VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 16

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

-OF THE-

BISHOP OF KINGSTON ON THE-

Providential Expulsion of Gatho ic children from the Public Schools.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S.T.D., by the Grace of God and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Kingston, to the Faithful of the City of Kingston.

DEARLY BELOVED IN CHRIST:

The Bishop of a diocese and the flock intrusted to his care are one in Christ, bound into unity of spirit and organic life by the action of the Holy Ghost, who "abides with the Church forever" (John xiv. c. 16 v.), and distributes its offices (1 cor. 12 c.), and supplie: His graces abundantly to all, the rulers and the ruled, that in them may be forever fulfilled the prophecy and prayer of the Redeemer uttered on the night of His passion; "that they may be all one, as thou, Father, in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me" (John XVII). Tae little ones of the flock are the dearest to the heart of the good pastor. If the world despises them, or seeks to injure them or allure them into dangerous pastures, the zeal of the shepherd, who would imitate the example of the Prince of pastors, is instantly aroused in their behalf, at every risk of his own and safety he will extend a.c to them his special protection. Each one of them has been purchased at the price of the Blood of the Son of God; and for each, as for all, the Bishop must give an account before the tribunal of the Supreme Judge. The loss of the least of those little ones would be a loss to the fold; and when danger threatens them, the whole fold is disturbed, and the hearts of all, the shepherd and the flock, are stirred by a common sympathy for them-of grief for their peril, and yearning for their rescue, and joy for their return to safety and peace.

Wherefore We invite you to repeat with us to-day the inspired Canticle of Zachary, the elect father of Christ's precursor, sung by that aged patriarch on the Archangel's anliberation from the primal curse and fatal blight of centuries had at length come; "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, because he hath visited and wrought the redemption of His people salvation from our enemies and from the hand of all that hate us." (Luke I.)

PREDICTED RESULTS HAVE BEEN ATTAINED. For, in the fulness of our heart's gladness and gratitude to the God of mercies, we announce to you that the helpless little children of our flock, herstofore abandoned to the guardiauship of the most bigoted enemies of their faith and their church, with imminent peril of their soul's salvation, have, by an extraordinary interposi-tion of Divine Providence, been delivered "from the hand of them that hate us," and restored to the salutary care of their spiritual mother, the mystic spouse of Christ. The Norman decree, whereby the Public School Board, or rather the eight trustees who voted for its enactment, sought to stigmatize our inoffensive and helpless little children, whom they had previously welcomed to their schools, and disgrace them in their own estimation and in the eyes of society throughout the whole course of their lives by branding them as "oxpelled," was directed indeed against a particular section only of Catholics, so far as the external sense of its terms would seem to indicate. But, reading it according to its spirit, and having regard to the preternatural malignity of the words selected and obstinately maintained by the Board at the instigation of the legal luminary who rules their counsels; likewise to the declarations boastingly made, that this ornel vengeance upon the Catholic obildren was meant for a spiteful challenge to their Bishop, it is evident that the whole weight of insult and religious hate fell upon each and every to be specified with. "They were willing to pay the vengeance upon the Catholic obildren was meant for a spiteful challenge to their Bishop, it is evident that the whole weight of insult and religious hate fell upon each and every to be specified with. "They were willing to pay the vengeance upon the Catholic obildren was meant for a spiteful with their could not get their names on the roll." (Kingston Daily News, 11th of February, 1887.) It was a relief to Us to get something definite out of the In-Catholic pupil in the school, upon all who bear the Catholic name and own their allegiance to the Bishop as accordingly proposed the following question their divinely-appointed pastor and father in written form to the highly honorable and and guardian of their souls' welfare. The universally respected City Clerk: adamantine bond of Catholic unity displays its strength here. Cruel treatment of one member of the family is an offence against all, more especially when it is proclaimed to be an attack upon the father. Thereforedid We in Our former Pastoral Letter unhesitatingly deliver to you this prediction :- "The Public School Board, who adopted the revolting ukase, have been foiled of their iniquitous purpose by the Holy Spirit, who rules the destinies of the Catholic Church, and have been made the unwitting and unwilling in-struments of our good children's protection against the irreligious and demoralizing influence of a system of education dominated by men who were not ashamed to approve a decree so unjust to helpless little children, so unchristian in its violence, and so shockingly uncharitable to their fellow-citizens," And We explained to you the reason of Car pre-diction, as follows:—"Thank God, the decemvirate, or the majority of them, have at last drawn the line beyond which parent, even the most

would suffice to prevent the most mean.

tion and reverberated through the Board | tions, and the statement of the Inspector, "Yes, 'expelled' was the proper shall serve for a perpetual ing to them and those who shall come after them, to give ear to the precepts and admonitions of the Church of God and abhor the very thought of risking the faith and salvation of their offspring by withdrawing them from the holy influence of religion, and placing them under the care of men notorious for their hostility to the Catholic name."

And so it has come to pass. Parents and children, who his best or have been connected with the Rudio bohools grathered around Us with alacrity this, week von our return from visitation of the missions, and professed their loyal obedience and ready submission to the Church, that is, to the Bishop; whom withe Holy Ghost has set to rule the Church of God, whick He has purchased with His blood," in this diocese of Kingston (Acts xx.,) and on whom the command is laid to "watch as having to render an account of their souls" (Heb. XIII). The Catholic pupils, children of Catholic parents, resident in Kingston city or its township, and nitherto attending the Public Schools, have

all, without a single exception, been transferred this week to the Separate Schools. The Catholic pupils, born of mixed marriag, and having Catholic fathers, resident in Kingston city or its township, and hitherto attending the Public Schools, bave likewise been transferred, one and all, from the Public to the Separate Schools this week. Several children, some of them Catholics, and some Protestants, whose fathers are Protestants, resident in Kingstou, and who have hitherto been attending Public Schools, have also been happily transferred to our Separate Schools. Others of this class will probably be transferred to the Separate Schools at or before the expiration of this term. Certainly their Catholic mothers will fulfil their duty in this respect to their Catholic offspring, unloss they be corred contrariwise. This is a blessed result. It is the fulfilment of the law of faith delivered ty the Apostles before the Caristian Scriptures were written, and expressed by St. Ignatius, an intimate disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and successor of St. Peter in the See of Antioch, in these pithy words, "whoseever belong to God and Jesus Christ, these are with the Bishop." (Epistle to the Philadelphians).

ORIGIN OF THE QUARREL.

A year or more ago, when all was peace between us and the authorities of the l'ublic Schools, a statement was made in the daily papers in the name of the Public School Inspector of this city that "an unusually large number of Roman Catholica" were applying for admission to the Public Schools that year. On the following Sunday, the Rector of St. Mary's Cathedral called the attention of the congregation to this statement, and declared that it could not possibly be true, because "not for years had the Separate Schools been so largely or so generally attended as since the opening of that year, and "in fact the number of pupils attending the schools at that time was very nearly one hundred above the attendance of the previous year." A copy of the Canadian Freeman containing this denial of the Inspector's statement was forwarded by mail to him, and the passage formally challenging him to proof of his assertion was heavily marked in the margin. He did not dare to accept the challenge. By Our direction the clergy made diligent inquiry in every quarter of the city, but failed to discover the multitude of Catholic children referred to by the inspector. For prudential reasons We remained silent and awaited

practical developments.

INSPECTOR KIDD. The foregoing statement of the Inspector was made in the month of September, 1886. About five months later Mr. Kidd, nothing daunted by the official contradiction of what must be called his injurious accusatious against the Catholicity of St. Mary's Catholic congregation, made bold to speak as follows at the meeting of the School Board, on the 9th of February, 1887: "Mr. Kiddsaid that quite a number of Catholics wished to take advantage of the Public Schools, and that several parents had applied to the City Clerk to have their names placed on the assessment roll as Pablic School supporters, but they stated that their request could not be complied with. "They were willing to pay the spector's mouth, that could be verified or proved false by unambiguous testimony. We accordingly proposed the following question

To M. Flanagan, Esq., Oity Clerk:

Is it true that "quite a number of Catholies," wishing to take advantage of the Public Schools, applied to you on or before the 9th day of last February to have their names placed on the assessment roll as Public School supporters, and that you told them that their request could not be complied

with?

+ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY.

Bishop of Kingston. ANSWER: I have no recollection that any number of Catholics called on me at any time for any such purpose. Had they made the demand referred to, I possessed no power to alter the "assessment-roll, without authyrity. from the Court of Revision. I would, how-ever, have given them instructions how to proceed in pursuance of their purpose, but have no recollection of having been asked to do so.

M. FLANAGAN. Mr. W. S. Gordon, City Commissioner, was likewise interrogated whether applicaagain. The adoption of a rule of Catholic exclusion from the common schools of the city,
were it concluded in terms wholly inoffensive, City Clerk.

spirited of them from soliciting readmission THE USE MADE OF THE INSPECTORS, STATE-

doubtless believed by him to be true, regarding the unusual influx of Catholic pupils, was eagerly ventilated through the city. The journals set down the number of Catholics in the Public Schools at "fifty or sixty." Per haps the Inspector has been wisled by public rumors of this kind. At all events his statement suited admirably to the exigencies of the time as a special inducement to Protestant ratepayers to reconcile themselves to the heavy bill of expenses.

The rule adopted by the Board insisting on payment of a monthly fine by every Catholic pupil whose parents were not Public School supporters, looked like a virtual affirmation of the Inspector's story. For, if that class of Catholic pupils were not presumed to be very numerous, it would be hardly worth while for the Board to a lopt this new and, at least in respect to the two Separate School supporters, distinctly illegal method of creasing their resources by the levy of a small impost of 50c per month from them, which they reduced to 25c for the children of soldiers. Accordingly, we deemed it high time to settle the question of numbers. The task involved many difficulties. Reference to the assessment-rolls did not supply Us with exact information, since there might have been children in those schools whose parents' names do not appear as rate-payers, but who pay the monthly tax of 50c. There might also have been, as there were, some persons who had come to reside in King ston after the assessment had been officially registered, and others who, have ing been assessed as Public School supporters at the beginning of the year, had subsequently transferred their children to the Separate School: There might also have been, as there were, children of mixed warriages, really Protestents and regular atterdants in the Protestant churches, whose father would be Catholic registered on the Put-lic School assessment roll. And, finally, there might have been, as there were, some papils, children of soldiers, residing in or about Fort Henry, in the township of Pitsburg, whose names would appear on the school roll, undistinguished from the residents of Kingston, whilst their parents names would not be found on either of the assessment rol's. Nothing therefore remained for us but to adopt the one effective and strictly legal method of ascertaining the number of really Catholic children of really Catholic parents, residents of Kingston, in attendance at the Pablic Schools. We accordingly sent Our four assistant priests to the several Public Schools on a certain day to take the

RECULATIONS REGARDING THE READING OF THE BIBLE AND PRAYER IN THE PUB-LIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

their parents are and where they reside. At

the Department of E lucation among which is

the following:

No. 7. "The clergy of any denomination or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each schoolhouse, at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon."

With pleasure We bear testimony to the courteous demeanor of all and every of the school teachers. We regret our inability to say the same of the Trustees, a number of whom, on notice of the priest's visit being given, hastened to the school to obstruct him in the discharge of his duty. One of those men misbehaved in grossly offensive fashion by frequently interrupting, carping, contradicting and in divers ways worrying the young and timid clergyman, whose gentle remonstrance and final appeal to his rights under the Regulations of the Department of Education, (the copy of which he produced) was met by the legal bravo's answer:-"That's only an electionsering sheet; we don't acknowledge it." Such are the good manners, such the reverence for the "higher powers," and such also the amount of legal knowledge respecting the Public Schools Act, that qualify the Trustees for directing and controlling the education of two thirds of the youth of Kingston! We take the liberty to inform the Trustees that the Regulation (No. 7) of the Honorable, the Minister of Education's Circular concerning the right of clergymen of every denomination to accertain the names of the children of their respective congregations at-tending the Public Schools and then assemble after the regular hours of school and form them into a class for religious instruction has been a standing order since the year 1859 adopted, and from time to time republished and persistently enforced by Dr. Ryerson and the Council of Pablic Instruction. It may be seen embodied and more precisely defined in the General Reguations of the Conneil issued in 1874, as follows:--

WEEKLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BY THE CLERGY OF EACH PERSUASION.

No. 4. "In order to correct misapprehen sion, and define more clearly the rights and duties of Trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Public Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the olergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representa tives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house at least once a week,

Very Rev. Father Hand, Vicar-General; pontifical costume, arm with the king his utmost to restore order, but without affect. Many of takes whose bodies have to colly of the corder for the restore order, but without affect. Many of takes whose bodies have to colly of the corder for the restore order. The Public School Board, were then end was made in the public School Board, were then end was with the greatest difficulty that the death and count of his travels in Ireland and Italy, gation Sara!— Will it be an account of his travels in Ireland and Italy, gation Sara!— Will it be an account of his travels in Ireland and Italy.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Spain will send 30,000 pilgrims to Rome, headed by the noblest families in Madrid, The Archeonfraternity of Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, has 1,061,885 members. They are found in every part of Christendom.

Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, the Very Rev. G. A. Rouxel, of New Orleans, received from Rome all the faculties as Administrator scde vacante. Revs. B. J. Bekkers and A. Peters, of the diocese of Natchez, Miss, who lately made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, have arrived at

Dr. Weiland of Weisbaden, Germany, has been elected Bishop of Fulda, to succeed Bishep Kopp, who has been transferred to

Two new parishes are being organized in St. Paul, Minn., St. James' for the English speaking, and St. Agnes for the German speaking Catholics. Cardinal A. Pillegrini died Nov. 4. He was

born in Rome Aug. 11, 1812, and was created cardinal deacon of St. Mary Aquiro by Plus IX. Drc: 28, 1877. The Mother-General of the Sisters of St. Mary at Namur, Belgium, has appointed Sister Annasia, Superior of one of the convents of the Order in Texas, to the office of reverend Mother

of the Order in America, with headquarters at the convent in Lockport, N.Y. She fills the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mother Mgr. Thousier, an Italian missionary, was

lately offered by the King of Italy the cross of commander of the order of Saints Maurice and Eazarus, in recognition of the missioner's success in effecting the release of M. de Savoitoux from the Abyssimian tribes. The offer was decliced, Mgr. Thousier claiming that he coly did his duty as a missionary.

Before leaving Ireland, Mgr. Persico paid a second vis t to the great ecclesiastical college at Maynouth, Ireland, where 520 aspirents to the priesthood—a larger number than any other college in the world can show—were assembled to great him. Mayrooth is just 92 years old. It ites trained hundreds of priests, not for Ireland alone, but for America, Augtralia, and other distant parts.

At a recent audience granted by the Pope to Bishop Flood, of Trinidad, the latter presented a piece of white popula sent by Mgr. Wordlock, of Arlagh, with the request that His Holiness would wear the soutane made from it at the celebration of his Jubilee Mass. The Holy Father, who has always had a great personal esteen for Bisnop Woodlock, whom he himself cons crated in the Sistine Chapel, in 1879, willingly promised to comply with the request. At the meeting of the Bishops, held at Holycross College, Concliffe, Ireland, on Oct. 18th and 19th, the following appointments were made to the staff of Maynooth College:—The names of all the Catholic pupils from each Rev James Donnellan, of the diocese of Tuam, school roll, and after the termination of to be Bursar, in place of the Rev. A. Boylan, regular school hours to inquire of them who resigned. The Rev. Edward Grean, of the their parents are and where they reside. At diocese of Meath, to be Dean. The Rev. Thos. E-ser, O.P., B.C.L., D.D., D.Dh., Vienna, to clothes and everything possible was the same time we placed in the hands of each be Professor of Higher Philosophy. priest a printed copy of the Regulations of

Our priests and other spiritual:leaders have been again and again teaching,—nay, more, anxiously exhorting us not to enter into mixed marriages. No matter what the wealth is; no matter how evenly tempered the pair may be—each think! And thoughts are the seats of action. The husband thinks this spiritually, and the wife thinks that. True, the husband, when he got married, promised that he would permit his wife to follow the True Faith, and gave her permission to brine up her children in her faith, tut still the old heresy is rancoring in the husband's mind. He never loses his thoughts; she never loses her's, and there is one, only one, result. Our priests and other spiritual:leaders have ic mother took it to a priest to be baptized, the father in a rage beat the mother, out the child's throat, and committed suicide.'

Cardinal Gibbons has appointed a committee to prepare for a proper participation of American Catholics in the coming Golden Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. The American Church will be represented in Rome at the Jubiles by half a score of Archbishops and Bishops, by more than a hundred priests from various parts of the United States, by delegates from every reine United States, by delegates from every religious community in the country, besides great numbers of the laity. Copies of all American Catholic bookstand newspapers, engravings of our principal Catholic churches, and illuminated addresses to the Pope, will be borne to Rome and presented to the Pope by delegates, both might and catholic churches.

and presented to the Pope by delegates, both priests and secular, from various Catholic societies throughout the country. The American students in the College of the Propaganda at Rome are also making extensive preparations to honor the most American of Popes.

Speaking or the forthcoming Jubilee of the Hely Father, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, recently alluded to the Church in the United States in these words: "The navigator from Genoa, the Catholic discoverer of this continent, came here in his bark of the Constitutinent, came here in his bark of the Constitu-tion before the pilgrims from England in the Mayflower. The Church that was built on the rock of Petersent her brave children, to this land long before Furitan foot touched the rock of Plymouth. The first standard of civilization planted here was the Catholic cross, and here it shall remain to bless with the berediction of Catholic religion inconsistent with the security of this New World.

There is evidently nothing in the genius of the Catholic religion inconsistent with the genius of fur Constitution, and the present Pontiff must incl. like his predecessor of happy memory, that n no country in the world is he more truly Pope than in the United States of America."

The Monitour de Rome learns that a pamphlet,

due to one of the most authoritative pens of the politico-religious world, is about to issue simultaneously in Rome and in Paris. It will be a philosophical and diplomatic commentary of the letter of Leo XIII, to the Cardinal Secretary of letter of Leo XIII: to the Cardinal Secretary of Sate; and will treat the Roman question underall its phases. Its special aim will be to put in relief the "impossibilities" and the "necessities" of the guestion, and to render patent the reason why, for the common profit of the Holy See and of Italy, politicians really worthy of that name should adopt the sole solution which can give satisfaction to the conflict. This pamphlet, which bases its theories and statements upon facts and upon diplomatic doorin each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

It shall be lawful for the trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which give fresh; impetus to the great question so a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of this own church, provided to be not during the regular hours of the school, to be ween the Vatican and Italy has upon facts and upon diplomatic documents, some of which bases its theories and statements upon facts and upon diplomatic documents, some of which bases its theories and statements upon facts and upon diplomatic documents, some of which bases its theories and statements upon facts and upon diplomatic documents, some of which will be a true revelation, its says the Monitour de Rome, calculated to give fresh; impetus to the great question so adentify discussed, and will undoubtedly produce a marked impression in political spheres. A proof of the hold the mere idea of conciliants to be ween the Vatican and Italy has upon the public mind was recently exemplified in the ready sale met with by a colored print roughly, executed representing less XIII., in ordinary pontifical continuous to the public with the full military and the first proof of the hold the mere idea of conciliants of the public mind was recently exempled. The means upon facts and upon diplomatic documents and upon facts and upo

An Emigrant Ship Run Into in the English Channel.

Over One Hundred and Thirty Lives Sacrificed - The Description of the Wreck by Survivors-The Captain Dies at his Post-Useless Boats.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The steamer W. A. Scholten, Captain Tast. which left Rotterdam yesterday for New York, was sunk by a collision with the steamer Rose Mary, of Hartlepool, at 11 o'clock last night, ten miles off Dover. The Scholten carried a complement of 230 passengers and crew. The steamer Ebro, of Sunderland, rescued 90 of the crew and passengers and landed them at the Sailors' Home. One hundred and forty of the passengers are missing. One passenger and a child of the party brought to Dover were found dead from exposure. It is hoped that passing vessels have rescued the missing ones. The W. A. Scholten's meats are visible from Dover pler. Boats have left Dover bound in all directions for the purpose of saving life and property if possible. The Rose Mary is anchored off Ramsgate with her hows stove in. Up to this hour (5 p.m.) twenty-two bodies from the W. A. Scholton have been landed at Dover. The W. A. Scholten left Rotterdam on Saturday morning. At the time of the accident a dense fog prevailed. The Scholten was struck on the post bow by the Rose Mary. Immediately after the shock was felt the Scholten's passengers, all of whom had retired for the night, rushed on deck in their nightgowns. The boats were promptly ordered to be lowered, but it was found that only two were available, The three others were useless and were not loweed. The water rushed swiftly through the hole in the bow and a terrible scene ensued. The panic stricken passengers uttered piercing shrieks and many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud. Little children clung to their mothers, who themselves were shricking with terror. The officers were cool and salfpossed, and remained on the bridge to the last. Several persons processed life-preservers and leaped into the sea. Within twenty minutes of the shook the Scholten was engulfed. All those who had put on life belts floated and were rescued by the boats from the steamer Ebro, which cruised around until 4 c'clock in the morning. Many of the rescued lost wives, husbands, brothers and sisters. The survivors were supplied with ensure their comfort.

THE PASSENGERS' ACCOUNTS

differ regarding the circumstances of the collision, and the reports of the officers of the Scholten clash with these of the officers of port bow. They say it is impossible that the collision could have occurred by the Scholten striking an anchored vessel. The second mate of the Scholten reports that he was an deck when he saw an unknown steamer coming through the fog. Before anything could be done the Scholten was struck in the fore rigging and port bow. The other vessel, which he now presumes was the Rose Mary, backed off and disappeared. Within twenty minutes the Scholten sunk. The captain of the Rose Mary states

NAMES OF THE RESCUED.

Following is a list of the persons saved and

Crew.-Moritz, Ayrine, Hulsinga, Kennekamff. Meikelbach, Link, Fellings, Meyer, Devreis, Stom, Febert, Wegendon, Onriske, Zeltoven, Guber, Hollman, Barto, Flekyoys, Korig, Bredius, Kabiengen, Mondevooye, Jacob Devreis, Dreisen, Reckers, Nielsen, Debie, Bohma, Springemaye, Lansperter. Dagower, Koke.

A HENDRED AND THERTY-TWO MISSING. According to the latest statement there were 210 persons on board the Scholten, leaving 132 drowned and missing. The first mate and fourth engineer have been recog-nized among the dead. The Scholten lise four miles from the Admiralty pier. Har three masts are visible. She is in a position dangerous to navigation. A busy and lights have been placed at the wreck. Among the bodies identified at Dover are those of Mrs. Lebenstein, Henri Blanc, Barstig Friedmann, Soloman Goldschmidt and John Koeule. Of the orew, the bodies of Peter Stellberg, chief mate; Duntt, second steward, and Mrs. Hak, chief stewarders, have been identified. The bodies were distorted, showing that death was caused by violence and not drawning.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS

officer could keep them from jumping and sinking them. Calio was in the water two hours. When taken out he was treatly exhausted, owing to the extreme cold and his efforts to keep afloat. After the vessel pank the cries of persons in the water could be heard for a long time in all directions. George-Moore, a passenger, states that when the crash occurred a general rush was made for the deck. "I was told that nothing arrions had occurred," he says, "but I scored a life belt. There were six English passengers. on board the vessel, and one of these t girl. asked us to keep in a group, that the English might go down together. I was in the water a long time before being picked up. When the Scholten sank the cries were heartrending. The captain of the Ebro, the rescuing vessel, behaved nobly. He had all his deck load of timber thrown overbord, and this judicions act saved may lives. Only two pi the Scholten's boats were lowered. The others could not be got adrift. I do not know whether this was due to any fault on board. The vessel listed over so much that all the boats could not be dropped into the water. The people rushed about in the greatest stateof excitement, all trying to get a place in the two boats which had been successfully launched. The scare and disorder prevented many persons being saved. The water was freezing cold. This hastened the death of many; ren-

dering them powerless." Charles Mills, of Redhill, Surrey, says the life-boats appeared as if they had not been used for a long time. They had to be choosed! away with axes with the assistance of pasengers. "I called out to those on the bridge to fire rockets. It was a long time before they did. The greatest confusion prevailed. The ship was right over on her port side before they fired the rockets. _ I waited until the water touched the boilers, putting out the fires. Then I got hold of bell, but a Dutch sailor anatched away. We were all mixed together. foreigners and English, clinging to one another in the water. I saw several drowned: in this way and had the greatest difficulty tokeep clear of them. I gave a spar to a woman to hold on to. The Dutch sallors wanted to save themselves, and even thrust women aside. I can swim well and I swam about till I got to the Ebro, when a rope was thrown to me. After the collision I went down into the cabin and woke two Datch ladies, but they were para lyzed with terror and would not get up, dest ite ail entrealise. I heard other complaints a bout the conduct of the Dutch sailors. The confusion warex-

EVERLINGODY SEEMED TE-RROR STRICKEN

This may account for the apparent want of discipline. The frantic p assengers unnerved ing as bravely as they mi ght have dose. The captain did his best to treators order. I believe a good outlook was kepts. We had our lights up." Mr. Apple! 19, one of the passen-gers, said: "I was in 1 ny berth, as also were many, others, when the crash came. I imthe Rose Mary. Some of the passengers state | mediacely rushed on deck, followed by a that the evening's meriment had ceased and most of the passengers had retired to their nunks, only a few remaining in the saloon, when a tremendous grash was heard on the the pert bow was stove in close to the riggirg, and laid open for a great space. The passengers soon crow ded the deck, and the cargain and officers should that all the boats be . lowered. The vessel was then settling down by the head, and the excitement was at its worst. I had hardly time to look around me before the vessel listed over on her port side, thro wing the passengers and grew together on that side of the vessel. Most of the boy to were then worthless. Two boats or the port side were swung out and lowered, but the other six were useless. that his vessel was run into will anchored. While the sailors were endeavoring to lower southeast of South Sandhead by an unknown steamer. Finding that his vessel was runing frantically against them. The crewidamaged he preceded to Plover Roady, where the vessel is now docked. The Rose walnable time. When the beats were finally lowered, but the cheer was acrust to get into them. I tried to, but idid not stand a chance. Then, I decided to trust to a life belt. The scene on the deck was appalling. The passengers handed at Dover - And Zuherman, Caroline and orew were crowded together, and the Passengers - Sarah Zuherman, Caroline ahrieks of the women, the cries of children Muller, Carl: Muller, Svet Catsellime, Fred and the shorts of the men were frightful. Stepney, Sara Gold, Maria Stelser, T. Robin- Some of the passengers were on their son, Vandam Eogbrum, Conisjohan Binder, knees praying. When the Scholten sank son, Vandam Eogbrum, Conisjohan Binder, knees praying. When the Scholten sank man, R. Etownhof, Albert Hensler, Madelena beneath our feet there was a struggle in Simiel, Anna. Konig, C. R Andeastie, Judi the loy we ter. Most of as had life belts. Levenses, H. Pastnor, S. Wilnie, E. Bioski, Sarah Geld, Stephney Robson and I kept to-Levenses, H. Fastnor, S. Wilnie, E. Morales, Saran Gentil, Stephney Rooson and I kept to-S. Alpser, J. Sebott, E. Suscarioh, Charles Miles, A. R. Bergstein, G. Appleby, P. Schatmider, F. Wilma, Hencola Reiter, J. Gerung, C. Teske, Mayer Schalsneider, L. Strelole, Bara Sputz, Marie Hopesberger, L. Scholbert. A good lookout was kept, and Captair ., Tast not only had the ordinary watch on the bridge at the time of the dieaster, but all the officers, who intended to remain there un'al 'the vessel was fairly down the channel. The : aptain was last seen at his post trying to quiet the passengers and get the beats

BODES RECOVERED.

Among the bodies landed at Dover are the fellowing:—A woman with a letter addressed "Hurrent, Rue Ste. Gilles, Brussels"; Goldschmidt, a cigar dealer of London, with linen marked "jacket"; A. Jewel, with a letter addressed Lebenstein Hermann, 198 Stanton street, New York; a man with a letter addraused "John Koehnel, Sandusky"; Henry Blarc, of Ohio, the sole cabin passenger; Freedmann, a marchant of Kawal. The other codica are mostly those of females. The engineer, after being in the water threa bours, was rescued and landed at New Haven. A. Genken, L. C. Frielioh and A. Hamerton were saved. The body of Rive Bell hear been identified. The quays at Dover were cowded throughout the day with people who nad come to watch the recovery of bodies. No bodies were recovered during the mouning because the fide was deck in wild confusion. The captain tried his utmost to restore order, but without affect.

The passangers rushed for the boxs, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the death. was with the greatest difficulty that the death