

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

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EUROPEAN EVENTS.

(abor Question and Distress in France-The Post, Cornellis-Attacking the Memory of a Celebrated Bishop.

PARIS, Oct. 20.-The correspondent of the rerpool Catholic Times writes :--

The French Chambers have re-opened their tumn session; and the colonial policy of Jules Ferry will be sufficient to occupy by the Deputies and Senators. The French me Minister will find it difficult to explain is programme. Even granting that the fete Chinese Empire is 'ikely to be vanquish-d by Admiral Courbet and General Negrier, would take a very clever statesman to induisite to continue an expedition which is ty and eminently unremunerative is to the Meanwhile the state of home affairs not reassaring. The deadlock at Lyons is, a sther from the newspapers, equalled by at of Paris. A't a meeting which was held Belleville on Sunday last, to consider the bor Question, it was stated that the numof workmen in Paris who are out of emogment has already reached the alarming are of eighty thousand, and that this num will be considerably increased during the stlew months. The establishment of pubworks is earnestly advocated. But the calist Municipal Council of Paris, which is ways ready to prate about the improveent of the workingman, hesitates to adopt sures that would have seemed easy in the ws of the much-abused Empire.

The enquiry into the distress at Lyons has wed almost grotesquely. Politics have been ired up with the wants of the working kases, and we are gravely informed that the ppression of the Budget of Worship is the remedy for the prevailing hardship. ng that, as a rule, every priest is a giver sims, either from his own pocket or from mo of the rich, the suggestion to sturve the clergy is scarcely opportune. The much Budget of Worship is an act of mutation made by Napoleon I., after the tholesule abolition of the Revolution. The reage salary of the parish priest is the use as that of Goldsmith's parson-forpounds a year; while the curates get nobut the trifling alms given by the faithallor marriages, baptisms and Masses. "The altruth is that in France the revolutionary ty are impatient. The happy progress of bion under difficulties is too much them They imagined that with the public the reign of anarchy would begin. By are now met with the rejoiader of their ssful masters that the Church is the only akwater against social disorder. It is pro-ble that statesmen like M. Ferry will edily find that the fact of their being in wer will not be accepted as a consolation, that the refurbishing of the weapons of Empire will only hasten the social upaval which is slowly, but surely, approachwin France.

her arms wider than ever to an unbelieving generation. Disputes within the household of the Faith, are, therefore, out of place ; and no layman, however zealous or however sincere, can benefit the cause of God unless he follows the spirit of the Holy Sec and the Bishops of Christendom.

PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 30, —The Government of Spain bas made a formal charge against Herr Fliedner, chaplain of the German Legation at Madrid, charging him with using his official position to charging him with using his official position to further the Protestant Propaganda in Spain. It is alleged he has published pumphlets abusing the Spanish clergy, championing a society for the conversion to Protestantism of Spanish Catholics, and soliciting funds for carrying on his work. As it is the policy of Germany to keep on friendly terms with Spain at present, Prince Bismarck has ordered an officiel enquiry into these charges and Herr Fliedner will pro-bably be dismissed to placate the Spanish Court.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH PARTY-MR. HARRINGTON'S AMENDMENT TO THE AD-DRESS-CENSURING CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- In the House of Com mons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone spoke in strong disapprobation of the Irish members for their strictures on Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. If the charges they made could be proved, he said, nothing less than the impeachment of his lordship was necessary. The Irish members interrupted Mr. Gladstone constantly, He expressed re-gret that they did not conduct their operations with more prudence and right feeling.

To-night a vote was taken upon the amend-ment to the address offered by Mr. Harrington (home ruler) that the administration of the laws in Ireland was unsatisfactory, and that an enquiry into the Maamtrasna trial would lead to greater contentment among the people. The amendment was rejected by 219 to 47. The feature of the debate was the manner the ministerialist members resented the vituperation poured upon Earl Spencer. Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the house would refuse to grant the proposed enquiry into the Maamtrasna trial.

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice that he would offer an amondment to the address censuring Mr. Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, for inciting interference with the freedom of political discussion and justi-fying riot and disorder.

THE KHARTOUM ADVANCE --- FRANCHISE BILL PRECEDENCE-THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.

An Enunciation of the Church's Boctrine by a Paulist Father.

By Christian marriage, said Rev. Father Scarle, assistant Superior of the Paulists, I mean a marriage in which at least one of the parties is by the reception of the sacrament of baptism a Christian, and therefore by right member of the one true Church, which is entered by the door of the one baptism established by our Lord. It is only about Christian marriage that the Church claims a right to legislate, in the proper sense of that term. The laws of the Church, like those of any other kingdom or socisty, apply only to her own subjects. It is true that in her capacity of interpreter of the divine law she can and does pronounce au-thoritatively both as to that part of it which is eternal and immutable and necessarily governs all men, and also to that other part which comes from special divine cnactment, which may vary with times and circumstances, and may apply, though not necessar-ily, to others as well as to Christians. Even, therefore, about marriage in general, the Church may have something to say, as, for instance, when she declares divorce unlawful and invalid for the unbaptized as well as for her own subjects; but as her principles on these more general points are pretty well understood and loyally accepted among us, it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them at present. It is Christian marriage and the laws and teachings of the Church about it, as distinguished from marriage in general, which we have now to consider.

It is with regard to it that the special con-flict between Church and State arises. The State claims almost everywhere, as it does here among us, that it has the right to fix the conditions which determine its validity and legality; that any parties whom it pronoun-ces able to contract marriage can validly and lawfully do so, and that those whom it forbids cannot; and of course it makes no difference between the baptized and the unbaptized in this respect. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, asserts that it alone has this power where its subjects are concerned. This the issue between the two powers, and a ery important one it is.

"Now, this claim of the Church is Catho-lic doctrine, which we as Catholics must accept. It is not merely an opinion or that of some other priest; it is the voice of the Pope speaking as the successor of St. Peter, and sion before contracting marriage, this arises that of our Lord through him. That matri- from the fact that matrimony is a sacrament, monial causes of Christians belong to the ecclesiastical tribunals, and that the Church

plication to those places in which it should be crowd headed for Mr. Dundas' house on Carlduly promulgated, and does not bind in the greater part of this country. But though the ton street, it being reported that Mr. Miller was in hiding there. Better counsels premarriage of a Catholic should be valid when vailed, however, and the mob returned to the contracted before a Protestant minister or a magistrate, still it would be-not only for the centre of the city and visited the Free Press office, where cheers were given for that office. The Times office, next door, was surrounded, and grouns given. The mob then moved to reasons which I have given, but also by the special and often repeated laws of the Church a grave sin to contract it in that way; and to the residence of Dr. Benson, who had pubgo before a Protestant minister for marriage lished a letter explaining away the sensational reports and contradicting many of the is an offence for which is incurred, as you have newspaper statements. Having groaned at the doctor's they marched through the town heard in the pastorals of the Bishops of this province last year, the penalty of excommuni. cation.

"Let no one imagine, however, that a subsequent reconciliation with the Church is hopeless in such cases. If any have from any cause, even through malice and wilful disobedience, but still more if ander pressure or persuasion, and in ignorance of this excommunication, entered on such a matriage, let them come at once with confidence to the priest and disclose the fact. If they have the proper dispositions and are willing to do what is necessary, the sin will, of course, be for-given, and the sentence of excommunication removed. And, as their marriage may very properly have been a true and valid one, in spite of its illegality, a renewal of it will not always be necessary, though, of course, it will be advisable that it should receive the Church's sanction and blessing.

"It is not in odium of the Protestant clergy or of the secular powers that this law is made, buf mainly to secure what is necessary for a valid contract of marriage and to provide properly for the sacrament which always accompanies such a contract among Christians. If we consider a moment we shall see that however worthy and estimable a Protestant minister or a secular magistrate may be, they cannot be supposed to have that full know ledge of or regard for the circumstances which the laws of the Church may be by necessary even for the validity of Christian marriage; and as this validity is a matter of the highest importance, it must be considered absolutely necessary to take all steps tending to secure it. Still, it would not, of course, be justifiable to contract marriage otherwise than before the priest, even were one absolutely sure that no impediment to its validity existed in the case; for here again, though the Protestant minister may no doubt be a worthy man personally, he is the representative of a hody which has by its separation from the Church disqualified itself from officially assisting at her sacraments ; neither can we admit a magistrate as being fitted to take charge of them.

With regard to the special need of confesit on a siding where four cabooses were standing. The back of the train struck these and sion before contracting marriage, this arises the jar upset the stove in the second caboose, and, moreover, a sacrament which, like holy in which several train men were seated. communion or coufirmation, must be received clesiastical tribunals, and that the Church communion or confirmation, must be received The shock was so great as to drive the has the power of constituting inpediments in in the state of grace if we would not be guilty end of the first one, which was empty, invalidating marriage in certain cases for her of a dreadful sacrilege. It is substantially into the second in which were sourced in the state of the received into the second in which were sourced in the second in the sec RIOTS. LONDON, Oct. 30.—In the House of Com-mons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone said the advance same state to be married. And this get out of it before marriage. One should not presume to receive so great a sacrament without # manifestation of conscience, and obtaining advice in confession. There is a special precept enjoining confession on this oceasion.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

WANTED.

A wife who can handle a broom, To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up the room

To make decent bread that a fellow can eat-Not the horrible compound you everywhere meet;

Who knows how to boil, to fry and to roast-Make a cup of good tea, and a platter of tonst; A woman who washes, cooks, irons and stitches; And sews up the rips in a fellow's old breeches; And makes her own parments, an item that

grows Quite highly expensive, as every one knows ; A common-sense creature, and still with a mind To teach and to guide-oxalted, refined ; A sort of an angel and housemaid combined.

MIONT THE SOUDAN.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM CONFIRMED-GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE METROPO LIS ---- ANOTHER CANADIAN VOYAGEUR DROWNED.

Dr.

sted, and not one drop of blood was drawn,

nor did the prisoner faint as reported, but

that he sat up and eat a hearty dinner shortly after receiving his punishment. He also says

he never was interviewed by reporters on the

papers are false, and that no reporter was

present at the whipping. It is apparent that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and al-

though the Times made an explanation to-

lay, it did not set at rest the feeling which

Later -The city is now quict, and no danger is apprehended. Mr. Miller's friends claim

that the whole matter has been misrepresent-

ed, and that an unreasoning mob, carried

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

CANADA BOUTHERN CONDUCTOR LITER

ALLY ROASTED ALIVE.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Oct. 30. - Details are

to hand of another shocking accident on

the Canada Southern Railway which oc-curred about 5:20 Sunday night. A special

away for the moment by passion, have done

its provious ascount had created.

him gross injustice.

matter, that all the statements of the news-

LONDON, Nov. 3.-The Times states that the Queen and Plince of Wales received telegrams from the Khedive on Saturday informing them that Khartoum had fallen and that General Gordon was a prisoner of El Mahdi. In response to telegrams of inquiry, Khedive repeated the statethe ments on Sunday. 'The Government's failure to officially announce the capture of Khurtoum is supposed to be due to their hope that some information may be received soon which will lessen the seriousness of the dis aster and relieve them from part of the odium involved in the failure to rescue Gen. Gordon.

Great excitement exists over the publication of the despatch. The Conservative members of parliament are using the Khedive's message to damage the Government. It is openly asserted that the War Office received the despatch on Saturday, but refused to make it public, and, in support of the charge, Conservatives point to the fact that the United States press published the Khedive's telegram in all their Sunday morn-ing papers in Amorica, and had the substance of the Sheiks' story of Gordon's capture in the early editions of their afternoon papers

on Saturday. The Daily News has a despatch from Debtrain of eighteen empty cars arrived at that hour at Montrose station from beh, stating that General Gordon attacked a Victoria. The switchman mistook this for an engine and caboose and switched large force of rebels at Andermann and after eight hours' lighting put them to flight. General Gordon had twelve vessels well manned. The rebels numbered 25,000. They had four Krupp guus, one of which burst during the engagement. When the messenger left the rebels were returning to renew the attack, having obtained reinforce-ments to nearly double their original strength. Calko, Nov, 3.-Another Canadian voya genr has been drowned while passing the rapids at Wady Halfa. A despatch to-day from Dongola makes no mention of the reported fall of Khartoum. It says, however, the Maluli, at last accounts, was collecting his forces around Khartoum, and had summoned Gordon to surrender. The Mahdi has intercepted two messengers lespatched by the British to Khartoum. The same despatch declares that a large force of rebels was at Berber, and the rebels had possession of the wells on the carayan routo between Debbeh and Khartoum. After the crops are housed the Mahdi's forces will be largely increased.

and are still singing impromptu songs to the tune of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave." Threats were made frequently that if Mr. Miller was caught he would be lynched, but with a few noticeable exceptions the crowd was good natured throughout and was largely made up of spectators who assem-bled to see the fun. Governor Inwlor of the jail states that he and not Mr. Miller is repousible for the whipping, and that Mr. Miller re-duced the number of lashes from 25 to 12, and that the lashing was deserved. Benson, who is juil physician, says in his letter that the prisoner's skin was not lacer-

THE CORNEILLE BICENTENARY.

The Corneille celebration at the Church of Roch was followed last Sunday by a secufestival, at which the representative of French Minister of Public Instruction upresent. It is not surprising to read that Liard, the official in question, was booted hen he declared that Pierre Corneille, if a had lived in these days, would have appointed Professor ointed Professor of Civic The notion of the great een a forality. meille, full of faith and fidelity, acting as her in one of the Colleges of M. Paul Bert probably the most grotesque theory ever ven utterance to by a modern French funcmary. Possibly M. Liard would extend the me compliment to Racine, Bossuet, and The only difficulty he would have ould be to find modern authors, orators and amatists on the infidel side who can comwe with those giauts of the past. Even w, Monsabre, Félix, and Didon are the public speakers in France, and they are te found in the pulpit. Of the chief successdramatic authors of to-day not one is in sympathy with the existing state of things except ictor Hugo, who is, anything in politics and been everything. When M. Jules Ferry as been everything. when has statues they ad his friends have to erect statues they ave to fall back upon historical falsehoods te Ronget de L'Isle, upon nonentities and maters. The glory of Corneille was fitly debrated at St. Roch and at the Théatre angais. It was sullied at Rouen.

UNTIMELY QUARRELLING.

The attacks of Canon Maynard, of Poitiers, on the memory of Monseigneur Dupanloup we elicited a reply from the Archbishop of rdeaux, the Metropolitan of the province, hich ought to be written in letters of gold, nd will, it is to be hoped, be Christian charity in the heat and timony of controversy. Monseigneur ailbert blames Canon Maynard for having sailed the good faith of the glorious Bishop Orleans, whose attitude through his pasral and difficult political life was always hat of a valiant Christian Bishop. It is staral that the biography of the Bishop, inten by his former vicar general, should witten in a loving and fillal spirit, and uon Maynard has shown the animus which chappily prevails in certain French Catholic apers in his strange pugnacity. The stter of the Archbishop has been answered a spirit of irreverence. The whole contoversy concerning Monseigneur Dupanloup scarried on by the Royalist Press, goes far eccuse the adjectives applied by the Reolutionary party to the Catholic papers, thich they call "clerical," reactionary, hich they call "clerical, remember ad "bigoted," In the days of Louis these was always the suillot himself there was always the lent and wondrous Catholio spirit of.

on Khartoum would have been made earlier had it been possible. A motion granting precedence over all other

business to the franchise bill was adopted without debato.

Lord Rundolph Churchill moved an amendment to the address, censuring Mr. Cham-berlain, President of the Board of Trade, for interference with the freedom of political dis cussion by justifying riot. Lord Churchil charged Mr. Chamberlain with moral and direct complicity in the Aston riots, which made things uncomfortable for his lordship. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not believe the stories that the Liberals had hired roughs to upset the Conservative meeting at Birmingham. He could not have prevented the coun ter demonstration, and would not if he could. He deeply regretted the annoyance suffered by Sir Stafford Northcote, who was a gene-ous opponent, and promised him, if he visited Birmingham again, that he would have a respectful hearing.

Lord Churchill's amendment was rejected after an embittered debate by a vote of 214 to 178. The result was received with cheers from the Conservatives, to which the Liberals responded with counter cheers. The Parnellites voted with the minority.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

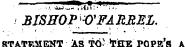
INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES ---- THE TRIAL OF CORNWALL AND KIRWAN-LIMERICK & Catholic is married; if his marriage is a DEFIANT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.-The trial of Cornwall and Kirwan for unnatural offences re-opened to day. Witnesses Johnson and Taylor ad-mitted that Detective Meiklejohn induced them to make their previous depositions under threats that they were liable to life sentence of penal servitude.

The municipal authorities of Limerick by a vote of 25 to 5 have decided to persist in the refusal to pay the extra police tax. There is considerable excitement there. It is expected certain members of the corporation will be arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- It is announced that in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's remarks in refusing to sanction the motion for an investigation the Irish party has determined to raise the Home Rule question before the close of the debate upon the address.

DUELIN, Nov. 1.-The jury failed to agree in the case of James Ellis French, who is on trial for felonious practices. He will be tried again.



HIS STATEMENT AS TO' THE POPE'S ATTI-TUDE TOWARD IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

alent and wondrous Catholic spirit of, he writer to save his pon from the barge of narrow bickering and envy. The time has now come, when the policy of ar Holy Father. Leo XIII, should be follow. It by his disciples of the press. The wind is a the direction of conciliation, and the ene-nies of God are being taught, perhaps tor the last time, that the Catholic Church is opening, ing and asserting them.

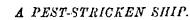
Council of Trent ; and that the civil tribunals have not this power, except so far as questions of property and the like are concerned, is taught by Gregory XIII, and Pius IX., also by Pius IV., who gives his as the sense of the Council of Trent itself.

"But how is this? Is not marriage a con tract, and do we not recognize the right of the civil power to determine the condition of contracts? This is the argument which the State uses in support of its claim to regulate this matter. Yes, we reply, it is a contract, but it is one which, in the first place, is not of human institution, but established by God himself, and therefore it cannot come fully under the control of the civil power, since the interpretation of the Divine law, which belongs alone to the Church, is concerned in it. Secondly, for Christians, it has been raised by our Lord to the dignity of a sacrament. This is a point of Catholic faith, and therefore for us beyond dispute. And on account of the sacramental character of Christian marriage, which when valid it never lacks, no matter under what circumstances it is celebrated, it is altogether out of the scope of secular jurisdiction, for it belongs to the Church alone to settle all questions regarding its sacraments.

"Be it understood, then, that it is the contract of Christian marriage itself that has heen made sacramental. The sacrament does not consist in the benediction of the priest, or in any ceremonies accompanying the marriage and separable from it. No matter, then, how valid one, the sacrament goes along with it. If the sacrament is not there the : marriage is invalid, though all the secular authorities in the land should vouch for it.

"This is the reason why it is so necessary that the marriage of Catholics should take place in the presence and with the knowledge of the clergy, who are authorized representa-tives of the Church. It is not that a sacramental character or blessing may be given to it, which it may, if it comes to the worst, get along without, as some people seem to imag-No, it is that the contract itself may be ine. sure to have all the conditions required for its validity, by being submitted to those who alone can judge of those conditions ; and that the sacrament which is necessarily contained in it may be treated with the, proper respect, first, by not being frustrated by being performed under circumstances making the contract invalid, and, secondly, by being accompanied by the religious rites and ceremonies which a respect for Divine institutions requires.

"This is the most important practical point connected with the matter of the mar-riage of Catholics. In all cases, even when one of the parties is a Protestant or an infidel, the marriage must, according to the law of the Catholic Church, be celebrated in the presence and with the previous knowledge of the THERTON, N.J., Nov. 1.—Last Sunday Bishop O'Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned from Europe, addressed his congregation rela-tive to the Pope's attitude on the relations of presumed to know something regarding the presumed to know something regarding the particular circumstance of the parties con-cerned. So strongly does the Church insist on this, that the Council of Trent, by a special decree, even made the presence of the to protect the property of the government with parish priest or his representative abso-intely necessary for a valid contract of the turbulent ones. A more was then made to joint action towards Chili in support of the turbulent ones. A more was then made the claims of the French and British subjects it was stated that he was not there, and the growing out of the Peruvian war.



SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF THE BARQUE

BASS JRAH ON A VOYAGE TO MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2. -- Capt. Pike, of the barque Bassorah, for Montreal, reports: Left Sourabaya on 8th May; fine weather first part of the voyage, after which westerly gales. The crew were laid up with fever ; only the first and second officers and one apprentice and myself were able to work the ship. Subsequently four of the crew died and were buried at sea. Entered the southeast trades on 30th July, and had fine weather. Arrived at St. Helena on 11th August, procured new crew and proceeded. Had fine weather up to 20th September, when a hurricane lasting eight hours was encountered, from which the ship suffered considerable damage to rigging, &c. Nothing further of note occurred until entering the gulf when a succession of westerly gales were encountered, which consider-

EXCITED WINNIPEGERS.

THREATENING TO LYNCH ATTORNEY-GEN-

appearing in the newspapers of the whipping of the prisoner McCormack for attempting to escape, aroused the indignation of the citizens, who gathered to-night in front of the Queen's

munion and to come up to it in the ductor J. H. Thayer. The shock hurled McGregor over the stove, which was upcannot be avoided by going some-set, and fell upon Herbert Thayer, where elso than to the altar. No, as I have said, the marriage of Christians if it he valid of the shattered caloose. The live coals is always a sacrament, wherever it occurs. It from the stove alighted upon the unfortunate is not the altar or the priest that makes it so, victim and scattered over the car igniting There is, therefore, no help for it. If ono is it instantly. Before McGregor could es-in a state of sin, it is absolutely necessary to cape his feet were hadly burned. Willard Thayer remained beside his brother and endeavored to help him out, but having had his leg broken by a beam falling upon it, as well as sustaining a terrible burn on the hand, he was powerless to aid him, and started to get

The imprisoned man held out his hand, and with the words, "Good-bye, old boy, I'm going," took his farewell leave of earth. Wedged between the ponderous mass of timi er and unable to extricate himself, poor Theyer was slowly roasted to death, and the

trainmen looked on in frantic horror while the dying man perished. At times, crazed with pain, he would shrick out for help, and once begged that some person would for God's sake pour water on his burning limbs. His heartrending shricks and groans gradually grew less and lessas death or unconscious ness released him from his sufferings. Finally, when the woodwork of the cabooses had been totally consumed, a bundle fell from between the trucks on the track. They hurried over only to find that it consisted of all that was left of Herbert Thayer. The arms had been burned off to the elbows, the legs were al-so missing from the knees downward, and a ghastly bone was all that was left of the head. The unrecogniza-ิลปไ ble muss of human flesh and blood, bruised, battered and burnt beyond recognition, was tenderly picked up and conveyed to the station and medical assistance summoned for those who had been injured, McGregor's and Willard Thayer's injuries being very painful and serious.

A SOUDANESE LAUGH STARTLES THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Randolph Church-ill's attack on the Radicals was the signal for a storm of mock applause and interjected com-ments from the Home Rule benches. It was the first time since the Mnamtrasna division that the Irish members had a chance to use ob structive tactics, and as they cared not whethe Churchill or Chamberlain got the better of the fight, they seemed to enjoy the fun. Suddenly in the midst of the uproar, there came from the Irish benches the most uncarthly sound that has ever been heard in St. Stophen's. It was shrill, weird, blood-curdling. A dozen Liberals jumped to their feet, and loud cries of "Order !" were echoed from all parts of the House. A length Mr. James O'Kelly, the member fo length Mr. James O'Reny, the member here after some Roscommon, who has just returned after some thrilling experiences as the Daily News corres-pondent in the Soudan, arose and admitted that he was the culprit. He said that he had-here away from civilization so long that he had uncon-sciously employed the howl which does duty as a laugh among the Soudanese, and which he had learned while with them. The explan-ation was received with a roar of laughter.

LATER.

LONDON, Nov. 3 .- The rumor that the Khedive had sent a telegraph to the Government announcing the fall of Khartoum and the capture of Gordon is authoritatively denied.

ORIGIN OF THE STORY OF GORDON'S DEATH -THE SOUDAN GARRISONS TO BE LEFT

TO THEIR FATE.

LONDON, Nov. 4 .- The Times' Alexandria prrespondent states that upon careful inmiry he learns that the report of the fall of Chartoum originated from the following source : A French merchant, formerly French consul at Khartoum, learned from messengers who lately arrived from Khartoum, that Gordon was in want of provisions and forced to sortio. He reached Berber only. Stewart was able to push further north, and Gordon started to return to Khartoum. When near Shendy he learned that Khartoum had been handed over to the rebels. Gordon found himself unable to retire or advance and was killed there. Gen. Wolseley arrived at Dongola to-day and held a conference with the Mudir.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Earl Granville said the Government had no reason to believe that the report of the fall of Khartoum and the capture of Gordon was true. Lord Salisbury, referring to the in-structions given by the Government to Gordon, said it appeared to be the intention of the Government to abandon all the Egyptian .: garrisons in the Soudan. Lord Granville denied that the Government had any intention of abandoning Khartoum, but admitted thatthey had no intention to prolong the campaign in order to rescue Senuar or other garisons.

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Nov. 3.—The Preaby-terian Synod of Alabama, by a vote of 41 to 19, passed a resolution condemning the teaching of evolution. Two directors of the seminary at Columbia, who upheld the doctrine of evolution, were replaced by those holding opposite belief.

ROW IN A CHURCH.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.-A row occurred in Bethany (colored) Church yesterday. Mr. Juckson, paster, had been charged with mis-appropriating funds, and the trustees locked him out of the church. He crawled in through a window and reached the pulpit. Trustee

ERAL MILLER. WINNIPEO, Oct. 31. -Sensational reports

Hotel to the number of 2,000 and burned an etfigy of Attorney-General Miller. Two other effigies of the Attorney-General were also burned. The crowd then, formed in procession and marched to the jail where inflammatory speeches were made. Some wanted to break in the doors, but nothing was attempted. They, then went over to the parliament buildings, where, in response to repeated calls, Mr. Norquay appeared and spoke briefly. He said he knew nothing of the whipping, but supposed the government was responsible. It would not happen again, he assured them, and would order an investigation immediately, and in less than three days the public would be told the whole circumstances. Mr. Norquay was interrupted frequently by the howling crowd, but his remarks were apparently satisfactory. A company of the 90th Battalion was present to protect the property of the government with

ably retarded the progress of the ship.