



ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ

ON THE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACTIONS.

Opinions in the East Generally in Favor of the Supreme Court Decision—The Protestant Position.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface was subjected to an examination by a reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press on his return from his recent visit to Montreal. After some remarks as to the generous conduct of the Canadian Pacific Railway officials his grace having had the use of the private cars of Mr. Van Horne and the vice-president of the road the Archbishop was asked:—

Was your journey in any way connected with the question affecting Catholic schools?

No. I merely went to join in the celebration which took place in Montreal in honor of the Oblat Fathers on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their arrival in Canada.

Were you long in Ottawa?

It was reported that I went to Ottawa, but I did not stop there at all.

When did you first learn of the withdrawal of the case brought by Mr. Barrett?

While I was in Montreal, I first saw that the case had been adjourned until yesterday, owing to my absence; so I hastened to return in order to give evidence if my presence should be required in court, but for that. It was only yesterday that I first learned that the case had been withdrawn.

Why did Mr. Barrett withdraw his case?

I think it was on account of another case that brought by Mr. Logan, being before the courts; it was considered of no use to annoy the city of Winnipeg with a second case, which was similar to the former. The Catholics have no desire to cause trouble or expense when there is no absolute necessity.

What were your impressions when you first heard of the case brought by Mr. Alex. Logan?

When in Montreal I thought myself that the case had been brought by the Bishop of Rupert's Land as a bona fide case; and my reason for so believing was what an eminent member of the church of England told me some ten years ago, that they regretted very much not having taken the same course as the Catholics in regard to schools.

Hence when I saw this new development, I thought that owing to the decision of the Supreme court, the Bishop of the Church of England had perhaps considered that the time was come for them to have their separate schools. So I was not suspicious that there was any fraud in the case, though I heard parties in Montreal expressing their suspicions that there was something wrong in the whole affair, and that the action was not really taken to arrive at the apparent object; but it was suspected, for the purpose of trying to weaken the Catholic position after the decision of the Supreme court.

What effect do you anticipate that this action will have upon the course of the Privy Council of England?

I do not see what effect the case could have in England; I do not see that it can produce any result against our cause.

What would probably have been the nature of your evidence if you had been called before the court as a witness in the Barrett case?

I felt disappointed myself, so far as I was personally concerned, at not going into court, for this reason: I thought it was intended to bring me as a witness with the idea of finding out how the negotiations were conducted in 1870, and how the words "in practice" came to be inserted in the law. I thought that perhaps I would be questioned on that point; and I would have an opportunity of stating under oath all I know about that matter. So far as I am concerned I would rather have given my testimony on the subject, but I see the propriety of Mr. Barrett withdrawing the case to avoid more complication, more difficulty and more expense.

Would you object to stating the leading points of what would have been your evidence?

I have already given the facts to the public in letters which I wrote last winter; but I would have been glad to have repeated them as a witness in the box.

What did you find to be the prevailing feeling in the east respecting the school situation in Manitoba?

I saw many eminent men there; and all without a single exception expressed their satisfaction at the decision of the Supreme Court.

What will be the action of the Catholics as regards the payment of their taxes in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court?

Having just returned yesterday I have not heard what has been done. I presume that Catholics will not pay the taxes, or will pay them under protest, except in municipalities where the schools are Catholic. I know that some parties have refused to pay.

Our Lord's Crib.

The cradle of our Saviour—the identical crib in which the infant Jesus was laid—was for a time preserved in Bethlehem; and it is well known that St. Jerome, St. Paul and others had always entertained the greatest devotion for this sanctuary. Subsequently the crib, and a few pieces of the rock from the cave of Bethlehem, were brought to Rome. Some one asserted that the transfer was made in the year 352; but the learned Pope Benedict XIV. proved that it was not

until the seventh century, at the time the Saracens had taken possession of Jerusalem, in the year 633. St. Jerome, who was buried in Bethlehem, appeared three times to a pious monk there, telling him to carry him and his remains to Rome, which he accordingly did. The crib, considered one of the most precious relics in the city of Rome, is now kept in the magnificent Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, also known by the titles of Our Lady of Snow and Our Lady of the Crib. To the right side of the main altar is a very beautiful and spacious chapel, built by Pope Sixtus V. in the year 1587, in honor of our Saviour's crib. In the centre, directly underneath the cupola, is a precious altar, where the blessed sacrament reposes. On both sides of the altar are two stairways of stone leading to a little chapel called the Chapel of the Crib. Formerly the holy crib was kept here, but now only a few pieces of wood taken from it remain on the altar. The main part of the crib is preserved in another side chapel, enclosed in a magnificent silver-mounted crystal reliquary, surrounded by a gilt iron railing. Every year, on Christmas night, these relics used to be carried in solemn procession to the main altar of the church, where they remained during three days for public veneration. Old and young, beggars and princes, may be seen during these days, like the shepherds and Kings of old in Bethlehem, hastening to Santa Maria Maggiore, to visit the holy crib.

THE CLERGY.

Recent Appointments in this City—Ordinations.

The Archbishop of Montreal has made the following appointments: Messrs. C. Rochon, Vicar at St. Joseph of Montreal; E. J. Poitras, Vicar at St. Johns; A. J. Prefontaine and J. S. Laroque, vicars at St. Jean Baptiste; L. J. Desjardins, vicar at St. Bridget's.

The following ordinations were made in the chapel of the Grand Seminary: Tonsure—Messrs. J. W. Hoey, Hartford; W. A. McDonagh, Kingston; M. J. McGuire, Peterborough; T. A. McGrath, Providence; J. Lunny, Springfield; R. N. Poulin, St. Hyacinthe.

Minor Orders—Messrs. A. A. Dequoy, N. L. Dubuc, C. J. Lamarche, J. J. McCarthy, Montreal; J. McDonald, N. McDonald, Antigonish; P. Connolly, G. P. Murphy, P. O'Dowd, Dubuque; J. Thomas, Idaho; D. Foster, J. V. Tobin, London; H. P. Saindon, Nesquehly; G. D. Bourbonnais, Nicolet; A. J. Bellevue, St. Boniface; P. H. Boland, M. Donovan, G. P. Flynn, P. S. McGrath, I. J. Lord, Springfield; A. J. O'Malley, Toronto; J. H. Touchette, Ottawa.

Sub-deaconship—Messrs. W. F. X. Geoffroy, P. Jobin, O. J. Valois, Montreal; R. McNeil, Antigonish; W. A. Baniell, G. W. Clark, E. J. Dougherty, Dubuque; F. J. Berthelot, T. F. Murray, Grand Rapids; A. J. Loiselle, London; J. E. Kealy, Portland; H. B. Harold, B. F. Redihan, Providence; E. B. Gauvreau, Rimouski; A. G. Guillet, St. Hyacinthe; A. J. Barry, Springfield; G. P. Bernice, Montreal; F. J. Labonte, St. Hyacinthe.

Deaconship—Messrs. L. E. Perrin, J. V. Piette, E. J. Charlebois, Montreal; A. M. Donald, Antigonish; E. L. Dullard, J. S. M. Keegan, Dubuque; M. P. McCarthy, Hartford; J. P. Donovan, Pontiac; A. Carrier, Providence; J. J. Gannon, San Francisco; J. W. Dolan, J. M. Leonard, Springfield.

Priesthood—J. C. Allard, J. G. Bastien, L. J. Desjardins, L. J. B. Gagnon, J. S. Laroque, A. J. Magnan, A. J. Majeau, E. J. Poitras, A. J. Prefontaine, Montreal; W. B. Farrell, M. J. Hogan, Brooklyn; M. A. O'Keefe, Chatham; J. J. Horsfield, Dubuque; E. A. Lefebvre, Grand Rapids; D. A. Bailey, J. E. Clark, F. J. O'Neill, Hartford; V. A. St. Germain, Nicolet; R. F. Pierce, Ogdensburg; A. N. Desautels, Peterborough; R. J. B. McEachen, Pontiac; O. J. Gardois, St. Hyacinthe; J. J. Toomey, St. Louis; W. H. Adrain, M. A. Griffin, P. J. O'Malley, Springfield; A. J. Hayes, J. Lecliner, Syracuse.

The Saloon Question.

La Semaine Religieuse is still earnestly advocating the early closing of saloons, and publishes the following article in its last issue:—"The question has been put to our municipal councillors. Will they now order the closing of saloons at 7 p.m. on Saturdays and at 10 o'clock on other days? They have the right to do so, and it is the wish of thousands of Catholic and Protestant families. The clergy approve the movement and support it with all their power. We trust that justice will be done to the petition, and that when such important issues as the safeguard of morality, the prevention of disorders and scandals, the fight against the shameful vice which makes so many ravages in the midst of our society, are at stake, the complaints of a few individuals or the consideration of a possible decrease in the revenue will not be taken into account. The common welfare must be considered above all things. The legislation asked would be a blessing for our city, and we trust that we are not mistaken in expecting it from the patriotism and religious feeling of our aldermen."

The Rev. Father Strubbe during the recent retreat in the church of St. Louis, referred to the movement of the clergy and citizens who went as a delegation to ask from the City Council the early closing of saloons. He said that what had been asked was certainly the minimum of what could be demanded. In going himself with the delegation, he had done so with a certain reluctance, apprehending that the movement would be useless, and he was surprised to hear the remark made that the question was not a popular one, and that since the saloon-keepers paid their taxes they were entitled to protection. Now, was the in-

terest of the saloon-keepers or that of the community at large to be looked after and respected? Did not the whole thing look like electoral corruption? Were not the actual rulers those who furnish- ed their money to receive favors? After death those interested would see what popularity amounts to.

Dreadful Sacrilege.

While Midnight Mass in celebration of the Christmas festival was being performed in a church in the city of Valencia four bombs were exploded in the edifice in rapid succession. The high altar was destroyed and several persons who were standing near it were injured. The side of the church was completely wrecked and a number of worshippers were bruised by the falling debris. Two persons were arrested on suspicion of having exploded the bombs.

Mount St. Louis Institute.

On Monday evening the professors and pupils of the above institution placed an excellent programme before the friends and patrons of the institution, previous to the holiday closing. The occasion was also taken advantage of to show their respect and esteem for their worthy director, whose "feast" falls on the 28th of December. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and an operetta, in one act. The first number was a symphony, "Dedice au Directeur," (Larrie), Fanfare, which was well received and generally applauded. "Philonelo," a duet by Masters C. and H. Giguere, was effectively rendered. "A Fantaisie Brillante," performed by Messrs. Oscar Martel and A. Pepin, was followed by "Les Deux Turenne," an operetta in one act. This piece was well sustained throughout, effectively put on the stage, and the leading characters, eight in number, showed a good knowledge of the times and history of the great French marshal. A quartet, "The Catastrophe," by Professors A. and R. McGuirk and Messrs. F. Mercier and J. Hamel, gave general satisfaction. "The Roncance" and "Rondo" of Messrs. Martel and Popin, followed by the Mount St. Louis choir in "All Hail Ye Free," caused an immense ovation. "Adieu to '91," from the pen of one of the professors, was recited by Mr. C. McGee with taste and pathos. "Le Touriste" (M. Larrie), Fanfare by the college band, brought a most enjoyable entertainment to a close. Messrs. A. Malard and A. McGuirk, two of the professors at Mount St. Louis, presided at the piano, and accompanied the singing in their usual acceptable manner.

An Acknowledgment.

Mr. Mayor McShane has received the following letter from Rev. Abbe Colin, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in acknowledgment of the resolutions passed by the council upon the death of Rev. Father Dowd:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the City Council adopted by a standing vote on the 21st inst. The profound regret that you, Mr. Mayor, and the honorable Council have thought proper to express on the occasion of the demise of my beloved and esteemed confrere, Rev. Father Dowd, and the sincere sympathy which you were pleased at the same time to address to the Seminary of St. Sulpice and to St. Patrick's affected me profoundly, and with a large measure, help to diminish the grief that so considerable a loss caused me. Kindly accept, Mr. Mayor, the assurance of the hearty gratitude which, in my name and in that of my confreres of the Seminary and of St. Patrick's, I humbly offer you for the part you took in our mourning in conjunction with your colleagues, and I trust you will be kind enough to communicate these sentiments to all the members of the Council."

I have the honor, etc., F. L. COLIN, Superior of Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Father Nicoll.

The Rev. Father Nicoll, the Oblat Father, will preach this Wednesday evening in St. Mary's church, (Craig and Panet). This will be his farewell sermon.

A Theatrical Tragedy.

A theatre in Gateshead, near Durham, was on Saturday the scene of a fearful panic, in which, according to the reports received here, at least 10 persons, including nine children, were killed outright and many were injured. The sight of the slight blaze caused by a man in the audience dropping a lighted match on the sawdust-covered floor caused someone to start the cry of "fire," and a terrible panic at once ensued. There was immediately a wild rush for the doors, which, owing to the savage crush and struggle, quickly became so locked that only a few succeeded at once in getting out. There was an especially violent rush for the staircase leading from the gallery. The passage giving access to this staircase became blocked almost at once with persons who were striving their utmost to escape, while the staircase itself was filled with a struggling mass of humanity from the top leading all the way to the outlet. A check taker was killed in the midst of his heroic efforts to save other lives. In trying to restrain the crowd in its mad behaviour he was thrown to the floor and crushed to death beneath the feet of the panic-stricken people. When the panic had subsided so that an examination of the premises could be made the bodies of nine children, whose lives had been literally crushed out, were found lying on the staircase or near a door leading to it. Many others were injured.

The Crank Abroad.

A crank called at Mr. Cornelius Vandenberg's Fifth avenue residence on Saturday night and informed the page who answered the bell that he wished to procure the millionaire's brain. He was arrested.

The Czarina is suffering from a severe attack of influenza. Her Majesty is journeying at the Castle of Gatchina.

THE REV. FATHER DOWD.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the almost irreparable loss which the Irish Catholic people of Montreal have just sustained in the death of Father Dowd, and as one of the oldest of his parishioners and friends, I will ask for a short space in your columns to offer my humble tribute to the memory of that noble priest and truly great man.

Since the death of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes, of New York, and during a long life-time, I may say, of connection with the Catholic press, counting our losses one after another as the years sped on, I have had no more painful duty to perform than that of adding my stone to the cairn of this grand Irish priest who in the fullness of his years has gone down to the grave.

Standing before his honored and venerable remains where he lay surrounded by the homage of loving hearts amid the perfume of flowers and the murmured words of fervent prayer, my thoughts went back to the long passed years when he came over the seas from holy Ireland with a brother-priest of the archdiocese of Armagh, to fill up some of the voids left among our Montreal clergy by the then recent ravages of the terrible ocean-plague of 1847-8. He was then in the prime and vigor of robust manhood, clear-headed, active, energetic, full of holy zeal and ready for what work soever the Master of the vineyard might give him to do.

How he entered upon that work,—how he threw himself into the breach where so many of his brethren had fallen,—how he spent himself without stint or measure, working for his people in winter's cold and summer's heat,—how he made himself a power not only among his own, but in all the city and over all the land,—how he accomplished marvelous things from small and poor beginnings,—the occurrences, of those three dark days, during which his mortal remains were yet visible to men, can best attest.

The whole grand story of Father Dowd's life-work was shown forth by the gloom and desolation that met the eye and snote the heart when you entered St. Patrick's Church after leaving the larger seclusion where the body of the late beloved pastor lay in state, watched over by the young men of the several societies that have grown up under his loving eyes. In the sombre draperies of walls and altars, the dead stillness that prevailed, while the people came and went and knelt and prayed in awe-struck silence, the sense of loss, sorrow unspoken, was impressed on all around. In all the history of those sad days nothing was more touching than this. The very gloom and silence spoke eloquently of the great heart now still for ever, whose every throb was for God, His church and His people,—of the strong full voice that had so often in the long lapse of years echoed through those aisles, proclaiming the eternal truths—admonishing, exhorting, correcting, encouraging,—always with a power seldom equaled, with a fervor and an earnestness that carried conviction to every mind.

Oh! what memories of other days and other people united that great pastor and his flock,—of struggles in which they had together taken part, of great undertakings in which he had led them on to abundant success,—of solid and substantial progress in all that makes a congregation worthy of respect. And all were centered in that still figure in his grey-haired priest who lay there in his robes of office with the crucifix clasped in his folded hands, and the everlasting peace of God on his aged features!

Yet as people gazed in solemn silence they thought how grandly that noble life will be perpetuated on earth by the great works of charity and religion Father Dowd had built up among them. The noble church of St. Patrick, improved and beautified by him; the Orphanages, Asylums, the Refuges, the Schools, that had sprung into existence beneath his fostering hand in the thirty odd years of his pastoral charge.—Even your own able and useful journal may be added to the long list, for I well remember the active part he took in its establishment and its progress. Truly, these are monuments more enduring than stone.

"The proudest works of man's sensibility, but pass like the grass, 'neath the sharp scythe of the mow," but these remain, waxing ever stronger as the years roll on.

On the western wall of St. Patrick's Church may be seen a tablet of pure white marble, erected by Father Dowd to the memory of two of his beloved fellow-laborers. Fathers Bukevell and O'Brien—the latter like himself, a great and singularly gifted Irish priest. When Father Dowd showed it to me and my dear departed husband, on the occasion of our visit to Montreal from New York, one of us asked—"Why that blank space?" "Oh!" he replied with that kindly smile his friends knew so well, "that is for my name when I shall be called away." We then expressed a hope that the vacant space should be long unfilled. And so it has really come to pass, for nearly thirty years have passed since that autumn day, filled to overflowing by the holy pastor of St. Patrick's with works of public and private utility, of charity, of zeal!

Nearly four-score years of life will that marble tablet record for after ages with the beloved name of Rev. P. Dowd, so long a watch-word among the Irish people of Montreal, as his living presence was a pillar of light, a tower of strength in dark and stormy times. Other Irish churches and congregations, with their several institutions of charity and religion, have sprung up in the further extremities of our fast-growing city, but by one and all Father Dowd was grate-

fully and affectionately considered as a father and patriarch, and in all the ages to come his name will be in honor and benediction among them. Of him will men say in after time as we do to-day say now:

BEHOLD A GREAT PRIEST WHO IN HIS TIME PLEASED GOD AND WAS FOUND JUST. MARY A. SADLER.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

For Quebec—The Ministers Arrive in the City—Preparing for the Conflict.

Premier de Boucherville accompanied by Hon. Messrs. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Thomas Chase Casgrain, Attorney General; G. A. Nantel, Minister of Public Works; J. S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer; Louis Beaubien, Minister of Agriculture; L. O. Thillop, Minister without portfolio; L. P. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. John McIntosh, arrived in Montreal on Saturday night on the C. P. R., and were driven at once to the drill hall, Craig street, and the reception which was there accorded our Quebec rulers beggars all description. From 10,000 to 15,000 were crowded into the hall and fully half as many more were obliged to leave, it being simply impossible to find standing room. As the Ministers, with the president of the Reception Committee, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, passed along the east gallery en route for the platform, a mighty shout of applause went up from the swaying mass of humanity and was repeated again and again until the members of the Cabinet reached the spot where the speaking was to take place. On the platform were seated, besides the chairman and Ministers, A. F. Gault, E. Ewan, Mr. Bergeron, M.P., J. Lablanc, M.L.A.; Senator Tasse, R. S. White, M.P., Robert Gault, Alderman Clendinning, M.L.A.; Alda. Kennedy, Hurteau and McBride, D. Sinclair, J. F. Cook, Mr. Villeneuve, M.L.A., T. Berthiaume, F. Vanasse, ex-M.P., Ernest St. Louis, M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., vice-president Junior Conservative Club; J. L. Archambault, Q.C., A. W. Atwater, Q.C., R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., F. S. McLennan, C. McDonnell, president Sir John A. Macdonald Club; Charles Thibault, Campbell Lane, Ald. Rolland, C. A. Cornellier, Q.C., and many other leading citizens of every race and creed. Before the meeting was opened four bands of music played past the platform and gave additional pomp and ceremony to the proceedings of the day. On the walls were seen the following significant inscriptions: "Hurrah for Honest Ministers," "Constitution not Violated, but the People Robbed," "Honesty is the Best Policy."

It was understood that it would be simply impossible for the Ministers to deliver programme speeches, but that each hon. gentleman should be briefly heard by the anxious electorate. Mr. Curran, M.P., presided, and his brilliant command of both languages made the choice a most happy one. An address was presented to the leader of the Administration, the same being read in French by Dr. Rottot and in English by Mr. A. F. Gault, of the great wholesale firm of Gault Bros., after which each minister made a few remarks. On Monday a great meeting was held at the Government buildings, St. Gabriel street, at which representative men from all the province were present. The following were named an executive committee—Hon. President, Dr. Rottot; president, Mr. F. Benoit; vice-presidents, N. Quintal and G. Lamothe; treasurers, D. Rolland and A. Baza; secretaries, L. J. Lusselle and P. B. Mignault. A large and influential general committee was also appointed.

Ecclesiastical Changes.

The creation of two new cardinals in the Consistory, held on the 14th of December, was the occasion of certain highly important changes in the Roman Ecclesiastical Court.

His Eminence Cardinal Sepincci, by his admission into the Sacred College, will leave the Secretaryship of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars vacant.

This is a most important post by reason that the congregation has the right of judging all the ecclesiastical causes, even to those which have already passed through other congregations. It is called the "Occupatissimo Universalis" Congregation, and its secretary, generally speaking, is a bishop. Monsignore Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto, is named as being the probable successor of Monsignore Sepincci. This prelate is, as they say here, a "Pergine," that is, one of those who were transplanted from Perugia to Rome by Leo XIII. when he was raised to the Pontificate.

Monsignore Satolli is one of Rome's most eminent theologians, and is the living representative of pure "Thomism." He was formerly one of the most learned professors of Propaganda Fide, and while there published some very remarkable commentaries upon the works of St. Thomas. In 1890 he preached a course of Lenten sermons in the church of St. Charles, in the Corso, which attracted much notice and admiration. Monsignore Satolli is actually rector of the noble Pontifical Academy.

Cardinal Ruffo Scilla is the present Major Domo of his Holiness. He is a member of a noble Neapolitan family. His successor? Who knows? His name has been cried so often that involuntarily the fable of the boy and his imaginary enemy comes into my mind.

Presentation.

On Monday morning members of his congregation, Lacolle, P. Q., presented Rev. M. L. Shea with a very fine fur coat. This kind act was in perfect keeping with their appreciation of the rev. gentleman's labors among them since he entered upon the duties of priest of the village.

A RAILWAY WRECK

ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD.

Two Trains in Collision, Through the Error of a Brakesman—Many Lives Lost—A Sad Christmas Eve.

A terrible railway disaster occurred on Christmas Eve, near Hastings, N.Y. From the official report given by the Third Vice-President, Mr. Webb, of the New York Central Railway, train No. 93, which left New York at 6.40 p.m., last night, stopped at Dobbs's ferry to make some slight repairs on the engine. The distant signal was thrown out and the following train, the Buffalo and Niagara Falls special, which left here at 7.30 p.m., was stopped about three quarters of a mile south of Dobbs's Ferry station. The conductor of No. 75 immediately sent a brakeman, named Herrick, back to signal the coming train. He proceeded as far as the station at Hastings. He went inside and talked with the station master, waiting for the Cincinnati and St. Louis express, No. 7, which left this city at 8 o'clock. While Herrick was standing near the door of the St. Louis express whizzed past, running at the rate of forty miles per hour, and the result was the terrible accident above mentioned. The mishap was one of the worst that has occurred on the New York Central in the recent history of that road. It is expected that the death list will be swelled to 13. All that remains to-day to tell the story of the frightful disaster is the tin roof of the Wagner sleeper "Gibraltar." The other movable wreckage has been removed. The man who is to blame for this wholesale slaughter is universally declared to be Albert Herrick. Herrick was sent back with a red light to stop the St. Louis express, but stopped to gossip. He thought he had plenty of time. The express proved to be much nearer than he thought and when he discovered his fatal mistake it was too late to avert the disaster. The crash came and Herrick, demoralized and appalled at the awful consequences of his carelessness, dropped his lantern and fled into the darkness. He is being diligently sought. When the St. Louis express came along and crashed into the sleeping car "Gibraltar," which was in rear of the Niagara express, the engine was completely lost in the interior of the sleeper. The heavy wood and ironwork of the "Gibraltar" was reduced to splinters. There were eighteen passengers in the "Gibraltar," and all but three of them were killed or injured. The hiss of the escaping steam and the cries and groans of the wounded and dying passengers could be heard a long distance. Their appeals were heartrending. In a moment the "Gibraltar" took fire. The hands of both trains quickly recovered from the momentary shock and rushed to the aid of the imprisoned people.

RELIEF FOR THE VICTIMS.

The passengers from both trains followed suit and soon a score of persons had organized themselves into a relief party. One after another the wounded and dying were taken out. Axes were torn from the uninjured cars and by the lights of lamps and torches men began to chop away the burning woodwork of the "Gibraltar." They were urged on by the cries of the injured and dying people within. Some of the uninjured passengers hurried back to the depot at Hastings to summon help and stop any other trains that might be coming.

The following is a list of the killed and injured:—Dead—Mrs. A. N. Baldwin, New York; Thomas W. Polley, of the firm of George H. Polley & Co., Boston; Abraham Knight, conductor; Miss Van Arsdale, New York; Miss Slocum, Lockport, N. Y.; Miss Moore, Medina; Lizzie Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. White, porter; Miss Lillian Baldwin, New York; Dr. S. E. East, dentist, New York; Mr. Wilcox. Burned and injured—Mrs. Honor R. Baldwin, New York, burned about the face and arms, and injured internally; Annie Ford, Brooklyn, slightly burned; D. D. Murphy, lawyer, New York, leg and collar bone broken, face and arms badly burned, may die; Harry A. Jacobson, New York, slightly burned; J. R. Bagnelle, Poughkeepsie, badly burned about the face and injured internally.

Immigration in Brazil.

Next to the United States, the country to which there is the largest immigration of Europeans in these times is Brazil. Notwithstanding all the disturbances of the year in Brazil, ship loads of steerage passengers have been put ashore every week at Bahia, Rio, and other ports on the eastern seaboard. We judge by the monthly returns thus far received that the year's immigration will run up to 200,000, mostly from Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The republican Government holds out even greater inducements to immigrants than were held out by the Government of Dom Pedro. It pays a proportion of their passage money; it gives them land on easy terms; it promises to provide them with military service for a term of years. Over 80,000 Italians took advantage of these offers this year, and the Government, amid all the troubles and changes of the times, has striven to keep the promises made to them. It is a curious fact that while there were many German immigrants to Brazil during the reign of Dom Pedro, German immigration has almost entirely stopped since the setting up of the unsettled republic.

Archdeacon Farrar of London offers \$500 for the proof of any one case, either in the church or out of it, where diabolicalness has been proved, without any assistance. The archdeacon has had cold cold on his hundred pound Boston T-101.