

THE QUEBEC BOODLERS.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Verdict Against Those Concerned in the Bate de Chateaux Financial Arrangements.

OTTAWA, September 10.—The Railway Committee of the Senate have prepared their seventh draft report on the "Act Respecting the Bate des Chateaux Railway Company," referred to them on July 20. The report opens with a review of the promulgation of the bill, and recites the fact contained in the bill that this railway is a "work for the general advantage of Canada." The report then proceeds to recite the facts relating to the organization of the bill for the purpose of forming an amendment to the eighth bill, and to secure the just claims of the case so as to secure the railway.

THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

Speculation as to Where It Will Be Held—Italian Oppression.

The argument as to where the next conclave is to be held, far from being ended, is constantly developing new phases, and is likely to become a subject of grave importance, owing to the attitude of the present rulers of Italy.

The ecclesiastical world are more than ever desirous of guarding their liberty of action from the fact that the Italian Government, and perhaps their allies, Prussia and Austria, are trying to insist upon the future conclave being held at Rome.

Not content with usurping the Holy Father's temporal power, they would also be the arbiters of spiritual affairs, eh?

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On the 8th of February, 1878, the Sacred College of Cardinals met in the Vatican for the first time to discuss and exercise their magistracy during the vacancy in the Holy See, and the first subject broached was as to where the conclave should be held.

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Many, very many intelligent and well thinking people considered it impossible to hold the conclave of 1878 at Rome. In this first congregation, after the death of the Pope, a document was also read which had been drawn up the preceding year (10th June, 1877), by Pius IX. In it the Cardinals were dispensed of the rule laid down by Gregory X., and authorized under the existing circumstances to hold the conclave wherever they might decide that the election of the Pontiff would be most secure and peaceable.

Thirty-eight Cardinals who were then at Rome were present. Cardinal Pietra presided at the seance. The members of the Sacred College voted by rank of age, upon the proposition: "Should the Conclave be held in Italy?"

Only eight Cardinals voted for Italy. The remaining thirty deliberated gave their votes for the holding of the Conclave out of Italy.

But before putting this grave decision into execution, it was desirable to know how it would be received by the Powers. Interviews with the different Ambassadors proved that, generally speaking, the Governments were sympathetic to Italy and would not regard the election of a Pope, elsewhere than in Rome, with favor.

Besides this, none of the Governments offered hospitality to the Cardinals. Cardinal Manning, who was then at Rome, declared that as far as he was concerned, he would prefer to see the Conclave held out of Italy, but his opinion did not in any way involve England, and, moreover, it was even probable that, in the event of the Cardinals presenting themselves at Malta, the Governor of the Island would refuse to receive them.

M. Crispien, then Minister of the Interior, wished to prove that Italy could respect, and was capable of obliging others to respect, the Law of Guarantees. Therefore, when the insidious Minister heard that the Cardinals meditated quitting Rome, he declared that with all security they might cross the frontier—but that if they did so, the Italian Government would immediately take possession of the Vatican.

Not knowing where to go, and menaced with confiscation, the Cardinals decided, in their second congregation, on the 9th of February, by a vote of thirty-two against five, that the Conclave should be held at Rome.

On the 20th of February, Leo XIII. was elected Pope.

Bad News.

A press despatch says that a gentleman who has just returned from Murray Bay says that the Hon. Edward Blake, who is stopping there, has declared that he does not intend to offer as a candidate for Kingston, and that he will not re-enter active politics.

Religious Profession.

At a religious profession at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy last week, the following ladies pronounced their vows:—Misses Catherine Haddock, Victoria Bourque and Albina Millette. The following took the black dress:—Misses Olive Macoullier, Valeria Millette, Emma Normandin, Georgiana Hudon, Alba Beaudry and Leontine Rioux.

A Local Concern.

Hon. Speaker Lacoste, Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, Mr. J. A. U. Baudry and several other Montserratians united upon Premier Abbott to-day and asked for a Federal grant to the statue proposed to be erected in Montreal to the memory of Missonville. Hon. Mr. Abbott expressed his full sympathy with the movement to do honor to the founder of Montreal, but left the impression that it was his opinion that the movement was one for personal and provincial aid.

Very Severe.

Rev. Abbe Auclair, parish priest of St. Jean Baptiste, in his address to his parishioners referred in indignant terms to

SWEPT AWAY.

MANY POOR PEOPLE BURNT OUT

Of House and Home at Quebec—A Serious Blaze and Bad Fire Service.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—Quebec met with another catastrophe to-day, as a result of which some seventy-five families find themselves without home and in many cases without any clothing to cover them.

The afflicted district is Cape Blanc, which lies between the St. Lawrence river and the cliffs, beginning just west of Diamond harbor. About 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a hotel kept by Octave Ouellet, 785 to 789 Champlain street, and spread westward along both sides of the street as far as there was any material to feed it.

It was checked on the city side, there being fortunately no wind, but on the western side it burned to a point where the cliffs approach the river so closely that there is room for nothing but the road.

Following are the names of the families burned out so far as known:—

- James Gallagher, carter, 781 Champlain; J. B. Boagis, laborer; George Gagnon, carpenter, 703; Octave Ouellet, grocer, 785 to 789; Joseph Masse, laborer; widow Beaudet, 791; Pierre Fortier, jr., boatman, 793; J. F. Wiseman, carpenter, 795; Edouard Dubois, laborer, 797; Samuel Hicks, boiler-maker; Napoleon Martineau, Customs officer; Widow Foisy, 799; William Andron, carpenter, 801; John Andron, carpenter, Carillon club, 803; Joseph Dube, carpenter; Robt. Elliott, carpenter, 807; Adam Androuge, laborer; Claude Andron, laborer; Frs. Degouler, boatman; Jean Chevalier, laborer, 811; Victor Abgrall, boatman, 813; Pierre Labbe, boatman, 815; Andre Drolet, carpenter; Henri Paquet, laborer, 817; Louis Gagne, laborer; Widow Canfield, 819; John O'Malley, stevedore, 819; Adam Andron, sr., boatman, 821; Paul Andron, firwood; Peter Brem, carter, 833.

Killed by a Train.

A sad fatality by which Mr. Allan, aged 80, one of Vaudreuil's most respected citizens, lost his life, occurred about six on Friday evening in that village. Mr. Allan was returning from a walk. As it was getting dark he took the track as the shortest route home. He was nearing the Grand Trunk and a slight fog being imperfect he did not observe a freight train from Montreal approaching. It was coming at full speed. The result was that the unfortunate man was struck by the engine, the wheels passing completely over his body, literally cutting it to pieces. The driver instantly halted the train and the remains were taken up and conveyed to the station at Vaudreuil, where it was found that death must have been instantaneous. Coroner Jones was at once notified, when he was told an inquest should be held with an old friend, brother and father of Mr. Allan, the well-known Grand Trunk conductor between Beauport and Depot and the West.

A Sound Opinion.

The Montreal de Commerce in an article on the Labor Day proceedings says:—Some people amused themselves royally in Montreal on Monday last; there were processions, drinking and gambling, and in the evening there was fighting as in the time of the Gauls at the season of the cutting of the maitre. As a result, it was a success as an attraction, but the whole was a disgrace. We saw, on Monday last, men who are generally very scrupulous on the question of decorum that should be observed at all public meetings, behave in a manner so indecent as to scandalize everyone, and throw discredit upon their societies. It is that is the real cause of the trouble in Montreal. It would be well, in the first place, to limit it to a simple procession. We have no objection, far from it, to the labor associations having a holiday once in a while, but the whole sale, let them bring in this same decorum and the same practical good sense as in their other meetings. In this manner the loss of time which they incur on themselves on Labor Day might be compensated by the ultimate advantage, which generally result from all gatherings, however numerous they may be, conducted with decorum and sobriety.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the above society was held in St. Patrick's hall on Sunday afternoon, when there was a large attendance. Hon. Senator Murphy presided. The pledge of total abstinence was administered to a large number of new members were admitted to the society. The report of the committee was presented, and showed that the annual picnic, which took place on August 1st, was a grand success. The report of the committee was presented, and showed that the annual picnic, which took place on August 1st, was a grand success. The report of the committee was presented, and showed that the annual picnic, which took place on August 1st, was a grand success.

Identified.

The Point au Chene mystery has been solved, and the body of the unknown dead which has rested on the shores of the Ottawa river since July, is to be claimed by a broken-hearted sister and mother. On Thursday Miss Maggie Leany, homestead at 57 Sherbrooke street, was reading a paper she came across the news item relating to the finding of the body of an unknown man on July 1st. She perceived the extracts of the letter found later in the pocket of the dead man's coat and at once realized that he had lost her brother. The letter signed "P. Leany" addressed to "Dear Jack," was intended for a cousin in the city and it will reach him now, but by a circuitous way. The girl, almost distracted on reading the news, but managed however, to keep it from her mother until she had further details. The mother, who is a widow, resides at 229 St. Martin street. Miss Leany has written a letter to Mr. Alex. Campbell, sr., the gentleman who found the body and had it interred, to claim it and have it removed to consecrated ground. The deceased had not been seen by any of his family for some time before his death and was of a roving disposition.

The Queen's Bench.

OTTAWA, September 12.—It is likely that the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec will not be able to attend. Hon. Mr. Lacoste, however, is likely to succeed the late Judge D'Orton. The judiciary will not meet until October 15th. It is expected the repairs to the Montreal Court House will be completed by that time. Judge Gauthier will be replaced by Judge Bouthier, and Judge Warle will temporarily succeed Judge Church, who is not enjoying good health. It is expected the early retirement of Judge Cross may be looked for.

WISCONSIN IN CELO FIDELIS.

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COBLEN.

The demonstration at Coblen in aid of Father Devine's new church at Coblen took place on Thursday of last week, and was a great success, about fifteen hundred people attending from all parts of the country. Pontiac county was well represented and they made themselves felt on both sides in the popularity contest between Mr. W. J. Poupore, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Murray, M. P. Pontiac has ever been faithful to their favorite son, Mr. Poupore, and in political contests they have freely shown their preference by their votes. Mr. Coyne of Portage du Fort P. Q. was Mr. Poupore's representative and Mr. Fortier the town clerk of Pembroke, was Mr. Murray's secretary. Mr. Poupore and Mr. Grace acted as returning officer. When the poll closed at six o'clock the excitement had reached its height and the returning officer after thanking the two parties for the honor and the trust reposed in him announced that Mr. Poupore had received 1,141 votes, against 807 for Mr. Murray, M. P. Mr. Poupore then thanked his friends for their support, and Mr. Murray followed expressing no surprise at the result, and hoping that his friends would not be disappointed. During the afternoon speeches were made by Mr. J. J. Curran, C. C., M. P. for Montreal Centre, T. Murray, M. P. for Pontiac. Rev. Father Devine, Rev. Father Brunet, P. P., Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Charles, Rev. Father Maron of Bourget, Rev. Father Ryan of Mount St. Patrick, Rev. John Donavan, Messrs. P. Baskerville, ex M. P. of Durham, J. Devine, Rev. John Tierney, Annapolis, J. McLaughlin, Aymer, and many others. Mr. Curran spoke at considerable length, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion.

A Great Earthquake.

New York, September 10.—A special to the Herald from San Salvador says:—Millions of dollars worth of property and many lives were destroyed in this republic by earthquakes to-day. Whole towns were wiped out, and so far as we have received here indicate nearly a city in the country, except those along the coast, escaped the awful effects of the convulsion. At just five minutes before two this morning the earth began to shake. People rushed into the streets in their night clothing, and while the shock lasted only twenty seconds, before it had passed there was a panic-stricken mob making its way to the open country outside the city. While the shock lasted the fire-alarms rose and fell in long waves and strong men were unable to keep their feet. The panic-stricken people docketed to the open ground outside the city, and had not time to get a cover. The towns throughout the country have suffered more severely than the capital. Even Annapolis and Comaguana have been completely destroyed. Colapeteque, Santa Fe, San Pedro and Masapuet were so badly shaken that they are practically ruined, while the other towns have had to be abandoned. It is by it at Santa Ana and Susmiquete, fully sixty miles from there. It is impossible at this writing to form any idea as to the number of lives which have been lost.

Labor Congress in England.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Trades Union Congress closed at Newcastle to-day. The composition of the parliamentary Committee was announced to-day. Mr. John Wilson, member for the Govan Division of Lanarkshire, head of the firm of Wilson & Co., iron-tube manufacturers, a large employer of labor and a moderate socialist, has been elected. The other members are new Unionist. The treasurer reported that there would be a balance of £1,000 in the treasury after all the expenses of the Congress were paid. Resolutions were approved in favor of an increased representation of the labor classes in Parliament, and advocating the appointment of railway workmen as railway inspectors. A motion favoring a State board of arbitration was rejected by a vote of 129 to 107. President Burt yesterday expressed himself as in favor of such a congress. The Socialists have scored a victory in the congress over the miners of Durham by the vote in favor of an eight-hour day being made of universal application.

Sad Occurrence.

SHREBROOKE, Sept. 12.—A sad accident has occurred to an Englishman named Foster. He was caught in a pulley at the Boston Bakery yesterday afternoon and was wound around the shaft until all of his clothing except his boots was torn off, and when taken down he was unconscious. It is feared that he is hurt internally. Three doctors who were attending gave very little hope of his recovery.

THE DARDANELLES.

REPORTED ACTION BY ENGLAND.

An Island Taken Possession of by British Seamen—Austria's Position in the Matter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—A detachment of bluecoats and marines from a British iron-clad accompanied by a battery of light field pieces and several galling guns, was landed yesterday morning at Sigri, on the island of Mitylene, formally occupying that place in the name of the Queen of England.

There is good harbor at Sigri and it is supposed the British naval officers at Mitylene intend to fortify the island and make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean fleet. Sigri is on the east coast of Mitylene and about sixty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles. Mitylene or Metilin is the ancient Lesbos, an island in the Aegean Sea, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor. Its estimated area is 276 square miles, and it has a population of 40,000. Two bays indent it on the south side, and it has good harbors and a fertile soil. A range of mountains traversing it is clothed with pine woods, and at their base are many olive grounds and vineyards, but the island was greatly devastated during the Greek trouble. The principal products are oil and lime timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. The principal towns are Castro and Moliva. Sigri is a hamlet, situated on a splendid harbor, which can be easily fortified.

The London St. James Gazette says: "The startling news concerning the island of Mitylene obviously possesses political significance of the first importance." The paper adds that the island of Mitylene has a position of considerable strategic importance, although possessing little in the way of fortifications. The Buda Pesth Pester Lloyd, doubtless inspired through its editor, Max Falke, the reporter of the foreign committee of the Hungarian delegation, to-day says Austria-Hungary's interest in the Dardanelles question is greater than Great Britain's, adding: "Can Austria look on with complacency while Russia, finding herself barred from expanding through Bulgaria, advances by a shorter route to the goal she has in view, the seizure of Constantinople? England can compensate herself with Egypt, but where is Austria's compensation? The powers ought not to hesitate to check Russia; does Berlin?" Referring to the alleged Russian plot to seize Constantinople by a coup de main, the Pester Lloyd quoted a document prepared by Czar Nicholas in 1853, minutely detailing plans by which a force of 16,000 infantry, two sotnias of Cossacks and thirty two-guns could force a passage of the Bosphorus and carry Constantinople. Admiral Menshikoff pronounced the scheme an impossible one. The Czar, it is said, then proposed as an alternative a su prius landing at Bourgas, a seaport in Eastern Roumelia, 76 miles north-east of Adrianople, situated on the Gulf of Bourgas, which has a depth of from five to twelve fathoms. The idea was that after landing suddenly and unexpectedly at Bourgas, a small Russian force could from there make a rush upon Constantinople and capture it before the powers could intervene. Admiral Menshikoff was at that time at the head of the Russian navy, which he had raised to a high standard of efficiency and so he may be supposed to have well weighed the question before he pronounced as impossible the proposal.

FORCE THE HOSPHORUS.

by a coup-de-main. In March, 1853, Admiral Menshikoff was sent as an ambassador to Constantinople, where he speedily brought about the rupture between Porte and Czar that was eventually the cause of the Crimean war. During the war he commanded both the land and naval forces of Russia and displayed great energy and skill in defending Sebastopol. The Pester Lloyd in conclusion says it has become known from words dropped here and there recently at St. Petersburg that these coup-de-main prospects have been revived in high official circles there and that various plans of capturing Constantinople have been discussed in view of their great feasibility owing to the advantage of modern war equipments.

In Paris.

A decided uneasiness has been caused in diplomatic and financial circles here by the receipt of the despatch announcing that Sigri, on the west coast of Mitylene Island, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, and within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles, has been occupied by a detachment of British troops or marines, landed there from a British iron-clad. Upon the opening of the Bourse this morning there was a general weakening of prices, due to the reported action of Great Britain in landing troops at Mitylene.

The Military College.

KINGSTON, September 12.—It is rumored that Captain English of the Imperial forces has been appointed instructor of artillery, etc., at the Royal Military College, caused by the resignation of Major Edwards. It is said that Major Edwards, on his way to England, bid a friend that he intended petitioning the Queen to have his rank in the army restored to him. The position capitalized was worth £15,000.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—A letter was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of the city yesterday from Cardinal Taschereau, condemning the visits of Catho-

lics to the pretended curer of diseases' a little girl from Montreal, Rose de Lina Belleville, lately here. His Eminence says it is not only folly but sin, both on the part of the girl and of all who go to see her, and urges that such superstitions are exceedingly foolish and wrong.