



THE CRONIN TRIAL.

State Attorney Longenecker Makes the Opening Speech.

The Defence Scores a Point in Its Favor—A Petition to Parnell's Counsel.

CHICAGO, October 24.—The Cronin trial began this morning. The court room was crowded. State Attorney Longenecker at once began his opening address to the jury. He said:—The evidence we shall introduce will be to show a conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin. All the conspirators are liable for murder and that the punishment for conspiracy ends in the punishment for murder is the position we take. The same hidden hand that worked and moved this conspiracy is again working in this community to lead the people to believe that Cronin is still alive. Not content with having laid him to rest in a sewer the same conspirators that brought it about are again at work for the purpose of blasting the character and reputation of the man they murdered.

The State Attorney proceeded to speak of the motive for the crime, and said that in order to show what that motive was, it became necessary to examine into the history in this country of the organization known as the Clan-na-Gael, commonly called the Clan-na-Gael. Before doing this he reminded the jury that they were not trying the Cronin case, but the prisoners at the bar. Mr. Longenecker then proceeded to sketch the history of the Clan-na-Gael in this country, saying it was made up of Irishmen who went into it for political effect, and Irishmen who went into it for the money there was in it, and that its object was to free Ireland by force of arms as soon as a favorable opportunity offered.

He declared that the "Triangle" was supreme, that the oath of the members made their law superior to the laws of the nation. Mr. Forrest objected to this line. Judge McConnell warned the State Attorney that he was making these statements at his peril. The State Attorney said he would prove what he had said and he accepted the responsibility. He proceeded to say that when Sullivan, Feely and Boland got control of the Executive board they changed the plan of action of the organization and inaugurated the dynamic policy and implanted it in the constitution, the clause commanding perfect and unquestioning obedience to the commands of the board. The defence again took exception to this line of statement.

The State Attorney then spoke of the adoption of the "triangle" as the symbol of the executive board. The membership did not know what constituted the "triangle," so secret was it, but nevertheless they obeyed its orders and were sent on various secret missions to England in the way of active work under assumed names. Notwithstanding this secrecy, these men were betrayed by the board to the English authorities and 20 are now in prison. This was done, he declared, to enable the board to steal the funds, and when at last a showing was made, the board claimed that the order owed them \$13,000, when there was \$20,000 in the treasury when they took charge.

At this point the State Attorney introduced Dr. Cronin in connection with the order, and proceeded to sketch the history of the fight against the "triangle." He told of Cronin's expulsion, the subsequent union convention and the trial of Sullivan, Feely and Boland by a secret committee, of which Dr. Cronin was a member in Buffalo last August. The committee was there in session for days and days, says Mr. Longenecker, hearing evidence. That evidence, as we have it, will be introduced here. Dr. Cronin took the evidence fully, and witnesses and facts were produced to show what they had done in the old country and what had been done across the water under the direction of this "triangle." All their active work was shown. The committee had not made its report, but Dr. Cronin had taken full notes of that trial. He had taken down what each had said about certain things.

The State Attorney said Cronin insisted that all of the evidence be sent out to all the camps, but up to the time of his death the report had not been sent out. It would have shown that they had not only violated the laws of the order and of this country, but also the laws of England, and had robbed the order of its funds and the men of their liberties. Only a day or two after Cronin's death, however, the report of the trial was sent out. Dr. Cronin's part of it, however, was rejected and that part of it which accused Cronin of being a traitor was sent. He claimed they would show that all this denunciation of Cronin was sent out over Alexander Sullivan's signature, and that it was sent out after Cronin had disappeared and in the belief that his body would never be found.

If Cronin had published his evidence against the "triangle," as he was about to do, it meant the ruin of the "triangle" with the Irish people, and to have it published to all their camps was to convict these men of embezzling funds.

The State Attorney then went on to show how Coughlin had begun denouncing Cronin as a spy way back in February, how Beggs, at a certain meeting of camp 20, had said that Cronin's denunciation of Sullivan and the "triangle" had to be stopped "if it took blood." Finally, after several weeks' delay, Beggs, as guardian of camp 20, announced that the charge against the "triangle" would have to be investigated. The next day the flat at 117 Clark street was rented, the trunk and furniture, which was afterwards moved to the Carlson cottage, bought, and the preparations began for the murder. The State Attorney then went over the whole story of the conception and execution of the plot, as already published.

WHEAT A CONSPIRACY MEANS. After detailing what he expected to prove

against the defendants, Mr. Longenecker said: "Any one who looks at the facts or the evidence can see very readily that the acts committed of themselves are conclusive that they are the result of a conspiracy. Now, a conspiracy is made up of certain acts by individuals, either together or separately, and every act that was done by either of those parties that was necessary to be done to carry out the object of the conspiracy binds every one of the others who was in it." The State Attorney called attention to the fact that an accessory is regarded the same in law as a principal. He then said: "Take the hiring of the horse and buggy; take the hiring of the flat at 117 Clark street; take the buying of the furniture and of the trunk, the strap; take the renting of the cottage by Burke under the name of Williams; take the fact of the knowledge of that renting by O'Sullivan, and the further fact that the Carlsons were told that a sister would go there and keep house; take the driving of the doctor away from his home on the night of May 4, under the supposition that he was going to minister to the wants of an injured man; take, also, the appointment of the secret committee and the motion made by Daniel Coughlin to have that committee appointed; take the further fact that Senator Guardian Beggs said 'That committee reports to me, and not to the camp, on the night of the 3rd of May.' The coming together of all these things show the conspiracy, and the act of one man in this case is the act of all of them."

At the afternoon session Judge Longenecker concluded his address. Then all the lawyers of the defence waived the right to address the jury and ex-Captain Villiers, of Lakeview, was put on the stand to tell what he knew of the tragedy. His testimony was unimportant, except as to the fact that he knew Dr. Cronin in his lifetime and that as his body was being conveyed in the patrol wagon from the catch basin to the morgue he had identified it as the dead doctor.

A BIG POINT FOR THE DEFENCE. James F. Boland, cashier and an associate of Dr. Cronin in various secret societies, also gave testimony as to the identity of the body and the location of Cronin's office. Lawyer Forrest, for the defence, elicited from Boland on cross-examination that, contrary to general belief, Cronin's office was so situated that a view into its windows could not be obtained from the Clark street flat, supposed to have been hired by the accused, Cronin's office not fronting on Clark street, but being in the rear of the building and facing an alley. The other witnesses before adjournment were J. O. Keefe, Cronin's tailor; J. P. Holland, a reporter; Henry Rasch, the sewer foreman, who found the body in the oak basin; Stephen Connolly, a morgue keeper; W. O. Welch, in whose barber shop Cronin had his tonsorial work done; Maurloe Warey, associated in a weekly newspaper venture with Cronin, and Joseph O. Byrne, a secret society friend of Cronin's. Their testimony related wholly to the finding and identification of the corpse.

The cross examination brought out nothing, apparently, except that all the witnesses but the sewer foreman and barber had been actively identified with the organized efforts to aid the prosecution. P. W. Danne, who is indirectly connected with the prosecution in the Cronin trial, said to-day that efforts had been made and were to be further pushed to obtain if possible from Parnell or his counsel, Sir Chas. Russell, a categorical statement that Cronin's name was not one of the four handed up by the spy Le Caron as those of the men who were systematically betraying to the English Government the secrets of the Irish movement in America. Letters to this end have been written, on at least by Danne, to the Irish leader, Matt Harris. It is now proposed to forward to the other side as a formidable signed petition as can be secured, demanding the desired information, and taking the ground that if Cronin's name was not on the list of the spies no breach of trust will be made by breaking silence and saying so.

IS HEFFER'S STORY TRUE? WINNIPEG, October 25.—The Free Press says this evening that Heffer, the discharged prisoner who was in gaol with Burke, who is charged with complicity in the Cronin murder, states that Burke told him that Cronin was murdered in the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, and that he was present at the commission of the deed together with a number of others whose names he gave. After the murder was committed the conspirators put the remains in a box and took them to the lake shore in an express wagon. They threw the box into the lake, but it would not sink and drifted ashore. So they put it back in the wagon and took it back to the city and hid it for the night.

On the following night they set forth again, intending to sink the box containing the remains in the lake by means of weights, but becoming suddenly panic stricken with fear of capture they dropped the body into a manhole and threw the box into a vacant lot, where it was found on the following day.

Burke mentioned the names of those ordering the commission of the crime and those who took part in it, and he also told who it was who paid him money to leave Chicago and go to Europe by way of Winnipeg. These names Heffer gave to his lawyers.

The story throughout is most circumstantial. This fact it is that leads to the strong belief in its truthfulness entertained by those who are fully acquainted with it. The story also corroborates exactly the statements by Gillette and Mills, who were fellow-prisoners. Heffer says he is willing to go to Chicago and give evidence in the matter.

The authorities have notified the Illinois state authorities at Chicago of the statements made by Gillette, Mills and Heffer, but have not as yet heard anything in reply.

THE TESTIMONY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The taking of evidence in the Cronin case was resumed in the original court this morning. The prosecution continued the presentation of witnesses

whose only testimony was their identification of the body found in the oak-basin as that of Dr. Cronin.

Dr. Egbert stated the facts revealed by the autopsy which he made on Dr. Cronin's body on the day following its discovery. He described the wounds, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from them. All the wounds were upon the head. The skull was not broken, except a small piece of bone was clipped off at the corner over the left eye. The witness described the condition of the internal organs and exhibited the stomach and its contents to the lawyers and the jury. Dr. Egbert said the stomach seemed to contain only vegetables. Among them he distinguished corn, and there were others which resembled cabbage and carrots. In his judgment the doctor was killed within three hours after having eaten.

Cross-examination of Dr. Egbert developed that none of the wounds on the corpse were such as would necessarily cause death. It was impossible, also, the doctor admitted, to say whether the wounds were inflicted before or after. He had tried to ascertain, but was unable to do so. He had not ascertained that the wounds affected any important nerves or arteries, and he could not swear that they in any manner affected the brain. If the death had resulted from the skull wounds it would in all probability have been caused by concussion of the brain. The nasal part mortem evidence of such a result, the heart and the lungs being filled with blood, was not found in this case.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The question was put "Is it not scientifically true that you physicians found no evidences in that body that were certain and conclusive of the form of death?" Dr. Egbert replied: "That is true."

Dr. Egbert was of the opinion that death had occurred through excessive loss of blood, but there was no certainty of it, he said. Dr. Charles W. Perkins, who at the request of Dr. Egbert assisted at the post-mortem, testified that in his opinion death did not come from blood letting, but from concussion of the brain. The latter organ was too decomposed to afford any information. The last witness of the day was the undertaker who removed the body after the post-mortem, and who testified that it remained in his charge until buried.

CHICAGO, October 26.—John Devoy publishes a card saying that a statement made Wednesday by Mr. Forrest, one of the counsel for the defence in the Cronin case, was a direct indictment to murder. The statement referred to was as follows: "There is Informer Devoy, Informer McCahay, Informer Lake Dillon and I don't know how many other informers." Devoy says: "If Forrest does not deny having used these words I shall hold him responsible, so far as they apply to me. He cannot pretend to misunderstand the full meaning and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially among the men who pay his fees and his trust him."

MRS. CONKLIN'S TESTIMONY.

CHICAGO, October 26.—At the Cronin trial to-day Napier Moreland, an employee of Patrick Dignan, theivery man, testified as to the facts of the having of the white horse on the evening of May 4, when Dr. Cronin was killed. He said when the horse was returned, in a little over two hours, it was in the condition of a horse that had been driven very fast for the length of time he was out. The buggy was vered with sand and mud and mud. Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Cronin last lived, was the next witness. Mrs. Conklin told the story of how the doctor was called away from her home on the night of May 4. She said that at 7:30 p.m. a stranger, who seemed nervous and excited, rang the bell and when she opened the door enquired for Cronin. He seemed reluctant to enter, but finally did so when told that the doctor was engaged. The stranger then took a seat in the waiting room. When Dr. Cronin came in from his office the man advanced and said: "Doctor Cronin, you are wanted to attend a man who has been hurt at O'Sullivan's ice office." The doctor made a remark which witness did not hear. At that moment the man drew a card from his pocket and presented it to the doctor and he took the card and said: "Oh, yes; what is the nature of the accident?" The doctor said, "I will be with you soon," or something to that effect.

The man set down again on the edge of a chair, the doctor turned, laying the card on the mantelpiece. The man said O'Sullivan was out of town and left word that Dr. Cronin was to attend his man. Dr. Cronin ran to his private room and gathered together some bandages and cotton batting, and he brought them out with his surgical case and a case of splints. Then drawing on his coat as quickly as possible he left running, carrying the things and the case in his arms. The two went hurriedly out of the house as fast as they could and did not even shut the door. Witness heard them running down stairs. Witness went to a window and saw a buggy with a white horse attached standing before the door.

DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH.

Dr. Cronin and the man who called for him got into the buggy, which was driven northward. Mrs. Conklin gave a description of the man who came for the doctor. On the day following Dr. Cronin's disappearance witness and her husband discovered the card which the man had brought, that of O'Sullivan's ice-office.

Mrs. Conklin's cross-examination brought out nothing of importance. It lasted until late in the afternoon, but the witness' statements on direct examination were not materially shaken. In reply to a question as to where Cronin kept his money, indicating a possible defence of murder for purposes of robbery, Mrs. Conklin named the bank in which the doctor kept his funds, and said she was sure he had very little with him on the night of the murder, because he never carried much money about his person.

Charles W. Black, a reporter, testified to Mrs. Conklin's identification of the white horse. Miss Sarah McMorney, who was in Cronin's reception room when the man came for him appearing very nervous, and with a piercing, disconcerting stare which he fixed upon the witness. Her description of the man, the color of his mustache, of his coat, etc., accorded closely with that given by Mrs. Conklin. Dr. Cronin's brother from Arkansas, the next witness, identified the Lake View corpse

as that of his brother. Frank Scanlan gave evidence as to seeing Dr. Cronin drive off from his office in the white horse rig.

SOBACACK WAS NO HURRY.

T. T. Conklin, the saloon-keeper with whom Cronin resided, was recalled by the state. He testified to starting out immediately after breakfast the first morning Cronin's absence to search for him. At O'Sullivan's house the ice-man was seen and denied having sent for Cronin, or that any of his men had been hurt. Conklin then went to police headquarters, proceeding afterwards to the East Chicago Avenue police station. Captain Sobacack, at the station, thought the evening time enough for an alarm. Cronin was seen on the Richardson. Conklin was still on the stand when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Gun Klahre, the tinsmith, who gave information to the police in regard to soldering a tin box for Martin Burke, was set upon last night in a lonely spot by two men and given a fearful beating. This is the second time Klahre has been assaulted.

Through a young woman who was employed as a telegraph operator at Hancock, Mich., last May, the State Attorney has learned the identity of the senders of telegrams which Martin Burke received from that point. One of these telegrams, it is said, was addressed to Burke at Joliet, telling him to get out quickly. Another was addressed to Conroy at Chicago, telling him to take some money to Burke at Joliet to assist in the latter's flight. Other telegrams were addressed to well-known men in various Western towns along the route which Burke took on his way to Canada. It was through a leak somewhere as to these dispatches that Burke's journey was interrupted. In addition to the correspondence between Burke and the telegraph parties, it is alleged other communications were made, especially one promised on or more of the men recently indicted on the charge of attempted jury-bribing.

INVESTIGATING HEFFER'S STORY.

WINNIPEG, October 28.—George A. Baker, assistant state attorney of Chicago, arrived here to-day. It is understood he is here in connection with the confession regarding the Cronin murder alleged to have been made by Burke to his fellow-prisoners. Bob Heffer, the released prisoner, vigorously asserts that every statement he has made is true. He says Burke, despite his protest, told him he did not want to be near him, resulting in telling him the details of the plot with its murderous outcome. One of the three alleged recipients of Burke's confession has recently gone crazy, and another has yet to stand trial for forgery. Heffer is the only one available to the prosecution as a witness in Chicago. Parker will try to induce Chief of Police McGree to go to Chicago as a witness.

ALL SAINTS—ALL SOULS.

What society is in the natural order, the communion of saints is in the supernatural; man is born to both. Destroy human society and you gradually reduce mankind to the level of the brute; sever the communion of saints and you destroy humanity at a blow. Man was made for God—to know God here and to enjoy him hereafter. This is true of all men; and on the principle that two of us are equal to a third are necessarily equal to each other, men must be created for society. The Apostle says: "We are created for society." "We," "We shall appear," "We shall stand," "We shall see," etc. If theology were silent as to the relations of man after life, philosophy would step in to inform us, that all men are bound by a single fate and a common destiny. It is impossible to conceive a man with an individual destiny, as if he formed an idea of God. This man is born to both, the temporal and the eternal, the faith and one church. Co-operation is the law of society, in the temporal as well as in the spiritual order. Every man is as a drop in the ocean of humanity, and although insignificant in himself, he influences the entire body of the race. Every word he performs, every thought that he utters, every feeling that he entertains, influences his neighbor, and through him the entire human family. This is not a religious truth; it is a fact of every-day experience. Where there is close union in the temporal order, it is likely that all should be severance and estrangement in the order which man finds most congenial to his powers and aspirations? The second most important duty of man is to be true to his neighbor. We must avoid doing him injury in his property or reputation; he must be charitable to him in all that affects his sense and feelings. We must do more. God has placed in our power to assist him spiritually, and the parable of the Good Samaritan is but a figure of the loving Christian's regard for his neighbor.

Only to be a neighbor is our tribute to his peace and happiness. God's life and essence is love, and his dealings with us have but one object, and that is to make us partakers in his joy and peace. That duty is not confined to this life, or to those who are co-dwellers with us on earth. It applies more especially to those who have gone before and are sharers of God's bliss. The practice of Catholics is to honor the saints of God is one of the first and simplest corollaries of our Christian faith. If we are obliged to love and honor our neighbor on this earth because he is our brother and bears with us the image and likeness of God, for far greater reason should we love and honor the saints, our brothers of a more intimate and grander relationship. We are strangers to each other, we who dwell together in this valley of tears. We see each other seldom. We know each other little. We love each other frequently not at all. The great society whom no man can number is the society to which we aspire. Then we shall know even as we are known. The prophet of Fatmos describes the heavenly society as it was seen in crystal. Nothing shall be concealed. All will be true and pure and bright to the eyes of men and angels. We should cultivate the companionship of the saints in glory. We should not be content to love this or that saint whose life history attracts us. We should love the "land of the living" and the "people of God." It is the patriotism we owe our celestial commonwealth. It is for this reason and through motives such as these that the church celebrates with such pomp and splendor, the feast of All Saints. It is the national holiday of all children of God. We are pilgrims in a strange land; farers over a rough and treacherous sea; the country of our heart and hope, the haven of our rest is the great beyond whose glory we sing on All Saints' Day.

Only the journey is long. The climate unhealthy. The number of the sick and lame and foot-sore is necessarily large. We would be very unfeeling if we left our sick to perish on the wayside. If we have charity at all, we owe most striking and telling manifestations to the poor who are halted on their journey. Purgatory! Purgatory! Purgatory! Great

house of departed souls, whose physicians are still in the flesh. They are on the very shore of a happy ocean, but they need to be carried into the life-giving wave. We are the angels God has commissioned to lift them. What a glorious privilege! How coldly and how indifferently do we exercise it! The souls in Purgatory are all saints. Their relations to us differ from those of the saints in glory, by their dependence on our prayers. They need help and only we can bestow it. A prayer for a saint in Purgatory places that saint under an eternal obligation to him who offers it. Earthly obligations are discharged by counter obligations. Friendships born of temporal service die with the memory of such service; but no length of time nor reciprocity of favor can wipe out the obligation of a saint in heaven to succor and aid him who aided him on his journey to the beatific vision. One moment in God's company were worth all the joys of earth possessed for an eternity. The saint, who, by the prayers of the faithful on earth, is made to enjoy that moment of bliss before his time, owes it to his earthly benefactor to compensate him with all possible equivalent. And what can be an equivalent?

Immediately following the feast of All Saints the church celebrates the feast of All Souls. It is a feast which can give a lover more joy than the opportunity to succor his beloved? One of the strongest expressions of love ever uttered by human lips was spoken by Saint Augustine. "I am Augustine," he said, "and thou art God; but wert thou Augustine and I God, I would prefer that thou wert God and I Augustine." Heless effort to love to put omnipotence under a compliment. We can satisfy this longing in some measure on All Souls Day. The poor saints need help, and would accept it from us rather than from any being that the Creator has made. It is a joy for them to receive it; a joy for us to bestow it. Why is it then not a feast?

The Church intimates the character of service we should render. Prayers and public prayers, the holy sacrifice of the Mass and communions of suffrage. These means are within the reach of all. It is a poor and sickly Christianity that has no concern for the dead. It is very easy to test the piety of a people or congregation. What do they do for the dead? We must remember the four last things: death, judgment, hell, and heaven. How can we think of these things without remembering the multitudes who have passed through the terrible ordeal? It was yesterday for them; it will be to-morrow for us.—Western Watchman.

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF LAND.

Terrible Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the Carolina Coast.

NORFOLK, Va., October 27.—The schooner F. E. Waters, of Baltimore, with a cargo of shingles, is ashore at Nag's Head, N.C., she having been wrecked in the storm of last Wednesday. The entire crew were lost. One man was found lashed to the rigging dead when the vessel came ashore. There was probably a lady aboard, as articles of female clothing and the top of a sewing machine have come ashore from the wreck.

A large three-masted schooner, flying a flag of distress, is anchored off the coast of Oregon Island. Assistance will be sent from here.

As before reported, the schooner George T. Simmons, of Camden, N.J., was wrecked off False Cape, thirty miles south of Cape Henry, in the storm of last Wednesday night. The vessel was first seen in the breakers by the lifesavers on Thursday morning. Five men were lashed in the rigging. One by one the doomed men have been swept away into the sea. Last night two men were left and at sunset this evening only one seaman is left, and undoubtedly he will share the fate of his shipmates before morning. Life-saving stations numbers 4, 5 and 6 have kept in readiness a crew of picked men watching an opportunity to go to the rescue of the wrecked men, but the surf has run too high for the lifeboat to attempt relief.

The schooner Lizzie S. Haynes, lumber laded, from Savannah to Baltimore, has been wrecked on Bodie's Island. The captain and steward were saved. Five men were drowned. Two bodies have been recovered. The vessel is a total loss, and the cargo is washing on the beach.

Schooner A. E. Blackman rolled over two miles out at sea. Captain Charles Edwards, by the aid of a cork jacket, swam to New Inlet and was saved. The remaining five of the crew were lost.

Smiths Falls Bazaar.

We desire to remind our readers that the Drawing of Prizes in connection with St. Francis de Sales Church, Smith Falls, will take place on Saturday, 9th November, under the supervision of the Mayor and prominent citizens. Returns of any tickets sold will be thankfully received until Friday, 8th Nov., by the secretary of committee and Rev. Father Stanton.

The New Irish League.

DUBLIN, October 28.—The Tenants' Defence league held a convention at Thurles to-day, at which Lord Mayor Sexton, presided. There was a large attendance. Messrs. Redmond, Sullivan, Sheehy and Lane, members of Parliament, made speeches. Resolutions were adopted approving the objects of the new league, and pledging those present to subscribe not less than the rateable value of their holdings.

Bigamous Dr. Fraser.

HALIFAX, October 24.—Considerable talk has been caused here by the announcement that Dr. James A. Fraser, a graduate of the Halifax Medical college, has married at Washington Little G. Horn, a married clerk in the Census Bureau. Fraser has a wife in this city, the daughter of a leading citizen, whom he married here six years ago. Their wedding was a social event, all the parties concerned being very well known. Mrs. Fraser returned to Halifax some time ago from the States on account of the climate not agreeing with her, and brought her three children with her. A short time ago she is said to have received a letter from her husband, proposing a divorce, to which she would not agree. It is reported that Fraser induced the Washington girl to marry him by representing that he was divorced from his first wife.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

He Congratulates the Church in America Upon the Evidence of its Prosperity.

Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College at Rome, was the honored bearer of a message of congratulation to the Catholics of America from Pope Leo. This greeting to Our Holy Father, called forth by the approaching centenary celebration of the establishment of the Hierarchy, in the United States, was addressed to Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal this week makes it public. It is as follows:—

"To Our Beloved Son, JOHN GIBBONS, of the St. Mary Beyond the Tiber, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Baltimore."

"BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING! That great love for country and for religion which you and our brethren, the Bishops of the United States of America, have so often and so nobly manifested, is again strikingly illustrated in the letter which you have recently addressed to us. From it we learn that pastors and people are about to assemble in the city of Baltimore to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the sacred hierarchy in the United States. On the same occasion you propose to dedicate the Catholic University, which, with the generous help of the faithful, you have founded in the city of Washington as a happy presage of future greatness for the new era upon which you are about to enter.

"It is truly worthy of your faith and piety thus gratefully to recall the blessings bestowed upon your country by Divine Providence, and, at the same time, to raise up in memory of them a monument which will be an honor to yourselves and a lasting benefit to your fellow-citizens and to the country at large. And, therefore, we gladly unite with you in returning thanks to God, the author of all gifts. At the same time we cordially congratulate you on the zeal with which you emulate the example of your glorious predecessors, faithfully treading in their footsteps, while ever widening the field opened up by their apostolic labors.

"Most joyfully have we welcomed the expression which you, beloved son, and the other Bishops convey to us of your loyalty and devotion to the Apostolic See. We desire, in return to assure you that, like our predecessors of blessed memory, we, too, bear an especial love towards you, our brethren, and the faithful committed to your care, and that we pray fervently for your prosperity and welfare, gathering comfort meanwhile no less from the readiness of your people to co-operate in all manner of good works than from the examples of sacerdotal virtue which are daily set before them.

"In regard to your wish that some representatives from this city should, in our name, be present at your celebration, we readily assent to it, the more willingly because their presence will be an especial mark both of our esteem and benevolence, and of that bond of faith and charity which unites us and people to the supreme Head of the Church.

"In conclusion, we earnestly pray to God, protector and guardian of the Catholic cause, that, under the prosperous and favored public institutions, by which you are enabled to exercise with freedom your sacred ministry, your labors may redound to the benefit of Church and country. And as a pledge of our special affection, we lovingly impart the Apostolic Benediction to you, beloved son, to our venerable brethren, the Bishops of the United States of America, and to all the clergy and faithful committed to your charge.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 7th day of September, A. D., 1889, in the twelfth year of our pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII."

BISMARCK AND THE SULTAN.

Hopes That the Turk Will be Induced to Enter the Alliance.

BERLIN, October 27.—The proposed conference between Prince Bismarck, Count Kalnoy and Premier, Crispin, has been delayed until after Emperor William's visit to the Sultan of Turkey. The political importance of the event is not now denied. It is admitted in official circles that hopes are entertained that the Emperor's interviews with the Sultan will result in the triple alliance and with her formally entering the League. Bismarck's policy is to construct a second defensive line behind the Prussian coasting of England and Turkey, not committed by treaty to the special purposes of the Central European alliance, but linked by kindred interests. Hence his maneuvering to commit Lord Salisbury to a new treaty with Russia relating to the permanent occupation of Egypt.

Count Herbert Bismarck will precede Emperor William to Constantinople in order to meet the German and English ambassadors and the Turkish Foreign Minister before the interview between the German and Turkish monarchs. The Sultan has directed Marshal Ali Nazami, Amir Parsani, the president of the council, and other ministers, and Generals Achmet Von Goetz and Streckler to proceed to the island of Rhodes to meet the German Emperor. The German reception committee has chartered three vessels to go to San Stefano. The Germans will give a banquet to the members of the imperial suite squadron, and a "commerce" to the officers of the squadron.

The National Zeitung declares that Turkey occupies a solid position in the European concert, and that she enjoys the protection afforded by the Berlin treaty. Regarding Emperor William's visit to Constantinople the paper says that the omission of such an act of courtesy would admit of the worst interpretation.

Bismarck's projects in regard to a Balkan settlement, as communicated to the Czar, have led to a temporary cessation of hostile Russian intrigues. The Czar has certainly consented to permit the chancellor to try to utilize some mode of wisdom, holding himself free to resume independent action in the event of the scheme failing. It is the impression in the Foreign office that the negotiations will lead to another Berlin conference in the spring to revise the treaty on a basis that will better secure European peace.

The Bishops of Austria, the Catholic members of the Austrian Parliament, and the Catholic press in Austria, have begun a campaign for the full recognition of the principle of the religious education in all schools supported by the State.