

THE MARINE DISASTERS.

THE DOMINION LINE SS. BROOKLYN ASHORE AT ANTICOST.

THE VESSEL EXPECTED TO BE A TOTAL WRECK—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ALGOMA—NO MONTREALERS ABOARD.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—A despatch to the Signal Service from here from the agent at the Southwest point of Anticosti, received at 7 p.m., says that the mate of the steamship Brooklyn, of the Dominion line, from Liverpool for Quebec, had reached Heath point, and reports that the steamer went ashore at 6 a.m. on Sunday, ten miles northeast of Heath Point. The passengers and crew are saved, and are now at Fox Bay. There has been no one on board the vessel since Sunday. The weather is very stormy. Two compartments were then full of water. She lies in a bad place. The Government steamer Napoleon III will probably be sent to her assistance.

Further particulars from Heath Point state that the passengers of the steamship Brooklyn, ashore at that point, were all safely landed, and are scattered under canvas at different points along the coast and at fishermen's huts at Fox Bay, which is some eighteen miles from Heath Point on the northeast side of the island of Anticosti, and about eight miles from the scene of the wreck. Capt. Dale has telegraphed for immediate assistance. His request was forwarded to the Government authorities at Ottawa, and an immediate reply given to send the Government steamship Napoleon III to the rescue. The steamer proceeds from here to-morrow at 1 p.m. The reason of the delay of her departure is on account of her having to take in a full supply of stores and provisions in case that none can be had from the steamer. It is not unlikely that a wrecking crew and hydraulic pumps will be shipped with a view of possibly saving the vessel. As far as can be learned the engine room and No. 1 and 2 holds are filled with water and she is leaking. Her position is presumably a bad one, and on account of the unsound nature of the coast it is generally considered that.

THE VESSEL WILL BE A TOTAL WRECK.

The weather since she went ashore has been an onrush of heavy northeast gales and blinding snowstorms. If no provisions have been saved from the vessel there will undoubtedly be great privations experienced by the passengers and crew owing to the fact that the supplies at Fox Bay would have been drawn upon by the crew of the SS. Anticosti, which was wrecked there on the 4th inst. The Brooklyn has a crew of about seventy, and had about forty passengers, of which only three were cabin passengers. The amount of her stores cannot be ascertained, but it has been given to understand that the crew are interested. She had a general cargo for Quebec, Montreal and the West.

The Brooklyn is an iron vessel, built at Park in 1860, classed A 1, is 2,355 net and 3,776 gross tons; at the time of her registration at Liverpool in 1870 she measured 354 1/4 net tons, 425 gross, and had engine 180 horse power. During the winter of 1881 she was broken down and refitted at a cost of \$20,000. She is owned by the Dominion and Dominion Steamship Co., of Liverpool.

THE PAPAL ENCUCICAL.

CATHOLICS IN POLITICS—THE CHURCH THE FRIEND OF ALL HEALTHFUL AND LEGITIMATE LIBERTY.

ROME, Nov. 11.—Contrary to the reports erroneously telegraphed from Rome, the Pope's encyclical letter has not yet been published, but will be in a few days. The entire proof sheets of this important document were placed at my disposal on the condition that they should not be communicated to any European newspaper. The Pope during the past eighteen months has been writing on every one of the encyclical no less than thirty-nine times. It is entitled "De Civitate" (substantive "Christian") and is dated All Saints' Day, November 1. The first proof sheets, now before me, are in Latin and comprise thirty-eight pages of neatly printed type and bear marginal corrections in the Pope's own handwriting. The following are literal translations from the Latin of passages not mentioned in my last despatch:—

"It is a calamity to suppose the Church is incompatible with the principles of modern civil government and society as now constituted. Man cannot exist without society; this requires authority, and all true authority comes directly from God. The participation of the people in States' government should not be blamed, but encouraged. The Church is not the enemy but the friend of all healthful and legitimate liberty. If the Church holds that various sects of Christians cannot be tolerated on a footing of equality with the true religion, she does not go so far as to blame governments for permitting such sects to have influence in government, provided those forming the government seek to attain some good object or to avoid misfortune.

PATRONS IN THE CHURCH.

"The Church is tolerant, for according to St. Augustin's precept it obtains everything from God except faith. The Church warmly patronizes all true rights, and especially the liberty of nations and individuals against despotism. The Church accepts most cordially all that contributes to the prosperity of mortal life, and encourages all researches of human brain. The Church will always accept with joy all that contributes to the conquests of science, particularly of natural science. The Church encourages all modern discoveries and inventions, and countenances progress in all modern progress and devices that have for their object to adorn life or make it more comfortable. The Church encourages all arts and all honest industries. We thus profess freely and openly the truth, not with any ulterior design of profit from the actual political situation, but because we wish to see public affairs follow less the passions of men and repose on a more solid base. The Church is in perfect harmony with modern progress, and leaves intact the legitimate liberty of the people. Every Catholic should rigidly adhere to the teachings of the Roman pontiffs, especially in the matter of modern liberty, which already, under the semblance of honesty of purpose, leads to error and destruction.

CATHOLICS AND POLITICS.

"We exhort all Catholics who would devote care to public matters to take an active part in all municipal affairs and elections, and to further the principles of the Church in all public services, meetings and gatherings. All Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life in the countries where they live. They must penetrate wherever possible in the administration of civil affairs; must constantly exert the utmost vigilance and energy to prevent the usage of liberty from going beyond the limits fixed by God's law. All Catholics should do all in their power to cause the constitutions of States and legislation to be modelled in the principles of the true Church. All Catholic writers and journalists should never lose for an instant from the above prescriptions. All Catholics should redouble their submission to authority, and unite their whole heart, soul, body and mind in the defence of the Church and Christian wisdom."

GLADSTONE AG IN SPEAKS.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION MUST BE LEFT TO FUTURE GENERATIONS TO DEAL WITH—IF SCOTLAND DEMANDS THE CHANGE, HE WILL ACQUIRE.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 11.—Mr. Gladstone and wife and Lord Rosebery and wife to-day drove in a carriage from Dalmeny park through the principal thoroughfares to the Free Assembly hall. Crowds of people lined the route and great enthusiasm was manifested at the appearance of Mr. Gladstone. On reaching the hall Mr. Gladstone found it literally packed with human beings waiting to hear his address. Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible for Parliament to deal with the Irish question satisfactorily except by the action of a party powerful enough to act independently of the Irish vote. According to Tory as well as Liberal reports such a party in the coming Parliament can only be the Liberal party. This consideration, he said, was more than ordinarily important. Indeed, it was of the highest importance. "Passing to a subject less important," said Mr. Gladstone, "I am reluctantly compelled to refer to personal matters. I am unable to understand the reason, but it undoubtedly has become the fashion among a portion of the Tories to circulate, concerning myself, an unbounded assement of most gratuitous untruths. This is a mode of warfare that the Liberals have never indulged in, and I believe that the bulk of the respectable Tories disapprove it. These untruths return to me in the shape of voluminous correspondence daily from all parts of the country, and I ask my friends to receive all such statements with resolute incredulity until their makers prove their assestions. I now enter a graver subject—disestablishment—not because it is an immediate and urgent necessity, but in order to remove widespread misapprehension. Who I am about to say relates chiefly to the Church of England. Circumstances in England and Scotland are not precisely the same. I wrote simply to recommend that in a future, more or less remote, when the controversy shall arise, it be prosecuted in an equitable temper and with careful endeavors to master its enormous difficulties. After writing the passage in the manifesto I heard nothing of the question for many weeks. It certainly did not excite alarm for a long time. I was not aware of the intention to make "disestablishment" a test question, but I am now confident that it will be made a test question by Tory influence. The Tories, who are not provided with an abundance of legitimate election weapons, not unaturally cast about to see what new artillery they can bring into the field. Knowing that the raising of the disestablishment subject in England was a most grave and heavy question, Lord Salisbury took the earliest opportunity of expressing his conviction that I should propose the disestablishment of the Church of England, stating that he was sure of the critical time has come. Considering Lord Salisbury's generosity and chivalry in throwing over party interest for the benefit of the church, it is particularly fortunate for him that nothing is so inconvenient as the introduction of English disestablishment. These remarks induced many Liberal politicians to forestall the question. I do not complain of this, but I do protest against making the church a test question. To the exclusion of every other question. Just consider the effect of voting for candidates on this question only. There is no sense in it. What I contend is, that there is no state of things now existing which makes it necessary, just or allowable to raise the question of English Church disestablishment just now. Disestablishment in Scotland is a question the Scotch people should deal with when the proper time arrives, which, in my opinion, has not yet come. It would be outrageous folly for the Liberals to allow themselves to be drawn from the other real, solid issues of the day by this question. It would require a great deal to turn my opinion, I will not say conviction, which ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen share, that the question of the disestablishment of the Church of England is utterly remote from the coming parliament. But, say the Tories, when you refer to the records of history is not your opinion that disestablishment is not remote? You said the same thing in 1865 about the Church of Ireland. Then, when the elections approached, you said the question was not within the range of practical politics, meaning not for the Parliament then electing. Yet within four years the church of Ireland was disestablished. Therefore, your conviction in 1885 is of no more value than your opinion in 1865. Consequently it is out of court altogether. That objection and query are ingeniously taken. It is the best point the Tories have made, but only because the remaining points are very bad. However, what is the fact? In 1865 political apathy prevailed to stagnation and the reforming spirit was universal. Nobody cared enough about the Irish church, but had been alive thirty years and the moment attention was turned toward the Irish Church it was seen to be a mockery. The church establishment was in no sense the church of the nation. It was impossible to make a decent or plausible excuse for it. Everything is different at present. The Church of England, instead of being a mockery, is a church, whose defenders claim that it has the adhesion and support of a very large majority of the nation. It is doubtful whether it is possible to deny that the Church of England works very hard and endeavors to do its business. It has infinite ramifications through the whole fabric and structure of society and has laid a deep hold in many hearts and minds. The disestablishment of the Church of England is a gigantic operation. The prospect of the Tories often breaks down. Many of those writing about disestablishment in England know little. They framed utterly impossible plans, but the English people cannot accept them. Now, coming near home, there are considerations of this question applying to the north as well as the south. (Cries of "No," "No.") The first result of urging disestablishment in Scotland would be my English advice thrown to the winds. The supporters of the church would rush in a solid phalanx to poll against disestablishment; therefore, the subject in Scotland ought likewise to be left to a future occasion. We have most remarkable unanimity respecting the questions which require our attention; the reform of the land laws, the reform of the procedure of Parliament, the completion of the Reform bill, and the settle-

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NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The quarterly meeting of the Friendly Society of St. Patrick, held at Delmonico's last evening, after an adjournment became one of the most enthusiastic and practical meetings ever held in this city for the furtherance of the cause of Irish home rule. Eugene Kelly presided, and among those present were such well known Irish Americans as Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Robert Sewell, Francis Higgins, Miles O'Brien, and J. D. C. Crimmins. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Byrnes, the well known Cincinnati railroad man. He spoke in ringing sentences of the interest being awakened among Americans by the fact that millions of dollars are annually sent by Irish emigrants to Ireland simply to pay the debts that their relatives are unable to extract from the soil of their small holdings. His concluding proposal to be one of a hundred to subscribe \$1000 each to the Parliamentary campaign fund of the Parnellites was warmly applauded.

FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The trial of Sead Samson J. Jones, Mrs. Rebecca Jarrett and Madame Louise Mouton, on a charge of inducing Eliza Armstrong, to be a day at the Central Criminal Court. The prosecution announced that all the charges against Bramwell Booth had been withdrawn, and that the conspiracy charge against the defendants had been abandoned. Eliza Armstrong testified in regard to the alleged indecent assault on her. The prisoners, except Madame Mouton, were not represented by counsel. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of innocent assault against all four of the prisoners. The justice then passed sentence on the prisoners as follows:—Mr. Sead, three months; Rebecca Jarrett, six months; and Madame Louise Mouton six months with hard labor.

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove all kinds of Worms from Children or Adults.

ENTERTAINED BY SOROSIS.

MARY ANDERSON TAKES BREAKFAST AT DELMONICO'S WITH 130 LADIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Mary Anderson sat for four hours in Delmonico's big dining hall yesterday and smilingly disposed of the many delicacies of a complicated and interesting breakfast menu. One hundred and thirty ladies sat around the five big flower-decked tables and helped Miss Anderson in the agreeable task of consuming the breakfast. The ladies were all members of Sorosis, and they gave the breakfast to Miss Anderson as a pleasant testimonial of their regard for the genius and womanly worth of the actress. Miss Anderson wore a rich gown of sable velvet and a bewitching bouquet of black that set off her pale complexion to pleasing advantage. The one hundred and thirty Sorosis ladies all wore bonnets, too, and what made the scene more attractively attractive was that no two of the bonnets were alike in grace of design and intricacy of trimming.

THE STAR SHONE BRIGHTLY ON AN ALGIERS IRIO.

Some days ago three very worthy citizens of Algiers, La., Augustus Kevlin, a Joiner on Patterson street; Louis Hymel, foreman of the Valletts dry dock, and Anthony O. Guillot, machinist at Patterson on O-iver streets, all industrious and accomplished mechanics of the highest respectability, brought a one dollar ticket in the October Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Yesterday, when the drawing of the lottery was announced, it was found that the one dollar ticket had won one fifth of the capital prize of \$75,000. Nor was their equality disturbed by their winning \$5,000 each.—New Orleans Daily States, Oct. 14.

BOYCOTTING BRITISH GOODS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—A movement of great importance is being quietly organized among the various societies of Irish workmen. It is proposed to form a vast federation, comprising all the representatives of organized labor in Ireland, for the sole purpose of keeping out of the country all goods of British manufacture with the exception of such articles as Ireland is unable to produce. The movement is warmly approved of by Mr. Michael Davitt, and a deputation is about to wait on Mr. Parnell, in order to secure his approval and that of the Irish National League. Mr. Parnell has long advocated the protection of Irish industries and this is a practical effort in that direction. It will of course greatly excite English manufacturers and politicians of the Birmingham school. Mr. Chamberlain is expected to be more rabid than ever in denouncing Ireland's efforts for independence, but the Irish party has already shown that it can take good care of Ireland's interest without the help of the Radicals.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

A joint, weary, sick and listless feeling, with aching back and shoulders, and irregular bowels, proclaim a diseased liver. Try Barcod Blood Bitters, which cures all forms of liver complaint.