

A SHOCKING CALAMITY.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion in Pennsylvania

Two men killed and three fatally injured—fourteen others seriously burned—heartrending scenes. Pittsburgh, Oct. 2.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a battery of boilers at the Solar Iron works of Clarke & Co., on Thirty-sixth street, exploded with disastrous effects.

THE TONES OF THE EXPLOSION

When frenzied, frightened wives, mothers and children began to rush upon the scene and peer anxiously into the faces of the gasping, dying men, seeking to identify their loved ones or enquiring in agonized tones if they had escaped.

IT WAS AN AWFUL SCENE

and the physicians, who arrived at this time, said they were almost overcome at the sight and in the presence of so much human suffering, physical and mental.

A TERRIBLE SIGHT OF DESOLATION

after the accident, things being badly wrecked. The boilers, in a number of places, were found lying in all positions; some were so far away from the battery that it seemed impossible they could have been struck by the explosion.

A VERY REMARKABLE FEATURE

was the jamming of the mud drum's head against one of the engines. This engine was situated a few yards north of the boilers. The burst iron was below directly against the cylinder head of the engine, smearing it to pieces and blowing the whole head in.

THROWN TOGETHER IN INEXTINGUISHABLE MASSES

under which several of the men were buried. Accidents of this nature have occurred at this mill before, the first one five years ago, when no one was killed; the second one, happened eighteen months ago, when, although several persons were scalded, no one was fatally hurt.

GAMMALS DEFEATED.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—Dutch vessels just received here from the Congo bring further details of the discoveries made by Lieutenant Wisman, who found the banks of the Kasai river, down to its junction with the Congo, more thickly populated than any other portion of Africa.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE GAINS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

PARIS, October 5.—M. Goblet, minister of public instruction, and M. Hervey Magnon, minister of commerce, are the cabinet officers who have been defeated by the Conservatives. The Opportunists have lost many seats, which have been gained by either the Radicals or the Conservatives.

CAUSE OF THE REACTION.

PARIS, Oct. 5, midnight.—In 81 departments 165 Conservatives and 141 Republicans have been elected. The Conservatives have gained 93 seats and lost 5. It will be necessary to have 202 second ballots. The Orleansists elected were chosen on the basis of promises of protection against American cereals and bacon.

A RIOT IN PARIS.

The proprietors of the Gaulois, in order to signalize the Conservative successes, illuminated the front of their office this evening. The inscriptions, "175 Conservatives Elected," "Vive la France," formed of gas jets, were conspicuously displayed in the windows. The police were unable to disperse the mob.

FEELING AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The bourse was dull today, consequent upon the gains of the Conservatives in the French elections, which is not regarded in a favorable light on the exchanges.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News forecasts the election of 200 Royalists and 180 Radicals, the remainder being Moderate Republicans. He adds: "Clemenceau is leading the solid Radicals and becomes a political power of the first magnitude. No Republican Government is possible without him."

A DASTARDLY ACT.

A MOTHER BAKES HER CHILD TO DEATH IN A COOKING STOVE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—An unmarried woman named Paquette, about 30 years of age, was charged with the cruel and diabolical crime of burning to death her infant, a male child, one day old. The woman resides at No. 3 Clair case street, where she yesterday gave birth to an illegitimate child and in order to get rid of the fruits of her sin placed the child in a cooking stove, where it was partially consumed before being discovered.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE GRAND ARMY.

A RESOLUTION THAT THE GENERAL HAS KEPT FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS.

LOWELL, Oct. 2.—In a day or two General Benjamin F. Butler will become a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic. It has long been a matter of speculation why he has never allied himself with the famous brotherhood of war veterans. In Lowell there is a Grand Army post with the title of "B. F. Best, No. 42." It was organized in 1863, and has a membership of over 350. When it was organized it was confidently expected that Gen. Butler would become a member, but he did not. He has been asked, probably hundreds if not thousands of times why he did not join, and his answer invariably has been to insure the inquirer that his heart was all right.

About two months ago B. F. Butler Post moved into new quarters and Gen. Butler made an address in which he eulogized the Grand Army. Afterward two members of the post called on the General, at his residence in Belvidere, one of the suburbs of the city, and used every argument to induce him to join the post, but they were unsuccessful. Finally they asked him for the reason of his refusal, and his reply was substantially as follows: "I have no faith in secret societies," he said. "I lost confidence in them when I was in command at New Orleans. I had issued a proclamation forbidding all secret conferences among citizens, for they were merely meetings of conspirators. I had succeeded in a tolerable degree in abolishing many of the meetings, although not without the application of strong measures, when I received information that the members of a lodge of Free Masons, under the guise of ordinary meetings, were conspiring to do harm to the Government. I am a Free Mason myself, and one evening when I knew the conspirators were going to hold a meeting, I cast aside my uniform, donned a civilian's suit, and presented myself at the portals of the lodge. I knocked and gave the proper passwords and signs. Admission could not be refused, and I entered and took a seat. I was probably the most familiar and the most talked of personage in New Orleans at the time, and I could plainly see that my presence was causing a sensation. When the

THE CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.

THE ONLY RELIGIOUS ORDER WHOSE MOTHER-HOUSE HAS BEEN CANONICALLY TRANSFERRED FROM EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES.

A pleasant ride from Buffalo over the Lake Shore railway brought me to the flourishing city of South Bend with its millionaire car-trail, its foundry and plough manufacturers—the Coghill, Studebaker and Oliver. But on taking up one of the three daily papers of the city, I became interested in the report of a most eloquent address delivered the evening before by the eminent lawyer and brilliant orator, Emory A. Storrs. I found that this distinguished jurist did not consider that South Bend owed its fame to its great material developments. Mr. Storrs, alluding to the University of Notre Dame, says:—

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"This noble institution is famous—and famous all around the world. South Bend is famous, not because of any natural advantages, but because of Notre Dame and St. Mary's—because of Father Sorin. And Notre-Dame will be glorious in its future, as it has been honored in its past."

As a Catholic, this interested me, and I determined to go out to the University—a drive of two miles—and spend a day or two in visiting this renowned institution, or, I should say, cluster of institutions—each separate, yet in close proximity, the University, under the Fathers of the Holy Cross, the Industrial Schools conducted by the brothers of the same order; beyond the lakes, on the banks of the St. Joseph River, St. Mary's Academy, and the Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; and many other imposing buildings, of which I will make mention farther on.

Forty-four years ago, the present venerable Superior-General, Father Sorin, came from France with six Brothers of the Order, and on the banks of the two picturesque lakes—St. Mary's and St. Joseph's—laid the foundation of what is now a village in itself of over a thousand souls, comprising the University of Notre Dame, with its ample accommodation for five hundred students. The grand main building, surmounted by its splendid dome, two hundred feet in height, seems a fitting throne for Our Blessed Mother, whose burnished statue, sixteen feet high, crowned by an aureole of electric lights, is gracefully poised upon its midway between heaven and earth; with outstretched hands she is ever, by day and by night, blessing the broad acres with all their wealth of animate and inanimate nature, which nearly a score years ago were solemnly consecrated to her by the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, surrounded by many other prelates and priests, and thousands of devout Catholics gathered from many states to assist at the memorable crowning of the statue on the dome of Our Blessed Lady.

To the left of the University stands the beautiful Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 275 feet in length, with nineteen altars, built at the cost of over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars—mostly the contributions of the devout clients and children of Mary throughout the United States. But the real beauty is within. The paintings with which it is adorned, and the frescoing of its grained arches have not their equal in the United States. This chef-d'œuvre is the work of the celebrated artist, Gregori, who was brought from Rome in 1875 by Father Sorin for this purpose, and has since been retained as Director of the Art Schools in the University and at St. Mary's. The towers of the church contain a chime of twenty-three bells; the principal one—the great Burdon—is the largest bell in the United States.

The Conservatory of Music, or Odeon, including also the reading rooms and the Exhibition Hall, is another large and imposing structure, to the right of the University, and by its side another splendid building—Science Hall—with its lecture rooms, museums, laboratories, etc., and so on and so on, there will be erected a large Library, giving a regular frontage of 800 feet.

In the rear are situated the long range of buildings for kitchen, laundry, and other domestic purposes; the printing office of The Art Maria and Scholastic, with its fine steam presses, and its book publishing departments. And last, but not least, at the University proper buildings is St. Edward's Hall, the gem of the domain. It is fitted up with elegance, and furnished with every advantage as a primary school for young boys from six to twelve years of age. It is popularly called "The Palace of the Young Prince."

On another portion of Notre Dame's domain is the Manual Labor School, where, under the direction of the brothers, a large number of boys, from fourteen to twenty years, are taught a variety of trades. On the border of St. Joseph's Lake are the Novitiate and Scholastic Houses of the Order; and on the margin of St. Mary's Lake the Petit Seminaire for the training of young boys who evince a vocation for the priesthood. Between the two lakes is the Home of the Professed Brothers, with its lovely chapel, with its lovely chapel, the Portico, that draws every year, on the 2nd of August, crowds of pilgrims from far and near. Then—the most important of all, when we consider its moral and religious influence extending over all the houses and members of the Order in America and Europe—the Mother-House of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Here resides the venerable Superior-General, the Very Rev. Father Sorin, with the Assistants-General of the Order.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The movement in groceries is well maintained; drugs, wool and hardware are fair, but in metals there is a falling off. Payments are fair on the whole, but there are still some complaints in the dry goods trade.

Wool.—There is still a good business being done. Canadian A super 27c to 28c; B ditto 22c to 23c; unsorted 21c to 22c; black 20 to 21c; cape 18c to 19c.

Metals and Hardware.—In pig iron and metals business showed a falling off since a week ago, in hardware a fair trade is reported. Tin plates in Britain are reported in a small stock. Canada plates are no stronger.

After paying all the employees on the large farm of Notre Dame, but a very small surplus remains. If this work could be all done by brothers, a large yearly revenue could be secured as a material resource for the development of the University of Notre Dame and its branch schools and colleges.

To the youth accosted in this work I would propose the grand promises given, not by a lying and deceitful world, but by God Himself—He who instructs others unto justice shall shine as a star through all eternity.

How many thousand honest, innocent young hearts in America, now unsettled and seriously exposed to misery and ruin, could at once secure here blessings for this life and for eternity!

If we can judge from what we see, I declare I never saw a happier lot of men than I did at Notre Dame. Nor is it so very difficult to account for it, on the contrary, it is quite reasonable. The Order is not severe; all it requires is good will, good health, and devotedness to duty.

The Rules and Constitutions of this new Order in the Church were submitted to the Holy Father, Pius IX., who encouraged the work, assigned the St. Ignace, in Rome, to the residence of its Procurator General, and, on the 13th of May, 1857, the Holy See solemnly approved those Rules and Constitutions.

The Very Rev. Father Sorin, founder of the Order in America, who had long filled the office of Provincial, was elected Superior-General at the General Chapter held in Rome in 1885. Five years ago, permissio of the Holy See, the Mother-House of the Order was canonically transferred to Notre Dame, Louisiana.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The details of the terrible massacre of Catholic Christians in Annam are stirring the religious world to its very heart. The infatuated heathens respect neither age nor sex; the fact of the victims being Christians was a sufficient warrant for their death, administered according to the ingenuity and brutality of their assailants. Women, and even children, were as ruthlessly slaughtered as the men, and neither the vestments of the priest nor the garb of the nuns gave immunity from slaughter. The vast majority were brutally hacked to death, but "Carrier's Republican Marriages," which were in vogue during our first terrible Revolution, were rarely imitated, and hundreds of Christian men and women were tied together by their hands and feet and thrown into the sea. In connection with this terrible outpouring of Christian blood a very grave charge is brought against Gen. de Courcy. The Vicar Apostolic of Cochinchina, Mgr. Van Camellebeke, sent a missionary to the general with the aid of tidings of the massacre, and imploring aid. The missionary is reported to have experienced great difficulties in breaking through the ridiculous red tape that prevented his seeing the general, but at last he succeeded in obtaining an interview, and a gun-boat was promised, but this did not reach Quinhon until the place had been burned down, and then the commander of the boat refused to fire a shot, so that its presence only exasperated the natives without affording any protection to the Christians. The official press insists upon a Government investigation.

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A prominent feature in this young and vigorous order is the union of priests and brothers under a common rule. This is a feature peculiar to this order, and gives it a remarkable strength and power for development. By its own fathers have the aid of religious of their own family, not only for the manual employments, but also as assistants, teachers and prelates in colleges; and the Brothers in their schools have the direction and spiritual assistance of the ecclesiastical authorities, and in their asylums and industrial establishments they are directed by their own religious fathers.

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CHEAP LACES!

A large stock of Oriental Laces to be offered next week at desperately low prices, from 6c per yard.

ALL-OVERS!

Just received, a new stock of All-Over Yarn Laces, Net and Flouncings, in Brown, Navy, Blue, Black, Green, and other new colors, from low prices up to 50c per yard.

BEFORE TAKING DOWN YOUR QUINCE SHADES,

CALL AT S. CARSLY'S and select from an immense assortment of beautiful WINDOW SHADES.

These shades are now selling exceedingly well, owing to the appearance of both color and exterior of residences, and as fixed on our guaranteed SPRING ROLLERS, they give, in addition to an artistic effect, the greatest of comforts.

THE ADMIRATION OF ALL VISITORS TO S. CARSLY'S

Is the Show of New Creations. Comprising the latest novelties in designs and assortment of both French and English productions.

YOU CAN SECURE AT S. CARSLY'S

During the coming week, the best value ever offered in Mattresses, Blankets, White Quilts, Colored Quilts, Large Size and splendid value from 65c. The great sale of DOWNS QUILTS will continue.

BLACK DRESS GOODS!

We are now showing the largest stock of ALL-WOOL BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE in the city at extraordinary low prices. New All-Wool BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE from 55c per yard.

S. CARSLY'S,

765-1767, 1768-1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, Notre Dame Street

MONTRÉAL.

BIRTH.

LOYE.—On the 1st inst., at 121 St. George street, the wife of Sergeant Francis Loye, of a daughter.

GALLAHAN.—In this city, on the 28th of September, at 42 St. Constant street, the wife of P. J. Gallahan, of a daughter.

FITZGERALD.—In this city, on September 25th, at 61 Anderson street, Mrs. T. Fitzgerald of a son.

MARRIED.

DWYER-KELLY.—At Carillon, on the 24th September, by the Rev. F. Her Archambault, M. Dwyer, merchant, to Katie, daughter of John Kelly, Esq.

GILLYMAN-WOODS.—At the Parish Church, St. Gabriel of Mont Cal, Sept. 30, by the Rev. T. Fahey Vicar, Mr. William Augustus Gillyman, son of the late William Alfred Gillyman, of Clinton, Ont., to Miss Sara Ann Woods, daughter of Mr. John Woods, of St. Gabriel of Montreal, N.O. cards.

DIED.

MURPHY.—At Quebec, on the 30th September, Henry A. Murphy, Railway Mail Conductor, aged 53 years.

COURTNEY.—At Quebec, on September 30th, John Courtney, after a long and painful illness.

FLYNN.—At Quebec, on the 29th September, Jane Blackburn, widow of the late Edward Flynn, aged 83 years.

NELIGAN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Ann, aged eight months, beloved daughter of Patrick Neligan.

LYNCH.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., at 276 William street, Patrick, aged 17 years, son of Michael Lynch.

MASSIAH.—On the 2nd inst., at No. 29 Donaghy street, Christopher W. Massiah, aged 36 years and 7 months.

KELLY.—In this city, on the 4th inst., James, aged 22 years and 10 months, eldest son of Thomas Kelly.

FERNANDEZ.—In this city, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., Johana Murphy, aged 25 years, 11 months and 19 days, beloved wife of John Fernandez.

BESSING.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Sarah Blessing, aged 80 years, a native of the County Leitrim, Ireland, relict of the late John Flynn, and beloved mother of John McFlynn.

CRONSHAW.—At Point St. Charles, on the 1st inst., of bronchitis, Marion Teresa, youngest and beloved daughter of Melville and Maggie Cronshaw.

SHANAHAN.—In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, Margaret Mary Shanahan, aged 4 years and 9 months, beloved daughter of John Shanahan.

SAVUELI.—In this city, on the morning of the 4th inst., from a gun shot wound, accidentally received while on duty on the evening of the 3rd inst., at Mount Royal Hospital grounds, John Henderson Samuel, L.D.S., a member of the Victoria Rifles, and eldest son of Mr. Thomas Samuel, of Montreal, aged 35 years and 11 months.

CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y.—Sales on the cheese market to-day were 1,000 boxes at 8 1/2c, 5,000 at 8 1/2c, 850 at 9c, 2,500 at 9c, 475 at 8 1/2c, 800 at 9c, 200 at 9 1/2c, and 1,100 sent on commission. The market was active and firm.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y.—The sales of cheese to-day were 280 boxes at 8 1/2c, 1,000 8 1/2c, 2,500 at 9c, 150 at 9 1/2c, 539 commission and 675 dairy at 8 1/2c to 9c; also 100 tubs dairy butter at 15c to 18c, and 22 packages creamery at 18c to 18 1/2c.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Railway Agents—a surprising awakening of activity in regard to railway building has become evident. The year opened with gloom and depression in business circles, but confidence has already been so far restored that many are beginning to seek their own investments in railway building. In the Southern States no less than 13 lines, with a proposed aggregate of 9,000 miles, have been reported in the States east of the Mississippi, commonly included in the South. An immense mileage of new roads is called for throughout the country, and it is certain to be built. A detailed record of the past six months shows the total number of new roads in progress and proposed in the United States to be 629, with a total mileage of 44,383.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway:—

Table with columns: Week ended, Cattle, Sheep, Calves, Hogs. Data for Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Monsieur Pingat is considered the artistic dressmaker in Paris fashionable circles, worth now playing second scissors.