VOL. XL., NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

PROTECTS THE POOR

The Catholic Church of the Present

Detends the Tolling Poor In Every Land-Priests and Prelates Are the Heroes of Democracy.

HENRY O'KREFE IN JANUARY CATHOLIC

An English paper is our authority for the following about Cardinal Manning :

To those who have not cassed to beliave in Christianity it will be not the least of his claims on the gratitude of the world that he has shown a sceptical generation that orth-doxy is no enemy of Radical progress. A young friend was speaking to him recently of the new Lordon movements, and chanced to may that they might roughly he described as practical Socialism. "I prefer to call it Carletianity," said the Carcinal."

Some Protestant historians, notably Leckey, have pronounced the Catholic Church the protector and defender of the poor of the past. We emit quetations from them. We emit proofs, that the first labor organizations known in history were founded by "the lezy monks." We also omit the past events of history, which show that when the Church spiritualized the business relations of the poor to the rich, there was more peace and less poverty, and confine ourselves to narrating a few of her recent actions which prove her to be the protector and defender of the poor of the present day-

Witness the effects of the triumph of the Belgian Cathelie party, to whom the Belgian workmen owe—(1) A government inquiry into the condition of the workingmen—(2) the organization of the Liege congresses on social questions, which has led to a special movement for the referm of the factory laws; (3) as a result of its report, an elaborate labor law, with special reference to the protection of women and children in the factorics.

When its financial interests and public peace were endangered last epring by the great etriko at Buchum, who icrmulated the grievanswer is, the Cathelle priests of the place. Indeed we know of no other men who have been such herosa of the democracy there, or who have better fulfilled the high ideal as set forth by the Exercise Prime. There will be the side of the puper. ances and demands of the poor miners? The forth by the Eternal Privat. They mingled fraternally with the miners of Westphalia, and as a consequence, all was tranquillity, intelligence, self-sacrifice; for they recognized in their pricets, pastors who thoroughly sympathized with them in their misery and discontent. Moreover, the German Congress of a few weeks weeks ago made labor and capi- bers of the Parliament interested in the temtal the most important and prominent subject of its programme. Dr. Windthorst, one of the many Catholic leaders who have promoted the labor cause in Cermany, said : 44 We have come to Bochum to prove that Messra, Jamleson, M.P., S. A. Fisher, M.P., Catholicity has the courage to plant its flag R. Watson, M.P., J. Scriver, M. P., Someranthe mining region. The interests of emvilla, M.P., Mulock, M.P., Kirk, M.P., Macployers and employed are not opposed; they donal, M.P., (Buron), Joses, M.P., Arm-complete one another; the workman can do strong, M.P., Valdie, M.P., Bain, M.P., capitalist can do nothing if the workman be not given to him. To the one we would Laviet, M.P., McMillen, M.P., Brien, M.P., not given to him. To the one we would Laviet, M.P., Eisenhauer, M.P., Platt, M.P., teach Christian humility and obedience; to Wilson, M.P., Rev. W. Scott and Rav. Mr. the other Christian justice and benevolence." IN FRANCE.

Ten thousand of the Catholic working classes answered the Pope's request to visit Rome. Four trains each week, with five to six hundred passengers, ran from the 14th of Outober until the 18th of November. Every part of France sent its representative workingmen, and many wealthy Catholics contributed in aiding the poorer of these laborers to visit the Eternal City, What a splendid sight for the Italian Freemason!—The French laborer, farmer, and mechanic embracing and receiving the especial blessing of the Vicar of Curist. But more than thie, it was a new phase in the present religious life of France. It told us that there are still multitudes of loyal Catholics among the French working classes. For this we thank God, since we have had reason to fear that it I to through their grief-stricken hearts that the canker-worm of atheism is eating. The French anti-religious laborer is fierce and irrational in his hatred of the Church and the priests; and this pligrimage of Catholic workingmen was no doubt espesially baneficial and encouraging to that class of French-

IN RUSSIA.

We find the more thoughtful among her people saying that the poor are sinking into atheism and vice, and that their amelioration can only be affected by a reunion with the Church of Rome.

IN IBELAND.

Witness Archbishop Walsh during the atrike of the bricklayers in Dublin; and the efforts of the whole Irish clergy, whether in prison or in Church, fighting unto death to emancipate their suffering countrymen.

IN ENGLAND.

Censider the London strike, one of the most serious conflicts of modern times between employer and employed—a bloodless war which endangered the social prosperity of the largest city in the world. We need not say that the happy ending of the battle was due to the moral grandeur and persevering energy of a leader in the Ostholic Church.

of a leader in the Catholic Unuren.
"When the Cardinal,' says the editor of
the Pall Mall Gazette, "went to and fro between the dockers and the directors, refusing to despair when his Established brother of had shaken off the dust, of his foct against the strike and disappeared into space,

oulties interposed by prejudice and passion. interposing a constant element of cool, com-mon sense in the midst of hot bluoded councile, he must have felt sustained and inspired by the best traditions of his Church. The occasion, no doubt, was less imposing than on that great historic day when St. Lee stood up as mediator and deliverer between Attila and the Eternal City, but the spirit of devotion and the sanctified sagacity of the Cardinal were no less admirable than those of the great Pontiff."

In Africa consider Cardinal Lavigerie's action towards the African slaves. In our own country look at Cardinal Gibbons in his relation to the Knights of Labor.

Thus in this country the Church manifests hereelf as the mother of the Poor. Modern heterodoxy, liberalism, infidelity, have done nothing for poverty. The leaders of the London strike name Dr. Parker, the leading Nonconformist minister of the city, as one fearing to soil his hands with the poor. The liberal Dr. Spurgeon they call "an old autocrat;" and as for the Nonconfermists, who are supposed to be democrats if God ever made a democrat, these, they tell us, keep as far aloof as the Queen herself. Robert G. Ingersell talks of "tears and klasor, kisses and tears," of flowers, birds and butterflies, and other Golden slobber, to ragged women and starving children. Huxley, Spencer and Harrison are tearing down everything and building up nothing. Felix Adler is giving us, as a cure for evil and poverty, "ethical culture;" while Henry George seems to think that the poor will be no longer with us if we adopt the single tax.

No, the Christianity of Christ alone holds the key to the mystery of wee and want. The tells the rich they shall be poor indeed if they have no treasures in heaven. Sas reminds the lazy, wealthy "man about town" that the kingdom of Christ is not made up of his kind. She informs the capitalist, whose luxury is the poor man's robbary, that he shall suffer by the decree of a just God and an honest tribunal. She points out the lurid gleam of an everlasting heli to the fiend who has stolen a maiden's honor or robbed a mother's love. " Verily there is a roward for the righteous; doubtless there is a God whe judgeth the earth." She condemns, in the Pienary Council of Baltimore, the liquor saloone, warning the laborers from its tatal

The poverty of Christ's life has sanctified the poverty of our life. Moreover, joys untold He has promised the poor. He has placed most of them in a Church where "the afflicted find solace, the oppressed relief from their burdens," and whore " the poor have the Gospel preached to them"-a Church

TEMPERANCE WORKERS. Decide not to Introduce a Prohibition Reso

lution in Parliament this Session. OTTAWA, February 5 .- A meeting of memperance cause was held in the Tower room this morning. Hon. Senator Vidal, president of the Dominion alliance, occupied the chair, and there were present Hon. Senator Perley, Wood, Ottawa; Mr. J. R. Dougali and Mr. J. H. Carson, Montreal.

A lengthy discussion took place upon the advicability of introducing a resolution in favor of prohibition at this sension of Parliament. Messrs. Fisher and Carson reported that the council of the Alliance had decided in layer of such a step. Mr. Scriver deprecated the introduction of a prohibition resolution this year, although he favored a discussion on the subject in the last session of Parliament and would support such action next session. Mr. Jamieson took a similar view. There was no probability that this was the last session of this Parliament and he preferred delay. The last time the subject was debated they had not a square vote upon it. Mr. Watson, also objected to any action this year. He regarded the bringing up of the subject year by year as little more than a farce, there had been no change in the personnel of the House, and their opinion had not changed. Mr. Fisher explained why the temperanc people had opposed the amend-ments offered. In his opinion the only way to prevent any amendments being proposed was to put the motion on going into supply, but this was impossible because such a step was nearly always regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Mr. Dougall stated that in view of the late period of the meeting he was inclined to agree with Mr. Jamieson in favoring a pestponement until next year. He suggested that next time they should be ready with some amendment the House. Under the present state of affairs he would be willing even to accept a plebiscite, which he had opposed before, and he hoped they

would take advantage of any such amendments the next time. Mr. Somerville laid the blame for the present trouble upon the cast-iron form of the resolution which had been provided by the Alliance, and which could not be varied. Mr. Kirk admitted that he had approved the plebisoite proposal, but had felt bound to vote dewn any amend ments offered to the motion. Dr. Macdonald

also opposed any action this year. Finally, Mr. Soriver, M.P., moved that in the epinion of the legislative committee it is

combating with the utmost patience the difficience that they had at last got together such

Parliament might be persuaded to arrange for a pleblacite to obtain public opinion at the same time as a general election.

Mr. Fisher opposed the idea as calculated to injure the temperance cause by mixing it

up with general politics. Mr. Carson recalled the resolution of the recently largely attended prohibition conven-tion in Montreal, attended by representative, of all the prohibitionists in the country which asked that the question be submitte: to Parliament every year. For that reason he asked that the motion be not carried.

Mr. Soriver objected to this last statement. The temperance men in the House were better able to judge of the action in the best interests of temperance.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Fisher suggested that they should turn their attention in other directions, and proposed that they should ask Parliament to appoint a commission to enquire into the workings of the Scott act. Mr. Somerville laid the blame for the failure of the Scott act upon the Dominion Government and objected to any commission to find out why it had Mr. Gillmor said it was very convenient to throw the blame on the Government, but the fact was that the cause of its failure was that the people were not prohibitionists. If the temperance people would enforce the act it would be sure to succeed.

After some further discussion on the question, the meeting adjourned without coming to any decision.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B.

The President Lectures on the Remidies for Intemperance.

The monthly meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society was held last Sunday afternoor. The meeting was the largest which has been held for sometime, over 800 members, associate members, and friends being present.

After prayers, the president delivered the third of his series of lectures on "Remedies for Intemprance." He said that the Sacrament of Prayers and of the Holy Euchariat were the Penance and of the Holy Eucharist were the most powerful means we had for avoiding the

siu of intemperance, and their reception on Sunday next by all the members of the society would be the most appropriate way of celebratwould be the most appropriate way of celebrating the golden jubilee of the Catholic temperance movement in the city. He referred to the Catholic belief in the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, and showed what power and strength could be found in union with Christ in the holy sacrament to overcome the evil inclinations of the heart, and especially the inclination to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor. At the close of the lecture the reverned president administered the pledge of total abstinence to more than thirty persons.

At a subsequent meeting of the regular members, Mr. P. Doyle in the chair, a large number

of new members were admitted to both branches of the society. The various reports were submitted by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan, and resolutions of condolence were tendered the families of the late Mr. Jas. Huff and Mr. John

Kelly.

The arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubiles are very complete. It is expected that the attendance at the religious celebration on Sanday next will be largely attended, invita-tions having been sent out to the various sister societies to be present in a body. The social in the Queen's hall on Monday promises to be a most successful affair. As already announced, the Hon. Senator Muroby will preside and will deliver the historical address. The Rev. J. A. McCallen will lecture on "The Lights and Shades in Human Character."

The Late Mr. Edward Scullion.

One of the largest funerals that has taken place in the city for some time was that of the late Mr. Edward Scullion, which took place last Sunday afternoon from his late residence, No. 101 Inspector street. Mr. Scullion was a native of county Derry, Ireland, and has been a resident of this city for nearly 40 years. The funeral procession was nearly half a mile in Mr. James Scullon, his son William, his son in law Mr. W Dunham, his nephews William, James. Patrick, Edward and Tom Scullon and his five grandsons. Among those in the funeral procession were Mayor Grenier, Ald Clendinneng, Gautheir, Stevenson, Malone, Tansey, H. Kennedy and McBride, and Mesers. M P Ryan, W J O'Hara, M Foote, M Hicke, John Lewis, J Perrault, George McAfee, B Tansey, J Lappin, T McCarthy, James O'Brien H J Shaw, W H Arnbon, D Rae, J Dounlly, D Fraser, James McShane, M. P., P., H J Cloran, T Lackin, P McGoldrick, Denis Barry, John Allan, E Elliott, Dr. Ledge, F Dolan, J funeral procession were Mayor Grenier. Ald John Allsu, E Elliott, Dr. Leduc, F Dolan, J Paton, R White, F Carter, Goo Graham, J Mooney, D Burke, S Moss, J Dawes and

Archbishop Fabre at Ste Cunegonde.

Last Sunday morning His Grace Archbistop Fabre paid an official visit to the parish of Sac Onnegonde, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Martin, master of ceremonies, and his private secretary, Rev. Mr. Mongenais. They were received by Rev. Father Seguin, parish priest. His Grace celebrated Mass and delivered a sermon on "The Gorpel of the day." After Mass the mayor, Mr. Hensult, presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Grace made a felicitous reply. Dinner was partiaken until next year. He suggested that next time of in the new residence of the parish priest, they should be ready with some amendment which had been blessed during the day. After which would place the question fairly before dinner His Grace offered up the solemn prayers of the church for the dead. The different confraternities of the parish were visited, and in the evening a reception was held in the hall of the priest's residence, at which all the principal men of the town were present and were addressed by His Grace. On Monday he visited the different communities of the parish. His Grace expresses his indebtedness to the Rev. Father Seguin for his labors in providing one of the most beautiful churches in the vicinity of Montreal.

The Union Catholique.

The usual weekly meeting of L'Union Catholique was he'd last Sunday afternoon when Mr. Alf. Labelle recited Mr. Louis Frectette's "Les derniers cartouches," and the Rev. P. Lalanne, S.J., read the first chapters of a work

AMERICA.

President Fitizgerald's Address.

A Venal American Press-He Deo'ares to be Bought With British Gold to Malign the League.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 9 .- President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National league, has issued the following address to that organiz-

LINCOLN, Neb., February 8, 1890. the Officers and Members of the Irish National League of America:—

Since the inception of the present Irish move ment, now dearing its hour of final triumph or sore defeat, the Irish exiles and their children in America have been the chief support and mainstay of the national struggle. The continuous financial assistance rendered from the United States and Canada to the people and leaders of Ireland has been the result of organization. The munificent aggregate created by the many contributary streams of Irish-American generosity could never have been attained had the government depended upon the uncertainty of spaemodic local action. Our enemies have recognized the tremendous force of organized effort as a most potent aid to the frield cause, and they are now exercising all their ingenuity and utilizing their immense resources to destroy and nullify its influence by trying to create disorganization and distrust among the friends of Ireland.

CHARGES AGAINST THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Secret service money is being expended and subsidized against are employed to acatter inuendoes, to make false allegations and, by every artifice, to diseminate slanders in order to discupt Irish national organization in America. Be the imp-ling motive what it may still the press is being utilized in this country to supplement the unsurupulous but defeated efforts of the London Times to discredit not only the national officers of the American league, but the trust ed and able leaders of the movement in Ireland whom till now, you have so loyally obeyed and so generously supported. The Chicago Times of the 2nd instant says editorially hold no convention, is the advice to the executive of the National League in America from the gentlemen over the sea, but send us more money. As to the meney part, that has been the cry from time immemorial. Since 1886, this one agency of the league alone has collected a quarter of a million of money and the demand is for more. Mon who are living as members of the British Parliament on fundarised in America and living on the fat of the land, or goseip does them great injustice, will naturally cry with the horse-leech's daughter

More funds and less investigation is the cry everywhere. No convention for the last three vears and Parnell wants none for the present Nothing is so perfectly delightful to the free handed patriots whom Ireland sends to this country as to lay saide their earnings until they accumulate enough to buy a draft and then blow the whole amount into the hands of a lot of irresponsible, professional agitators for un-

known purposes."

Brother Irichmen! Is not this the language of the London Times and the Tory organs that for generations have been spitting their con tempt upon every effort of the Irish people to ameliorate the condition of their country Dues in not seem as if the Pigott Flanagan hire ings bafiled in England had transferred their vile operations to America?

AN APPEAL TO IRISH COMMON SENSE.

In this emergency we rely upon your manhood, your devotion, your common sense, not to be misled by Salisbury's reptile press, his subsidized priest revilers, and these stormy petrels of faction who are now trying to demoralize your ranks. Read assured that the ignominious defeat of the London Times will be the fats of its puny imitators on this side of the Atlantic. The time has come to appeal to our better nature and to have trust and confidence in ourselves. The Irish people in Ireland are setting us a grand example. They are conduct ing themselves with a z al, a dignity and a dis cipline unprecedented in the annals of the nnman race

Generous as your contributions have been noble as have been your sacrifices and magnificent yours effort, they are far from equaling under like or cumstances the manifestation of these qualities by the people in Ireland. instance we refer you to the alacrity with which they contributed in an inconceivably short space of time \$150,000 to the defence of the leader in whose person the Irish nation was prosecuted in the late Times forgery commis sion. We instance the magnanimity with which the presentry of Ireland have within the last cause, which is now being in turn contested upon the Irish hillsides.

THE MILK IN THE COCCANUT.

The Tenants' Defence association has been formed and is being maintained to defeat the last despairing effort of Irish landlordism. This instiable octopis, which has so long fastened itself upon the fiesh and fed itself upon the blood of the Irish people, has at last been brought to gaze in terror upon its imminent doom. The Irish londlords recognize that their tenure of property, founded in robbery and maintained by tyranny, is nearing its end. Forced sale of their estates is now a hving issue contested by the two greatest English parties.

The vital question of the hour is, which party shall anticipate the other in the forming of an Trish land bill designed to give peasant pro-pristorship to the people. The law of eminent domain is undoubtedly going to be invoked and the purchase price of the estates must be determined on the annual rantal accruing from their use. The landlords hope to sell at fictitionally exorbitant figures upon the showing of a rack rent roll.

HELP FOR THE TENANTS' LEAGUE.

Our people have wisely discerned the cunning of this movement and bravely determined to thwart it at any coat. To this end the tenants

an influential committee. He suggested that IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF deserve to be sustained. Will we refuse them succor in this their most generous sacrifice on the altar of liberty? Most of us have had cruei experience of the iniquitous system of land tenure in Ireland and no metructive words of mine are needed to apprise you of the crucial exigency of the hour. I look to you confidently to move to the support of your kith and kindred in their gallant struggle against the famine-breeding system of Irish landlordism.

STRONG APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Looking back upon their noble past what think you would not the Irish people do for us were our situations reversed. Remember with what promptness poor starving Ireland contributed from her poverty to the relief of the stricken victims of the Johnstown flood. The attricted victims of the Johnstown 1300. The mite that you contribute will be your bread cast upon the waters of which you my securely anticipate a retura. Therefore I exhort you, in your individual and associated capacities, to make one more effort for Irtsh freedom. Let every branch of the league reassert and bestir itself and let every individual determine to do his nark. determine to do his part. A general election in Great Britain is impending. With us are marshalled the liberal hosts of England, Wales and Scotland, led by the Grand Old Man whose and Scotland, led by the Grand Old Man whose marvellous vigor is sustained by the inspired consciousness of coming victory. Parnell, the segacious and unswerving loader, maintains unassilable his touch upon the minds and hearts of our devoted people. Sacrifices will be demanded of them and as to cost this supreme emergency so as to preserve and even arrengthen the integrity of Irish representation in the British Parliament. Two years at the most, and possibly two months, will bring us face to face with the crisis. Therefore I intreat you. as honest, loyal supporters of the cause of Ireland, eachowing all local issues, ignoring all distinctions of American national politics, to rally in your integrity and associate in your might and again give us practical evidence of your devotion to the dear old land. In view of he postponement of the National convention and for the transaction of the important business the National Executive Commistee is summened to meet at St. Louis, Wednesday, April

Respectfully,
JOHN FITZGERALD,
President.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS

Presecuted by the Government of France. PARIS February 9.—The Duke of Orleans has written a letter to President Carnot appealing for permission to serve his country. The Republican majority in the chamber approves the attitude the Government has taken in deciding upon a simple enforcement of the law. The Left looks upon the duke's act as a mere boyish escapade and holds that he should be tried and sentenced to assert the majesty of the law, but after sentence he should be pardoned and sent out of France. The letter is written in the slightly injured tone of one who is surprised that others do not do justice to the purity of his motives. He expresses his confidence that every In the Chicago Herald of the same day were:—"The programms of the league on both is conduc, and he ventures to think he has no reason to fear the judgment of Carnot's own conscience He then proceeds :- Since vo are so justly proud of your great and patrictic ancestor you can hardly be surprised at my invoking the memory of the princes, my ancestors, who died for France on the field of battle, nor as one of the descendants of Henry the Fourth I ask to become a common

a) ldier.
The Duke of Orleans, who was arrested yes. terday for violating the decree of exile issued against the members of his family, occupies a comfortable apartment in the Conciergerie prison. The Duchess de Chartres and Princess Marguerite, his sunt and cousin respectively. and other friends will be permitted to visit him.
M. Constans, minister of the interior, has given
orders that he us treated with distinction. The Monarchist members of the Chamber of Deputies have decided to interpelate the Gov erament as to its reason for imprisoning the Duke. At a meeting of the Cabinet to day it was decided to strictly enforce the provision of

the expulsion law against the young Duke.

The Duke was taken before the tribunal of the Seine to-day where he was charged with a flagrant violation of the law banishing from France pretenders to the throne. In reply to the oh rge he said he came to France to perform his military duties. He asked for an adjournment of the case in order to allow him to instruct his counsel, The court thereupon adjourned the hearing until Wednesday. His counsel will urge that the new recruiting law abrogates the clause in the expulsion law forbidding French princes to enter the army and that the Duke has not, therefore, rendered himself liable to a penalty. The Countess of Paris telegraphed to the Marquis of Beauvoir thank-

ing him for news of her son and adding "I am sure he will always do his duty."

At the conclusion of the judicial enquiry M. Constant will reply to the interpolation. He will state the Government merely executed the law, the provisions of which are precise. He and orders of the House in the French lan-will explain to the Chamber that article 4 of the law of exile enacts that no memuer of the Orleans family shall enter the army. It does Morris, created considerable surprise by asking not mention the grade from which they are de-barred, and the cabinet will, therefore, not admit the argument of the Duke that he could ioin the army as a private.

The Republique Francaise, in commenting on the arrest of the Duke, points out that the exc., be printed in French. Mr. Martin, of Expulsion law imposes a penalty of from two to five years imprisonment upon the head or to five years imprisonment upon the head or consideration of this, as several of the French direct heir of any family that has reigned in members were unavoidably absent. This was

France, who violate, its provisions.

The Paix and Journal des Debats think the best policy of the government is to have the his new municipal bill and moved its second Duke again conducted to the frontier.

LONDON, February 9—A Madrid despatch point that the bill was cut of order, not having

says: The Orleans plans were settled at a family council at St Lucas, before the Comte de Paris sailed for America. Reno Carlos, of Portugal, has subscribed \$45,000 to the defeace fund, and the Queen and Dowager Queen have subscribed \$20,000 each.

Irish National League. A well attended meeting of the William

O'Brien branch of the Irish National league was last Sunday afternoon beld in St. Ann's hall, under the presidency of Mr. T. O'Connor. Several new members having been enrolled, the report of the treasurer of the Irish National league of America way read, and showed that since 1886 there had been received \$237,921.79, of which \$237,248.08 had been sent to further Hon. Senator Vidal denied that there had been sent to further and any injuried the legislative committee. He was glad to see that they had at last got together such a legislative.

AWFUL COLLIERY DISASTER. Nearly 150 Men Killed

BY AN EXPLOSION IN A WELSH MINE

LONDON, February 6 -An explosion oo curred to day in a colliery at Abersychan in Monmouthshire, ten miles northwest of New-port. Three hundred miners were imprisoned and for several hours no communication could be had with them. An opening was finally effected, and at noon 200 of them had been rescued. A number of those rescued are severely injured. Rescuing parties are still searching for those remaining in the mine.

It is feared it will be impossible to rescue the miners, who are still imprisoned. The owners of the colliery estimate 120 persons have lost their lives by the explosion.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon forty bodies

had been taken out from the mine. Fifty miners are still imprisoned. It is not known

whether they are dead or alive.

The cause of the explosion was the flooding of the pits adjacent to that in which the explosion occurred. By the flooding of these pits was was dislocged and forced into the pits where work was in progress, and there is was ignized and exploded. There must have been a great quantity of gas as the explication had tremendous force. It was heard at the distance of a mile. All the gearing in the shaft was thrown into the sir as if from the mouth of a volcanse, and simultaneously a vast bright volume of flame shot upward, followed by a dense, heavy column of smoke. The first party of rescuers organized endeavored to penetrate the pit through the old workings.

They got far enough to be able to see

groups of the dead, but they could not reach them and were compelled to retreat by the suffocating volumes of smoke that rose in that direction. Upon the first appearance of a diminution of smoke the resource went down the main shaft and reached the scene of the catastrophe. They rescued a large number of miners yet alive, but all very badly burned. They brought out sixty dead bodies, nearly all so mutiliated that the recognition of their identity is impossible. The latest retimate of the dead is one hundred and fifty.

LONDON, Feb. 10 -The burial of the bodies of seventy-five of the colliers who were killed by the explosion in the Abersychan mine, in Mormouthshire, last Thursday, took place to-day. The scene in itself was extremely impres-sive, but the weeping and wailing of the hundreds of widows and orphans, whose manifestations of grief were narestrained, marked the occasion as one never to be forgotten by the beholders. As the procession started for the church it was headed by men who chanted weird Welsh dirges, which, mingled with the cries and groams of the mourners, produced an effect which the least emo-tional bystander was powerless to withstand. The shops in the town were all closed, and during the burial ceremonies business of every kind was suspended.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

At the monthly meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men's society, the president, Mr. John J. Gathings, butng in the chair, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted :--

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the sphere of earthly cares the esteemed pastor of St. Gaberiel's, Rev. Father Thomas A. McCarthy; Resolved, That the members of this society

place on record their sense of the great loss sustrined, not only by his devoted parishioners, but also by the Catholic people of the city, through the death of so beloved a pastor, who untiring labors in every good work in behalf of bis fellow-men has endeared him to the hearts of al.

Resolved. That the above be entered in the minutes of the society and a copy of same for-warded to his successor, Rev. Father O'Meara, and also published in the city press.

French in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, February 10.-Tue Manitoba Legislature resumed its sittings to night, the palleries being crowded to hear the debate on Mr. Prendergast's resolution to censure the Government for having taken it upon themselves to cease printing the Manitoba Gazette and orders of the House in the French lanthan the order regarding the resolution be discharged. The Government refused to allow this to be done. The Government then brought The Government refused to allow up its own measure abolishing the rule of the a reed to. Then Attorney-General Martin brought up

point that the bill was cut of order, not having been printed in French, as required by the rules. This objection the speaker had, of course, to sustain and the result was that the Government was blocked and forced to ask for an adjournment to the evident disgust of the Attorney General. Before adjourning the latberr that as long as he had anything to do with it the bill would never be printed in

The Emperor Courts Popularity.

London, Feb. 10.—The recent rescripts of Emperor William on the labor question have had given to them throughout the Empire the greatest possible publicity. This is especially true of Saxony, where the Imperial decree is