VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 15

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

NO MORE FREE SPEECH.

The Loudon Police Interfore With the Right of Public Meetings-Serious Encounter Between the People and Police Several Hundred Persons Badly Injured.

Lendon, Nov. 12.—Sic Charles Warren's order losing Trafalgar square to public demonstra-ions was the cause of a scene in that historic tions was the cause or a scene in that historic square to day which has not been equalled since 1866, when the people, asserting the right of public meeting, destroyed the railings around Hyde park. Four thousand policemen took Hyde park. Four mousend poncemen took possession of the approaches to Trafalgar square at an early hour. They had been on the ground but a short time when various societies—Socialist, Radical and Irish—approached the square list, Radical and Irish—approached the square from every direction. The paraders were headed by hands of music and they carried banners and motions. The police attacked and dispersed each group as it arrived near the square. Riece fights took place on the Strand, Northumberland avenue, Whitehall, Pall-Mall and other adjacent streets. One of the societies aucceeded in entering the square, but was repulsed after a bloody fight, in which Mr. Graham, M.P., was seriously injured. Mr. Graham was subjequently arrested for attacking the police. At 4.20 p.m. the crowd in the vicinity of the square numbered 100,000. The police were powerless to thoroughly disperse them. Cavalry powerless to thoroughly disperse them. Cavalry and infantry were summoned to the assistance of the pelice, but no charge was made, as the people of their own accord began to disperse at dusk. About 200 citizens and forty policemen eere injured.

Fifty persons were arrested, among them being the Soci-list Burns. Some of the in-jured were well enough to leave the hospital after treatment. One patient was dreadfully burned with vitriol squirted from a syringe. Another declares that he was bayonetted in the battock. Two policemen were stabbed with knives. Is was noticeable that the crowd, while nives. It was noticeable that the crowd, while hooting the police, cheered the cavalry and infinity posted in the middle of the square, ready for action in case the crowd broke the police line. If the crowd had succeeded in breaking the line, it is believed that the Riot Act would have been read and the infantry would have been ordered to fire.

THE PROCLAMATION OF SIR CHARLES WARREN, forbidding the holding of a meeting in Trafalgar quare to-day, was placarded throughout Lonn last night. At 8 o'clock this morning Tranon last night. At o clock this morning Irs-islgar square presented an animated appearance, owing to the continued farriving of bodies of police, small drafts having been made from every district in the metropolis. Three hundred grandlers were stationed in the barracks in the rear of the National Gallery. The police to the number of fifteen hundred formed a hollow sumber of fifteen hundred formed a hollow quare four deep on the southern side for the purposs of protecting Trafalgar square. The housand five hundred more were held in reserve. There were double patrols in all the debouching streets. In the mean lime rehignlar traffic was small, and the Sunding travel continued as usual, except that there were no signs of a procession. At that there were no signs of a procession. At that there were no signs of a procession. At that there were no signs of a procession. At that there were no signs of a procession. At that there were no signs of a procession. At the meand of the police. The latter them groups mainly of sightseers or rough beautiful to assemble in the vicinity of the square, resour, and a sharp encounter followed. but a squad of mounted police kept traffic moving and dispersed each group as it formed. During these charges there were many excising incidents. In one charge a policeman's horse fell with the rider underneath and the crowd surged around the prostrate man and threatened him until his comrades came to his rescue. As the crowd thickened the police were compelled to use their batons. By three o'clock there was an immense concourse of people packed on the steps of St. Martin's church and Morley's hotel, and on the roofs of the houses in the adjacent streets. The majority seemed to be reputable persons, attracted by curiosity. The rest were loafers of the worst classes. An excited movement was visible at four o'clock at the Strand entrance of the square,

o'clock at the Strand entrance of the square, when, amid a mingling of cheers and hoots, a body of police was seen escorting Mr. Graham and Mr. Burns to the centre of the square. Inspector Hume says that Mr. Graham, M. P., who was bareheaded, and was leading 400 men made a deternined effort to break the police lines in order to enter the square. They were unarmed but used their fists freely. The police draw their batons and Mr. Graham drew their batons and Mr. Graham received a blow on the forehead and bled freely. Burns was arrested without receiving a blow. After Graham's wounds had been dressed by the police both prisoners were taken to the station. Graham was released on bail but Burns re-mained in custody. In the meantime bodies of paraders had arrived by every debouching avenue, but they were dispersed and com-pelled to yield their flags and banners before arriving at the square. Numbers crowded the omnibuses and harangued from the "knive heards," while the vehicles slewly traversed the front of the square and Charing Cross, the crowd cheering wildly. Then a procession of seven brakes crowded with men carrying small red flags drove past St. Martin's church and tried to stop in front of the National gallery. The police compelled them to move on, and they turned down the west side and at-tempted to make the circuit of the square. The police rushed to the horses' heads, but finding sempted to make the circuit of the square. The police rushed to the horses' heads, but finding that it would create a disturbance to suddenly turn the paraders of the square, allowed them to complete the circuit. Several futile attempts were made to address, the crowd. Many persons who were hustled by the police while asserting their right of thoroughfare became incensed, and raised their sucks against the officers. They were speedily disarmed and driven away with ouffs by the police, who had been ordered to refrain from using their batons unless it became absolutely necessary for the purpose of defence. The passage to and fro of vehicles in the vicinity did not cease during the whole day and this increased the work of the police. Had the square been entirely closed there would have been no difficulty whatever, but the continual traffic enabled the crowd to form there without ceasing. At 4.15 o'clock loud cheers heralded the arrival of a cavalry force with Col. Talbot at its head from Whitehalland Magistrate Marsham prepared to read the riot act in case such warning should become necessary. But the crowd became good humored in marked contrast with their demeanor on the arrival of the mounted police. While the Guards frotted with their demeanor on the arrival of the mounted police. While the Guards trotted abreast around the square, cheers went up ac-companied by shouts of Bravo, Marsham, we want free speech. We are all true Englishmen, Inshmen and Scotobmen. We only want our legal rights as divizers of London." A second legal rights as ditizens of London. A second circuit of the square by the Guards elicited opposition from a mob of roughs in the growd. Who, shouted, Britons, shall not be roled by lead and bayonets." Three growns were given for the Home Secretary. The Guards patiolied the square several times and curied patiolical several times and curied pations. who shouted. Britons shall not be rilled by lead and bayonets." Three groans were Roman Catholics. 76.6 given for the Home Secretary. The Guards Church of Ireland 12.3 patrolled the square several times and turned Presbyterians 9.4 into the adjacent stream. They succeeded in Methodists 0.9 Black, in Chicago yesterday, to the effect that weing the roughs and in greatly thinning out Other sects. 0.9

the crowd. At 5 o'clock the Grenadiers held the square with bayonets fixed and with twenty rounds of ball cartridges in their ponches. They were accompanied by an ambulance. They halted in front of the National gallery in open lines. The mob was thus caught between the lines of the police and military, and the roughs were compelled to run the gauntlet. They were hastened on their way by a shove from one policeman, a cuff from another and a kick from a third. Some of them showed a disposition to resist, but the soldiers brought their bayonets to a charge position, and the sight of the cold steel quickly decided them to retreat. The officers of the Grenadiers rushed to the front and ordered the men to replace their arms, and the soldiers then contented themselves with the square with bayonets fixed and with twenty and the soldiers then contented themselves with pounding with their rifles on the toes of the crowd. Boxing the ears of the turbulent roughs with vigor seemed to delight the policemen. The crowd now hooted the military. Soon after 5 o'clock the police made a series of violent aboves with their between in a determined effort. charges with their batons in a determined effort charges with their parous in a vector which had to clear the vicinity, many points of which had been crowded all the afternoon. During one the window of an electrical shop fell charge the window of an electrical shop fell with a crash. The crowd asserted that the window was broken by the hoofs of some of the policemen's horses. The police, however, assert that bricks were thrown at the window. The longer made a rush for the contents The loafers made a rush for the contents of the window, but the police recaptured many articles and arrested the thieves. A minute later the window of a refreshment room was smashed by the pressure of the crowd. There were one or two similar cases in the course of the charges, but by 6 o'clock there was no fear of more trouble.

At 6.30 o'clock the whole force of Life Guards again patrolled the square, and finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Some excitement was caused at Whitehall by the victorious police marching with the captured flags and banners. The mounted police and the Life Guards were now ordered in the direction of the Parliament buildings, the side streets being cordoned with constables to prevent rushes. The move cleared Whitehall and Parliament streets, and the Guards, with the exception of the body retained in Trafalgar square, were enabled to return to their barracks by 7 o'clock. Quietude was now comewhat re stored, though the square was still crowded by bodies of police which alternated with each other in order to obtain much needed refreshments, after standing in the same position ten hours. At 7.30 o'clock the remaining Life Guards returned to the barracks. Away from the central scene there were several outpost affairs. The most serious affray occurred at 4 o'clock at the bottom of Wellington street. Sticks and stones were freely used by the mob, and many policemen were injured. An inspector had his nose broken by a blow from a clenched fist, and the man who committed the assult and twenty others in his company were at once put under arrest. escue. and a sharp encounter tollowed The constables secured the flag. The woman was carried off in a faint. This conflict with patons and sticks enraged the police, and their officers were unable to restrain them. All of the Socialist flags were seized. Many of the police were sent to the hospital, including the wounded inspector from whose head the blood was streaming. Between four and six p.m. seventy injured persons were attended to at the Obaring Cross hospital. During a sharp scuffle at Westminster bridge a constable was stabbed in the back. Another constable was stabbed in the chin, and many others were struck with iron bars, pokers and stones.

In a hand to hand encounter with paraders

from South London, the police captured the flags, ten in number. Twenty-six persons among the paraders and fifteen constables were hurt. Paraders from Peckham, Bermondsey and Deptford joined the forces at Westminster at four o'clock, and, marching with arms linked, they occupied Parliament square. When Superintendent Dunlop ordered them to disperse a premendous struggle ensued. The flags carried by paraders were made a rallying point for the mob and aroused fearful railying point for the mon and aroused learning atruggles. Eventually, however, the procession was completely dispersed. Meanwhile the Prince of Wales, who was aitting in a cab unobserved, returning to Marlborough House, ordered a drink for all the policemen on duty. The eastern contingent was followed through the Strand by a van containing stones, sticks, etc. The driver was arrested. The police re-fused bail for Mr. Graham in spite of his injuries. Most of the prisoners are confined in the Bow street, Scotland yard and King street

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND. The following figures are taken from the last

١	Pr	otestants.	Catholics.
1	Cork	44,135	448,650
. 1	Kerry	6,531	193,917
1	Waterford	5, 603	107,730
١.	Limerick	8,820	168,379
	Olars	2,861	138,349
	Tipperary	11,143	187,751
	Kilkeuny	5,365	93,699
, 1	Wexford	10,877	112,710
1	Carlow	5,329	41,169
. }	Wicklow	15,104	56,571
, i	Queen's	8,408	63,963
ı	Kildare	5,912	69,184
	King's	7,683	64,984
	Galway	7,749	234,183
. 1	Westmeath	5,562	60,951
	Dablin	97,362	320,458
. !	Meath	6,215	80,686
, 1	Longford	5,482	55,308
j	Rescommon	4,478	127,177
,	Mayo	6,813	286,207
. !	Sligo	9,817	101,148
, 1	Cavan	6,452	104,328
ì	Louth	5,452 8,641	71,776
Ĺ	Leitrim	26,857	81,054 75,629
•	Monoghan	20,607 37,385	47.228
L.	Fermanagh	87,385	
,	Armagh	38,219	75,437 157,224
	Donegal	169,246	. 80,673
	Down	117,655	109,564
g	TyroneLondonderry	90,716	73.095
	Antrim	314,519	108,605
٦j	ZXIVIIII	UAT, ULU	200,000

1,188,696 3,949,788

follows:

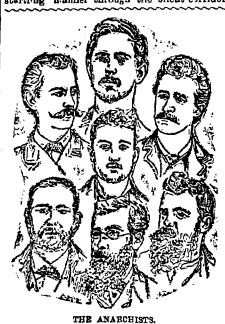
The Four Anarchists Gone Before their Creator.

The Closing Scenes in Connection with the Execution—Everything Passes off Quietly—Arrest of the Wife of Parsons.

CHICACO, Nov. 11.—The News says:—"Governor Oglesby acted wirely in commuting the sentences of the only two wave-workers among the condemned anarchists. Fielden, a hardworking laboring man, and Schwab, a hired writer, the victim of circumstances rather than the voluntary agent of crime, are the only ones of the lot who earned their daily bread. The rest were professional agitators, or, like Neebe, parasites upon the community; as they have sown so do they reap. As a matter of self-preservation it becomes necessary to make an example of them."

At four o'clock a.m. a reporter made a tour of

the lower corridor of the jail, where Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel were confined. In each cell were two stalwart guards, who stood watch over the anarchists. The former chatwatch over the anarchists. The former chatted in low tones and whispered jokes among themselves to while away the time. But the talk and whispered jokes were all lost on the prisoners. Each one was in the heaviest of slumbers. Spies lay on one side, his head on his arm, and slept as pracefully as a babe. Fischer had turned over on his back and the consequence was that he fregently lot out a spore that capacit in a quently let out a snore that eshoed in a startling manner through the silent corridors



FISCHER. PARSONS.

ÉNGEL.

LINGO. FIELDEN. SCHWAB.

SPIES.

of the building. Engel lay motionless, as did Parsons, except that at times the latter started uneasily, as if dreams were coursing through his mind. Then, at intervals, the silence was broken by the steathly walk of an armed guard who made the rounds of the lower corridor to see that all was well. The only other disturbing cleme to was the mewing of the jail cat, who kept the noise so persistently that at last a deputy removed her to the basement. All the common prisoners, to the number of about 200, were left in their usual cells. The practice at hangings in Chicago is to not remove them until a lew hours before the execution takes place. Sheriff Watson decided to follow the old rule. At the appointed time all of those located in the tiers of cells facing north, and which command a partial view of the scaffold, are marched into the tiers facing south, where not a glimpse of the execution can be had 9.10 p.m.—Chief Deputy Gleason has arrived

with the fatal documents authorizing the ex

SPRINGFIELD. Nov. 11.—Capt. Black, counse for the condemned anarchists, arrived this morning, and is now making the last appeal to the Governor for the lives of the condemned

Anarchists. The interview is private.
CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Between three and four clock the rumble of which outside panetrated the thick walls and a wagon drove up and unloaded four coffins. At 3.30 s.m. all were asleep, Fielden and Schwab in their cells in the second tier having retired before midnight. second tier having retired before midnight.
About 4 o'clock Fischer awoke, and after refreshing himself with a draught of water relapsed into slumber.

At 10 o'clock Parsons, Fischer and Spies asked for twenty minutes each on the gallows in which to make speeches. The Sheriff did not immediately return an answer to the request,

Fischer is singing the "Marseillaise,' in which the other prisoners are joining."

It was just 15 minutes to seven o'clock when Engel awoke. Within the next ten minutes his three companions opened their eyes. They tumbled out of their cots and hastily dressed themselves. No conversation took place be-tween the anarchists and their guards. Spies and Parsons simply bade them good-bye, and in a few minutes the deputies emerged from the cell-room. They were relieved by others. Fischer was the first to emerge from his cell accompanied by two deputies. He stepped over to the plain iron sink, and took a good wash; his every movement was closely watched. Spies next performed his ablutions and seemed to enjoy Old man Engel followed the young anarchist, and the last to wash was Parsons. At 7.20 two waiters from Martell's restaurant

brought to the prisoners their breakfast. The active preparations for the execution began at So'clock, when Chief Bailiff White arrived at the jail and assigned the deputy sheriffs to their various positions for the event. It was announced that Jailer Folz, with deputies Galpin, Spears and Cleveland, would conduct the prisoners to the scaffold and superntend the actual hanging.

1,188,696 3,949,789 SPRINGWIELD, Ills., 10.15 a.m.—The Governor The proportions of the different bodies are as emphatically refuses to further interfere in be half of the condemned men.

positively that a man named Kliman Stentz, who threw the bomb at the Haymarket riot, was in New York city.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Nov. 11, 10.30 a.m.—The Governor has just telegraphed to Sheriff Matson that he sees no necessity for any further communication with him on the subject of the execution and with him to meand with his day.

tion, and tells him to proceed with his duty.

The reporters have just been admitted into the representation to yiew the execution. The Rev. Dr. Boiton arrived at 7.45, and passed into the cell-room. Passing first into Parson's cell, he attempted a engage the doomed Texan in religious conversation. What passed between them was not divulged. In the meantime Spies.

called for paper and envelopes and began writing; after a stay of eighteen minutes in Parson's cell, Dr. Bolton emerged, and walking to Spies' door stood looking at that indvi vidual, but receiving no recognition he walked away. Writing materials were furnished to Parsons and Fischer, who immediately set abou

preparing statements.

Dr. Mayer, the assistant county physician, passed through and rapidly walked to the cells of the condenned men. He asked each if there was any desire for stimulants, and all save Engel replied in the negative. Engel asked for some port wine. It was given him at once; he called down three laws given him at once; he some port wine. It was given him at once; he gulped down three large glasses. Spies requested water, and, seemingly consumed by a burning thirst, swallowed nearly two tumbiers of the pure, cool liquid in the jail office.

Deputy Burke was now passing among the throng and taking up the tickets of admission, apparently indicating that the execution was not far distant. This unusual proceeding was achieved to be some but all wave compelled to

objected to by some, but all were compelled to submit. While standing in front of Engel's cell, Dr. Bolton was in danger of becoming invelved in a religious controversy, for the con-demned man holdly combatted the propositions of the divine. Within a new minutes of nine welock a message came from Mrs. Parsons, through a bailiff, applying at the jail for admission. The request was sternly refused.

There is the usual crowd of idlers around in the streets, as near the building as they are allowed to approach, but the police keep them moving, and perfect order prevails. A little ripple of excitement occurred at 9.30 when Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Holmes went up to the police lines and demanded admission. They were refused and requested to move on. They declined ad this and becoming rether updated at the second process. to do this, and becoming rather violent in their talk, were arrested without further ceremony and taken to the police station. The speeches which Spies, Parsons and Fischer spent a portion of the morning in preparing were in part written statements, the nature of which would not be statements, the nature of which would not be divulged by any of the officials. It was stated by the sheriff that Spies, Parsons and Pischer had in addition written letters which he had also locked up securely. Parsons' letter was addressed to his wife and children. That of Fischer goes to his wife, but the address on that of Spies the sheriff refuses to divulge; it is supposed that it is for Nina Van Zandt.

About 1920 Augustation from the Carporters'

posed that it is for Nina Van Zandt.

About 9.30 a deputation from the Carpenters'
Union, to which Louis Lings belonged, applied
to Chief Deputy Knox for Lingg's body.
They were reterred to the coroner, The Cabinentmaker's Union also presented an application to the sheriff for the body.

At 10.55 o'clock 250 newspaper men, local

politicians and others, among them the twelv iurors who were to view the bodies after th execution, had passed through the dark passage under the gallows and began senting them selves. Parsons was given a cup of coffee a few minutes before the march to the scaffold was begun. The chief bailiff began at 11.10 a.m. calling out the names of the persons summoned as juryers and bringing them forward to the row of little stools directly in front of the gallows.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 11.30 a.m.—The sheriff is now reading the death warrant to Spies. COOK Co. JAIL, 11.41.—The Sheriff is now reading the warrant to Parsons while the deputies are putting the shroud on Engel.

THE DEATH WARRANT was read first to Spies, then Fischer, then Engel, and at 11.43 the sheriff is nearly through with Parsons. 11.46 s.m.—The Sheriff has just finished reading the death warrants. Spies, Engel and Fisher are now in their shrouds standing at the

grated door and saying adieus to friends in the visitors' cage.
11.49 a.m.—The death march to the scaffold has started.

11.05 a.m. -The condemned men are now exting their final lunch. THE DROP FELL

at 11.55 a m. Cook Co. Jail.—Fischer's last words were 'Hurrah for Anarchism,"
Noon.—Fischer is dying very hard and also is

Spies. Parsons is his feet fearfully. Paraons is also struggling and kicking 12.03 p.m.—There is no pulse perceptible in any of the men now.
The pulse of all the anarchists stopped beating in 13½ minutes.

THE ANARCHISTS' LAST WORDS. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—All the anarchists died of strangulation. None of their neeks were broken. The following were the last words of the four condemned anarchists:—

Spies—"There will come a time when our silence will be more populated.

silence will be more powerful than the voices they are strangling to death now!"

Engel—"Hurran for Anarchy!" Fischer-"Hurrah for Anarchy! This is

the happiest moment of my life!"

Parsons—"May I be allowed to speak? Will you let me speak, Sheriff Matson? Let the voice of the people be heard."
At 12.17 the coifins for the Anarchists, which were plain black, with but the silver heads of screws for ornaments, were carried to the gal-lows. A command to the crowd fronting the gal-

lows that they must not smoke was given at 11.35.
Whether this command was given out of humanity to the doomed or as a precaution against the appalling possibility of a bomb lighting in the corridor when the fatal moment came, no person seemed aware. It was now 11.45, and the suspense of the crowd near the gallows was like slow torture.

When the coffins were brought to the

When the coffins were brought to the scaffold Sheriff Matson exclaimed, "His will be done." The bodies were lowered in the following order: Spies, Fischer, Engel and Parsons. All looked natural. The coffin lids were quickly screwed down. Paper tabs were pasted on each for identification. Engel's body and Lingg's were taken to 2086 Milwaukee Avenue. Fischer's wife claimed his. Mrs. Spies took August's and Mrs. Parsons received that of her husband.

In exactly, one hour after the execution took place, the work of taking down the scaffold was

place, the work of taking down the scaffold was begun, and in two hours was housed away in the basement of the jail.

How to have white hands-let somebody else

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THE POPE ON SOCIALISM. A LETTER BY HIS HOLINESS ON THE ALL-BURNING QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Pops to the Bishop of Rodez in reference to the Congress of the Union of Catholic Working Circles, opened on Monday, Sept. 26th, in the episcopal capital of His Lordship:—
"To our Venerable Brother Ernest, Bishop of Rede at Balley.

Rodez, at Rodez: "Leo XIII., P. P. Venerable Brother,

Greeting and Apostolic Benediction:

"We have learnt with the greatest pleasure from your mest respectful letter of the approaching Congress of the Union of Catholic Working Circles of France. We congratuate your venerable brother on the gratulate you, venerable brother, on the selection made of your episcopal city for this reunion, and on the opportunity thus afforded you of displaying once more your wisdom and your zeal. Certainly you are right in supposing that We sanction this congress, in which, under your presidency and that of our senerable brother, the Bishop of Anthelon, so many eminent ecclesisstics and laymen will endeavor to find the most efficacious means whereby, as We have written you, the Christian peoples, and especially the working classes, may attach themselves firmly to the holy doctrines of faith, take to heart their sanctification, defend the Church, and faithfully observe its precepts. We can easily see that no question ought to be studied with more application and care at the present with more application and care at the present day than that which is called the Social Question. Wherefore, We are determined to shrink from no labor in order to remove from the faithful, with the grace of God, the perils with which they are threatened, once this question is badly solved. It is, there fore, that We willingly approve the Congress of Rodez, and We ardently supplicate the All Powerful Himself to direct your deliberations. and favorably illumine them with celestial light We have the firm conviction in the Lord that they will be useful to the work-man and will merit public attention. Meanwhile, as a pledge of Divine favors and testimony of our particular good will. We accord most affectionately the Apostolic Benediction to you, your venerable brothers, and all who shall assist at the congess.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 4th September 1 the congest of the control of

tember, in the year 1887, and tenth of our nontificate.

LEO XIII., Pope."

ANNIVERSARY REQUIEM.

ST. MARY'S PARISH COMMEMORATES THE DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER S. LONERGAN. Two years ago to-day St. Mary's church was

crowded to the utmost capacity by the parishioners and others, who had assembled there to assist at the solemn requiem service over the remains of their beloved parish priest, Rev. Father Simon Lonergan. At the second anniversary service for the departed clergyman, which was held on Friday, the sacred editice was equally as crowded as on that never-to-be-forgotten morning. Every seat was occupied, and the sisles were crowded when the solemn serthe annea were chowled when the solution service commenced at 9 o'clock. The brother of the deceased, Rev. James Lonergau, of St. Bridget's, celebrated Mass, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Toupin, of St. Patrick's, and Corbeil, of St. Therese, as deacon and subdeacon respectively. The service was most solemn throughout; the gloomy appearance of the church with its heavy draping, the large catafalque brilliantly illuminated, rendered the spectacle most impressive. Many prominent citizens were present and a large number of clergymen. Besides those already mentioned were noticed Rev. Father J. Callaghan, of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father Fahey, of St. (labriel's; Rev. Father Donnelly of St. Anthony's; Rev. Father Perrault and Legault, of the Oblat Fathers Perrault and Legault, of the Oblat Order; Rev. Fathers Carriere, pastor, and Mallette, curate, of St. Charles; Rev. Fathers Morin and Dugas, of St. Jean Baptiste; Rev. Fathers Laport and Brissette, of St. Bridget's; Rev. Father Turcotte, of the Sacred Heart; Rev. Father Michaud, P.S., of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Mile End; Rev. Father Sauvé, of St. Joseph's; Rev. Father Carriere, of St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. Father Carriere, of St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. Father V. Dupuis. Rev. Father J. J. Salmon, pastor of St. Mary's. Father J. J. Salmon, pastor of St. Mary's, and Rev. Father P. O'Donnell, curate, were also present, the latter acting as master of ceremonies. Both rev. gentlemen had worked as-siduously to make the ceremony grand yet extremely solemn, and were successful. The draping of the church was well arranged, and the majestic catafalque was lighted with innumerable tapers, while the draping of the altar in Roman style, with purple satin and gold ornaments, surpassed anything

previously attempted in the parish and rarely witnessed in any church. The decorations were prepared by Mr. Beullac at the expense of the ladies of the Society of the Rosary and Sodality of the Children of Mary. Many of these ladies helped in the draping of the altar and other parts of the church. Amongst others who took an active part were Miss Cronin, president; an active part were Miss Cronin, president, Miss Byrne, Miss Jordan, Miss Margaret Purcell, Miss Kate Gaynor, Miss Rooney, Miss Mary Purcell and Miss Bridget Smith. The singing was remarkably grand, the altar boys being under the direction of Brother Timothy, and the choir under the leadership of Mr. and the choir under the leadership of Mr.
Brady. The choir was composed of clergymen and several local a-tists, amongst
whom were noticed Rev. Sauvé, Donnelly,
Carriere, Laporte, Morin, and Messrs.
Dr. Tradel, F. X. Theriault, Roussel, Guilmette, Emblem, Saucier and Lessard, A numher of the school boys also took part. Permette, Emplem, Sauter and Lessard, R number of the school boys also took part. Perreault's harmonized requiem Mass was sung with great effect and at the Offertory the Pie Jesu Domine was rendered by the quartette, Trudel, Theriault, Guilmette and Roussel. Ohildren from the different schools and academic the services the services the mies of the parish attended the services, the boys of St. Mary's Academy being under the charge of Prof. Reardon, the parish school boys under Brother Meurick, the children of Our Lady of Good Counsel Academy under the children of the chi charge of Miss McCullen, and the children of Miss Cromin's academy, also many Rev. Sisters and Christian Brothers. On the whole the service was the most impressive ever held and more than equalled that of last year.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS. Cardinal Moran will probably pay a visit to

Rome next June. Preparations are being made by the Australassan Holy Catholic Guild for a suitable Jubilee presentation to the Pope.

Mgr. Preston has resigned the office of Chan

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THE KADDISH.

BELIEF OF THE HEBREWS IN REGARD TO PUR-GATORY.

One of the features of the synagogue service is the repetition of a prayer known as the "kaddish," or sanctification. The prayer in itself is a perfectly unobjectionable production, attributing sanctity and honor to the Creator. Rabbinical ingenity has, how ever, made it the means of perpetuating among Jews one of the grossest super-stitions of crude Juadism, the belief actual purgatory, it one of the early tenets of the synagogue that every soul had to pass a given time in purgatory. One of the rabbis—Akina, if we recollect aright - fixed the term at a period not exceeding twelve mouths. For the pious the term was, of course, less in proportion to their piety. Now, it became at once an object to shorten the period of purgation, and it happened that one of the most austers of the Pharisees dreamed that the recitation of the "Kaddish" by the son of the deceased had the effect of helping his father one foot out of purgatory; it was forthwith made an institution of Judaism that for eleven months after the death of a parent, a son should public repeat the sanctification in synagogue as often as he could, the rapidity with which the departed got out of purgatory depending entirely upon the frequency with which the prayer was repeated. The reason eleven months was fixed upon as the limit of time. for the mourner's kaddish was due to respect for the deceased. Twelve months being the longest period for which the very wickedest was condemned to suffer. It was deemed only considerate to regard the late lamented as not quite as bad as he might have been by amount of wickedness equivalent to a month's confinement in purgatory, and in no part of the world is the punctual saying of the kuldish neglected. On a par with the practice, so far as the superstitution that underlies it is concerned, is the custom of keeping a lighted lamp burning in the room where a death has occurred for seven days after the burial, in order that the soul still hovering about may not feel lonesome; and the yet stranger practice of placing a loaf of bread on the body of a dead person when for any reason it is necessary to move it on the Sabbath. It is unlawful to move a corpse on the Sabbath, but rabbinical causistry finds nothing to urge against moving a vessel that contains a leaf of bread on that day.-London Spectator.

A GOOD JOKE

TOLD ABOUT THE SALVATION APMY. The following good joke will undoubtedly he readily appreciated by all who read it, notwith standing the fact that it was published in a paper which is usually serious in what it says. It refers to the meeting of the Salvation Army, last week, and is as follows:—"After the close of the regular meeting, when positents were being entreated in carnest, forcible terms to come and be saved, an affecting incident took place. A man and his wife who had been separated for nearly two years had, unknown to each other, wandered into the temple. They came forward to the penitent form, and while praying recognized each other. The officers prayed around them, and, at last, with tears in their eyes, around them, and, at last, with tears in their eyes, they announced themselves as saved. They then strood up before the audience, and the Commissioner, amid solomn silence, said: "Sister, you promise you will be a good wife to your husband," and "Brother, you promise to be a good husband to your wife?" "Yes, by the help of God," was the reply of both. The clora were then waved over their heads, and amid the cheers, of the soldiers and the banging of tam-bourines they kissed each other. Then they knelt and the Commissioner prayed for a blussing on them. A boy of scerningly tweive years also came to the penitont form, but when he got up to testify he said he did not feel saved. He was told to kneel again and the horrors of hell were thundered into his ears, and also the power of Jesus to save him. In a few minutes he arose up with toars streaming down his face and announced himself converted. A number of others said they were saved." Good, the joke is well arranged and we compliment the funny man of the paper on his writing. More of the kind may yet be heard, but it is a shame to

This is what the Roman correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic News has to say about the Catholic press: Leo XIII., whenever occasion Catholic press: Leo XIII., whenever occasion arises, emphasizes his sense of the mission of the Catholic press, and the cordial letter which he has addressed to the editors of the Unita Cattolica breathes the spirit displayed in his previous references to the utility and importance of Catholic newspapers. His Holiness says: "Continue to protect religion and society from the innumerable snares which menace them to day. This work is indeed arduous, but trust in the help of the Lord, whose heavenly grace we invoke in your behalf." The grace we invoke in your behalf," The great Pontiff knows the difficulties which the pressman has to encounter, and so far from sneering at the newspapers, as I fear some good men are sometimes inclined to do, he gives them encouragement and his blessing. But unless well supported the Catholic press cannot very well fulfill its high mission.

mix up the Salvation Army with it. They're

all right (amongst themselves).

The late Mr. Justice O'Connor was in some respects a remakable man. His success in life was due altogether to his own individual efforts. It is related of him that when a young man of It is related of him that when a young man of twenty-three or twenty-four he was engaged as a woodsman, and bat one day while felling a lodged tree his leg was crushed to a jelly. He was alone, but with admirable herve and courage he cut off the crushed leg with his axe and after bandaging the bleeding wound with his handkerchief managed to drag himself out to a place where he obtained assistance. He recovered, but being disabled from pursuing his former occupation he educated himself by hard study for the legal profession, and sohieved quite a success in law and politics. The knowlege of the obstacles he had overcome won for him the respect and sympathy of the leaders of his profession, and his elevation to the bench was well received. was well received.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Doyle, newly consecrated Mgr. Preston has resigned the onice of Chancellor of New York diocese and will be succeeded
by the Rev. Dr. McDonnell.

The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
has in the United States and Canada 500 priests
and 75 professed Brothers. Bishop of Grafton, Australia, is a native of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, and he came from the same grand old stock which produced the famous Dr. Doyle, whose name is familiar