



RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TERRIBLY FATAL RESULTS OF A COLLISION.

Sixteen Persons Killed—Five Added Its Cruel Terror to the Wreck—Heart-rending Scenes.

RAVENNA, Ohio, July 3.—At three o'clock this morning passenger train No. 5, eastbound, on the Erie railroad, was stopped quietly at the station here. Something was wrong with the coupling of a special car and the train crew gathered about the end of the car while the yard-men tapped each wheel to be sure that all was right before the train, heavily laden with human freight, should move away. Meanwhile there was one upon whom all their lives depended, Flagman Boynton, who passed lazily toward the rear of the car and then back into the night with flag and lantern to ward off danger from that point. There appeared to be no danger in the quiet darkness stretching away to the rear of the train, and Boynton did not walk far enough from the train he was bound to expect. There was some dreadful mistake of carelessness or fate. Suddenly there was a flash, a locomotive light in the eyes of the rear flagman when it was too late, a whirl of wheels, an awful crash and deep silence, but only for a moment. Nineteen human lives had been lost in a moment and twelve persons were maimed and injured. A terrible rear end collision had occurred and the flagman, throwing away his useless lantern, could only help to save the victims. The passenger train consisted of an express and baggage car, three day coaches, two Pullmans and a special car and was about ten minutes late owing to the trouble with one of the cars. The train at the time of the accident was upon the Nipawit main track, just at the bottom of a steep grade, and though the trainmen knew they were followed by No. 82, a fast freight filled with Chicago freight, no one seemed to think the freight was at their very heels on the down grade and did not stop at Ravenna. The freight was making time and came down the hill with a rush, engine and tender being hurled through the rear cars of the passenger train. The scene after the accident beggars description. Piteous cries for help arose from the heaps of wreckage and willing hands were tearing at the beams of broken and twisted timbers and when a scream arose from beneath the ruins that sent a thrill of horror through the hearts of the crowd. Then here and there the darkness became gradually lit up as flames sprung from the crevices of the wrecked train. Fire had added a cruel terror to the wreck, and night as they would the rescuers could not drive the ugly element back one foot from the writhing victims, who screamed in vain for help. There were very few injured who did not die and very few died who were not bruised, broken, blackened and burned out of human shape.

Dead—David Reilly, F. H. Huff, J. Griffin, A. Dunlop, W. Kane, F. Burns, J. Kimball, J. N. Eric, J. Coyle, O. Harding, D. Ryan, D. Cassidy, W. Newcomb, P. Nolan, a nurse, name unknown. All of these were taken out of the wreck dead and all but three were buried to a corpse. Thos. Colville was taken out of the wreck alive. He was terribly crushed and burned and his sufferings were awful to behold. In an agonizing voice he called to a friend: "Billy, for God's sake, get an axe and kill me." He died soon afterwards. H. Gildea was badly injured and died soon after being taken to the hotel.

A Miracle. Another miracle is reported to have taken place on Thursday at St. Anne de Beaupre. A young man named Desire Raymond, of Lewiston, Me., had his left leg broken two years ago, and has been a cripple ever since. He was unable to walk without the aid of a crutch and a stick. On arriving at the church he took communion, and was immediately able to discard the stick. In the afternoon he returned to the church, and after praying for some time he was able to walk out, leaving his crutch behind him.

A Well Known Character Dead. The Universe says: "Old Gregor Lechner, of Ober-Ammergau, the Judas character of the Passion Play, is dead in his 82nd year. He was one of the best Catholics—which is saying a good deal—in that happy village, and a really skilful wood-carver. A full length of himself in the role he made famous, executed in pine-tree by his own hands, is at our elbow as we write. We lodged with him for a week in 1880, and we shall never forget how the gracious patriarch wept when an American visitor said he must be a bad character, or he could not give such a life-like rendering of his part. God rest his soul."

To Organize Catholic Workmen. Cardinal Manning is forming a union of Catholic workmen on the lines laid down in the recent papal encyclical. The society is to embrace the entire English-speaking world. Cardinal Gibbons is to organize the American branch. The organization is to be open to both skilled and unskilled labor. A small entrance fee will be charged. Its aims are to oppose socialism, to wear members from socialistic doctrines, to maintain a good standard of wages and to find employment for members. Membership does not involve resignation from other trade unions unless their tenets are opposed to the letter or spirit of the pope's en-

cialist. Cardinal Manning confers daily with representative Catholic workmen to obtain their views on practical questions of organization. One of the earliest objects of the union will be to obtain a complete and accurate census of English-speaking Catholics, which will be repeated at short intervals.

An Unexpected Decision. A sensation has been caused at St. Jerome by the announcement that the Archbishop was opposed to the movement inaugurated there to erect a monument to the late Mgr. Labelle. A committee of leading citizens had been appointed for the purpose of raising funds for the work. The reasons of the ecclesiastical authority are not known and comments of various kinds are being made.

Ancient Missions. In an article on the Argentine Republic a Protestant "Bishop," Dr. Walden, speaks at length of the University of Cordova, which was founded in 1610. The growth and importance of this institution were largely attributable to the patronage of the Pope and the Spanish King, and especially to the financial aid it received from the Bishop of Tucuman, who endowed it with the sum total of his wealth. This fact Dr. Walden cites as "illustration of the spirit that animated some of the Roman Catholic Fathers in the Spanish Americas." It might also be cited as an evidence of the interest which the Church has at all times manifested in the cause of education.

The N. Y. Episcopate. WINDSOR, July 4.—The Right Rev. Emile Grouard, Bishop of Iborá, Vicar Apostolic of Athabasca and Mackenzie, successor to the late Bishop Faraud, arrived in the city from the west last evening, having come at the call of His Grace Archbishop Tache to receive at his hands episcopal confirmation. This ceremony will, it is expected, take place about the end of the month on the arrival from France of Bishop Pascal, Vicar Apostolic of Saskatchewan, after which Bishop Grouard will likely go to France and thence to Rome to pay his duties to his Holiness the Pope as the head of the church. He does not expect to return to the North-West until next spring.

"They Openly Practice Celibacy." "Some 20 years ago," says Notes and Queries, "when prosecutions for ritualism were in vogue, a High Church clergyman was appointed to the country parish near to a Low Church town. He was youngish and unmarried and so was his curate. The local newspaper, ever zealous (as local newspapers so notoriously are) for evangelical truth, soon informed its readers of the new rector's crimes. He turned to the East; he bowed at the Gloria; in the pulpit he wore a surplice—that characteristic garment of the Scarlet Woman. And there was one accusation which touched both the rector and the curate. 'Will it be believed,' said the pious print, 'that they openly practice celibacy, even in the public streets?'"

St. Bridget's, Ottawa. The following prizes were distributed at St. Bridget's school on Saturday morning at Ottawa. A gold medal for highest number of merit marks, presented by Mr. J. Heney to Master P. Nolan, Murray street; a silver medal presented by Mr. J. Warnock for gentlemanly deportment and application to study, to Master J. Skelly, King street; two beautiful volumes presented by Mrs. Casey to J. Courtney and E. Graham for book-keeping; three volumes presented by Mr. J. Casey, for orthography, the others by G. Crowley, for home exercise and W. McGillivuddy for composition; Life of Archbishop Lynch, presented by Rev. Canon McCarthy to Master D. Mahoney for religious instruction.

Extraordinary Cure. An extraordinary case of sudden cure when apparently at the point of death took place recently at a convent near Dublin. One of the boarders was suffering from a very acute form of spinal disease, and was given over by three doctors, who told the Superiores to prepare for the worst. The last Sacraments were administered, and when the physician who attends the convent and had charge of the case called the next day, expecting to hear of her death, he was amazed to meet his patient in the hall in apparently as good health as she had ever been before she took ill. The doctor has been the recipient of numerous letters from Bishops, priests, and nuns asking for particulars.—Catholic Times.

Notre Dame's Churchwardens. With reference to the dispute between the churchwardens and clergy of Notre Dame, the Hon. Mr. Lacoste has given an opinion, of which the following is a summary: 1. The wardens can fix the salaries of the employees of the Fabrique, and in this are not subject to the veto of the Archbishop. 2. The collections belong to the Fabrique, and the wardens in charge must keep an account of them. 3. The meeting of the 17th of May was not regular, as the notices for it were not stated, but "all depends on usage, and if the usage was followed in the convocation of the meeting of May 17th, it was regular." 4. If the meeting was regular the acceptance of the resignation of the wardens was of course regular. 5. Messrs. Auger, de Lorimier, and Laohapelle, by resigning became old wardens, and were certainly entitled to take part in the election of their successors. 6.

The election of Messrs. Quintal, Labonte and Lapierre is illegal and irregular, because of the insufficiency of the notice, and a writ of *quo warranto* is the only remedy before the courts.

Death of Father Sauve. Rev. Father Jean Baptiste Henri Sauve, parish priest of Grenville, died last week after a short illness, of pneumonia. The rev. gentleman was born May 17, 1851, and made his classical course in the college of Montreal, but finished his philosophical studies in St. Joseph's college, Ottawa. He was ordained December 20, 1884. In 1870 he joined the Pontifical Zouaves, and fought at the taking of Rome. His first charge was at Grouville, and was afterwards promoted to Grenville. He had been named to two more important posts, but his parishioners, by whom he was greatly beloved, petitioned successfully for his stay amongst them. Funeral service took place Thursday morning at 9 o'clock when Monsignor Routhie, representing the Archbishop, officiated. Many priests of the Basilica attended.

The deceased was with the last detachment of Zouaves which left Canada. He arrived just in time to take part in the battle which resulted in the entry of the troops of Victor Emmanuel into the Eternal city. He was noted for his valor and his devotion to the cause which he had espoused. *Nos Croix* speaks of him as follows:—"At Pincio the Zouaves of the last Canadian detachment, who arrived ten days before the battle, astonished their leaders by their coolness and courage. The Zouave Sauve, struck on the head by a piece of shell, was covered in blood. A chaplain approached him in order to take him to the ambulance. 'Are you suffering much?' he asked. 'No father,' he replied; 'but oh, how glad I am to shed my blood for the cause of the church!' Proceeding along together he enquired whether any Canadian had been killed or wounded. 'Not that I know of,' said the chaplain. 'Ah, he replied, 'what happiness it is to me to have been the first struck!' Some years after his return from Rome Mr. Sauve decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state.

A Delicate Enquiry. QUEBEC, July 2.—Dr. de Grosbois is talking of taking steps at the next session of the Legislature to ascertain whether all the funds of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Montreal, are devoted to the education of the people of this province according to their act of incorporation. He states that, according to general report, the Seminary is sending money to France and Italy to educate the people there instead of applying it for the benefit of our own people, as provided by the act. This province, the doctor says, is far too poor for the education of Frenchmen and Italians. The college at Rome is one of the principal grievances, for through Canadian in name it is Italian in reality, and when the Sulpicians were established here it was never intended that they should spend the money collected here in building colleges in Europe.

A Sudden Death. A lamentable occurrence took place in Colborne street on Friday evening. A Mrs. Larry Noonan, of Quebec, has been visiting her son, Thomas Noonan, carter, for about a week past at his residence, 144 Colborne street, and she intended leaving for home on the Quebec boat in the evening. One of her grandchildren was to accompany her and their baggage having been placed in a cab, they had just taken their seats and were bidding good-bye to their relatives and a few neighbors gathered around. Suddenly Mrs. Noonan fell forward in the carriage and expired before their eyes. Consternation was caused among the group and a doctor on being summoned pronounced life extinct.

Coming to a Close. A sign that the session is coming to an end is seen in Sir Hector Langevin giving notice that hereafter Government business shall have precedence upon Wednesdays. This will confine the private members to only one day in the week, Monday. So that it may be regarded as practically certain that the bills now on the other paper in the names of private members will be reckoned among the innocents slaughtered at the close of the session.

New Judges. Sir John Thomson given notice of a resolution to fix the salaries of local Judges in admiralty as follows:—For the district of Quebec, \$2,000; for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$1,000 each; Prince Edward Island \$800, and for British Columbia and the district of Toronto \$600 per annum.

Appointments. Le Paris-Canada announces that the Pope has conferred the dignity of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great on Mr. Shehyn, Provincial Treasurer. It is also reported that Mgr. Begin, Bishop of Chicoutimi, has been appointed coadjutor or Cardinal Tascheran.

In Retreat. The annual retreat of the Christian Brothers was opened at Mount St. Louis Institute on Thursday, under the direction of Brother Arinarius. Some 350 brothers are present.

A SONG FOR JULY.

BY LAWRENCE MINOT.
O Calvary, O Calvary,
How sad, how sweet
The thought of Thee!
How quick, how glad
I'd go to pray
Upon Thy stones
Thrice every day,
If I were there,
In Holy Land, O Calvary!
Though far from Thee,
In this July
Thy trace I see
In every place,—
The red, red rose
Is redder now,
Each bud that blows
Thy color wears, O Calvary!
The sunset flings
Thy banner out,
The sunrise brings
It back again;
And all July,
In sky and flower,
Soft seems to sigh:
"O Precious Blood,
O sign of Love, O Calvary!"

THE CHALDEANS.

The Patriarch Celebrates Mass at St. Bridget's and Preaches on the Nestorians.

On Sunday morning the Right Rev. Monsignor Tsa, archdeacon of the Chaldean Patriarch, Chaldean, celebrated mass and delivered a sermon in St. Bridget's church. The mass was celebrated according to the Chaldean rite. There was a large congregation, many persons being obliged to stand all the time. In his sermon, which was in French, Mgr. Tsa explained the mission which had brought him to this country. It was to obtain assistance in the great work of reuniting the people of Chaldaea, and of bringing the blessings of civilization and education to a large portion of them. Amongst the Chaldeans, he said, there were 400,000 Catholics and 600,000 Nestorians. The nation had been divided into Catholics and Nestorians since the year 430, and now the Nestorians, who were in a dense state of ignorance, had called upon their Catholic fellow-countrymen to take steps to reunite them and to educate and instruct them in the arts and usages of civilization. There was good ground for the hope that their petition would be responded to. They all spoke the same language, the Syro-Chaldaic, the language which the Saviour Himself spoke; they had the same laws, the same religion, the same rite. The Nestorians were isolated and separated from the rest of the world by almost inaccessible mountains, and it was a remarkable, as well as a pathetic, circumstance that although in ancient times Chaldaea founded the first university in the world, and was covered with convents and colleges when there were few of them elsewhere, to-day most of its

PEOPLE WERE IGNORANT

and, to a great extent, uncivilized. Its history dated back over 3000 B.C., and it was the first nation to found an empire. Later on it was the first to embrace Christianity. It could point to the records of twenty-five archiepiscopal sees and 250 bishoprics. Monuments had recently been discovered, not only in the country itself, but in China, bearing Chaldean inscriptions dating back to the seventh and eighth centuries, thus bearing testimony to the efforts it had made to spread a knowledge of the gospel abroad. It was not merely a missionary but a learned church. Having given a number of interesting details as to the habits and customs of the people and their peculiar rite, and quoted a passage from the Greek historian Theodosius concerning them, Mgr. Tsa went on to say that their condition had been very injuriously affected by the opening of the Suez canal, which turned away from its ports a considerable amount of traffic. No harvest had been gathered for the last two years. All work was done by the hand, there being no implements like those in use in civilized countries. The Nestorians were to-day the most wretched and the most ignorant people in the East. Last November the chief solemnly called upon the Catholics to rescue them from their deplorable lot, and it was in response to this appeal that he (the preacher) had come to this country, in order to establish educational and technical colleges and schools amongst them. It was a patriotic and a humanitarian, as well as a Christian work, and he hoped the faithful would contribute generously towards its accomplishment.

A collection was then taken up. Mgr. Tsa will preach in St. Patrick's church next Sunday.

The Quebec Loan.

It is said Mr. Mercier is now entirely in the hands of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. His acceptance of an advance of probably \$1,000,000 at four per cent practically places the control of the loan in the hands of this institution. The Belgian portion of this institution is represented by Mr. Cahen d'Anvers. This gentleman, whose family is from Antwerp, was created a Roman count some years since, when he tackled on d'Anvers to his name. The Banque will judge itself of the best time to place the loan on the market. The same institution floated the Chapeau loan of 1882.

Diphtheria in Quebec. L'Evenement has become seriously alarmed at the spread of diphtheria in this city, and urges that something should be done to stop it. According to

the records of St. Charles cemetery, 83 children have died of this disease during the month of May. In the month of June there were 23 more deaths from the same cause. One of these was a young woman who caught the disease while nursing her sick child. These 56 deaths occurred in St. Rochs alone, and probably the other wards of the city would not show a much better return, probably worse, as for the past two months, diphtheria has been raging in every ward of the city. "In our opinion," says L'Evenement "the Board of Health ought to temporize no longer."

Two Object Lessons.

The millionaires of the moment should study with care the story of the Stewart estate, the Tilden millions. Perhaps the first will do as an object lesson. The great fortune piled up by the merchant which all the fools in the world can go hunting for, and they are all in the search, led by the lawyers. The Tilden millions are in litigation, the old man's heirs not having sufficient respect for his memory to permit his bequests to be used according to his desire. The lesson is plain. Let the millionaires imitate the late Peter Cooper, begin their charities while they are living, and leave too little at death for heirs to quarrel about.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

QUEBEC, July 6.—Two more miracles are reported from Ste. Anne de Beaupre. The first case was that of Mrs. Gratian, formerly a resident of Minnesota, but now residing at St. Anicet. She suffered from tension of her veins and was unable to walk. She went to Ste. Anne's, received Holy Communion and afterwards remained at the altar rails in prayer. When she arose to go she found that her supplication had been heard and she was cured. The second miracle was that of a girl named Ailida Lamarche, aged 18 years, who resides with Onesime Dussault, a butcher, corner of St. Donique and St. Jean Baptiste streets, Montreal, who at the age of 13 fell down a flight of stairs, which crippled her. She suffered very much and doctors were puzzled. Miss Lamarche was induced to make a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne. She did so, and after receiving Holy Communion walked away from the altar rails perfectly cured.

A True Mother.

The Church weeps, like a tender mother, over the sins of her children; she employs every kind and tender influence to win them back to virtue; she goes after them in their wanderings, as the Good Shepherd after the strayed sheep; she has no word of reproach or railing to lighten them farther away from the fold; with earnest and unflinching love, she seeks to reclaim them from their errors; no poverty, no misery however squalid or loathsome, no disease however infectious, deters her from pursuing her cherished work of mercy; and if she succeeds in her mission, her heart overflows with unspeakable joy and gladness, and she bears them back with maternal affection to her sanctuary, and lays them tenderly and joyously at the foot of her altars, as noble trophies of her labor of love. Her ministers labor day and night for the spiritual welfare of their people; they wear out their health, and grow prematurely old in assiduous toil among the poor and lonely; they often lay down their lives for their flocks. And if their zeal is not always crowned with success, if scandals still abound, in spite of their exertions to promote virtue, the unfortunate result is surely not owing to their fault, because clearly beyond their control.

The Precious Blood.

Why is the blood of Jesus called the Precious Blood? Because it was the blood of God himself veiled under the form of man, and therefore every drop of it as it flowed through His sacred veins deserved our supreme homage, as being united to His divinity. Hence we can adore the Precious Blood as we adore the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and all else that belongs to the sacred humanity, with the supreme homage that belongs to God alone. We also term it the Precious Blood inasmuch as it was the blood of One Who was not only full of grace, but was himself the Source of all grace, so that the grace that dwelt with Him was infinite, and the grace that manifested itself through the veil of flesh had no bounds or limits, save those that the mere fact of His human nature carried with it. If, therefore, the blood of saints is counted as most precious, if we treasure up a piece of cloth stained with their blood, how much more is the blood of the King of saints precious beyond all price! The Precious Blood is also precious on account of its effects. One drop of it was sufficient not only to cleanse the world from sin, but to earn all possible graces for all the millions who have ever lived on earth. How infinite then must be its preciousness!

United States Roman Catholic Census.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Superintendent Porter of the Census Bureau will soon issue a bulletin upon the membership of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States by states and counties. The bulletin will show the membership now numbers 6,250,000 communicants over 15 years of age.

It is like a diffusion or expansion of one's own life to be assured that its vibrations are repeated in another. Is not the universe itself a perpetual utterance of the one Being?

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

RIOTING AND MURDER CASES IN TAIYANG. Among the Foreign Residents—Monsieur War Come to the Rescue—The Missionaries Attacked.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The steamer China, which arrived last evening from Hong Kong, China, and Yokohama, Japan, brings horrible details of the awful riots at Nankin and various other parts of China, which had been threatening for some time, as announced in previous despatches, and which began on May 25. At Taniang on June 1 a mob pillaged and burned the mission and church buildings, overpowering the mandarin and soldiers. The Christian cemetery was dug up, the heads piled in a heap and the mandarin dragged to the spot by his queue. The Governor of Annan reports the beheading of twenty-five ringleaders in the trouble at Nichu. Further trouble is expected at Kinkiang, and residents are sending their valuables to Shanghai. The annual festival was held May 27, in spite of the proclamation forbidding it. This was the date fixed by the threatening placards for the hostile demonstration against foreigners. A Shanghai magistrate issued a proclamation threatening the natives with severe penalties for acts of hostility towards foreigners, particularly missionaries. Many ladies from outlying missions came into Shanghai, fearing trouble, but as there were four foreign men-of-war in port the Shanghai Mercury thinks the demonstration will be postponed. The whole Yang-tse Valley is said to be affected. Fung Yee, formerly secretary of legation at the court of St. James, has been appointed to amicably arrange matters connected with the late Woo-Hoo riots.

On May 15 the rioters attacked the Roman Catholic church at Hoohow, threatening death to the priests. The rioters were dispersed by soldiers and 17 were arrested. At Ching Yi, in Anhoui, natives demolished a church on May 18 while a missionary was preaching. The China News of June 11 says over twenty rioters have been captured at Woo-Hoo. The Viceroy has given local magistrates permission to

PUT THE LEADERS TO DEATH

on the spot. Everything is quiet at Woo-Hoo, and notice was given by the authorities that they would cut off eleven heads on May 25. A telegram received at Shanghai on June 1 stated that rioters had burned the old French church at Tai Yang, within twenty-five miles from Chinkiang. The church had stood for two hundred years. Fears were expressed for the safety of seven smaller churches in the vicinity of Tanyang, and on June 2 a telegram was received from Chin Kiang saying that the Christian churches near Tanyang were in ruins. At Peking placards have been posted on the walls threatening to massacre foreigners. This is the work of the secret societies. Two leaders of the Woo-Hoo riots were executed May 25. The heads were exhibited three days at Woo-Hoo and then sent to Nankin and other cities. On June 9 United States Consul Leonard, at Shanghai, telegraphed Admiral Belknap as follows:

A telegram received at Yokohama from Kingkiang, dated June 6, says Kingkiang is quiet. Chinese troops are guarding the possessions of American residents out of the city. Hangkow is quiet, the gunboat Porpoise being there and three ships here. A customs officer named Green and a British missionary named Argens were killed at Wusch. The United States steamer Palos collided with the lightship at Shanghai on May 30 and then ran ashore, but was not much damaged.

The condition of affairs now is about this: There are in the river off Shanghai the United States steamer Alliance, Her Majesty's ship Peacock and the German gunboat Wolf. The United States steamer Palos is at Nanking and three English and one French gunboat are up the Yangtse. By order of the Viceroy a squad of Chinese soldiers guards the French Jesuits' observatory of Scaocrei and a smaller detachment is stationed at the Episcopal mission. St. John's college, Shanghai, however, from its large foreign population, is not altogether defenceless. The volunteer militia consists of 350 fighting men, a reserve of older men to the number of about 400, with 100 police. All of this force is well armed.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fire-side. Many persons consider themselves friends when they are only officious. When thought and love are active—thought, the formative power; love the vitalising—there can be no sadness. Perhaps the most delightful friendships are those in which there is much agreement, much disputation, and yet more personal liking. Truth telling is apt to be easy to people when they only wound others and not themselves. Telling the truth often means no more than taking a liberty. Terror of the unseen is so far above mere sensual cowardice that it will annihilate that cowardice; it is the initial recognition of a moral law restraining desire. There is a sort of subjection which is the peculiar heritage of larger souls; love, and strength is often only a disguise for willing bondage to treat another as one's own.