



ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

Burning of a Convent and loss of twenty seven lives—Terrible scenes of suffering—Effects of a Panic—Inefficient Fire Service—Digging out the bodies.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—In the Institute of the Immaculate Conception Sisters of Notre Dame, Belleville, Illinois, destroyed by fire last night were sixty pupils, all girls from 10 years to adult age, several teachers and other inmates. After the fire started an attempt was made by the Sisters to extinguish it, falling which, efforts were made to remove the pupils. The flames spread so rapidly that no order could be preserved, and a panic seized both children and Sisters and a wild confused rush was made to escape. Forty or more pupils are known to have got out, but several in the flight

and were either killed or badly injured. Miss Mary Campbell, teacher, leaped from the third story and died in a few minutes; another climbed to the roof of the portico, and either fell or was blown off and fatally injured. Among the others injured by jumping were Daisy Euerman, of Belleville; Agnes Schermer and Lou Holt, of St. Louis; Fanny Baker, Washington, Mo.; Sister Karpata, Sister Stylite, Sister Manages and fifteen or twenty smaller pupils. The first department was little avail against the flames and in an hour the entire building was a mass of ruins. It is reported that the fire started from a furnace in the basement. The flames spread upward, cutting off most of the exits. When the ruins were sufficiently cooled, a volunteer corps went to work to

At times the searchers found two or three charred masses huddled close together, seemingly seeking protection in one another from the advancing flames. Two bodies were found in the rear part of the building buried into an unrecognizable mass, but the majority were found beneath where the dormitory was situated. The total known deaths number twenty-seven, twenty-two of which were pupils and five Sisters; among the latter were Sister Superior Mary Jerome. On the fourth floor the pupil boarders, with three Sisters slept. On the third floor the remaining Sisters slept, and on the second floor the orphans and half orphans slept. On the second floor the inmates escaped.

THE MISSING
are Martha Maunuel, Carondelet, Mo.; Mary Bartelle, Missouri; Josephine Plondor, Convent Station, Ill.; Emma Fignon and Susie Wetmar, St. Louis; Lotta Fignon and Susie Wetmar, St. Louis; Emma Starke, Carbondale, Ill.; Mammie Scalling and Agnes Scalling, St. Louis; Lizzy Isch, Centreville Station; Laura Thomson, Chester, Ill.; Mammie Poloe, Columbia, Ill.; Minnie Barley, Belleville; Hilda Hammit, Trenton, Ill.; Emily Leonard, Trenton; Virginia Heintz, Belleville; Kattie Urban, Vandaleia; Gertrude Strunen, Germany; Mary Blum, Belleville; Mary Manning, St. Louis; Mary Delphia Schlerfuss, Belleville; Sister Superior Mary Jerome and Sisters Agnola and Edwina. Sister Mary Jerome was known in the world as Barbara Hill, Sister Madrina as Jennie Riley, Sister Edwina as Bridget McCaffrey, and Sister Agnola as Margaret Shanshan. The extreme cold retarded the work of the firemen. There were no ladders in the fire department, and no provisions for such an emergency made by the managers of the institution. So far four have been identified of eleven bodies those recovered, Miss Werman, Miss Struckloch and Miss Pulis.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Jan. 7.—The loss by the burning of the convent is \$160,000. It is believed 30 persons perished, and there is not the least probability that any of the missing will be heard of alive. The Mother Superior and Sister Edwina lost their lives endeavoring to arouse the inmates in the dormitory. James Stout, the watchman of the Harrison machine works who first saw the flames says, when he reached the convent the whole building was a roaring mass of flames, and the inmates were at the windows shrieking and praying for help. The entire populace of Belleville hurried to the scene and thousands came from St. Louis. Many of the pupils lived in the towns near by, and the suspense and agony of their friends was terrible.

LATER.—A Requiem Mass will be celebrated this forenoon when all the bodies taken from the ruins will be buried.
Belleville, Ill., Jan. 7.—The search for the bodies was resumed about 11 o'clock this morning, but little progress was made. Fourteen instead of 11 bodies were taken out yesterday, to-day only two back-bones, a head and a few bones were recovered up to 12 o'clock. Mary Jerome, Sister Superior of the convent, was well-known in many parts of the country and had given all her life to the service of the church. She was born forty-four years ago in Pittsburg, where her parents are wealthy. She passed through academic courses with the Sisters of Mercy, Baltimore, and entered a convent in Milwaukee at sixteen years of age. She was assigned to Belleville in 1859. The early history of the convent was full of difficulties overcome by her business tact and intelligent direction. The house has been enlarged, costing in all about eighty thousand dollars. In addition to the large convent here, she founded several other houses. When the fire was raging she might have saved herself, being in the dormitory, from which all escaped save her. Her thought and action was to save the lives of the children entrusted to her care.
Search in the ruins was continued till about 4 o'clock this afternoon. What is

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Increasing gravity of affairs in Soudan—English Intervention—Possible—The Military Situation—Baker Pasha's plan of Campaign—General Gossip.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Herald's London special says: The British opinion is excited as to the situation in Egypt. It is certain that El Mahdi is gaining strength every day; Arab chiefs are joining his standard from all sides. Private advices from Cairo intimate that an immediate advance on Upper Egypt is improbable. The Cabinet is now discussing the question. The conservatives are seeking to force the hand of the Government by suggesting that the French Government is vigilantly watching the situation with a view of intervening if the English Government does not act promptly. It is alleged that

CATHOLIC NEWS.
We regret to learn that Abbe Loranger, cure of Loranole, is dangerously ill.
About one hundred members of the clergy called upon Mgr. Fabre on New Year's Day.
Mgr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, has been named coadjutor to His Eminence Cardinal Manning.
The cure of St. Roch, Que., has left the Cercle Catholique, as has also Abbe Joseph Edouard Rouleau, Vicar of St. Roch.
Mgr. Dominicus Manney, Vicar Apostolic of Brownsville, Texas, has just been named Bishop of Mobile, Alabama.
The Archbishop of Philadelphia will be elected immediately by the appointment of a primate from the Diocese of Texas.
Two Redemptorist priests have arrived at Quebec from the States, and will begin a mission at St. Patrick's church next week.
Miss Vera Manning, niece of Cardinal Manning, has entered a convent at Southampton. She is an heiress to \$2,000 annually.
Between two and three thousand people from St. Saviour and St. Roch paid their respects to the Archbishop on New Year's Day.
The Irish and French Catholic societies of Ottawa have presented His Lordship Bishop Duhamel with the customary congratulatory address at this season of the year.
On Thursday next His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner will hold a reception at the Bishop's Palace at 2 o'clock p.m., when the clergy of the diocese will be presented.
Among the notices of applications to be made to the Quebec Legislature at its next session is one for an act incorporating an establishment of the Society of Jesus in the City of Montreal.
Rev. Mgr. Louis Hostler, D.D., of the Archdiocese of New York, now rector of the Catholic American College, at Rome, is seriously ill. He was unable to attend the New Year's reception of the Pope.
The Prussian Ministry has ordered the payment of salaries, dating from October 1, 1883, to Catholic priests in the dioceses of Kulm, Ermel and Andulsdeshelm, which have hitherto been suspended.
At a meeting of the parishioners of the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, on Desory street, held immediately after Mass on Sunday morning, Ald. J. D. Holland was unanimously elected church-warden for 1884.
Among the most distinguished religious men who died in 1883, were Cardinals Mattei, Meglia, Deschamps, Cardoso, and Bonneschese. The United States Episcopacy has lost four Archbishops, namely, Mgr. Wood, Mgr. Purcell, Mgr. Blanchet and Mgr. Perche.
The Rev. Father Villiers, S.J., who has just been ordained priest at Baltimore, is the son of the late Count Villiers, who was Minister of War under Napoleon III., and brother of the present Count Villiers who resides in France. The Rev. Father Villiers will leave for the western missions.
Notice is given by the Reverends Henri Hudon, Francois Gosselin and Adrien Turgeon, priests of the Company of Jesus, residing at Montreal, that they will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act incorporating an establishment of their order in the City of Montreal.
The Pope on Sunday, the 30th ult., received a deputation of cardinals, who presented an address of congratulation upon the results of the recent congress of bishops. In replying His Holiness complained of the infamous Italian press which he said had used the centenary of the impious apostate Martin Luther to insult the Holy See.
Monsignor the Archbishop has informed the Cercle Catholique of Quebec that he had ceased to be patron of that Society. Mr. Violetolet, president of the above Society, has published a letter in the papers, in which he denies that he or the members of the Cercle had accused Monsignor the Archbishop and his vicars of being connected with Freemasonry.
On the 16th of last month at the chapel of the Colonial Seminary, Paris, two priests were consecrated—Rev. Father de Courmont, Apostolic Vicar of Zanguebar, and Rev. Father Richi, Apostolic Vicar of Senegambia and Prefect of Senegal. Mgr. FAVOR, as founder in 1880 of the mission of Zanguebar; and former bishop of Martinique in 1871 to 1875, was called upon to officiate.
The Roman Catholic residents of St. Ouegonds are considering the erection of a new church. The church warden calculates that the new edifice will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000, which sum it is proposed to raise as follows:—\$20,000 to be guaranteed by the Fabrique of Notre Dame; \$20,000 by special taxes on the property of Catholics in the parish, and the remainder to be levied among the pewholders.
Mgr. Tache, Archbishop of St. Boniface, has obtained assistance from the Federal Government for the establishment of industrial schools for Juvenile Indians throughout the North-West comprising the territory of Hudson's Bay, British Columbia, the District of Mackenzie, etc. These schools will be under the management of Bishops Tache, Grandin and Farnand. The services of the Oblat Fathers and of the Grey Nuns will be secured this week.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Increasing gravity of affairs in Soudan—English Intervention—Possible—The Military Situation—Baker Pasha's plan of Campaign—General Gossip.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Herald's London special says: The British opinion is excited as to the situation in Egypt. It is certain that El Mahdi is gaining strength every day; Arab chiefs are joining his standard from all sides. Private advices from Cairo intimate that an immediate advance on Upper Egypt is improbable. The Cabinet is now discussing the question. The conservatives are seeking to force the hand of the Government by suggesting that the French Government is vigilantly watching the situation with a view of intervening if the English Government does not act promptly. It is alleged that

FRENCH INTERESTS
require that the movement in the Soudan should be put down without delay; otherwise it may spread to districts which would affect French interests. The Sun's London despatch says: It is now clear that El Mahdi must be fought by the English troops or Egypt must be completely and immediately evacuated. Special correspondents of ministerial journals join with those of conservative journals in representing El Mahdi's Government as spreading in a vast though loose organization to within a few hours of Cairo and as constantly fed by religious fanaticism and a hatred equally bitter of foreign intrusion and Egyptian misgovernment. The military situation is desperate. Khartoum, closely menaced on one side, is thinly garrisoned, and

SHIRKS FOR HELP
which is daily promised and daily withheld, while in Suakim Baker Pasha cannot lick his wretched soldiers into shape, and his Egyptian and his English officers have come to distrust him, and the Abyssinians are threatening. Meantime the Kheidive and his Ministers force Mr. Gladstone's hand by pretending, like trades unionists, to go on strike. They point triumphantly to Turkey, desirous, and France eager to intervene in their aid, and they conclude with a declaration which means nothing short of "help us or clear out." The prospect of French intervention has been the final straw. The Radical papers shout as loudly as the Conservative ones do for an

ENGLISH ADVANCE
against El Mahdi. Everybody now concludes that Gladstone's policy of withdrawal is dead, and that orders may be issued at any hour for taking over the civil administration and military affairs of Egypt into English hands. The Tribune's cable says: The Pall Mall Gazette writes on the lines of the Standard and St. James Gazette. The Daily News violently opposes any intervention that is not English, and admits necessity of protecting Egypt from El Mahdi. The Spectator, which has always insisted on the retention of Egypt, more clearly reflects the public opinion by demanding

A BRITISH DICTATORSHIP
for a defined period with the revision of the liquidation laws. General Baker is paralyzed at Suakim; Khartoum is helpless, and El Mahdi is advancing toward Upper Egypt. Baker Pasha's plan of campaign has been approved at Cairo; it is in brief for the total evacuation of Southern Soudan and the concentration of the entire available Egyptian force between Souakim and Berber. This will constitute his first line of defence and Kesser and Senah will make the second line. Baker Pasha's plan includes an immediate order to the garrison at Khartoum to retire to Berber. The Government at Cairo have, however, refused to sanction this, and stipulate that the evacuation shall not take place until definite news is received that an

ADVANCE OF EL MAHDI
is likely to result in the shutting up of the garrison. Colonel Coetlogan reports that the population of Khartoum is armed and hostile in feeling and is acting in concert with the enemy, only awaiting the signal to attack the troops. The idleness of the troops is not assured, and El Mahdi's emissaries are active and prophesy that the prophet will arrive in a short time. A deputation of the populace has been sent to the Egyptian Governor and has raised loud clamours against his allowing any resistance to be made to El Mahdi when he arrives, as they say he is an envoy from God. The Catholic mission at Kordofan, which was released by El Mahdi, has arrived at Duem. They calculate that

EL MAHDI'S ARMY
will appear before Khartoum about January 20th. M. Barrere, the French representative in Egypt, has renewed his offer to Cherif Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if English assistance falls he shall have aid from France. English officials in Egypt claim that there is a paralysis of their functions on account of the intrigues of M. Barrere with Egyptian officials. The French Government has made no communication to Earl Granville in respect to the situation in Egypt, but communications have been received at the Foreign Office from Sir Evelyn Baring and Earl Dufferin, and these place Earl Granville in possession of information that there is a persistent movement on the part of the French diplomatic agents to intervene in the Egyptian question. Earl Granville has sent an assurance to the Egyptian Government that it has been determined by the Cabinet to help Egypt to the best solution possible of the present difficulties. He advised a suspension of all action by the Egyptian Ministry beyond the English sphere until further communication is received. The Times special says:—A consultation was held

available as reinforcements for Egypt. There were present at the meeting Earl Granville, Right Hon. E. C. Childers, and Earl of Northbrooke, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Marquis of Hartington and the Duke of Cambridge. Orders were sent to the Indian Government to report as to the availability of the Indian troops for immediate service. A number of English officers have left to join Baker Pasha's staff. Among them is Col. Fitz George, son of the Duke of Cambridge, and Col. Fred Burnaby.

GENERAL Gossip.
New York, Jan. 6.—The Sun's cable says: The crisis in Spain nominally turns on universal suffrage, but spoils and dead-end are said to be the real issues. Apprehensions of coming disturbances are general, and King Alfonso's seat is again considered insecure.
The Tribune's cable says: The Czar has summoned M. Saburov, Russian ambassador at Berlin, and Prince Orloff and other ambassadors to foreign powers, to meet Baron de Giers for the purpose of a general conference at Gatchina.

THE GERMAN POSITION
The German position is clamorous for the removal of Field Marshal Baron von Manteuffel from the governorship of Alsace-Lorraine. He is held to be too inflexible toward the clerical French element and has permitted the French committees to become too independent, thus increasing the anti-German feeling in the province.
The German Catholic papers join in a clamor of protestation upon the announcement of the Social Gazette which places the clergy of the dioceses of Kulm, Ermeland and Hildesheim on the state pay list, from which they were cut off by the operation of the May laws.

THE INVESTIGATION.
Latest Harbour Grace despatches state that depositions taken before Judge Bennett to-day disclosed the following facts.—Richard Head of Harbour Grace is populated exclusively by Irish Roman Catholics. Some days before the riot they were greatly incensed at the

OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY ORANGEMEN
at Spaniard's Bay, a town six miles distant, where the windows of the Roman Catholic Church were demolished, the crosses in the burial ground broken and the churchyard otherwise desecrated. On Christmas Day runaways reached River Head that the Orangemen were coming up next day to attack the Roman Catholics, which caused great excitement and consternation. At 11:30 on St. Stephen's Day a hundred young men left River Head to oppose the march of the Orangemen of the settlement, the old people vainly expostulating. A few of those followed to prevent collision. The mob had no guns at first, but got them in the neighborhood of where the riot occurred from friends. When they learned that the Orangemen were approaching, they remained at the head of Farmster's lane till 1:30 p.m., when they met the Orangemen deploying from Morsey street, the bands playing, flags flying, and criers and men in full regalia.

HEAD CONSTABLE DOYLE
now came on the scene and remonstrated with the Catholics, when Nicholas Shanahan, their spokesman, said, "Very well, let them go back, and there will be no last work." Doyle went back to the Orangemen, now halted, and briefly addressed them. They, however, moved forward, the leaders waving their staves to those in the rear to come on. They advanced to within ten yards of the Roman Catholics, when a slight pause ensued. At this point there is a conflict of testimony. So far no how had been struck on either side. All the Roman Catholic witnesses swear positively that Head Constable Doyle encouraged the Orangemen to march onward, saying, "Let us cross the Boyne again," and affirm that he fired.

THE FIRST SHOT.
which killed Callahan. Doyle denies having firearms with him. Witnesses also proved that the first shot came from the Orange ranks. Police Sergeant Winslow swore that at least the first two shots were fired by Orangemen. Only seven shots were fired in all. Winslow further swore that he saw one of the Roman Catholics fall after being deliberately aimed at from the direction of the Orange party. No guns were visible in the ranks of the procession, but sympathizers and followers were armed, and shot at Roman Catholics in a kneeling position. The shooting was almost simultaneous on both sides. The Catholic party numbered 100 men and boys; the Orangemen's procession, with its followers, nearly 1,000. Callahan carried the green flag, and with Quirk and Shanahan went to the leaders of the Orangemen and advised them to turn back. They refused, and called upon the society to advance. The deadly part of the affray lasted only three minutes. No Orangemen have yet been arrested. Head Constable Doyle is temporarily suspended.

ST. JONAS, Nfld., 8.—Yesterday the depositions of Shanahan, Wade and Ooady were taken. The substance of their evidence was that before the Orange procession came up to Farmster's lane, where the River Head party had planted their standard, a delegation of five men from this party went forward and asked the head constable (Doyle) to compel the Orange procession to turn down a lane in the vicinity otherwise they promised that there would be dirty work if the two parties met. Some members from the procession then left the ranks, went to a neighboring fence and pulled out pickets, saying at the same time "We go on these three." All accused Doyle of encouraging the society to come on and they swear that he called out to them to fire; and further, that Doyle fired the first shot which was fired by Orange sympathizers. On these depositions the following arrests were made this morning:—Head Constable Doyle and Joseph Bray, Charles French, Edward Ash, Ambrose Williams, Thomas Courage and Edward Battall, Orange sympathizers. These make thirty total arrests. Several other Orange sympathizers having gone on the day of the riot have been identified and will be arrested.

THE ORANGE EARL.

Viceroyal Legation—True Blue Picnic—Disobedient Magistrates—The Outlook for the Session—Sad Drowning of Seven Females.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—"Earl Spencer," says the Dublin Freeman, "is the humble, obedient servant of the Orange landlords." The proclamation of the Coochill meeting and the punishment of the Droonore Orangemen demonstration are the latest proofs that Dublin Castle is either cowed or conniving at the Orange tactics.
Coochill is a Nationalist district in Mr. Biggar's constituency, and the logical reason given for suppressing the activities of the Catholics is that a Catholic was recently murdered by an Orangeman in the locality.

DISOBEDIENT MAGISTRATES.
Colonel Knox, though distinctly warned by the Lord Lieutenant to keep away from Droonore, appeared with a host of other Orange magistrates. Free tickets and luncheon were given to Orangemen in all parts of Ulster to induce them to attend.
SHORT-HEATED TERMS.
The result of this inebriate policy is that the Nationalist Magistrate contests the Droonore election, while at the last election the Nationalists supported the Tory candidate.
A TROUBLESOME SESSION.
Earl Spencer is, however, greatly damaging the prospects of the Gladstone Cabinet as its conduct will be made the subject of a fierce and prolonged debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, to the serious interruption of the business of the session.

VICTIMS OF LANDLORDISM.
The landlords' latest victims are six men and one woman, who have been drowned off the Connemara coast. They had crossed from Clare Island to the mainland to borrow money to save them from eviction, and suspecting that a gunboat which they saw putting out for the island contained processes for their expulsion from their homes, tried to get back in a small boat. They were all drowned in sight of their relatives.

O'DONNELL'S CONFESSION.
Dublin, Jan. 4.—United Ireland publishes an account of the murder of James Carey, written by a gentleman who received it from Patrick O'Donnell, under promise that it was not to be told as long as a chance remained of saving O'Donnell's life. The account shows that O'Donnell deliberately killed Carey; there was no struggle. Carey made no attack upon O'Donnell. Had Judge Denman permitted him to speak, O'Donnell would have told the whole truth. O'Donnell was not acquainted with Carey on the voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. He was not a member of any society. He recognized Carey by a wooden leg he saw at Cape Town and resolved to kill him. He intended to go with him to a farm at Port Elizabeth, which Carey had told him he was going to take and thus show that there was no spot where Carey could be safe. Finding himself, however, alone with Carey, he could not resist the desire to kill him. Carey perceived his danger, and said, "Do you know me?" O'Donnell replied, "You are Carey, the informer; to hell with you." The bullet sped with the words, and the deed was done. Carey clutched his own revolver, but too late. O'Donnell fired two more shots, and Carey rolled to the deck. Nobody saw the encounter except O'Donnell's companion, who threw her arms around him and filled the ship with her cries. He had told her that morning that he meant to kill Carey, and would be hung for it. When Mrs. Carey reached the scene O'Donnell said to her, "I had to do it."

AN IRISH JENNIE DEANS.
Dublin, Jan. 5.—The Weekly News publishes a letter from Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who was one of Patrick O'Donnell's counsel, entitled "Susan Gallagher, the Irish Jennie Deans; an Episode of the O'Donnell Trial." Mr. Sullivan describes the connection of Susan Gallagher with the killing of James Carey, and argues that the facts recounted to the credit of the Irish peasant. In this case, he says, a simple Donegal girl outlived the Midlothian heroine in her angelic sacrifice, devotion and truth. Mr. Russell's mastery and irresistible arguments proved a hundred circumstances and considerations in favor of Carey having handled a pistol during the tragedy. Years ago O'Donnell separated from his wife in America. While revisiting Donegal, O'Donnell met Susan, who consented, under the appearance of his sister, to accompany him to the Cape, where they intended to marry.

AFTER THE TRUTH.
When, after her return to England, she was interviewed by Messrs. Pryor and Sullivan Susan stated that after leaving Cape Town she sat listless, seasick and dazed in the steamer's saloon on a bench, and when Mr. Sullivan approached the critical point concerning Carey's pistol Susan, realizing the tremendous importance of the question, suffered intense mental anguish and trembled like an aspen leaf. Sobbingly she replied: "My back was turned toward them, sir. O, if I had only turned round before! Oh, sir, I was not looking the right way. I heard some noise on the floor. It might have been the shifting of feet. It was a small matter." Mr. Sullivan adds, "Who could contradict her if she testified that she beheld Carey with pistol in hand? or what could be easier than for her to declare that she heard the pistol fall?" In conclusion he says—"The people of Tyrone may claim with pride the 'humbly' crime of religion and truth; Susan Gallagher, the Irish Jennie Deans."

AT THE WAR OFFICE
on Saturday for the purpose of determining what corps of home and Indian forces are