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### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1887.

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ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The Festal Ceremonies of All Saints-All souls Yesperal—An Eloquently Pathetic sermon by Rev. Father Salmon, P. P.

The Fsast of All Saints was celebrated at St. Mary's Church with all the pomp and ceremonial display with which the Church wishes to distinguish her solemn festivals. The finely sculptured pillars of the sacred edifice, with its brautiful marble altars, were tastefully decorated, and with the rays of the sun penetating its lefty and spacious dome, a scene was trating its lefty and spacious dome, a scene was ceconava, and spacious dome, a scene was trating its lofty and spacious dome, a scene was formed of rare attraction, and highly suggestive of the sublimity which the Church wishes to inculcate in celebrating the lives of her saints. Grand High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, the Rev. Father Kelly, lately of West Farnham Cullege, acting as celebrant, Rev. Father J. Kelly, of Cornwall, assisting as deacon, and Rev Father O'Donnel, of St. Marv's, as subdeacon An cloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Kelly, of Cornwall, on the glorious destiny of the faithful who are to become the Saints of God. The singing was beautifully destiny of the faithful who are to become the Saints of God. The singing was beautifully rendered under the direction of Prof. Brady, Mr. Saucier presiding at the organ, and a heautiful Offertory solo was given by Mr. Emblem. Several of the splendid choral chants we expectly intensified by the mineling voices of a

sweetly intensified by the mingling voices of a children's choir, formed of pupils relected from the different flourishing schools in the parish. At half-pas seven in the evening the Veneral Services for the dead was chanted. The panels of the altars and walls were in aid with panels of the altars and walls were in aid with black, streamers and festoons of the same color being suspended from the dome. After the chanting of the Miserere, De pro Fundis, and other paslms prescribed by the ritual, the Rev. pastor of St. Mary's, Father Salmon, ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon. Our Divine Saviour Jesus Christ said the ray, speaker, when He entered Christ, said the rev. speaker, when He entered this world was born in an humble stable at Bethlehem, the manger of which formed His infant cradle, surrounded with the simplest and the very meagre comforts which such a place afforded. When, however, His earthly mission was over and He glorified the summit of Calvary by His death on the Cross, He chose a virgin tomb, as He was born of a virgin, in which His Sacred Body would rest before its glorious assession from that death which He underwent ascension from that death which He underwent for our salvation. So, dear brethern, does Our Holy Mother the Church wish us to hay due respect to the remains of our departed friends. Sheorders them to be deposited in consecrated ground, and moreover bids us in consecrated ground, and moreover bids us look beyond the earthly resting place of the body, and remember the soul in the rife beyond the grave. To this end the Sacred Scripture tells us: "It is a holy and whilesome thought to pray for the dead," and St. Paul, in his epistle to the Thessalonians, bids them remember their dead "in prayer and sacrifice." In our day these same injunctions are as salutary as in the earlier ages of the Church; but how often do we find that after the wearing and other demonstrations of socrow the weeping and other demonstrations of sorrow on the death of the departed one are over and he fun ral rites ended, the welfare of the soul is forgotten amid the engrossing cares of life and the wilful neglect of triends. Sensible expressions of grief show sympathy and sorrow, hand of death is laid upon one near and dear to us. St. Bernard gave vent to natural guef for a deceased brother, alleging that Samuel the a deceased brother, alleging that Samuel the prophet approached the wicked King of Israel with tears when commanded by God to announce his chastisement. David the king lamented the death of his beloved son Absalom, and Christ Himself was moved to grief at the tomb of Lazarus in sympathy with his friends. But this grief of St. Bernard was accompanied by prayer and holy sicrifice for the departed soul; and such should be the rule when Christians in our days give way to sorrow for their friends. In Christian families it is edifying to see the memory of the dead kept alive and their happiness in the next life promoted by the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. This is a duty, however, very

be remembered in the Hely Sacrifice of the Mass and in the prayers of the faithful. The Rev. Father's discourse was a beautiful effort, and many were visibly affected during its delivery. A large sum of money has been collected by the good people of St. Mary's parish ler the purpose of erecting a pulpit, to take the place of the temporary one now in existence. The acoustic properties of the Church are being tested, and a plaster-cast model of a sounding board to be made by Prof. Hebert, one of Monteal's leading sculptors, is now at Father Salmon's residence. This, with other contemplated architectural improvements and progressive changes, shows that in the ceremonial and chemical professional statements.

often forgotten, and which every person, when he feels himself to be near his end, should pro-

vide for, by placing a-ide a certain portion of the means at his disposal for the purpose, or beseeching the favor of some dear friend in his behalf when he shall have passed away. We have a beautiful example of this in the life of St.

Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, who, as

this saint tells us, requested no funeral pomp or

no earthly monument to commemorate her, but her earnest wish and prayer was that she would

THE ALTAR

New York, Nov. 5 .- Dr. McGlynn turned the labor mass meeting into a boiling ocean of enotion when he declared last night that he expected soon to preach again from the alters of his Church. The walls of Cooper Union never echoed such cheers. They seemed to swell from the throat of a whirlwind. Men and women At times the gathered host rose up in an

"I am happy," he said, "to tell you that I "I am happy," he said, "to tell you that I have all manner of evidences that certain people have seen their mistake; that the mistakes of local authorities will be speedily corrected and everuled by a higher authority. I venture here to predict—and I am not venturing much—that you will not be compelled after this cambaign to listen to the reading from any Catholic altar any pastoral letter against the doctrines of the United Labor Party. (Cheers) the United Labor Party. (Cheers.)

But there is to be a scapegost, and, thank God, upon me, as upon scapegoats in olden times, is to be laid the sorrows and trials of the People. (Applause.) And I am to be made the scapegoat, not because of any doctrine I have preached, but (and here his tone became sarcas-tic) because of a breach of discipline, because of continuary in not obeying a summous to appear before a tribunal five thousand miles away, without any statement of which I was accused and without a hearing on the spot where the revenue has suffered greatly in recent years,

alleged offence occurred, where the witnesses were and the people who understood the geography of the situation.

"But, as I have said, there are evidences that

these people see their mistake. I need not keep it a secret. Steps have been taken and are now it a secret. Steps have been taken and are row taking to bring to the attention of the highest authority in the Catholic Church the propriety of inviting me before a proper tribunal—(terrific applause)—and I make no secret of the fact that if the outrage parpetrated upon me for teaching a dectrine which, after examination, none of them have dared to condemn as wrong—I say that if that outrage is repaired I shall give them any account of this doctrine they can ask."

Here the scene became animated beyond description, and tears stood in the speaker's eyes as he declared that he loved his Church and was standing out for the rights of man.

"I do declare," he cried, "that even to get that dearest wish of my heart—the right to minister at the altars of Christ—I shall never retract the truth or sacrifice my manhood or citizenship. (Continued applause.)

"And now let the terrible, the awful responsibility rest where "t belongs of having the

sibility rest where it belongs of having the world choose between the Catholic faith on the one hand or national aspirations and the love of liberty and scientific advancement on the other.

"When I go back, as I hope soon to do, to
the Christian altar—(cheere)—I shall go back
feeling that there is no stain on those priestly hands; that the priestly lips have not been polluted; that this heart is not less the heart of a priest for any act or deed I have done since they excommunicated me. (Applause.) I shall go back with no stipulation except the stipulation that I shall sot give up my manhood or my citizenship. (Wild cheers.)

# ANGLIUAN GROTESQUENESS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-The Anglican establishment in this Sir,—The Anglican establishment in this Province has been shaking up the dry bones of that fra ernity in such a manner lately as to make themselves appear very ridiculous. First, "the Anglican Cleigy of the Island," numbering in a I some seven souls, met at a place called Crapand, where, we are informed by the Examiner, "the clergy entered the church in procession, vested in casaccks, surplice and white stoles." This is a feature of Anglicanism which receives great prominence on all occasions. receives great prominence on all occasions.

After the late Synod, which assembled not to elect a bishop, a sort of jubilee was held, in a report of which particular emphasis was laid upon the number of those symbols used. Having entered the church in this truly appstolical fashion, they had Holy Communion and Matins, whatever these mean, after which "the clergy sat down to a substantial dinner at the rectory." Then followed an hour's recreation, a discussion of a "missionary character." and lastly the "billeting of the clergy at different houses for the night." On the whole, the affair was a long way ahead of the lately gotten-up "kermess," inasmuch as they collected \$25 for the spread of Applicanism

Anglicanism.
Coupled with the report of this unique as semblage is an account of the induction of the Rev W. H. Sampson into the rectorship at Milton. Several rectors and rectors-elect were also to the front on this godly occasion, one of and it is difficult to repress them when the cold | tice among Protestants which appears about as

gro endue as Anglicanism generally.

One would suppose that these worthy disciples of Henry the Eighth would pursue the even tenor of their way without directing attention to their mal-adorous ante edents. No. so, however. The modes, so ibe upon whom the task of reporting the proceedings fell concludes as

follows:--"One special feature of the service ought not to be overlooked, and that is the fact that the clergy present, and whose hearts were so warmed up with divine love, were the representatives of three different schools of thought in the Church. It augurs well for the future of the grand old Church of England on this Island, the Church of liberty and freedom, the Church that gave the world an open Bible, an open, free, untranmelled Bible, the Church of the Protestant reformers, the Church of the Protestant reformers, the Church of Registrand on the hose switted since Church of England as she has existed since the days of her apostolic founders—when her ministers can meet together upon the same platform, and in words of burning power meak of the same Saviour, of the same 'only way of salvation,' of the same full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world, although the manifestation of the same of the world, although the manifestation of the world. ner in which they offer worship to God may be as widely different as the poles are spart. May the brotherly christian spirit now existing among them never be broken; but in Godly harmony may they assist each other, and strengthen each other in the work to which God has called them -of winning souls for a blessed immortality.

Fancy the hearts of a half dozen Anglican clergymen, representing "three different schools of thought," being "warmed up with divine love." It was certainly a novel experience for those who are habitually denouncing each other, and even go so far at times as to demolish their "altars," "candlesticks" and other "damuable Popish practices." But the hollowness of those Anglican "divines" in referring to the "grand old Church of England" and her "apostolic founders" present comprehension.

old Church of England "and her "apostolic choral perfection of its church services, and in its large and devout congregation, St. Mary's parish is in a most flourishing condition under the administration of its esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Salmon.

DR. McGLYNN'S HOPES.

RE PROCLAIMS THAT HE WILL BE RESTORED TO Serve the service of the services of the service of the services of the service to be sure, "as she has her apostolic founder."

Our Anglican friends impose too much upon the credulity of the people when they attempt to date this "church" back to apostolic times. They must hold to their moorings or go clean adrilt. They need not attempt to establish Apostolic connection—even though a route around the north pole should be discovered—ex-cept connection with the Apostle of plunder and

divorce. CATHOLICUS. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 2, 1887.

### \_\_\_\_\_\_ POPE LEO'S INCOME.

A foreign diplomatist accredited to Rome gives the following account of the l'ope's revenue and of the way in which it is spent. It is derived from three sources. 1. The interest of an enormous sum left by Pio Nono to the pontifical treasury and invested in the English public funds. This interest amounts to about 3 000,000 lire, or about £125,000. Leo XIII. is a great speculator, and subscribes to the Italian loans in order to sell when the value rises and invest the profits in

but, nevertheless, the average amounts to about 2,000,000 lire, or about £63,000. These two sums, which constitute the ordinary income of His Holiness. It is distributed by the Chamberlain among the Cardinals residing in Rome—about £1,050 per annum for each Cardinal—among the prelates of the Papal Court, the Secretaries the nuncios, the guards of the Pontiff's body, etc. 3. The extraordinary part of the Papal revenue is derived from the receipts of the Apostolic-Chancery. The items include the sums received for titles of nobility, Papal decorations, benedictions in the article of death, privileges of the altar, private chapels, dispensations, enclosisatical titles, and many other things. This department yields about 2 500,000 lire, or £104,000 per annum. The whole annual income of Leo XIII., therefore, reaches the enormous sum of about £300,000. -Pall Mall

### THIRTY-FOUR YEARS A BISHOP.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BISHOP LOUGHLIN'S CON-SECRATION QUIETLY CELEBRATED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- The Right Rev John Loughlio, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, celebrated yesterday the thirty-fourth anniversary of his consecration to the episcopal effice. The celebration was of the most unpretentious kind, as the Bishop is noted for his distate for estentation. The only thing that marked the day from any other was the calling of many friends, clerical the venerable yet vigorous prelate their hearty congratulations. Bishop Loughlin said Mass at seven o'clock in the morning in the Cathedral. There was nothing unusual about the

John Loughlin was born at Newry, Ireland, in 1815, and came with his parents to America when nine years old, and resided in Albany. His education was received in Canada. He by Archbishop Cajetan Badini, afterward much of him, but I shink he is Cardinal, then in this country on a special mission from the Pope. He was formally installed in his Brooklyn see on November 9, 1853, at St. James' Church. The procession extended over a mile and comprised over fifteen thousand Catholics. He was welcomed at the altar by Archbishop Hughes, who paid a fitting tribute to his character.

Under Bishop Loughlin's administration the growth of the Catholic Church in Brooklyn has been wonderful. When he came the city had only nine churches, and there were only ten more scattered over the length and Twenty-three priests attended them. Now there are nearly wo hundred priests and one hundred and fifty churches, with numerous schools, hospitals and other institutions.

Like the quiet, simple man he is, Bishop Loughlin still lives in the plain residence on Jay street so long known as the episcopal residence. It has become endeared to him, and It is even said that he will prefer to continue there to moving into the granite manaion on the Hill now nearly completed.

The Bishop is still active and industrious. He does as much if not more work than any priest in the diocese. He may be seen any day trudging along to the Brooklyn post office for his mail. With his umbrella under his arm and dressed in the most ordinary everyday attire, no stranger would ever take him to be the nead of a diocese which is one of the largest in the United States.

## GOD SAVE IRELAND!

O'BRIEN AND MANDEVILLE PUT ON BREAD AND WATER -TORTURING O'BRIEN TO DEATH -SYMPATRY OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PATRIOT.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7 .- Eight thousand persons assembled in front of the Tullamore jail last evening, accompanied by bands of music playing "God Save Ireland." Mr. O'Brien appeared at one of the windows, and waved God Save Ireland." Mr. O'Brien his handkerchief enthusiastically. The Freeman's Journal says that Mesers, O'Brien and Mandeville have been put on bread and water as a punishment for refusing to wear the

prison garb. The governor of Tuliamore jail to-day refused the demand of Mr. Moorehead, a Catholic magistrate, to see Mr. O'Brien, but on learning that a magistrate had a legal right to hold intercourse with a prisoner, sent for Mr. Moorehead and informed him that the desired interview would be granted, stipulating, however, that he himself should also be present. Mr. Moorehead says that the atmosphere in Mr. O'Brien's cell, together with the bread and water dist, is likely to have a fatal effect on a consumptive person. The breaking down of Mr. O'Brien's constitution,

he thinks, is only a question of time. Mr. Moorehead asked Mr. O'Brien whether he had any complaint to make regarding his treatment, and Mr. O'Brien replied that his system had not been excited by the undue severity of the officials. Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Moorehead says, appeared cheerful and

Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., at a meeting to-day of the city corporation, of which he is a member, proposed that the council adjourn without transacting any business as a mark of respect for Wm. O'Brien. He was norrified, he said, by the reports of the barbarons reatment which Mr. O'Brien had been subjected to in the Tullamore jail. The Govern-ment had tried to break O'Brien's gallant spirit and failing in its endeavor was determined to take his life. In accordance with his motion the council adjourned.

"Clarence! If I were only sure that you wished me to be yours for my own sake and not for my wealth!" "Be assured, my dear, I have an utter disdain for money; if you were once mine, I'd spend your money right and left.'

### THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Engel's Aftempt at Sufcide—More Bombs Discovered-Outside Sympathy-Preparations for the Execution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7th. Not the least remarkable phase of the bomb discovery is that it came about from the fact that Anarchist George Engel attempted suicids, or Saturday night, by taking an ounce of laudanum. Dr. Gray was called and at once commenced active work on his patient. As soon as Engel came to his sappes he raved and curred at his heing dissenses he raved and cursed at his being disturbed in his sleep and asked the reason of his being awakened. He protested that he had only drank a little whiskey and was all right. Subsequently, however, the bottle from which he had taken the laudanum was found, and be sulleply admitted the truth of the accusation. He had preferred death by his own hand, he said, to any carrying out of a sentence under the law. The scheme to furnish Linng with means of self-destruction

was evidently carefully thought out by some of his co-partners in crime on the outside.

Sheriff Matson this morning said there was no doubt as to the nature of the stuff found in Lingg's bombs. Part of the filling had been taken out of a couple of pipes and exploded, and it had been found to be

THE STRONGEST KIND OF DYNAMITE. other was the calling of many friends, clerical The amnesty people have their tables on the and lay, at the episcopal residence to tender streets again this morning, but there seems to be less disposition on the part of the crowd to sign the petition than on Saturday, and but

few names are being secured.

Mr. W. M. Salter, who has been working to secure the signatures of citizens to a request for commutation of sentence sgainst the Aparchists, this afternoon visited at the jall and requested him to say plainly what he knew about the bombs found in studied for the priesthcol at St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., and was ordained on October 13. 1840, in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Bishop Hughes. He was made assistant at the Cathedral, then went to Utica, and in 1848 was made pastor of St. Patrick's. In 1849 he became Vicar General of the New York diocese, and on July 27, and New York diocese, and on July 27, and to it are appended the signatures of Fielden and Schwab. Further below is a statement by Fischer: "It is useless for me and my friends to say that we had no knowledge of the kind. No sane men would have bombs in his cell or countenance any such a thing. The first intimation 1 resolved of the matter came from Sheriff Matof Brooklyn. His consecration occurred in son last evening. I haven't spoken to Lingg St. Patrick's Cathedral, on October 30, 1853, for, 1 think, ning months. I don't know for, I think, nine months. I don't know A MONOMANIAC.

Had only seen him once or twice before we were put together and charged with a 'conspiracy.' Lingg, as far as I can judge him, seeks to be martyred and, to be candid, would like the rest of us to go with him." Fischer wrote: "I don't know what to think of it.
I cannot comprehen I that Lings intended to take the lives of the jail officials, who, in to me.

It is reported that the police have discovered cleven dynamite bombs, which were secreted in the house of an Anarchist near the gas works on West Division street. In addition to swallowing the laudanum,

Engel told Dr. Grav that he took sixteen morphine pills on Friday night. Dr. Gray was amezed at this intelligence, but under stood why they proved ineffectual when Engel said he had the pills ever since he was brought to the jail. That was exactly a year and a half ago yesterday, and long since then the pills have ceased to have any active power. Engel said he swallowed the sixteen pills at a gulp late on Friday night and walked his cell all day Saturday, expecting at any moment to falldown. When it grew towards night and the morphine had no effect he resolved to take the laudanum. After his friends left in the evening he poured out six or seven teaspoonfuls of the poison and tossed it off. It must have been of inferior quality, as half the dore would have caused death. Engel said he did not have

Geo. Engel, the would-be suicide, acted ike a gruff bear with a sore head the entire He is reported to have said to the reday. presentatives of the Amnesty association that his letter, given to the public a short time ago, in which he expressed himself like Parsons as wishing either liberty or death, was forced from him by a powerful outside influence, the nature of which he dares not divulge. He also said that this letter was not even written by him, but was penned outside and sent to him for his signature. He alleged that his being compelled to utter sentiments which he aid not feel at heart bad broken him all up, and that he did not care to live any longer. He also declared that against his will he had been prevented from signing the petition which Spies, Fielden and Schwab had addressed to Governor Oglesoy. The secretary of the Amnesty association

"BOMB THROWER."

The writer used red ink and asserts that he threw the bomb, and expatiates in detail as fuse. He further declares that he had contemplated using dynamite long before the vestigated. Haymarket riot, and says that he intended to It has be throw into the Desplaines street station. An injury said to have been received in July preceding May 4, 1886, instigated him to violence. He it was who lighted the cigar and he lighted the fuse of the bomb with the cigar. The letter contained many misspelled words and was poorly punctuated. The handwriting was fair and appeared to be that of a woman. The missive was mailed in Chicago, and outside of the envelope "im portant" was sorolled in large letters.

## THE GALLOWS READY.

The gallows upon which the Anarchists are to hang has been prepared and is now in the basement of the county jail.

The Associated Press representative interviewed Governor Oglesby to day regarding THE THREATENING EPISTLES

am very much afraid," said the Governor, that that matter has been exaggerated, as such reports usually are. It is quite true that I have received threatening communications, but they have never alarmed me. Most of them have been received within the past week or since the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to take up the matter, and they have usually consisted of unsigned tele-grams and postal cards, and now and then a sealed letter. I do not think I have received more than half a dozen threatening communi cations altogether, mostly all written the past week. The newspapers are attaching alto-

gether too much importance to these threats." A SNUB.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A deputation, professing to represent the Liberal and Radical clubs of ondon and the provinces, visited the United States legation to-day to present to Mr. Phelps a protest against the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, and sak him to cable it to the Governor of Illinois. The deputation were without oredentials, and were all unknown to the Minister, who declined to re-osive the protest or to interfere in any way in

### AN INSANE MAN'S RASH ACT.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7 .- George Lambert, of Levis, a young man 25 years of age, who has been suffering from melancholy, became suddealy incane about 1 o'clock this morning. He arose from the bed took a rezor and cut his wife's throat. The woman attempted to wrench the razor from his hand, and in doing so had both her hands terribly out. Lambert then turned and cut the throat of his two year old boy, who was sleeping in a cot, and afterwards gave himself a fearful gash across his throat. About this time his aged mother was aroused and hastened to the scene, when she managed to take the razor from him. Some neighbors were called in, who overpowered the man and had him conveyed to the city, from which place he was conveyed to Beauport asylum this afterneds. The woman and child may recover. Lamnert was aninmate of a lunatic asylum some time ago, but finally escaped and has been looked after by his family since, who would not hand him over to the authorities.

### A WOMAN WHO FAILED.

There is a very touching story in the September number of the American Magazine entitled "A Woman Who Failed." In many respects it is one of the best American short stories we have ever read. This woman failed because she could not give her husband the sympathy and devotion he needed. was a poor struggling doctor, fighting his way up into practice and reputation. Such a man needed a brave, hopeful wife. This manfully and honestly against poverty and remind him that somebody else might have made more of a success, is as cruel as the man who marries a delicate woman, watches her grow tired and feeble over her work and then informs her that he might have married a stronger and healthier wem n)

This from the Rural New Yorker goes to

the vitale of a great question. Few women realize how hard is the battle of I fo waged by the husband, or of how much assistance the wife's earnest, hearty sympathy would be to him; it would stimulate and encourage him. Many women are very selfish and more of an impediment than a help to their hue bands. On the farm and with farmers, how ever, the case is too often reversed, the hus band has but little sympathy for his wife, little care for her weakness or the one ous burdens she is called upon to bear. A thorough examination of this matter from both sides is called for and cannot fail to do good.

### THE TORIES' DESPERATE STRAITS. exposure of a devilish plot to implicate thi IRISH LEADERS IN CRIME.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The repeated attempts made by the Government, through the colice, to fix the responsibility of various so-called dynamite plots upon the leaders of the National party have failed dismally. The last brilliant scheme he will be upon the leaders of the National party have failed dismally. scheme by which they proposed to effect a com-plete revolution of feeling among Englishmen toward the Irish cause has, perhaps, been the worst fizzle of all. That the Government's hand has been behind these endeavors on the part of the Police Department is no longer a mat-ter of doubt. The truth has come out little by little until now a well-defined chain of evidence is in the hands of certain members of Parliament showing how the Government have at-tempted to implicate the Irish leaders in crime that would unfailingly take from them the assistance upon which they depend. If the Government could only have made it to appear that the Nationalists were engaged in planning The secretary of the Amnesty association received this morning a twelve page, closely written, letter, signed,

"BOME THEOWER."

"BOME THEOWER."

"BOME THEOWER."

"BOME THEOWER." land's cause. They have been unsuccessful in their attempts and the exposure of their plans threw the bomb, and expatiates in detail as to implicate Irishmen, guilty or not guilty, is to the manner in which he manipulated the due in a large measure to the clumsy manner in which the police have handled the cases in-

It has been but too evident from the first what was intended, and now that the Government have failed each time to show that the Nationalist members of Parliament have been mixed up in any of the dynamics plots which they have professed to discover, their endeavors in this direction are bringing them into as much ridicule as the failure of their coercion scheme in Ireland itself. It would be mere folly for the Irish members to be concerned in dynamite plots, for his would set at naught all the good work that they have accomplished by patience and forbearance, and would effectually ruin all prospects for the future. It is not known whether the Government will pursue their policy any further in this direction or not, but whatever "plots" they may discover will doubtless turn out to be the vagaries of irresponsible persons, and not the schemes of the men whom the Government fondly desire to criminate.

S. CARSLEY leads in Ladies' Stockings, for best which he had received during the past few makes, most durable and good value. Ladies | nal, of Dublin, speaks in high praise of his days from the Anarchists' sympathizers, "I say it is the reliable store or Hosiery.—Witness, services in behalf of Ireland.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Irish Christian Brothers will soon open a

novitiate in Worcester, Mass. Father Vaughan, O.SS.R., is carrying on energetically the work of giving retreats in Australia. A fund for sick and aged priests, initiated by Cardinal Moran, has been established in the

Cardinal Moran, has been established in the diocese of Sydney.

Mgr. Preston has resigned the office of Chancellor of New York, and will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. McDonnell.

Mgr. Molo, Administrator-Aposto'ic, of Tessin, has just addressed his first pastoral to the faithful under his charge.

The Courregation of the Most Holy Redeemer has in the United States and Canada about 500 triests and 75 professed Brothers.

priests and 75 professed Brothers.

The Rev. J. B. White has been selected by the Right Rev. Bishop Northrop, of Charleston, to take charge of the college at A-heville.

Revs. B. J. Bekkers and A. Peters, of the discore of Natchez, Mississippi, who lately-made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, have arrived at home.

Rev. Thomas Leahy, S.J., has arrived in Sydney from Ireland, and has become a mens-ber of the teaching staff of St. Ignatius' College.

Riverview. Archdeacan Rigny, of Paramatta, Australia, will celebrate the golden jubiles of his priest-hood on the 21st December next. He is still

hale and strong.

Mer. Mermillod, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, consecrated a new church at Courbon on Thursday, the lith inst. The Abbit Rabond is the priest of the parish.

A recent synod of the dice se of Albany

decreed that priests cannot sue laymen for debts due to the Church before the license of the Bishop had been received in writing.

The Catholic parish of Solenre, in Switzer and her hear becaused (2) (20) the

The Catholic parish of Science, in Switzerland, has been bequeathed £2,000 by a lady named Wisswald, who died some days ago, and £1,200 by a gentleman named de Russy.

The Right Rev. N. Matz, who, as we have already announced, has been appointed coadjutor to Bishop Machobenf, of Parser, Col., will be consecrated at the end of this month.

A new Catholic orphanage is to be established at Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales. It will be known as St. Anne's Orphanage, and will be conducted by the Sisters of the Poor at Leichhardt, diocese of Sydney, New South Wales, having proved too small to meat the requirements of the institution, a site for a now building has been secured at Randwick, at a building has been secured at Randwick, at a cost of £7,000.

The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, newly consecrated Bishop of Grafton, Australia, is a native of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, and he cannot from the same grand old stock which I reduced the famous Dr. Doyle whose name is familiar to overy Irishman.

# PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

The practice of proparation for death is excellent. It is unhappily too common to find woman was a creature who, during her hus-teenent. It is unrapply the common to most band's hardest fight with poverty, could not of most importance. It can then they often every respect, have treated us very kindly. band's hardest fight with poverty, could not of most importance. It can the two often Neither do I believe that Lings wanted to help reminding him that had she married said that the capital at for all is death, her other lover her life would have been ear- Well-placed, it is the key to have placed. commit suicide, because he possesses too her other lover her life would have been ear. Well-placed, it is the key to happiness; much courage. The whole affair is a puzzle ler. She did not deserve to succeed. The placed in folly, it is the beginning of thingry. man who can wat h her husband battle and miscry the truest. It is proper then to make all one's days a sensible task in the work of death. This is the practice of common prudence. In all offairs touching tomporal results, how carefully we rehears every performance on which we placed great successes. Yet, what success can compare with that of a wisely perfected death ? It is generally the result of thoughtles was to find ourselves out of true life in the net of death. Let our rouders, then, bear in mind these auggestions.

When you lie down at night compuse your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more; and when you awake in the morning, consider that new day as your last, and live accordingly. Truly that night cometh of which you will never see the night, but which of your mornings or nights will be such, you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyment hong loosely about you, that it may be easily dropped when death comes to carry you into another world. When the carn is forsaking the ground, it is ready for the sickle; when fruit is ripe it falls off the tree easily. So when a Christian's heart is truly weamed from the world he is prepared for death, and it will be the more easy for him. A heart disengaged from the world is a heavenly one; and then we are ready for heaven when our heart is there be fore us.

## A HORRIBLE MURDER.

YOUNG CANADIAN GIRL'S SAD PATE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 7 .- A girl 22 years of age. who said her name was Julia Dixon, came to this city a few months ago from London, Ont., and went to work as a domestic in a family on Hancock avenue. While there she received the attentions of an East side salconkeeper. Later she worked for families on-Antoine atreet, and from the house of one of these she one day disappeared without warning. Her brother came here to look ber up, but finding no trace of the girl went back home. A local paper yesterday published an article declaring that Miss Dixon was murdered and that her remains were sewed up in a sack and thrown into the Detroit river below Wyandotte. The article says the young woman was taken by a man, supposed to be the saloon-keeper, to a house where a doctor performed a criminal operation on her. The girl sank rapidly, and it was decided to make away with the body. The preparations for this were perfected before the girl was dead, and when the patient seemingly ceased to breath a coffee sack was brought in and the body hurriedly sewed up in it. There is reason to believe that the girl was thrown into the river while she was yet alive, but while she was unconscious. It is said the murderers will soon be arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 7 .- Baron Wolverton, who died suddenly at Brighton yesterday, was a strunch friend of the Irish cause. He donated £100,000 toward the expenses of Home Rule candidates in the parliamentary elections of 1886, and had frequently intimated since that he would spend a like amount at the next general election. He was one of Mr. Gladstone's closest friends. The Freeman's Jour-