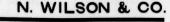


"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 3.

have the largest and are no better citizens in any country than Irishmen; and the best men in the United



ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1880. Sunday 24.–Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Double Major. Monday, 25–St. Boniface, Pope and Confes-sor. Double. Tuesday, 26–St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr. Double. Tuesday, 25-St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr. Double.
Wednesday, 27-St. Raphael, Archangel. Double Major. (25th inst.)
Thursday, 28-SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles. Double 2 Ct.
Friday, 29-St. Margaret Corton. Semi-Double. (25 Feb.)
Saturday, 30-St. Casimir, Confessor. Semi-Double.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Presbyterians, in their council at Philadelphia the other day, discussed the "Catholicity of Presbyterianism." It must have been an edifying spectacle to have seen the learned body as it listened to the evidence of the existence of the bond of union which cemented it the world over, when but a few hours previous the members were at daggers points with one another while debating on "Creeds and Confessions."—Baltimore Mirror.

THE monument to commemorate the running away from Mentana of Garibaldi and his cut-throats is to be unveiled on November 3d, the anniversary of the disgraceful event. In the meantime, as a sort of commentary on the text of the old brigand's already written life, and an additional proof of how true all has been that we have asserted regarding him, it is just announced that Garibaldi and his son Just announced that Garbaid and his son Menotti have resigned their seats in Par-liament on the pretence that "liberty is trodden under foot, and that the laws are used to guarantee the liberty of the Jesuits and other enemies of Italy !"— London Universe.

Few writers have any idea of the immense good done to the world by the action of genaral councils. Any one who has glanced over the records of them cannot fail to be struck with the singular wisdom and prudence that characterized their deliberations, and the attentive student of history will note with astonishment how much the lawgivers of Europe are in-debted to them for the principles of just legislation and impartial equity; how in these councils are to be found the germs of all deliberative and judicial assemblies, and how much the nations that boast the loudest of their civilization are indebted to the Church for the institutions in which they pride.—N.Y. Catholic Herald

REMOVAL! WE have removed to our new store oppo-site Market Lane, and bays the laws to be and the start of the laws of the laws and the start to be added to be another person of great imagination—the poet Spencer—described the Irish as idle and turbulent. In France and Spain, Irish names are honored; and here, no man associates the ideas of idleness and turbul-ence with the name of Irishmen. There nave the largest and most attractive stock of Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City. N. WILSON & CO. which added another monstrosity to the theatrical gallery of horrors. Mr. Froude believes in this myth, as firmly as he be-lieves in another myth alled Henry VIII. which he has created; but, with that oracular power which he thinks he has a right to assume, he asks the world to believe that this mythical Irishman need not exist "in the nature of things." The in-telligent part of the world knows that he telligent part of the world knows that he does not exist, but Mr. Froude has lived so long within the sarred precincts of his own imagination that the actual world is as unknown to him as actual history. Still, he means well no doubt; he intends to be kind to the poor Irish, and when we consider how Father Tom Burke gave him a specimen of Irish "turbulence" are actu consider how Father Tom Burke gave him a specimen of Irish "turbulence," we can-not help feeling grateful for his kindness in noticing Irishmen at all. Some people would not have been so forgiving; but Froude has evidently a great magnanimity, as well as great imagination.—*Brooklym Review*.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1880.

the enfranchisement of the intellect from the slavery of ecclesiastical authority. But by virtue of this en-franchisement, the intellect of the nineteenth century refuses obedience to the Protestantism of the nineteenth cenrury. It claims the same privilege for itself that the Lutherans and Calvinists, the Wesleyans and Baptists, the Ritualists and Mormons, have acted on in establishing their independent and variant schools of Christianity. There exists in Protestantism no tribunal of recognized competence and authority which can say to this intrusive intellect, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. To the rebuking language of its parent, this emancipated intellect retorts by saying : 'I use but the liberty you gave me, and to which your own birth is due. You cannot disown me, for I am as much your legitimate offspring as was the monster begotten of Lucifer and sin, and whom Milton represents as meet-ing his parents for the first time at the portals of the Abyss.""-Catholic Mirror.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY AND TRIAL.

We republish to-day the able editorial of our contemporary the Free Press, which appeared recently in connection with the Carrol trial, Throughout the whole trial it was THROUGH the appointment of the Very evident that the Judge leaned to Rev. Dr. Cleary, parish priest of Dungarthe side of the prosecution, and in van, to the See of Kingston, the venerable his charge so evident did this bechurch of Canada receives from the priestcome that one would imagine him to hood of Ireland, an additon to its Episcobe Crown prosecutor rather than pate worthy of the traditions of two Judge. The article which we pub-Catholic lands. Mgr. Cleary has long been amongst the most distinguished of the Irish clergy. Born in Dungarvan, bap-tised in the parish church of which he now has charge; admitted to his First Com-munion and confirmed within its walls, ordained priest within its supreturey, and lish below contains many good hits which we hope his Lordship not only read but reflected upon.

After a trial continued during six days munion and confirmed within its walls, ordained priest within its sanctuary, and saying his first mass at its altar, he has chosen the same place for his consecration, thus completing a chain of most interest-ing memories. He is a theologian of great ability and of more than ordinary training. Having thished his studies in Bome after the jury sworn in the case of the Queen vs. Carroll, for the murder of Judith Donnelly, on the night of the the 3rd of February last, were unable to agree to a verdict. It was stated to the Court that there were four of the jury for conviction, seven for ability and of more than orthonic in Rome, after Having finished his studies in Rome, after his ordination he spent about two years in the famous halls of Salamanca. On his acquittal, and one whose mind was still in a state of doubt. As this last cannot be classed with the four in favour of conin the famous halls of Salamanea. On his return to Ireland he at once became pro-fessor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture in St. John's College, Waterford, where his reverend brother, who has since gone to his reward, held the chair of Moral Theology. His memorable public defence before receiving the doctorate at the Cath-olig. University, Dublic, some correction viction, the jury stood eight for acquittal, four for conviction. And this condition four for conviction. And this condition of opinion may be fairly taken to repre-sent the state of the public mind also. There are undubtedly a large number of people who have carefully read and weighed the evidence, but who cannot see their way to accept the account given of the transactions of the fearful night of February 3rd as absolutely true; so true, circumstantial and uncontradicted set to olic University, Dublin, some seventeen years ago is fresh in the minds of the English-speaking Catholic world. Ireland was proud of him that had so ably sustain-ed the fame of her theologians, and the circumstantial and uncontradicted as to warrant them n accepting it in such a Hierarchy congratulated him in terms of Hierarchy congratulated him in terms of uncommon praise. He soon became President of the Waterford College, and it was that position he vacated when he was appointed pastor of Dungarvan and View Development of the waterford College, and of the jury that if the boy O'Connor's story is true to be accepted as regards Carroli, it is also true and should be accep-ted as regards Purtell and Tom Ryder, who are also charged with participating in the same crime. The boy says that he saw Carroll, and he said to others that he saw Purton, and he said to others that he saw Purtell too; knew him by the peak and lugs of his cap; and that Ryder was standing with them, Carroll holding a candle in his hand. To accept the boy's statement as regards Carroll necessitates its acceptance also respecting the other two men. Thus the lives of three men may be said to have hung upor the verdict. It is not matter for wonder, then, that some of the jury hesitated, especially in view of the fact that such a course does not pre-clude the prisoner from being yet tried for the murder of the other members of the unhappy family whose dark and dar-ing deeds called down upon them so terrible an act of unlawful vengeance. It is to be regretted that the case for the Crown rested so largely upon the evidence of a young boy, and upon that of such a man as William Donnelly is reported among his neighbors to be. In seeking out the guilty ones it is necessary that the evidence of the guilt of the accused should be found to recourse a solid foundation. Consist to rest upon a solid foundation. Can it be said that the Crown was able to produce such evidence? A large proportion of the jury have evidently thought not. They probably thought that the boy O'Connor's story was defective, especially that part of it in which he said that the men with black faces and those dressed in women's slother had driven old Derestly. women's clothes had driven old Donnelly and his niece off into the woods, and then drove them back again and shot them, which is quite inconsistent with his other story; yiz., that a crowd of men rushed into the house and beat them to death with sticks. They may also have thought that his account of the flight of the niece upstairs and her murder there was incon-sistent with the position in which the body was found lying as it did in a different was found, lying as it did in a different part of the building to that in which it would have been if it had fallen through would have been if it had fallen through during the burning to the bottom floor. They may also have thought that as the boy had given different accounts of the affair to Mr. Fox, Mr. Stanley, jr., in Lucan, a short time after the tragedy took place from that which he has since given, that his oridone was not of so artifector.

house on the night of the tragedy, and resorted to by them ; rather that it was thus could not have taken part in it. Thompson so swore. So did his wife, and so did Corroll's brother. But the Court in reviewing-the evidence warned the jury against placing much reliance upon that against placing much renance upon that statement, seeing that it was made by those who were members of the Vigilance Committee, who would naturally try to support each other. The jury may have felt that though that caution was a reasonable and, yet as the Vigilance Committee in-cluded so large a number of the friends cluded so large a number of the friends and neighbors of the accused, if that view were to prevail they might be shut out were to prevan they might be shut out from the most natural answer to the ac-cusation brought, viz., that the accused was elsewhere at the time and could not therefore have been a participator in the crime. But as a set off to the oaths of those people there comes the statement of the Chief of Police to the effect that the Thompsons' as sworn, on account of the neat condition of the pillow cases as seen by him later in the day. A curious illustration of the danger of

jumping to conclusions on important mat-ters from trifling circumstances comes out even in the course of the deep-searching charge of His Lordship. He had been speaking of the shooting of John Don-nelly, and said that it was evident that he had been shot by two persons, because the body of the murdered man had been pierbody of the murdered man had been pler-ced by two different kinds of shot—by a rifle bullet and by a small shot. If Mr. Justice Armour had recollected at the moment that guns are frequently used having the basis having two barrels—one rifle to carry a bullet, and the other a smooth-bore for ordinary small shot, he would not have

urged the conclusion that two different people must have shot John Donnelly, see-ing that one person using such a gun could have produced the apparently different results alluded to. Indeed, in all probability such a gun was used, the person firing resting it in the crotch of the tree standing before Wm. Donnelly's house, firing from each barrel in quick succession when the fated man came to the door in answer to the cry of "Fire." This illustration is made the cry of "Fire." This indistration is made use of to show the danger of arriving at too rapid conclusions in cases of this kind. The Chief of Police in casting his "profes-sional eye" upon the pillow-cases, as they lay upon the bed, came to the conclusion lay upon the bed, came to the conclusion that the bed had no been slept in on the previous night as sworn by the Thompsons. The jury did not accept his view of the domestic economy of Mrs. Thompson's establishment as applied to bed and bed-ding, and as the soiled pillow-cases were found in the room naturally thought that the simple twith was that Was. Thompson the simple truth was that Mrs. The he had the simple truth was that Mrs. Thompson had charged them. Certainly, if she had wished to mislead the officers, and was prepared to swear an *alibi* at all hazards, there would have been no difficulty in leaving the bed-clothes in a disordered condition. Her neatness in housewifery was sought to be made use of against the statement of herself, her husband and Carroll's brother.

Such considerations appear to have been at work in the midst of some of the jury. Yet it must be remarked that some of them are convinced of the guilt of Carroll. Before they reached that conclusion they must have believed implicitly Before they reached that conclusion they must have believed implicitly the boy O'Connor's story; have set aside the discrepancies in it, and have been convinced that the Thompsons, man and wife, and Carroll's brother perjured themselves in giving their evidence as to the whereabouts of the accused on the night in question. That they should come to such a concluion after the delivery of such a charge as they listened to from the bench is not surprising. Apparently con-vinced of the guilt of Carroll, the Judge sought to impress that conviction on the minds of the jury. No one who listened to his charge could have been uninfluenced by it, though some may entertain misgivings as to the propriety of a Judge throwing himself so strongly against a prisouer as not to give him the benefit of a single doubt. That is a matter, however for the Judge himself. If he has become strongly convinced of the guilt of a prisoner would he be doing his duty to the Crown if he did not make it appear to the jury when dealing with the cyldence? In Carroll's case Mr. Justice Armour made no concealment of the view he took of the case, and starting off from the formation of the Vigilance Committee traced the circumstances attending the tragedy in such a way as to leave but little ground for hope for the prisoners. Besides the doubt which the jury found there was attatched itself to the evidence, no appearance of an active sympathy with the victims of what is regarded by many more as an act of rude vengeance than of personal malice. It is not very long ago that justice could not be administered in that section of Biddulph in which the tragedy occured. Magistrates were afraid to issue warrants against any of the well known members of the "Donnelly gang" for fear of reprisals. Constables refused to serve processes against them, and witnesses who could have fastened criminality upon them were either cowed into silence or driven to perjury in order to escape the ever-ready torch, or save their animals from mutilation, their machinery from destruction. It was in order to deal with such a state of things which the law had notoriously failed to reach that the Vigilance Committee was formed, and formed under a sanction and under circum-Lucan, a short time after the tragedy took place from that which he has since given, that his evidence was not of so satisfactory and conclusive a kind as to be accepted with hesitation. There is another obstacle which the jury must have found in their way, and that was the evidence given by the defence to show that Carroll slept at Thompson's

through legal means and by legal action that the terrorism that had existed in a portion of Biddulph was sought to be dealt with. These facts were well known dealt with. These facts were well known to the jury, and may, have had their in-fluence (unconsciously, perhaps) in enab-ling some of them to take the view they did of the case as a whole. And this lack of sympathy was probably further enhanced by the evidence of William Donnelly, who swore so positively to the presence of his brother-in-law, Kennedy, at the shoot-ing at his house. Fortunately for that accused man the witness, Mr. Bryan, whose accused man the witness, Mr. Bryan, whose testimony no one can for a moment doubt, gave evidence of finding Kennedy at home at two o'clock on the morning of the 4th of February, at the very time that William of February, at the very time that William Donnelly states that the murder of his brother took place. Mr. Bryan's children had been taken ill with the croup. They were restless during the night, and know-ing that Kennedy's children had been sim-ilarily affected, Mr. Bryan rose shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning and went to Kennedy's house having there to use to Kennedy's house, hoping there to pro-cure some means of relief. And what did he find? Having knocked at the back door he heard Kennedy get out of hed and come to him, in his shirt alone. He had a conversation with him about the children, which heard seme minute and the children, conversation with him about the children, which lasted some minutes, and then went home. Yet it was at this very time that William Donnelly swore that he saw Ken-nedy standing with Carroll and Ryder outside his house, and heard Kennedy say, "Brother-in-law is easy at last." The counsel for the Crown, in the course of his tommenta and empire addresses his temperate and concise address, re-marked that Providence always provided ome way, some trace by which the murder-er could be detected and his crime avenged. But if there is one circumstance of the sort to be noticed more than another in connec-tion with these events it is this, that the sickness and complaining of Mr. Bryan's children urged him to leave his bed and house at the unusual hour he did, and by

repairing to Kennedy's for advice and as-sistance was able to testify to the fact that was safe at home at the hour that William Donnelly says that he saw and heard him aiding in the marder of John Donnelly. It cannot be doubted that Wm. Donelly concocted the story he did in the expectation of swearing **away** the life of his brother-in-law, carrying out to the bitter end the enmity he was compelled to admit the entertained towards him. That circum-stance could not have been without its si-lent influence on the jury when engaged in estimating the facts and the surround ngs of the case.

when a pair of the brown to re-tain Carroll in custody, and put him on his trial again, when in consequence of new evidence which may be unearthed, it may be more conclusively shown that he is a multy when an lead to the model to the be more conclusively shown that he is a guilty man, or lead to the complete estab-

of the doubtful effect of the prosecution nd the attitude of the Catholic hierarchy London, Oct.15-A Dublin correspon-London, Oct.15—A Dublin correspon-dent says the Crown law offleers, at a con-sultation yesterday, drew up a form of summons against the Land League agita-tors, to be placed before the higher auth-orities for approval. The Privy Council, under the presidency of the Lord Lieu-tenant of Ireland, also considered the matter. The Government will not be some

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matter. The Government will not be con-tent with striking at subordinates. A great land meeting is announced at Tul-low, county of Carlow, on Sunday. Par-nell and all the leaders are expected to attend.

Dublin, Oct. 15.—It is reported that the prevention of sixteen Land League meet-ngs fixed for Sunday, has been considered at the castle

Rome, October 15. —The Pope has sum-moned some Irish Bishops to Rome to in-struct them in view of the present state of affairs in Ireland.

London, Oct. 15.—All four prisoners in sustody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Mountmorris were liberated to-day.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—It is reported that the uthorities of the Castle have received information of a contemplated rising of the people in the West of Ireland. This exlains the somewhat hurried despatch of roops to reinforce the military now there It is understood that additional troops will be sent to Castlebar, Westport, in Mayo, and other places where symptoms of rev-olution exist. London, Oct. 18.—A great demonstra-

London, Oct. 18.—A great demonstra-tion of Orangeinen, numbering 4,000, took place on Saturday at Donaghloney, County Down, to protest against the Parnellite agitation. Two policemen took notes of agitation. The speeches.

ndon, Oct. 16 .- A battalion of guards Lo

London, Oct. 16.—A battalion of guards go to Ireland shortly. Dublin, Oct. 16.—It is believed that thirteen of the most prominent members of the Land League are to be prosecuted.

NEW PUBLICATION.

A compendium of the History of Ireland, by way of question and answer, designed principally for the use of schools. By Thomas J. O'Brien, Quebec: Elsear Vin-cent, 224 St. John Street. The above is, as it professes to be, a cate-chism of the History of Ireland, and as such supplies a want long felt in the edu-cation of the youth of Irish extraction; and we sincerely hope the day is not far distant when it and kindred works will take their proper position as a class hook take their proper position as a class book in Irish Catholic Schools. On every page of the work—and they number some four Such were, doubtless, some of the con-siderations which stood between Carroll and legal conviction. The jury did not as a whole assume the responsibility of say-ing that he was guilty, though a consider-able minority of them were that way minded. It remains for the Crown to re-tain Carroll in euclody, and but him error in this Catholic Schools. On every page of the work—and they number some four amount of minute research. From the preface to the beautifully worlded valedie-tory paragraph, every line has the ring of the spirit of true patriotism which ani-mates the author. In this connection, we of the spirit of true patriotism which ani-mates the author. In this connection, we trust we do not wound his too great modesty in saying that it has come to our knowledge that he is himself one who has had a large experience in the education of youth, under the rules of the admirable Institute founded by the Venerable de la Salle; and to which the cause of education is so deeply indebted as well in Canada and the United States as in the old world. The following excerpts from the Preface will perhaps give a better idea of the aim and scope of the work, than anything we and scope of the work, that anything we can say: "At no previous period, perhaps," says the author, "was the study of the History of Ireland of more importance than at the present; a compendium, there-fore, of the History of Ireland for the use of schools, cannot prove otherwise than acceptable to those charged with the instruction of youth . . . There is no other country of equal importance about which men know so little.... The English and Scotch are well read in the histories of their country. The Irish are unfortunately not so. . . . The object of this little volume is to give the outlines of Ire-land's history—to tell of her traditions and s instory—to ten of her traditions and her heroes, her glories and her sor-rows, and thus, if possible, to lead the Irish youth who are scattered over this vast and enlightened Continent, to ad-miss the heroefficient lead of the source of the sourc mire this long afflicted land of their fore fathers. . . . In conclusion, I may add, that my best wishes for the success of this little volume are that its pages may spread as far and wide as the Irish race itself, and that they may be read with the same care that they may be read with the same care and in the same spirit as those in which they were compiled "—to all of which we say, heartily, So Be It. The volume is well printed on good paper and is sold for the modest price of thirty-five cents per copy.

Col. INGERSOLL, devoted to politics as he is, still gives a little attention to religion. In Chicago he succeeded in making a sensation by giving what he doubtless considers a fatal wound to "orthodox" Christianity. Ingersoll's "stabs" are, like the killing looks of Simon Tappertit of Simon Tappertit, very dreadful in his own imagination. His logic and information are so defective that, if it were not for his talent as a humorist, he would draw no hearers. Ministers who are quite as superficial and illogical in their arguments had better let him alone. Nothing injures any cause like a weak de-fence, and the average Protestant defender of his faith presents a pitiable spectacle. Rejecting the repository of faith, the Catholic Church, ignoring her glorious Catholic Church, ignoring her glorious history, which should be every Christian's birthright, he can only hurl his interpreinternet, the can only nut his opponent. If Luther, and King James, and the modern Board of Bible Revisers may re-ject portions of the Scriptures on their own authority why should the orthodox exclaim against Ingersoll for rejecting the whole? Protestantism opened the gate, and if the flood rolls in, who is to blame? It is rather late to assume that power of infallible guidance which it denies to the Church of Christ. The Chicago ministers would do well to examine the claims of the only Power that offers a bulwark against the storm .- Brooklyn Review.

"THERE is no reason," says Mr. Froude, in a lively and imaginative article in the Ninetrenth Century, "in the nature of things why Irishmen, whenever they are spoken of, should suggest the ideas of idleness and turbulence." Coming from anybody but the great romancer, this utterence might be regarded as an impertinence. As it is, the truth which it contains must be looked on as a new discovery. Mr. Froude has given us a noval idea. It never struck anybody before Mr. Froude that the Irish anybody before Mr. Froude that the Irish were anything but idle and turbulent; and how grateful the great which nation and no small portion of the great Yankee na-tion ought to be to Mr. Froude for having thus "struck." But the fertile romancer would doubtless be amazed if he made another discovery—that Irishmen, when-ever they are spoken of, do not suggest the ideas of idleness and turbulence. Mr. Froude has lived so much in that study in

Vicar Forane of the diocese. His parochial work has been especially useful and honorable. A restored Church, to which new stained glass and windows of exquisite design and costly Stations of the Cross have recently been added, a people ren-dered devout and pious by his exertions and example, a poor relieved by his personal charity and tenderness, attest his work as pastor of his native town, and the news of his elevation is received in Dnn-garvan with sadness and regret. The people will lose a friend and disinterested He has been noted for his courtesy and kindness to American visitors, evi-dence of which was recently recorded in our columns in noticing his reception of a priest on the American mission, who was visiting his native Dungarvan. Mgr. Uleary is expected here in about a month days in these cities before beginning his work in his new home in Canada.—Brooklyn Review.

"PROTESTANTISM, as the representative of certain shades of dogmatic Christianity, seems to be passing through one of those transition states which, in times gone by, marked the passage of certain schools of thought from triumphant life to helpless decadence. Three hundred years of active life have failed to impart unity or its teachings or efficiency to its organizations. It has matured the fruit of its violent separation from the Catholic Church ; and this fruit, like the apples on the shores of the Dead Sea, though beautiful to the eye, has proved to be bitterness and ashes to the taste. For more than three hundred years it has undisputed sway in governments that are supposed to be fruitful in securing potent, permanent and beneficient institutions. And yet, in the middle of the fourth century of its religious life, it finds itself exhausted in strength, and utterly incapable of holding its own as against either the sectaries that have sprung from its womb, or the

ishment of his innocence ...

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

London Oct. 13 -Mr Fronde has writ London, Oct. 13.—Mr Froude has writ-ten to an Irish gentleman a letter which is printed in the *Times* to-day. He says:— "The pr sent state of things cannot last, and the agitation will probably oblige the Government to call Parliament together carly, perhaps for a November session. They will then bring in a bill to satisfy the Parnell party, and the House of Lords will throw it out. Then there will be an ap-neal to the country. So far I see—no peal to the country. So far I see-n-further. I do not know what answer th constituencies will give. Ireland and the Irish people may still be safe if we show that we are not afraid, that we will at least try to be just, and that one function of justice is to punish crime. If Messrs. of justice is to punish crime. If Messrs. Gladstone and Forster have their way, then the civil war which the Prime Minister spoke of is, I think, inevitable. Home Rule will follow—and the Ulster Protestants will never submit to the legislation of a Home Rule Parliament. I am greatly attached to the Irish people. I wish to save them from the fate which surely write them for the save show the surely awaits them if they are again brought inte collission with this country."

London, Oct. 14.— The Standard says it is reported in Dublin that the Government has determined to prosecute the leading members of the Land League for conspiracy. A final meeting of the law officers of the Crown will be held to-morrow to determine the form of summons. The prosecution, which will commence immediatly, will be founded on the reports of speeches at county meetings and the proceedings of the Land League in Dublin.

London, Oct. 14 .- A Dublin correspondent of the Times confirms the report that the Government intends to prosecute the Land League leaders, and says it is expected that proceedings will be on an extensive scale. No actual steps have yet been taken, but the threatened blow cannot be long suspended. New York, Oct. 15.—The Hearld's

Dublin special says the prosecution of the Land League leaders, which has been de-Land League leaders, which has been de-termined upon, has caused a panic in their plans, as they did not imagine the Govern-ment would dare to take such action. The prosecution is founded on the pro-ceedings of the Land League in Dublin and speeches at some county meetings. It and speeches at some county meetings. It is expected that a motion will be made on November 2nd for a conditional order for

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Chicago, Oct. 15.-A terrible explosion Chicago, Oct. 15.—A terrible explosion occurred this evening at the Garden City Distillery Company's works, corner of Cly-bourn avenue and Morgan street, killing seven persons and severely injuring four others. An experiment was being tried of the new steaming process. The corn was put whole into a mammoth kettle 16 feet high, and then a strong pressure of steam applied to force it through the pipes into the mash tub. The pipe became choked up, stopping the passage of the swollen corn, and instantly increasing the pressure in the kettle. A terrific explosion follow-ed, blowing the roof off the building, kill-ing outright, or burying beneath the fall-ing timbers, scalding corn and debris, ten men and one woman who happened to be in that part of the distillery. in that part of the distillery.