



ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

CONTINUATION OF THE LECTURE ON THE DIFFERENCES OF WORSHIP BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

His Grace commenced by asking the question, Is the prophecy of Malachi to be fulfilled, "That from the rising of the sun even to its going down my name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation, for my name is great among the Gentiles, saith the Lord of Hosts." (Mal. 1st chap. 11th verse.) Malachias was a true prophet, and classed as such even in the Protestant Bible. The prophecy of Malachias must be fulfilled daily by offering up the Holy Sacrifice, which is commonly called the Mass. God was worshipped in the beginning of creation by sacrifice. Adam offered sacrifice, so did Noah, Abraham, Moses and the High Priests of the old law, by the command of God himself. A sacrifice is offered for four ends—1st. A sacrifice of adoration, to give the homage due to Him as God our Creator and Redeemer, on whom we depend for life and everything we enjoy. 2nd. To give Him thanks for the numberless favors that we are continually receiving from Him. 3rd. As a sin offering to ask pardon for our sins and transgressions and to appease His wrath justly kindled against us. This is also called a propitiatory sacrifice. 4th. A sacrifice of impetration, to obtain for us the graces and blessings that we stand in need of. These four ends of sacrifice are attained by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. A sacrifice is accomplished in various ways—an internal sacrifice and an external sacrifice. An internal sacrifice means an offering of the heart to God—a change from selfishness to contrition and sorrow for our sins—as David says, "A sacrifice to God is a contrite and humble heart, which O God thou wilt not despise." Again, we have a sacrifice of praise—"Offer to God a sacrifice of praise and pay thy vows to the Most High and call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee and thou shalt glory in me." (Psalm 49th chap. 11th verse.) External sacrifice is the offering up of some external thing to God, either by destroying it or by changing it, or by devoting it entirely and exclusively to the service of God. Animals were killed in sacrifice to the Lord, as the lives of the animals are in our hands. A sacrifice of the leaves of propitiation that stood on a sacred table in the tabernacle before the Lord, to show that His people were before Him as that bread on the table. A sacrifice of the eminary goat mentioned in Leviticus (10th chap. 10th verse), where we read that the priest shall present the eminary goat alive before the Lord that he may pour out prayers upon him and let him go into the wilderness. This represented a sin offering. In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass all the elements of a sacrifice are present. We have a High Priest to offer the sacrifice in the name of God. The High Priest is no other than our Lord Jesus Christ himself, who is a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech. The victim is our Lord, who immolated himself to His eternal Father. Christ in heaven is our victim, as seen by St. John—"And I saw and behold in the midst of the throne and of the four living creatures and in the midst of the ancients a lamb standing as it were slain." (Apoc. 16.) Christ, our great High Priest, is always interceding for us, showing the wounds he received in redeeming us. But there must be an external sacrifice on earth, to show forth the death of the Lord that he comes. This Christ provided for us in His Last Supper, as we have seen in the last lecture—the immolation or sacrifice of bread and wine, and the giving of it to His apostles to eat and drink. This was a sacrifice offered and consummated. But does not St. Paul say (Rom. 6:9), "Christ died to purify to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works, who have been separated from the world and dedicated to God, that they should bring forth fruit to the glory of the Father." The blood as it were separate from His Body, as each is consecrated apart to devote the shedding of blood from the Body. Christ is whole and entire in His glorified state under the appearance of each, and this is a true sacrifice offered to God at the consecration of the Mass. This twofold consecration is by the institution of Christ so essential to the sacrificial act, that if there were only the consecration of the Bread, or only the consecration of the Wine, our Lord would indeed be present, but not as a sacrifice, as the mystical immolation of the sacrifice of the Cross would not be complete or shown forth. This sacrifice is immolated on an altar, for an altar signifies a sacrifice, and a sacrifice supposes a priest. Now we have these three things in the new law, we have a sacrifice, a priesthood and an altar. St. Paul says (Heb. 13:10), "We have an altar whereof they have no power to eat who serve the tabernacle," meaning the priests of the old law. The Holy Sacrifice of our altars does not differ from the Sacrifice of the Cross; it has the same victim, but the mode of offering is different (and the same High Priest). We have said the manner of offering is offered Himself on the Cross in person, in His mortal flesh, in what He, after His ascension, clothed Himself immortally, through His ministers, the priests of the new law. On the Cross there was real suffering and real shedding of blood. In the Mass there is a mystical suffering and death, showing forth the death of the Lord that He comes. For this purpose Christ ordained His apostles after His Last Supper, saying to them, "Do this in remembrance of Me," and whatever charge or ordinance He gave to His apostles He gave them the same power to transmit it to their successors, that there might be a continual sacrifice in His Holy Church, which is His

Kingdom on earth. When, therefore, the priests are consecrating they do not say, "This is the Body of Christ," or "This is the Blood of Christ," but they speak in the person of Christ, and say, "This is my Body," and "This is my Blood." Angels often thus spoke in the name of God and when an angel gave the commandments to Moses, he said, speaking for God, "I am the Lord thy God who brought thee out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage." The Mass being a sacrifice, the renewal in a mystic manner of the death of Christ on the cross, the merits of that death for the salvation of our souls are applied to them daily, according to the fervor and disposition of each. Those who cause the sacrifice of the Mass to be offered for any particular intention receive of course greater graces than others. The Priests of the new law as the Priests of the old law have their personal and peculiar graces. This sacrifice does not detract from the great sacrifice of the cross, because it derives all its efficacy from it and honors it by mystically renewing it. It is as if it were a conductor to draw from the source of all grace and mercy, grace and mercy to our souls. "As often as you do this you show forth the death of the Lord till he comes," renewing it mystically in remembrance of Christ. This no more detracts from the sacrifice of the cross than that one would offer back to the king, out of love and gratitude, all the treasures that the king bestowed. The best method of assisting at the Holy Sacrifice is first to form the intention of joining our Lord and His minister at the altar in offering up to the eternal Father the victim of our salvation, His Son our Lord Jesus Christ. 2nd. To assist at the Mass as you would have assisted with the Blessed Virgin as St. John and the pious women did when standing at the foot of the cross on the Hill of Calvary, and (3rd). To offer it up for the four great ends of the sacrifice which we have mentioned above. There are prayers to be said during the Mass in all our Catholic prayer books, which if they be followed piously will assist with great profit persons at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. When the priest stands at the foot of the altar, pray with him that your sins may be forgiven, when he ascends the altar pray again. When he says "Kyrie Eleison" cry out, Lord have mercy on me. When he says the Gloria, glorify God with him. When he prays to God through the intercession of the saints, pray with him. When he reads the Epistle and Gospel, read them correspondingly in your prayer books, say the creed with the priest, also offer up the bread and wine with him. When he washes his hands pray to God to cleanse and sanctify your soul that you may worthily assist at the Holy Sacrifice. Read the prayers and other acts preceding the consecration, and at that awful moment when the bell rings to give notice prepare for the coming of Christ with contrition and faith in His Divine power. When the consecration of the bread is complete, and when the priest kneels in reverence to adore the Sacred Host, say in love and faith with St. Thomas, "My Lord and my God. You should have the same feelings of reverence and love at the consecration of the Sacred Chalice, and when elevated adore the Sacred Blood in its glorified state, but essentially the same that redeemed the world. Continue then to offer to God the sacrifice of His Divine Son, pray for all those who have gone before you in the sign of salvation and the peace of our Lord. Repeat the Lord's Prayer, the best and most beautiful of all prayers, because it was composed by Christ Himself. Then pray that the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world forgive you your sins also. Then when the priest is about to receive the Sacred Host and Chalice and says to God he is not worthy to receive Him, striking his breast at the same time, if you are about to receive pray also to God to purify you and make you less unworthy to receive the Bread of Life that came down from Heaven to sanctify and nourish our souls with Divine Grace. If you are not to receive communion, receive it at least spiritually, wishing you were worthy to receive Him. The Great Sacrifice is then finished, thanksgiving prayers are recited. The Benediction of the priest given. The Gospel of St. John is read and Mass is finished. This is the synopsis of our Holy Sacrifice of the new law and the method of assisting at it. On Sunday and holidays there is a sermon from the Gospel. We have not time this evening to speak on the priest-hood of the new law. Except the High Church of England, the low church and other denominations deny that there is a priest-hood of the new law, and are quite indignant at the idea of a priest-hood and ritual. The Catholic Church maintains from the Sacred Scriptures that there is a priest-hood that will last forever. This will be the subject of the next lecture.

HICKS-BEACH ON BOYCOTTING.

SIR MICHAEL CONDEMS THE EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF CRIME IN IRELAND. LONDON, Oct. 1.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Salisbury yesterday, said the Government was attempting, in concert with the powers, to circumscribe the area of the existing Roumanian disorders. Referring to the alarming increase of boycotting in Ireland, he said the Government was preparing to deal with the evil with a strong hand. He believed the Irish people would applaud the action of the Government in regard to the matter. He denounced Gladstone's manifesto as misleading in its statements concerning the occurrence of the past and its promises for the future. He said the reports of crime in Ireland were absurdly overdrawn. Crime in Ireland was now nothing more than what it was in 1880 and 1881. Boycotting, however, was rife in certain districts, and the Government would spare no efforts to put down the practice and prosecute offenders whenever evidence could be obtained against them. The Government would also introduce some kind of counter demonstration against those forms of boycotting with which no law in the world was able to cope; if these means failed the government would find other means. The law must be upheld.

CHAMBERLAIN'S "NEVER!" His Brute-Majority Argument.

"Cited Ireland's" "Slashing Answer to both—How Four Millions Can Face Thirty Millions—No Fault of the Irish if they Organize Waterloo, to Decide the Issue." DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—The following is the spirited rejoinder of *United Ireland* to Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's cowardly threat to let loose England's thirty millions upon Ireland, and to his declaration that Home Rule, or Legislative Independence, would "never" be granted to the Irish people. The Irish National organ writes:— Can we hurt England? In the sense of smashing her army and navy, undoubtedly no. Under present conditions, the day on which England can get us to draw out our forces in battle array and pull a trigger, is our last. It is because she knows how impressively she stands entrenched behind her fortresses, ironclads and hundred-ton guns, that she is so eager for us to come on with our tin pipeheads and black-thorn sticks. And it is because we nourish no illusions upon the subject, but know perfectly well that numbers, discipline and bullets are overwhelmingly against us, that we decline to end the controversy on the Fifteen Acres and let Irish disaffection sink helplessly into a bloody grave. We know a trick worth ten of that. We cannot fight England in the open. We cannot keep her in hot water. We cannot evict our English rulers neck and crop. We can make their rule more insupportable for them even than for us. It may be a more glorious form of warfare than that which is being carried on by the Irish and the British, and we are in a position to bully a man who is poor and low, we think it well to remind him that in general it is the earnest minorities that come off best in a game of tournament, and to exhort him in a friendly manner to "please to moderate the rancor of his tongue."

past five years could long be endurable to English rulers? Either Mr. Foster or Earl Spencer would have aught to say if there had been pitched battles to fight every other day than they slept when they had nothing to face but criticism in Parliament and passive resistance in Ireland. Will English statesmen ever accept such a hell upon earth as a settled form of government? Let Mr. Chamberlain proclaim himself our next Chief Secretary and try. It must be remembered that the resources of passive resistance have only just been tapped, and will flow in ever-increasing volume as the years go on. There will be eighty Parliamentary torpedoes at work, for one thing, instead of a dozen, striking England in the most sensitive part of her imperial anatomy. Then there would be a general fiscal revolt, as to which the success of the mutiny against the blood-tax and the Monaghan and Limerick extra police tax opens up boundless possibilities of employing armies in selling out goats and crockery for which there would be no buyers. Then there is the contingency to which we alluded last week: the possibility of a great national boycotting decree against English commercial travellers; the boycotting of every English official, soldier and policeman in the island; the boycotting, if needs be, of every steamer, ship, or crockery cart, on intercourse between the two islands; for, while all these things would involve a good deal of real ruin, and the breaking up of laws, my anybody say that any beyond the power of a people ready to face any sea of wretched calamities, provided that Mr. Chamberlain shows them that English domination in this island cannot otherwise be overturned? We have no more love for such a prospect than Mr. Chamberlain has; and we have too much confidence that Mr. Chamberlain was speaking with his tongue in his cheek to dread that I will come to that; but, if he supposes the argument is concluded because they who are rich and many are in a position to bully a man who is poor and low, we think it well to remind him that in general it is the earnest minorities that come off best in a game of tournament, and to exhort him in a friendly manner to "please to moderate the rancor of his tongue."

THE WICKLOW SPEECH. PARNELL'S SOUND ARGUMENT FOR IRISH LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE.

WICKLOW, Oct. 6.—The following is a full report of Parnell's speech delivered here yesterday. "When," he said, "I have expressed my conviction that in a new parliament we should be able to form our platform on a single plank, and make a plank of legislative independence, my declaration has been received by the English press and by some, though not by all, English leaders with a storm of disapproval, and that they have told us that yielding an independent parliament to Ireland was a matter of impossibility. But nothing during this interval has in the slightest degree diminished my confidence in the near success of our efforts. On the contrary, the English press and English leaders practically admit that the Irish affairs cannot be allowed to continue as they exist, and that it is impossible to keep unwilling people and unwilling representatives in forced legislative connection with the other two kingdoms. They admit there must be some change, but that two conditions shall accompany this change: first, that separation of Ireland from England shall be the consequence of granting legislative independence to Ireland; and, second, that we shall not be allowed to protect our manufactures at the cost of those of England. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto declares that he is willing to consider our demand, provided, if it is granted, that it does not involve separation. Mr. Chamberlain declares that he is willing to give a legislature of some kind, provided it has no power to protect our manufactures against those of England. I have claimed for Ireland's parliament that it shall have power to protect Irish manufactures, should that be the will of the Irish people. It is not for me to say before hand what will be the result of Irish parliament will take; but I have claimed that no parliamentary assembly in Ireland will work satisfactorily which has not free power over Irish affairs, which has not free power to raise the revenue for the purpose of our government, as shall seem fit to the assembly. PROTECTION OF IRISH INDUSTRIES. I have an opinion that it would be wise to protect certain Irish industries, at all events for a time, in order to make up for the loss at the start which we experienced owing to adverse legislation of times past. Ireland could never be a manufacturing nation of such importance as to be able to compete with England, but several industries could be made to thrive here, although we should be compelled to seek other than our supplies from English markets on account of natural causes, but I claim for Ireland, if an Irish parliament considers there are certain industries in Ireland, which could be fostered by protecting, that an Irish parliament should have the power to protect them. To what extent it would be used, I tell the English Radicals and Liberals it is useless to talk of their desire to do justice to Ireland when, from motives of selfishness, they refuse to repair the most manifest inequalities of all, namely, the destruction of our manufactures by England in times past, when they refuse to repair the injustice by giving us power to build up those comparatively few industries to which Ireland is adapted by circumstances to excel in. A claim has been put forward that some guarantee should be given that the granting of legislative independence to Ireland should not lead to separation. This claim is one which at first sight seems fair. It would be preposterous to ask England to concede to us an engine which she announced she intended to use for bringing about separation, but there is a great difference between having such an intention and giving counter guarantees against carrying it out. It is not possible for the human intelligence to forecast the future in such matters, but we can point to the fact that, under the 85 last years of her parliamentary connection with England, Ireland has become intensely disloyal and intensely disaffected; that, notwithstanding the alternate policy of conciliation and coercion, DIFFECTION HAS BROADENED AND DEEPENED from day to day. Am I not then entitled to assume that the root of disaffection, and of this feeling of disloyalty, is the assumption by England of the management of our own affairs? It is admitted that the present system cannot go on. "What are you going to put in its place? My advice to English statesmen in considering this question would be to trust the Irish people altogether, or to trust them not at all; give with freedom and open hand; give our people power to legislate on all domestic concerns, and you may depend on one thing, the desire for separation, at least, will not be increased or intensified. Whatever chance the English rulers may have of drawing to themselves the affection of the Irish people, lies in their destroying the abominable system of legislative union by conceding fully and freely to Ireland the right to manage her own affairs. We can show that power has been freely conceded to great colonies to protect their industries against those of England. In these colonies disaffection has disappeared, and while Irish men, going to America, carry with them a burning hatred against English rule and beneath it to their children, the Irishman who goes to Australia and finds a different system of English rule becomes a loyal citizen of English rule and protects the community in which he has taken his citizenship, and it is the duty of the English statesmen of to-day to enquire into and examine these facts for themselves, and to cease the task which they admit to be impossible, that of going forward in continued misgovernment. If these lessons could be learned I am convinced the English statesmen who are great enough and who is powerful enough to carry out these teachings and to enforce them on the acceptance of his countrymen, and to give Ireland full legislative liberty and full power to manage her own domestic concerns, will be regarded in future by his countrymen as one who has removed the greatest peril to the English empire; a peril, I firmly believe, which, if not removed, will find some day, perhaps not in our time, but will certainly find sooner or later, and it may be sooner than later, an opportunity of revenging itself by the destruction of the British empire for the oppression and misgovernment of centuries. A mighty shout went up as Parnell concluded. Other Home Rule members followed with remarks in favor of independence, and Father Moyan, of Cavan, presented to the great leader a magnificent watch which had been sent to him by American sympathizers. The crowd scattered, hurrahing for "Old Ireland."

ANOTHER RAILROAD HORROR. FIVE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—A terrible accident happened on the Fergus Falls branch of the Northern Pacific railroad, seven miles west of St. Paul, this morning, by which five men lost their lives, and thirty or forty more were more or less injured. John Robinson's show left Wabpeton, Dak., for this place in two sections, and when within seven miles of Fergus Falls, near a small place named Brock, the load of baggage sections broke in two, and a heavy heavy car, and ten or twelve cars went flying back at a terrific rate. On the rear of the train were three sleeping cars, occupied by over 200 workmen, all of whom were swept away, which had been heavily increased their speed as they approached the bend or curve, and probably ran a mile before they struck it. The engineer of the rear section saw the cars approaching, but only had time to stop his train before it struck him. The brakemen on the loose cars tried to put on the brakes, but they had difficulty in running from car to car on account of the wagons which impeded their progress. Had the engineer of the rear section had only a moment's more time he could have backed his train and avoided the calamity, but it was too late, and the cars struck his engine with tremendous force, throwing three sleepers from the track and smashing them beyond recognition. More than a hundred men were buried in the debris. The scene can hardly be described. The night was fearfully dark and the groans of the men were appalling. The people in the rear section at once began the work of removing the men from the wreck. Five were found dead, and many others wounded and bleeding. Work was at once despatched to this city, and a train in charge of Superintendent Vining at once hastened to the scene, and the dead and wounded were brought to this place. The work of removing the men from the debris was a sorry task. A man alive and uninjured was taken from beneath the bodies of two dead men. Ten of the injured could hardly recover. One of the mortally wounded is John Eccles, of Nova Scotia. AN IMMORAL TRAFFIC. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.—It has been long known in public circles here that an interchange of young women, for immoral purposes, takes place between England, Belgium, and this country. Proceedings, ostensibly engaged for the most part as employment agents, carry on the trade in this city, in London and Brussels, and a young girl once in their clutches is a slave without a chance of escape. Recent police investigations which have been carried on here have brought to light some most painful cases. As the result of diplomatic correspondence the most part of preventive legislation, it is confidently hoped that a treaty will be signed between England, and Holland, which will check, if not entirely prevent, a traffic that is a blot upon the civilization of the present century.

IRISH CANDIDATES.

Nationalists Preparing for the Coming Elections. DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—The Irish people of America will no doubt be pleased to hear how the present situation stands with regard to the candidates of the Parnell party in the coming elections. Many changes in the present constituencies of members of the Parnell party are contemplated, it having been determined to put forward twenty-five candidates of the nationalist interest in the Great Westmeath, while some two or three of the most active members of the Irish parliamentary party will be candidates in the northern province.

MUNSTER. Mr. William Redmond is expected to be the candidate for South Londonderry and Mr. Small for Newry or Mid-Armagh. Mr. O'Brien will stand for one of the Donegal divisions and Mr. Dillon will be one of the candidates for Tyrone. Colonel McLaughlin is nominated as a candidate for Londonderry city. All four divisions of Donegal and Tyrone will be provided with Parnellite candidates, and although it is not yet settled who they will be, two candidates of the party are likely to be nominated for Down and Antrim.

MUNSTER. Mr. Edward McMahon retires from the city of Limerick, and Mr. Abraham is the popular nominee as his successor. In the county Mr. E. J. Tynan is likely to retain undisputed, and some ten claimants are being put forward for Mr. W. H. Sullivan's seat at Waterford. The county is to be won by Mr. Pyne. The O'Gorman division and Mr. Devoy are regarded as the future representatives of Clare, although a strong feeling exists in favor of retaining the services of Captain W. O'Shea, Mr. Thomas Mayne, Mr. J. O'Connor and Mr. P. Ryan as at present candidates for Tipperary. For Cork city Mr. Frank O'Mahony, a nephew of Father Prout, is to be invited to sit with Mr. Desay, and crown candidates claim attention for the seven county seats. Four of the most certain of election are Alderman Hooper, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Maurice Healy and Mr. W. J. Lane. No steps have yet been taken toward recommending candidates for the four divisions of the county Kerry, but for each there are several local claimants. Messrs. Biggar, T. P. O'Connor and O'Kelly, if not nominated for their present seats, will be a likely placed elsewhere.

LEINSTER. In the midland counties Mr. Thomas O'Brien is nominated for Longford, while Mr. Justice McCarthy will be nominated for a division of Liverpool, and will, perhaps, be succeeded in Longford by his son, the present member for Tyrone. It is at present intended that Mr. Timothy Harrington shall be a candidate for an Ulster constituency, in which case there will be a vacancy in Westmeath. Should Mr. T. D. Sullivan consent to represent one of the Dublin city constituencies, Mr. George Henry Kirk will be invited to become a candidate for South Louth, Mr. Philip Gallan retaining his seat in the Northern division. Month will lose the services of Alderman Magher. Mr. Leamy is invited to become the candidate for South Kilkenny, and it is deemed probable that Mr. John E. Smithwick will retain his seat for the city. Mr. Malhallan Martin standing for the northern division of the county. Mr. Arthur O'Connor will be transferred from Queen's County to Leinster. The candidates at present named for Mr. James Leahy at Kildare is Mr. Fenlon, a large tenant farmer. Mr. J. E. Redwood will retain his present seat, and Mr. John Barry will also continue his services on behalf of the constituents of the city Wicklow. On Monday next a college will be selected for Mr. William J. Cornett at Wicklow, and out of the number named the favorite is Mr. George S. Byrne, M. P. for Wexford, who is now thoroughly recovered from the illness which caused his retirement.

CONNAGHT. No less than eight candidates have to be provided for Galway and Mayo. Colonel Nolen will be nominated for his residential division, and Mr. Matthew Harris is the most popular candidate for the Conamara district. Sixty is likely to lose Mr. Thomas Sexton, who is considered a certain candidate for the South ward division of Liverpool. Major Darcy is named as one of the Mayo candidates. MR. PARNELL. Mr. Parnell has to decide for himself between the selection of four seats, for each of which his services are anxiously sought. They are Wicklow, West Belfast, Dalm county and the College Green division of this city. Contrary to the anticipation generally expressed, comparatively few members of the English branch of the organization will be candidates.

THE STOCKHOLM CALAMITY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The following are additional particulars of the recent calamity at Stockholm. Mme. Nilsson had just finished a song and was bowing her adieu when the enthusiastic crowd began to rush toward Charles II. square. The police vainly tried to check the rush, but the women and children screamed, causing a panic. A terrible scene ensued for 15 minutes, the air was filled with the groans of the dying, dresses were torn from the women and many persons were trampled under foot while fighting for their lives like maniacs. The night was clear, and a large staff of physicians worked all night caring for the sufferers. Many persons are still missing, and it is feared they were drowned in the canal. Mme. Nilsson has disbursed thousands of kroner in behalf of the wounded and pays the funeral expenses of those who were killed. She gave a concert last evening in behalf of the sufferers.

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