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The Pope Writes to the Whole Church on Devotion to St.

Joseph.

To Our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs, Primates. Archbishops, and other Ordinaries, in Peace and Union with the Holy

Although We have already many times ordered special prayers to be offered up in the whole world, that the interests of Catholicism might be insistently recommended to God, none will deem it matter for surprise that We consider the present moment an opportune one for again inculcating the same duty. During periods of stress and trial-chiefly to the powers of darkness—it has been the custom in the Church to plead with special farvor and perseverance to God, her author and protecter, by recourse to the intercession of the saints-and chiefly of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God-whose patronage has ever been the most efficacious.

The fruit of these plous prayers and of the confidence reposed in the Divine goodness, has always seoner or later, been made apparent. Now, Venerable Brethren, you know the times in which we live; they are scarcely less deplorable for the Christian religion than the werst days, which in time past were most full of misery to the Church. We see faith, the root of all the Christian virtues, lessening in many souls; we see charity

growing cold; the young generation daily growing in depravity of morals and views the Church of Jesus Christ attacked on every side by open force or by craft; a relentless war waged against the Sovereign Pontiff; and the very foundation of religion under-mined with a boidness which waxes daily in intensity. These things are, indeed, so much a matter of notoriety that it is needless for Us to expatiate on the depth to which society has sunk in these days, or on the designs which now agitate the minds of men. In circumstances so unhappy and troublous, human remedies are insufficient, and it becomes necessary, as a sole resource, to beg for assistance from the Divine power.

This is the reason why We have considered it necessary to turn to the Christian paople and urge them to implore, with increased | We may zeal and constancy, the aid of Almighty patriarch. re help in the maternal goodness of shall never vainly place Our trust in her. If on innumerable occasion, she has displayed her power in aid of the Christian world, why should We doubt that she will now renew the assistance of her power and favor, if humble and constant prayers are offered up on all sides to her? Nay, We rather believe that her intervention will be the more marvelcus as she has permitted us to pray to her, for so long a time with special appeals.

But We entertain another object, which, according to your wont, Venerable Brethren. you will advance with fervor. That God may be more favorable to Our prayers, and that He may come with bounty and prompti-tude to the aid of His Church, We judge it of deep utility for the Christian people, continually to invoke with great piety and trust, together with the Virgin-Mother of God, her chaste Spouse, the Blessed Joseph; and We regard it as most certain that this will be most pleasing to the Virgin herself. On the subject of this devotion, of which We apeak publicly for the first time to-day, We know without doubt that not only are the people inclined to it, but that it is already estab- sions, bore the trials consequent on a fortune lished, and is advancing to full growth. We have seen the devotion to St. Joseph, which in past times the Roman Pontiffs have devaloped and gradually increased, grow into greater proportion in Our time, particularly and loss of everything.

after Pius IX., of happy memory, Our predecessor, proclaimed, yielding to the request of a large number of blehops, this boly patriarch the patron of the Catholic Church. And as, moreover, it is of high importance that the devotion to St. Joseph should engraft itself upon the daily pious practices of Catholics, We desire that the Christian people should be arged to it above all by Oar words and authority.

The special motives for which St. Joseph has been proclaimed Patron of the Church, and from which the Church looks for singular benefit from his patronage and protection, are that Joseph was the spouse of Mary and that he was reputed the Father of Jesus Christ. From these sources have sprung his dignity, his holiness, his glory. In truth, the dignity of the Mother of God is so lofty that naught created can rank above it. But as Joseph has been united to the Blessed Virgin by the tles of marriage, it may not be doubted that he approached nearer than any one to the eminent dignity by which the Mother of God surpasses so nobly all created natures. For marriage is the most intimate of all unions which from its essence imparts a community of glits between those that by it are joined together. Thus in giving Joseph the Blessed Virgin asspense, God appointed him to be not maidenhood, the protector of her honor, but lished in some countries, to conscorate the also, by virtue of the conjugal tie, a particionly her life's companion, the witness of her pater in her sublime dignity. And Joseph dignity, since by divine will he was the guardian of the Son of God and reputed as His father among them. Hence it came about that the Word of God was humbly subject to Jessph. that he obswed him and that He Jeseph, that he obsyed him, and that He rendered to him all those offices that children Obligation, We exhert the faithful to sanctiare bound to render to their parents. From fy it as far as possible by private practices, this two fold dignity newed the obligation in hener of their heavenly patron, as though which nature lays upon the heads of families, it were a day of Obligation.

Which nature lays upon the heads of families, it were a day of Obligation.

And in token of heavenly favors, and in Queer about flowers, administrator, and the legal defender of witness of Our good-will, We grant most before they have pishis.

Live The Control of t

And during the whole course of his life he fulfilled those charges and those duties. He set himself to protect with a mighty love and a daily solicitude his spouse and the Divine Infant ; regularly by his work he earned what was necessary for the one and the other for nourishment and clothing; he guarded from doath the Child threatened by a monarch's jealousy, sud found for Him a refuge; in the miseries of the journey and in the bitterness of exile he was ever the com-panion, the secietance, and the upholder of the Virgin and of Jesus. Now the divine house which Joseph ruled with the authority of a father, contained within its limits the scarce-born Church. From the same fact that the most holy Virgin is the mother of Jesus Christ is she the mother of all Christians whom she bore on Mount Calvary amid the supreme threes of the Rademption; Jesus Christ is in a manner the first-born of Christians, who by the adoptica and Redemption are his brothers. And for such reasons when every lawlessness of act seems permitted the Bluesed Patriarch locks upon the multitude of Christians who make up the Church as confided specially to his trust-this limit. less family spread over the sarch, over which, because he is the spouse of Mary and the Father of Jesus Christ, he holds, as :: were, .. paternal authority. It is, then, na ural and worthy that as the Blassed Joseph ministered to all the needs of the family at Nazareth and girt it about with his protection, he should now cover with the cloak of his heavenly patronage and defend the Church of Jesus Obrist.

You well understand, Venerable Brothren, that these considerations are confirmed by the opinion held by a large number of the Fathers, to which the sacred liturgy gives its sanction that the Joseph of the ancient times, son of the patriarch Jacob, was the type of St Joseph, and the former by his glory prefigured the greatness of the future guardian of the Holy Family. And in truth, beyond the fact that the same name-a point the significhace of which has never been denied—was given to each, you well know the points of likeness that exist between them; namely, that the first Joseph won the favor and especial goodwill of his master, and that through Joseph's administration his household came to prosperity and wealth; that (still more important) he presided over the kingdom with great power, and, in a time when the harvests failed, he provided for all the needs of the Egyptians with so much wisdom that the King decreed to him the title "Savior of the world." Thus it is that We may prefigure the new in the old patriarch. And as the first caused the God. At this proximity of the month of prosperity of his master's domestic interests Outober, which We have already consecrated and at the same time rendered great services to the Virgin Mary, under the title of Our to the whole kingdom, so the second, destin-Ledy of the Rosary, We earnestly exhort the ed to be the guardian of the Christian reli-faithful to perform the exercises of this gion, should be regarded as the protector and month with, if possible, even more plety and | defender of the Church, which is truly the constancy than heretofors. We know that house of the Lord and the kingdom of God on the Virgin and We are very certain that We every rank and country should fly to the trust and guard of the blessed Joseph. Fathers of families find in Joseph the best personification of paternal solicitude and vigilance ; spouses a perfect example of love, of peace, and of conjugal fidelity; virgins at the same time find in him the model and pro-tector of virginal integrity. The noble of birth will learn of Josoph how to guard their dignity even in misfortune; the rich will understand, by his lessons, what are the goods most to be desired and wen at the price of their labor. As to workmen, artisans, and persons of lesser degree, their recourse to Joseph is a special right, and his example is father of the Son of God, passed his life in labor, and won by the toll of the artisan the needful support of his family. It is, then, true that the condition of the lowly has no-thing shameful in it, and the work of the laborer is not only not dishonoring, but can, if virtue be joined to it, be singularly ennobled. Joseph, content with his slight posses-

> himself of his own free-will to the spellation those who live by the labor of their hands should be of good heart and learn to be just. If they win the right of emerging from poverty and obtaining a better rank by lawful means, reason and justice uphold them in changing the order established, in the first instance for them by the Providence of God. But recourse to force and struggles by seditious paths to obtain such ends are madness which only aggravate the evil which they aim to suppress. Let the poor, then, if they would be wise, trust not to the promises of seditions men, but rather to the example and patrenage of the Blessed Joseph, and to the maternal charity of the Church, which each day

so slender, with greatness of soul, in imita-

tion of his Son, who having put on the form

of a slave, being the Lord of life, subjected

takes an increasing compassion on their lot. This is the reason why-trusting much to your zeal and episcopal authority. Venerable Brethren, and not doubting that the good and pious fatthful will run beyond the mere letter of the law—We prescribed that during the whole month of October, at the recitation of the Rosary, for which We have already legis-lated, a prayer to St. Joseph be added, the formula of which will be sent with this letter, and that this custom should be repeated every year. To those who recite this prayer, We grant for each time an indulgence of seven years and seven Lents. It is a salutary prac-tice and very praiseworthy, already estab-Patriarch by daily exercises of plety. Where this custom cannot be easily establish-

divine house whose chief he was, lovingly in the Lord, to you, Venerable Brethren, to your clergy and to your people, the Apostolic blessing.

Given from the Vatican, August 15th, 1889.

the 11th year of Our Pontificate. LEO PP. XIII.

350 KILLED, 1,200 INJURED.

Frightful Explosions in the Antwerp Bynamite Factory.

ANTWERP, September 6.- Dynamite exploded to-asy in the Cervileion Catridge factory, in the vicinity of the Bourse, killing, it is estimated, 300 persons and injuring 1,-200 more. Portions of the Bourse were struck by the burning fragments and set it on fire. causing a pinio in the building, which was at the time crowded. The explosion occurred in a workshop where old cartridges were being taken to pieces. Men and women were actively at work breaking them up and wency-five millions and been partialy broken The number of dead was tiret estimated at

The fire raged with irrolletible fury, and by 7 p.m. covered two agree of buildings and docks. Eighty thousand barrels of oil in two large Russian oil warehouses caught fire almost simultaneously and the burning oil was soutred in all directions, setting fire to everything it touched and creating such an intense heat that no one could approach to within two hundred yards of the conflagration. The fixines shot up an immense height, while a continuous roar of explosions, almost drowning the roar of the flames, indicated that the dynamite was not all deatroyed, and kept firemen and soldeirs from approaching within working distance of the

The factory was situated behind the docke, apon which millions of cartridges were being loaded. These exploding killed scores of men, women and girl employes before they could get out of reach of the deadly dynamite. The establishment had been condemned by the Comunal council, but the Deputation Permanente, through some influence, bad permitted work to continue. The victims are

mostly girls and women. Basides the oil works and Nobel's shed: there are many other houses burning and the shipping in the Africa and American docks is greatly endangered Several vessels have been nurned. Police, gendarmes and soldlers, as well as citizens are assisting in attempting to extinguish the fiames, which it will be utterly impossible to control in less than twenty-four hours, while priests and slaters of charity are looking after the injured.

The city's streets are shrouded in an al

most impenetrable gloom caused by the thick, black smoke. The losses will amount to many millions of france. Windows and crockery three miles distant have been shattered by the explosions.

MIDNIGHT—The latest estimate is that its goodness he has drawn them out of nothere are 350 dead and 1,200 injured. The thing: he has even come down from his explosions continue. At the American docks through of glery, and suggest himself to be all the ships have been saved, owing to the favorable direction of the wind. The stained windows of the Cathedral are smashed and it is feared the steeple will collapse. The whole vicinity is strewn with debris. The dock speds and hydraulic cranes are greatly dam-

Soldiers and a large number of citizens are assisting the firemen. Many are dropping from suffocation. The scenes at the hospitule are heart-rending.

King Leopeld has sent a telegram expres-

sing sympathy and asking for particulars. The people are incensed at the Deputation Permanente for allowing work to continue in

the cartridge factory.

ANTWERP, September 8.—The fire which started in the cartridge factory Felday has at last been extinguished. Several more corpses have been found and the number of the dead will certainly reach 200. King Leopold and the cabinet ministers to-day visited the hos. pitals where the sufferers by the fire are being cared for. The arrest of M. Carvillian, the proprietor of the cartridge factory, has been ordered.

Many persons passed the night in the open air dreading to remain in their homes owing to the explosions of petroleum which occurred at intervals until Sanday morning. The vil-lage of Austruwell, inhabited by artisans, was completely destroyed for hundreds of yards and in its vicinity not a building escaped damage. All parts of the city show more or less damage and portions appear as if

bembarbed. The firemen and troops worked through the entire night on hourly shifts. Many of them succumbed to the heat and smoke, and had to be conveyed to hespitals insensible on stretchers. All the workers have blackened faces and bear evidences of the sickening offacts of the dense smoke which clogged their effects. Work is now entirely confined to keeping the fire from spreading beyone the sheds and factories within the dry dock. Six million litres of petroleum were burned. At the moment of explosion many of the

workmen jamped into the Scheldt in their

fright and were drowned. A number of saidors and custom officers were killed on board ships by the flying bullets, and ships were riddled by flying missiles. It is estimated that 2,000 tons of catrridges exploded. The noise was heard thirty miles away. The smoke, which filled the air, was greater in volume than that of a great battle. Buman heads and other parts of bodies were found half a mile away from the scene of the disseter; 130 whole corpses lie in the morgue and charred heaps of human remains represent an unknown number of dead. The first officer of the Red Star line steamer Zealand was terrib-

ly wounded on board his ship. The populace watched the flames all night. The noise of exploding barrels of ell and the falling of the ruins exactly resembled the sounds of a Those who have been deprived of their

homes by the fire are encamped upon the river banks. The water works which cost \$80,000; are three parts deteroyed.

The state of the s

THE TORMENTS OF

What the Reprobate are Suffering in where you could never see the light! the Pit of Perdition.

THE MEDITATIVE MIND.

Consider, first, that as it is said in Hely Writ, that "neither eye has seen, nor ear heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man what God has prepared for those that gravated by the dismal music where with serve Him," 1 Cor. ii. 9.; so we may truly these poor wretches shall be for ever entertained eay with regard to hell's torments, that no mortal tongue can express, nor human heart other than the dreadful curses, blasphemics. conceive them. Beatitude, according to and insuiting voices of the tormentors, and divines, is a perfect and never-ending state, the howlings, growns, and shrinks of the torcomprising at once all that is good, without any mixture of evil. If then damoation be the opposite to bestitude, it must needs be a complication, an everlasting deluge of all that is avil, without the least mixture of good, the least alloy of ease, the least glimpse of comfort in a word, a total privation of happiness, and a chaos of misery.

Consider, secondly, in a more particular manner, what damnation is, and how many and great are the miseries it involves. A dying life, or rather a living death:—a dark-some prison, a leath-some dungern;—a binding of hand and foot in eternal chains;land of horror and maery; - a land of fire an brimatone :-- s . bottomless pit :-- devourin : flames; -a corpent ever answing; -a worm never dying; -a body al aye burning and never consumed ;-s feeling always fresh for suffering;—a thirst never extingulated;— p-rpstual weeping, walling, and gnashing of teeth. No other company but devils, and damned wretches, all hating and cursing each other, and hating and cursing God; spirits almays sick and in agony, yet never meeting with death, which they so much desire; cast forth from the face of God into the land of oblivion, nene to comfort, none to pity them; wounded to the heart with the sense of los; bappiness, and oppressed with the feeling of prevent misery; and all these sufferings everlasting, without the least nope of end, intermission or abstement. This is a short deeription, drawn from the unerring word of God, of the miseries which the oternal damnation imparts; this is the bitter cup of which "all the sinners of the earth must deing." Paalm laxiv.

Consider, thirdly, that God in all his attributes is infinite; as in his power, wisdom, goodness, 600, so in his avenging justice also. He is a God as much in hell as in heaven; so that by the greatness of his love, mercy and patience here, we may measure the greatness of his future wrath and vengeauce against npenitent sloners here after. By his tafiathing: he has even come down from his throne of glery, and sugered himself to be nailed to a disgraceful cross for their eternal enlyation : he has frequently delivered them from the dangers to which they were daily disposed; patiently borne with their insclence and repeated treasons; still graciously inviting them to repentance. Ah! how justly does his patience, so long abused, turn said at length into fury? Mercy at last gives than place to justice; and a thousand woes to those wretches, that must forever feel the dreadful weight of the avenging hand of the living God :

Censider, fourthly, and in order to understand somewhat better what hell is, set be-fore your eyes a poor sick man lying on his bed, burning with a pestilental fever attend-ed with an universal pain over all his body, his head, as it were, rent asunder, his eyes ready to fly out, his teeth raging, his sides piercod with dreadful stitches, his belly, racked with a violent colic, his reins with the stone and gravel; all his limbs torment ed with rheumatic pains, and all his joints with the goot; his heart even bursting with anguish : and he crying out for a drop of water too cool his tongue. Can anything be conceived mere miserable? and yet, let me tell you, this is but an imperiest picture of what the damned must endure in hell for eternity? where these victims, immolated to the justice of God, shall be "salted all over with fire," and endure in all the senses and members of their body, and in all the faculties of their souls, exquisite torments !

Consider fifthly, that the state of the poor sick man, of whom we have just now been speaking, how deplorable soever it may seem, might still be capable of some alloy of ease, or degree of comfort; an easy bed to lie on, a and slashed in pieces. In so fright good friend to encourage or console him, a ful a place, there was no room for the good conscience to support him, a will re- least hopes of comfert : there was no such signed to the will of God, and, in fine, certain knowledge that his pains must shortly abate, or put an end to his life. But the damned have nothing of all this. Their bed in hell is a lake or pit burning with fire and brimetobe. to which they are fastened down with eternal chains: their companions are merciless davils. the unhappy partners of their sins; their conscience is ever gnawed with the worm that never dies; their will is averse from God, and continually struggling in vain with his divine will : and what comes in to complete their damnation, is a despair of ever meeting with an end or abatement of their torments. Good God! what would not a prudent man do to prevent the lying but for one night in torments in this life? and where then are our faith and reason, when we do so little for escaping the dreadful night of hell's morciless

Consider, first, the description which hely Jeb gives us of hell, Job x. when he calls it "a darksome land, and covered with the obscurity of death : a country of misery and darkness, where or order, but everlasting herror dwells." In this gloomy region, no sun, moon, no stars appear: no comfortable rays of light, not even the last glimpse, are ever seen. The very fir the burneth Queer about flowers, isn't it? They shoot that element, is black and darksome and pefore they have pistils.

except it he to dissover to them ohjects semmy increase their misery. Christians, what would you think, were you to be sentenced to pass the remainder of your days in some horrid dangeon, or deep hole under ground Egyptians were in a sad condition, when for three days the whole kingdom was covered three days the whole kingdom was covered miserable eternity! Good God! deliver with a dreadful darkness, caused by such as from this unfortunate blindess from FOOD FOR REFLECTION FOR felt by the hand. But this misery was seen over, and they were comforted by the return of light. Not so the damned in hell, whose night shall never have a morning, or ever expect the dawning of the day!

Consider, secondly, that the horror of this sternal night shall be beyond measure agthese poor wretches shall be for ever entertained in this melancholy abode; which shall be no mented, &c. And that the other senses may also partake in their share of minery, the smell shall be forever revaled with the leathsome exhaltaions of those infernal dungeons, and the intolerable stench of half putrified carcages which are brelled there; the taste shall be oppressed with the most ravenous hunger and thirst, and the feeling of an inempportable fire.

Consider, thirdly, that of all bedily torments, which we was suff r in this world there is none more terrible than to bara al'vo; but plas ! there is no comparison beagen curning here and la hel. Our fires upon outh are but painted flames, if compared to the flanes to ell. The fire of this worl: was made to serve us, and be cur com-'ort ; but that of hell was created to be an instrument of vargeaves of God upon airagra. The fice of this world connot subalet without being courtshed by some combustible matter, which is quickly concument; but the fire of half, enkindled by the breath of an angry Gad, requires no other fael than sir, which feeds it without ever decaying or consumling. O! dradful stain of sin, which suffices to meintuit an everlasting fire! The fire of this world can only reach the hedy; but the fires of rell reach the soul itself, and fill it with most exquisite torments Ah ! sinners which of you all can endure eternal borning ?

Consider, fourthiy, and in order to frame just notion of bell's torments, give ear to w most authentic vision, related by St. Torson, chap. xxxii., of her Life. "As I was or day," says the saint, "in prayer, on a sudden I found myself in hell: I know not how I was carried thither; only i understood. that our Lord was pleased that I should sen the place which the devile had prepared for me there, and which I had deserved by my sine. What passed here with me lasted hum a very enort while ; yet if I should live many years, I do not believe I should ever be able to forget it. The entrance appeared to me to resemble that of an oven, very low, very narrow, and very dark. The ground seemed like mire, exceedingly filthy, stinking, un supportable, and full of a multitude of loath come vermic. At the end of it there was a certain hollow place, as if it had been a kind of a little press in a wall, into which I found myself thrust, and close pent up. Now though all this which I have said was far more terrible in itself than I iscribed it, yet it might pass for a pleasure in comparison with that which I felt in this press: this torment was so dreadful, that no word can express the least part of it. I felt my soul burning in so dismal a fire, that I am not able to describe it. I have experienced the most insupportable paine, in the judgdment of physicians, which can be corporally endured in this world as well by the shrinking up of all my sinews, as by many other torments in several kinds: but all these were nothing in comparison with what I suffered there : joined to the horrid thought, that this was to be without intermission forever : and even this Itself is still little, if compared to the agony the soul is in , it seems to her that she is choked, that she is stifled, and her anguish and torture go to a degree of excess that cannot be expressed. It is too little to say, that it seems to her that she is butchered and rent to pieces; because this would express some violence from without, which tendered to her destruction; whereas, here it is that she herself is her own executioner, and tears herself in pieces. Now as to that interior fire and unspeakable despair, which comes in to complete so many horrid torments, I own I am not able to describe them. I saw not who it was that tormented me ; but I perceived myself to burn ; and at the same time, to be cut, as it were, and slashed in pieces. In so fright thing as even sitting or lying down; I was thrust into a hole in the wall; and these horrible walls close in upon the peor prisoners, and press and stifle them. There is nothing but thick darkness without any mixture of light, and yet I know not how it is, though there is no light there, yet one sees all that may be most mortifying to the sight. Al though it be about six years since this hap-pened which I here relate, I am even now in writing se terrified, that my blood chills in my veins; so that whatsoever ills or pains I new suffer, it I ido but call to my remember-ance what I then endured, all that can be anffered here appears to me just nothing."

Consider fifthly, that there is no man on earth, in his senses, who would be willing, even tor the empire of the world to be brolled on a gridien like a Lawrence, or rosated for a short half hour by a slow fire, though he was sure to come off with his life nay, where is the man that would even vennay, where is the man that would even venture to hold his flags in the flame of a candle to the Welsh national feeling.

to the Welsh national feeling.

"It's all over with me!" as the pancake said, indgment of the far greater part of Christians,

So far the saint whose relation deserves to be

pondered at leisure; for if such terrible tor-

ments had been prepared for her, whose life from the cradle (a few worldly vanities, which

for a short time she had followed, excepted)

had been so innocent, what must sinners one

day expect? .

who pretend to believe in a hell, yet live on with so little apprehension and concern, for years together, in the guilt of mortal ain ; in danger every moment of felling in this dreadful and everlasting fire, haulog no more than a hair's breadth, that is, the slender thread of an uncortain life between their souls and a this desperate folly and madness .- Catholic Columbian.

A JERSEY MURDER MYSTERY.

Horribie Crime in a Farm House.

CAMBEN, N. J., September 9 .- This morning at Leconey's Mill, two miles from Merchantville, Annie Elizabeth Leconey, the twenty eight year old niece and housekeeper of Chalkley Laconey, the miller, was murernd by a brute who first attempted to outrage her and who also committed robbery. This morning Aunie prepared breakfast for her uncle and a colored farmhand. They ate about 6 o'clock and went out into a field to work. The niece remained alone in the house awaiting another colored farmband, Frank Lingo, to come to breakfast. Lingo did not appear in the field, but enorths after seven seleck a girl residing on a neighboring farm rau to the field, announcing that also had been at the house and had seen Annie lying on the floor with hor throat cut. The miller hunten. ed to the house. Lett g on her back on the floor hotween an old fashioused settee and the stove was Annie, her head on the settee cushion, which had been dragged off on the floor. Her throat cut from ear to ear, and by the side of her head was a keen-edged butcher knife with a sharp point, with which the crime had evidently been committed.

The knife had been taken from a lot of table and kitchen knives on a dresser in the room. The cushion and the carpet were seturated with blood and the life fluid had soaked through the floor seams and trickled down in a pool on the cellar floor. It was evident that Miss Leconey had fought desperately with the murderer. Her clothing was nearly torn of Her replatance to the brute's attempts probably caused him to take ner life. After committing the orime the murderer went up stairs and rausacked the bedrooms for money. From Mr. Leconey's room a box containing \$200 in bills was taken. Underneath the bur was a wallet containing \$248 and two bags of allver and ourrency, but these were not disturbed. The murdered woman had all her savings, amounting to \$420, in a trunk in Mr. Leconey's room, but the money was not stolen. Frank Lingo was arrested this afternoon while at work on the Horn farm, a mile from the scene of the murder. He made no resistance. He was searched but nothing oriminating was found. He is known to have left his home at 5 o'clock this morning to go to the Horn farm. He arrived at the farm at 6.15 o'clock and did not leave there until his arrest. Detective Barr thinks Lingo is not guilty. He is 30 years old, married, and resides at Homesteadville. He has worked on the Leconey farm at intervals since June. The murdered woman was of exemplary habits and very popular among her neighbors.

A DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE

Creates Consternation and Havoc at Several Summer Resorts.

ROCKAWAY BRACH, LI., September S.-This afternoon great consternation was caused here by a tidal wave which rolled seventy feet up the beach and broke over two or three thousand persons, men, women and children, who were sitting, walking and standing on the sands. It came without warning and though a rush was made for shelter iew escaped being drenched. In receding the wave carried a number of women and children some distance with it, but all were saved, though many narrowly escaped drowning. A large number of small buildings, stands, etc., were washed away. The oldest inhabitant does not remember anything like

The wave washed off another slice of Far Rockaway beach. If any more come the beach will go entirely.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., September 8.—An

unusually high tide raged along the beach here this evening doing considerable damage. Mrs. Ayers, a wealthy Philadelphia lady, was on the walk watching the havor wrought by the ses, when an extraordinary wave broke over the board walk, drenching the crowd and creating a paule, during which she was forced over the railing into the surf below. James Alberts, the pedestrian, and A. L. Cavan plunged into the water and rescued

her. LEA ISLE CITY, N.J., September 8 .- The sea has been extremely treacherons to-day, while running unusually high. Ben Blumschel, aged 20, of Philadelphia, was drowned, and three young ladies from the same city, narrowly escaped a like fate.

Hartington and Ohurchill to the Electors.

LONDON, September 8.-Lord Hartington speaking at Bradford last night, said that while he did not favor a fusion of Unionists and Conservatives, he thought such a coalition might be desirable at some future time. He referred to American safeguards against a change of constitution as an exemple for England in dealing with Ireland, and urged the Government to adopt an active constructive policy.

Lord Randelph Churchill, in a speech at Machyolieth, Wales, expressed himself as atrongly opposed to Welsh home rule and to this disestablishment of the church in Wales. He was confident there was no universal demand for sither the one or the other. He believed the Conservative and church party could easily regain the ascendancy in Wales by respecting and ministering to the Welsh national feeling.

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