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SWEPT BY THE STORM.

Details of the catastrophe at Sabine Pass—Some heartrending scenes—A father's terrible experience—His wife and children swept away before his eyes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—The Times Democrat of this city, has just received the following account of the terrible disaster that befell that town and the surrounding country on Tuesday night: "It was one o'clock this morning when the United States revenue cutter Penrose, Lieut. O. Wiley commanding, came to anchor in Sabine Pass, off the lighthouse. For nearly eight hours the little thirty-ton steam vessel had struggled against a heavy north wind and chop sea, on a reef from Galveston, and when at last she came to anchor there was a sigh of relief from all hands.

The Penrose was on an errand of mercy. At the first intimation of death and destruction at Sabine Pass it was known there was not enough water in the Sabine Pass bar to float a heavy draught tug. Seven feet scant water did not justify the risk when the chances of running ashore were tenfold greater than going into the pass proper. Then Collector Sweeney communicated with Lieut. Wiley of the Penrose, drawing five and six-hundred feet of water. Lieut. Wiley never hesitated. Lives were possibly still in danger, and people in want. Hasty preparations were made and the Penrose was soon under way.

THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION. Sabine Pass, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, is the dividing line between Texas and Louisiana. To the westward, on a point jutting well out into the Gulf, lies the Texas southern land's end. To the right, coming down in a graceful curve, is the Louisiana shore, ending in a marsh on which, on a ridge of high land, stands the Sabine Pass light. The light burned brightly, beaming from its eighty-five foot tower far over the dreary stretch of waters. What had happened within the radius of its rays had apparently not affected it. The keepers were still alive and true to their post, though in answer to the shrill screams of the Penrose's whistle no answering signal came. Against the heavy current, which swept along like a mill race, the light vessel beat its way out of the pass and up a small bayou, from which wild fowl in great flocks arose with weird screams of fright. Landing at last at the wreck of what was once a pier, the

EVIDENCE OF THE FURY OF THE STORM greeted the eyes. The keeper's house lay in a wreck of brick and mortar. Huge fragments of heavy walls and arched foundations were piled one upon the other, while amid the ruins glistened in the moonlight splashes of household effects. It had evidently been a hasty flight and a race for life, for such portables as a clock, a toaster and a sewing machine were seen tightly wedged in the ruins. "Lighthouse ahoy!" rang out from the party. A head appeared through an opening in the tower fifty feet high, and a voice responded with a glad cry of joy. Shortly thereafter the keeper, Gustave Hemmerling, appeared lantern in hand, bare legged and in rags. Recognizing Lieutenant Wiley and Captain Jack Delaney, chief inspector of the port of Galveston, who was of the exploring party, he apologized for his inability to answer the steamer's whistle, and, as he pointed to the light, said, with pardonable pride, "It's only a half light, gentlemen, but it's burning." Then he told

THE STORY OF HIS EXPERIENCE during the storm of Tuesday morning: "The day of the storm opened with a bright northeasterly wind, and it kept blowing harder every minute. We thought—that is, my assistant, Henry Plummer, and myself—that our vessel could stand, as it stood all previous big blows. It was a one story and attic brick, raised about five feet from the ground, on heavy brick arches, to let the water pass underneath. I have no family, but Henry had his wife, three children—the youngest three years old—and a lady visitor with him. By noon the wind, still holding north and east, began to shake our house; the water came up and things were floating around. It was time for us to leave, and with the women and children we took to the lighthouse. The house was going then, and we did not get in the tower too soon, for very shortly thereafter the house went to pieces. It was hard work getting to the tower, but we got there. We have no food, no covering, and, alas, only three gallons of oil; everything went with the building. Then

WIND, RAIN AND FLOOD

Cause great destruction on the British coast—Many fatal wrecks reported.

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THE LATE REV. DR. FAURE. At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathw Temperance Association, Almonte, Ont., it was resolved: That this society has learned with the deepest regret of the death, at Buffalo, N. Y., of the Rev. Romé Faure, D.D., formerly pastor of this parish, and the founder and first president of this association.

THE LAND ACT COMMISSION. LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Land Act passed in 1881, consisting of Earl Cowper, chairman; Earl Milltown, Sir James Caird and Judge O'Hagan, will commence their sittings on the 22nd inst., and continue to hold them until November.

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THE ARCHBISHOP SPEAKS. DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Archbishop Crooke writes to the newspapers that it would be deplorable if the temperance society in Ireland, under the pretext of political neutrality, should succeed in impeding the progress and retarding the triumph of the national cause.

THE BOYCOTT TO BE ENFORCED. DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The convention of the members of the National League was held to-day at Loutra. Delegates from twenty-two branches were present. Resolutions were adopted emphatically ordering the boycotting of all persons obnoxious to the league. Two boycotted tradesmen appeared before the convention and begged to be forgiven. The ban upon them was removed on condition that they would not offend again, which the tradesmen promised. A prominent physician writing to the New York Medical Record condemns roller-skating as an exercise for girls, and states that he seems to bring out any latent predisposition to disease, especially of the kidneys or heart.

A FLAG OF REVOLT RAISED

By Conservatives Against Churchill's Plans, As Stated by Him at Dartford—Heavy Chaplin Displays Contempt and Distrust of the Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The country party, through Mr. Henry Chaplin, has raised the flag of revolt against Lord Randolph Churchill's Dartford speech as representing the new Conservative democracy of the town. It is notable that Mr. Chaplin's protest comes within a few days of the announcement that Lord John Manners will not retire to admit Mr. Chaplin to the Ministry. It is not many weeks since Mr. Chaplin and some half dozen others endeavored to form a cave against the Government, but the movement failed to pass beyond the stage of a preliminary dinner. Mr. Chaplin's letter displays patriotism, contempt and distrust of Lord Randolph Churchill. His leading Dartford proposal to maintain union with the Unionist party is regarded as handing the government of the country over to Lord Hartington, as to whom this leading Tory writes: "In the present crisis the country probably has no safer and sounder guide than the judgment and good sense which Lord Hartington almost invariably displays."

Mr. Chaplin objects to Lord Randolph Churchill's preference for Jesse Colling's freehold plots for throwing the burden on the laborer's allotments, which he would make compulsory. Since a sinner at his vast need, and that it does not come from a recognized leader, he does not acutely traverse the remainder of Lord Randolph Churchill's programme except the proposal of the closure by a bare majority. To this crucial question Mr. Chaplin declares deadly war, and points that the Conservatives have always opposed closure. He might have illustrated this by recalling that their furthest advance never got beyond a two-thirds majority; and might also have reminded the public of Lord Randolph Churchill's letter to the Times demanding that no Parliament should impose the closure without an express mandate from the electors. This week's speech of Mr. J. W. Lothian, an able young Conservative, shows misgivings toward Lord Randolph Churchill. The Press Association, however, announce that the Dartford programme is supported by Mr. H. W. Matthews, Sir W. H. Smith, Lord George Hamilton, Sir B. E. Webster, Mr. E. Clarke, Baron de Worms, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Akers Douglas, Colonel Walrond, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Long, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Marriott, all members of the Government, but only the first three in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Fifty members of Parliament have promised to attend the Conservative conference at Bradford. The meeting will probably be the greatest ever held by the Conservatives. DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—The first annual meeting of the Harold's Cross branch of the National League was held to-day. There was a large attendance. It was resolved to resist evictions. Mr. Sexton, Sir Thomas Esmond and Mr. Dawson delivered addresses. Mr. Sexton ridiculed the Churchill scheme of an Irish assembly.

THE VATICAN AND HOLLAND. ROME, Oct. 13.—Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, has proposed to the Government of Holland to resume relations with the Vatican.

THE SULTAN AND THE QUEEN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—It is stated that formal telegrams have been exchanged between Queen Victoria and the Sultan in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, and that the Sultan expressed regret that ill-health prevented him from showing greater attention to his visitor.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WEBSTER ON IRISH POLICY. LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Attorney-General, Sir R. E. Webster, in a speech at Sandown, Isle of Wight, this evening, said the Government would not be deterred from suppressing Irish crime and outrage and the wicked oppression of the weak by the strong with the aid of gold from other countries. The Government, he said, was determined to maintain the existing laws.

THE EUROPEAN POSITION. PARIS, Oct. 15.—M. Camille Pelletan, in an article in La Justice commenting on Lavedan's statement in Figure that General Boulanger had prepared a plan for a continental campaign, says: "France does not desire war, but the war cloud hanging over her may break at any moment. No French General can materially affect the situation, either for peace or war; but, if a General has an activity of spirit that inspires confidence, no good Frenchman should blame him. Europe enjoys a truce, not peace. The situation of France and Germany has been created by a victory of force over right. Can that, offering of force, the German Empire, go on living except by the continued victory of violence?"

A "palindrom" is a sentence that reads the same forward and backward. One of the best we have ever seen is that which the Lowell Courier claims to have originated: "No, it is opposition."—Burlington Free Press. The most famous and longest palindrom on record is that ascribed to the great Napoleon: "Able was I ere I saw Elba." One of the best was the brief introduction to his own month of our first parent, to his newly-made and doubtless surprised spouse: "Madam, I'm Adam." Another is attributed to Taylor, "The Water post," but this is short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil did I dwell."—Montreal Post. A reward of £100 has been offered in England for the proof of a case of drunkenness that has been cured without total abstinence.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Position of Affairs—Mr. Redmond Elects the Situation.

LONDON, October 9th, 1886. The political world, which has been in a state of suspended animation since the rising of Parliament, has been suddenly awakened into life again by the announcement that the new Government had drafted a Home Rule Bill for Ireland, which they intend to submit to the House of Commons in February. The announcement is not a surprise to anyone who is at all acquainted with the inner working of English political parties. There is not a shadow of doubt that Lord Randolph Churchill has been from the very first a Home Ruler, and that he was engaged slowly, but, on the whole, successfully, in the task of educating his party up to the necessary point, when Mr. Gladstone completely cut the ground from under his feet by the bold and sweeping character of the proposals which he made last April. The necessity of the moment for Lord Randolph then was to defeat Mr. Gladstone, and in order to do this he became necessary to denounce his plan and to inveigh against "Repeal of the Union." It was, however, observed by everybody that during the whole of the late electoral contest the noble lord said no single word which would make it inconsistent for him afterwards to propose a Home Rule bill of his own. Well, Mr. Gladstone's defeat of the Conservative cause has come into office, and Lord Randolph has not only advanced himself into the foremost position of power, but has ruthlessly swept aside all the old leaders, whose old-fashioned Toryism might prove an obstacle to his policy, and has replaced them by men of the newer school of English Democracy. Being in the business of the moment to take measures to stay there. The every day existence of the Government depends upon the support of the 75 Liberal Unionists, and Lord Randolph's first move towards rendering his power permanent has been the promulgation of a programme of domestic legislation for Great Britain, which contains almost every article of the Radical creed as professed by Mr. Chamberlain. By this means he has rendered it all the more easy for the Liberal Unionists to support the Government with some show of consistency, while every reactionary Tory knows that between promises on a public platform and performances at the hustings there is no danger whatever of this programme being carried out. The one great question overshadowing all others for the Conservative Party, just as well as for the Liberal Party, is Ireland. Until this question is set at rest, there can be no such thing as a long lived or stable government. It is not, however, the question of Mr. Gladstone. To the concession of Home Rule there is no alternative but coercion; and coercion means, sooner or later, discredit, confusion and eventual ruin for whatever government proposes it. Already the new Tory Government has drifted near the rocks. Lord Randolph, chiefly owing to the determined opposition of Lord Hartington, was obliged to oppose the recent Tennant-Robert Bill of Mr. Parnell. He well knows, however, the position in which the farmers of Ireland are placed. The prices of all sorts of farm produce have fallen on an average 20 per cent, within the last 18 months, and consequently rents fixed so far previously to 1885 are exorbitant and impossible now. If landlords, encouraged by the attitude of the Government on Mr. Parnell's bill, push their legal rights to extremes and commence a wholesale eviction campaign, the coming winter will witness scenes before which the most exciting times of the old Land League will fade into insignificance. The people are determined to resist extortion and eviction. They are organized as they never were before. They have at their back ample funds to support them, and they are led by men who have learned in the hard school of experience all the shoals and quicksands of such a struggle. If this contest is allowed to take place the Government know right well that they will come out of it second best. They will be forced, in order to prove that they are a Government at all, to attempt to suppress the National League and to enact coercion. The moment they are driven to this position they will have acknowledged their own defeat and will have proved before the world the absolute truth of Mr. Gladstone's contention that to Home Rule there could be no alternative but repression. Such a course could only lead to the disfranchisement of Ireland, for it is absurd to suppose that any Government could carry coercion in a Parliament containing 85 Irishmen determined at all hazards to protect their country's liberty. The suppression of the League and the enactment of coercion would be coincident with the expulsion of the Irish members of Parliament, and the inevitable outbreak of crime in Ireland, and the last position of our rulers would be infinitely worse than the first. No one understands this more clearly than Lord Randolph Churchill, and he has no intention of allowing things to drift in that direction if he can help it. Ever since the late election Farnell's plan of the Government has been steadily at work bringing pressure of all kinds to bear upon the Irish landlords to deal moderately and fairly with the tenants. Even the "Loyal and Patriotic Union" have issued an appeal calling upon all proprietors to give adequate reductions of rent. Many of the large landlords have within the last fortnight offered fair terms to their tenants, and it does seem at the moment as if much of the misery which the winter seemed to have in store for us may be averted. The Government, however, is running a tremendous risk. Their appeal to the forbearance of landlords may have its effect, but the inevitable outbreak of crime in Ireland, and the last position of our rulers would be infinitely worse than the first. The ordinary Irish landlord is not in reality owner of the soil at all. His estate has been inherited by him encumbered with mortgages and family charges to the extent of probably two-thirds of its value. The regular payment of interest, which amounts to one-third of his nominal rental to live upon. The Land Act of 1881 almost swept that margin away, and any further reductions now would mean for him utter and unconditional ruin; for, be it remembered, no matter how much land falls in value and no matter how his rental is reduced, the interest on mortgages and family charges must be paid in full. It is this class of landlord which is a standing menace to the public peace in Ireland, and I greatly fear that having declined to restrain him from extortion by law, the Government will find it impossible to restrain him by appeals to his forbearance. They desire to side over the winter peaceably; they do not want an eviction

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EARTHQUAKES IN GERMANY. BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Slight earth tremors were felt on Sunday and Monday at Strasburg, Benfeld and Gersheim. The oscillation at Strasburg caused furniture to shake.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS. MONTICELLO, Ill., Oct. 14.—At one o'clock this morning 200 disguised men overpowered the Sheriff, broke into the jail and took therefrom Henry Wildmar, wife murderer, and hanged him. They then shot him eleven times to make sure of their work.

ONE EFFECT OF THE EARTHQUAKE. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Prof. Collett, the Indiana geologist, states that a number of wells bored for gas or oil in Indiana and Ohio yielded nothing before the earthquake, but since then have yielded gas and oil in good quantity.

DOWN WITH ALL HANDS. ST. JOHNS, Nfld., October 15.—A fearful disaster occurred off Cape John, New's Dune bay, on Tuesday last, when a fishing craft capsize and all hands went down.

A SAD SUICIDE. MÜNICH, Oct. 12.—Herr Hutachene-Beuter, the Bavarian Premier's father-in-law, after witnessing to-day the trial and sentence of an editor for libelling the Premier, ran out of court and committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He had been much depressed recently by seeing numerous editors, the fathers of families, imprisoned for press offences.

"Ah, is it possible that you are still alive?" said a fellow on meeting unexpectedly one whom he had grossly injured. "Yes, and kicking," replied the other, suiting the action to the word.

An ingenious boy of Maplewood, Mass., sent up some lanterns on the tail of his kite recently, and many of the inhabitants turned out to view what they thought was a fine meteoric display.

SOFIA, Oct. 13.—Inquiry shows that the Russian conspiracy to raise a rebellion in the two Bulgarias was of greater extent than at first believed.