostly destroyed.

The audience had left the Fifth Avenue Theatre at 11.20, and Harry C. Miner was the last man in the building. He told some members of the orchestra that he had a foreboding that something was going to happen, and he walked all around the interior of the building to see that everything was right. He even spoke of the possibility of the theatre getting on fire. Although Mr. Miner satisfied himself that there was not much danger of fire, the flames were discovered at 11.45. They spread quickly, and now (12.45) there is a probability of several other buildings being burnt. The rear of the houses on Broadway will be burnt, and it looks as if Herman's theatre will be destroyed. It is not yet known whether any persons were injured by the collapse of the roof. The Gilsey house is also threatened. Six distinct explosions have been heard from the interior of the sporting goods house of powder held there in some form in the stock. This warned the big crowd back out of danger's way. The firemen are working like beavers, while a strong breeze fans into fury the destroying flames. Attention is now being mainly turned towards saving surrounding buildings.

At 1 o'clock the wind veered from north to east, and the top story of the Sturtevant house caught fire. The firemen elevated their ladders, and climbing up smashed the windows and shouted to the guests. Nearly all of the guests, however, had taken flight, and the excitement was intense. A good part of the Sturtevant will be destroyed. The sparks were blown as far as Third Avenue.

Broadway, in the vicinity of the fire, is lined with policemen, driving back the crowds.

It is the Gilsey building, not Gilsey house, that is threatened at this hour (1 a. m.) The front wall of this building is expected to fall at any moment. Harry Miner, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, places his loss at \$125,000. Magician Herman says it cost him \$55,000 to refit his present theatre. Besides this he lost \$25,000 worth of theatrical effects and costumes.

In the Gilsey building, Augustus Pitou, Harry Taylor, Arthur Miller and several other theatrical managers had their offices. They lost everything contained in them.

HANDY WITH THEIR GUNS.

Murderous Affray in a Mississippi Town—The Sheriff Laid Out.

A Lumberton, Miss., despatch says: Daviston, a small town one and a half miles below here, was the scene of a shooting affray yesterday, in which four men were shot, one being killed instantly, and two others fatally wounded. The trouble originated from a fight at a party on Christmas evening, near Red Top, between F. T. Faure, one Parker, Neal Strahan and John Hickman, when Faure fired on the crowd, killing Parker and dangerously wounding the other two. Faure was arrested and placed in Ellisville jail by Justice of the Peace Cooke, of district No. 1. Justice Smith, of district No. 2, dispatched Deputy Sheriff Stockstill with the necessary papers to obtain Faure's release on \$600 bond. Sheriff J. H. Shivers, upon hearing of his release, summoned his deputies and came to Daviston on a train to rearrest Faure. Just as the train came to a halt the firing began. Faure was killed instantly, and Sheriff Shivers was shot through the left lung with a Winchester ball. Deputy Sheriff T. R. White was shot in the left side with a pistol, the ball passing through his right side. Both the latter are pronounced mortally wounded.

A LITTLE WAR.

Some of Carnegie's Men Indulge in a New Year's Day Riot.

A Pittsburg despatch says: The strike of the Hungarian furnacemen at the Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddock, resulted in a serious riot to-day. The Hungarians quit work at midnight. About 100 men remained at work repairing furnaces. About one o'clock 200 strikers armed with clubs, pikes, shovels, revolvers, iron bars and other weapons, attacked the furnace men. The men at work were unprepared, but bravely stood their ground. The Hungarians used their weapons freely, and men were knocked down, clubbed, bruised and unmercifully beaten. The Hungarians were finally beaten off, when it was found that Michael Quinn was fatally hurt, Andrew Kramer, John Neason and Patrick Briggs, all workmen, had been seriously wounded, and a dozen others more or less injured. The sheriff has sworn in 200 deputies, and ordered all the saloons in Braddock to be closed. Five rioters were placed in jail to-night.

The Doctors' Puzzle.

An Orange, N. J., despatch says: The doctors in this vicinity are marvelling over a most extraordinary occurrence. They have ransacked the records and can find no case equally strange. On November 19th last, Mrs. John Sullivan, Parrow street, this city, gave birth to a baby, which was strong and healthy and is doing well. Mrs. Sullivan recovered from her sickness and proceeded with her household duties until Tuesday last, when she gave birth to a second child, also strong and healthy. The attending physician, surprised at this abnormal event, called in a dozen of the most prominent physicians in Orange. Although an old practitioner himself, he could not account for the occurrence, nor could his colleagues.

—During a political campaign a town often suffers from a hot journal.

LONDON'S BIG FIRE.

Two Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

A London cable says: The fire originated in the building occupied by C. Davidson & Son, paper and paper felt manufacturers and paper bag makers, at 119 Queen Victoria street. This building extended back to Upper Thames street. It was a large structure and was completely gutted, as was also that of Adolph Frankan & Co., manufacturers of pipes and importers of tobacco, at 121 Queen Victoria street. Old St. Benet's Church, Paul's wharf, a famous Welsh church, caught fire, its blazing steeple forming one of the most striking features of the terrible scene. The firemen at one time obtained control of the flames at this point, and the conflagration was for a time arrested. At 4.30 p. m. four large blocks of buildings were in flames, burning steadily. At 5 p. m. St. Benet's Church again caught fire and was completely destroyed. The firemen saved the Salvation Army headquarters. The fire finally burned itself out. The department, with 29 engines, is still pouring water on mountains of smouldering debris. A rough estimate of the damage places the amount at \$1,500,000, but \$2,000,000 may eventually prove to be the loss.

6 p. m.—Later advices state that parts of St. Benet's Church were not destroyed. The weather was so cold that the water froze almost in the air and formed ice all over the fire apparatus and over the firemen. The cold also hindered the engines from working smoothly. When the firemen fastened two ladders together to climb to a point of vantage their fingers and hands were so numbed with cold they were unable to grasp the rungs of the ladders. There was no loss of life and but few accidents among the firemen. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is now estimated at \$2,000,000. Revillon Freres recently received \$500,000 worth of sealskins, which were almost entirely consumed.

THE POISON FIEND.

An Her Diabolical Attempt at Poisoning With Candy.

A St. John, N. B., despatch says: Another case of wholesale poisoning comes to light under peculiar circumstances. A reporter visited Patrick street last night, where a number of Scotch Gipsies live. In this locality reside Hugh Stewart, his wife and family of nine, in a little upstairs flat, the kitchen of which answers almost every requirement. The family, eleven of them, were strewn about in every direction; temperature, "80 in the shade." It was a jolly family gathering, however, and the more so because four of them had recently gone through the experience of poisoning and recovered. On Friday night last a veiled woman gave one of the boys a package of candy. This was taken into the house and immediately opened, the mother, the eldest daughter, a small girl and a smaller boy partaking sparingly of the contents. In a moment the four were violently ill, and only by the free use of emetics were their systems cleared of the poisonous mixture. The eldest girl's illness, the symptoms of which were dizziness, faintness and nausea, was more serious than that of the others, but she finally recovered. The father was hastily summoned, and after the recovery of his family he burned the rest of the candy, and it is not known what poisonous element was mixed with it, nor can it be ascertained. The identity of the woman is unknown, but steps will probably be taken to discover her.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Would-be Wife Murderer Attempts Suicide by Hanging.

A Saginaw despatch says: At the county jail yesterday one of the prisoners, Charles Miller, the man who was arrested and bound over last week for attempting to kill his wife by stabbing her in the back with a knife, hanged himself to the door of his cell. He was cut down before life was extinct by Turnkey Timmons, and is slowly recovering. Miller was confined in a double cell in which there were two beds, he occupying one and a prisoner named Henry Webber the other. Webber states that he was awakened by Miller's arising from the bed and going towards the door. He thought that Miller was only going to see what time it was, and therefore soon dropped off to sleep again. Awakening soon afterwards, he saw Miller hanging in front of the door. He immediately went up to him, and finding the body warm, held him up and gave the alarm, the other prisoners joining in the outcry. Turnkey Timmons promptly responded and cut him down. Dr. Krause, the city physician for the West Side, was summoned, and, assisted by Timmons and a prisoner, worked over the man all night, finally succeeding in fanning the spark of life into active existence once more. The rope used by him consisted of a portion of his clothing torn in strips, and a pocket handkerchief, which he tied through a hole over the door and, pulling his bed up, adjusted the noose and then shoving away his support, hung suspended with his feet about two feet from the floor.

The Scotch Strike.

A Glasgow cable says: The directors of the North British Railway Company to-day determined to prosecute the strikers to the fullest extent of the law. No expense will be spared by the company in its efforts to obtain redress for what is classed as an unwarranted interference with its business. The directors also resolved to completely close their railroad lines rather than yield to the strikers' demands. The strikers were enraged by the announcement to-day that the railroad officials would not pay the strikers any portion of the wages now due them. This action was taken upon legal advice pending a decision from the courts as to the validity of the contracts existing between the company and its employees. It is feared this action on the part of the company may excite the strikers to deeds of violence.

Got His Deserts.

New York Herald: Johnson—And so Jimson has gone to his reward! Bronson—Yes, poor fellow; I'm afraid he has.

—Father Ivan, a priest of Cronstadt, in Russia, is outstripping Count Tolstoi in distinction. It is popularly believed that his prayers can cure the sick, and his fame has become widespread throughout Russia.

DIED BY THE ROADSIDE.

A Young Irish Bride Found Dead With Poison Beside Her.

A Belfast cable says: Seven weeks ago a miner named McDowell, who had acquired a fortune by diamond digging in South Africa, married a handsome young woman at Kimberly, Griqualand. After the solemnization of the marriage the newly-married couple sailed for Ireland, where they intended spending the honeymoon. In the course of their tour through Ireland McDowell and his young wife visited Bangor, twelve miles distant from this city. Yesterday the body of the bride was found lying by the roadside with a bottle which contained poison by her side. The tragedy has created a decided sensation, and the theory of suicide is by no means undisputed. The police are reticent, declining to give out more than the facts above set forth. The husband of the dead woman has not yet been placed under arrest.

At the inquest this afternoon Mr. McDowell testified that his wife had complained of his frequent absence at night, and that he returned to his hotel Saturday night under the influence of liquor. He discovered Mrs. McDowell had gone out, but thinking that she would return he did not search for her. In the morning as she was still missing he began an investigation and found that before leaving the hotel she had destroyed scrip worth £2,000. The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. McDowell committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity brought on by her husband's neglect and drinking habits.

MURDERED THREE PERSONS.

Tragedy in a Quiet Hungarian Mining Town in Pennsylvania.

A Wilkesbarre despatch says: The mining hamlet known as Bruderrick's Patch, six miles from here, was thrown into excitement to-day over a terrible tragedy, which resulted in the death of three persons by gun-shot wounds. The facts appear to be as follows: John Tirello, a Hungarian, who had been in the hamlet for a few days, entered the saloon of Michael Curley, and in the presence of the latter's 5-year-old daughter, Mamie, who was holding an infant, shot Mrs. Curley, who was working at the wash-tub in the front part of the bar-room, and then shot Curley, who had just come down stairs. Tirello next shot Michael Hadok, a Hungarian, who died instantly, and then laying the revolver upon the prostrate form of Curley decamped for parts unknown. He has been tracked as far as the stone bridge at Wyoming, three miles away. The shot entered Mrs. Curley's head from the back, and she died instantly. Curley was shot through the forehead, and lived two hours. There were apparently only five persons in the room at the time of the shooting. The cause of the shooting is not explained. Curley's child is too young to make an intelligible statement. The theory that Tirello did the shooting is the most reasonable, but there are a few persons who think Curley shot Hadok in an altercation, and Tirello, who was implicated, did the rest of the shooting. The former theory is probably correct.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S OBJECT.

He is Bent Upon Killing Out the Canadian Live Cattle Trade.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. Samuel Plimsoll arrived in Ottawa to-day. It is evident that Mr. Plimsoll's examination of the system of shipping cattle at New York and Montreal has not led to any change of mind on his part. He is decidedly opposed to shipments of fat cattle across the ocean, but does not oppose it so much because of the cruelty to the beasts as to the sacrifice of seamen's lives on overcrowded cattle ships. He says that he has already collected enough evidence to justify the British Parliament in forbidding the trade. The question of loss to those interested in it in Canada would hardly weigh when the interests of humanity were involved. Moreover, he was convinced from the inquiry that he had made that the dead meat trade would be about as profitable and afford as good a market for American cattle. The handling of live animals was so much more costly than the handling of the meat that he believed there would be nothing lost by slaughtering on this side of the ocean. He was glad to see that the Canadian Government had appointed Mr. Wm. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, a commissioner to take evidence regarding the trade, and the inquiry would begin next Wednesday at Montreal.

TWO FLAGMEN KILLED.

New Year's Day Fatalities in the Detroit Railway Yards.

A Detroit despatch says: At 9.30 yesterday morning Russell L. Tyler, aged 74, employed as a flagman at the Sothen avenue crossing of the Michigan Central Railroad, was struck at that crossing by the rear car of a freight train which was backing down, and instantly killed. A minute before he left his shanty, evidently impressed with the idea that he had heard a locomotive whistle, walked on to the middle track, where he could look up and down the track, and didn't notice the freight which was backing down upon him. Not until Vinewood avenue was reached did the trainman discover the old flagman's body, which was frightfully mangled, and was so tightly wound around the car axle that it was necessary to raise the car from the track before it could be taken out. At 5.50 yesterday afternoon the flagman at the Sixteenth street railroad crossing of the Bay City and Lake Shore roads, while standing on the Bay City track watching a train on the Lake Shore road, was struck by an incoming passenger train on the Bay City road, killing him instantly.

"The Fair Wee Raggit Weans."

A Danbury, Conn., despatch says: A pitiful case of cruelty was brought to notice on Monday night, when four small children of Thomas Henry were found half frozen on the steps of their father's house, on Pasquoque avenue, at midnight. The thermometer was at zero, and the children were in their night dresses, having been taken from bed and thrown out of the house by their drunken father.

Lady Cathness, Duchess de Pomar, has applied to the French authorities for permission to erect a statue to Mary Queen of Scots on a site adjacent to her house in Paris.