

# UNION IS STRENGTH

Secret of the Victory of the German Catholics.

## THE USES OF PERSECUTION.

Infidelity is Everywhere the Most Formidable Enemy of Catholicity.

The extent to which the personal authority of a great man acts upon the history of his time can perhaps scarcely be measured while he is still an active force in politics. One of the dangers and inconveniences of such an influence in the element of uncertainty it introduces into all calculations of the future, and the instability of all relations based solely on its continuance. The present equilibrium of Europe depends in this fashion on the permanence in power of the septagenarian Chancellor of the German Empire, and his disappearance from the scene will necessarily, modify, if not revolutionize, the relations of Germany with the world at large. An article by Professor Giefken, in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, points out how this is more especially the case in reference to its ecclesiastical policy, and how the present pacific arrangements between the State and the Catholic Church depend rather upon the reciprocally friendly dispositions now animating Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck than upon any solid basis of legislation. The May Laws, he points out, have indeed been abandoned, but nothing else has been put in their place, and until the respective limits of civil and ecclesiastical authority are defined by mutual agreement, a re-opening of the struggle between the rival powers is always possible. The position of the Prussian Government would, in the writer's view, have been much stronger had they frankly recognized from the beginning the failure of the May Laws, and proposed to substitute for them a more equitable arrangement with some approach of equality; since the concessions granted still fall short of the demands of the Catholic party and the Pope, in his last Encyclical, has declared what has been obtained to constitute, not peace, but simply *modus vivendi*.

### THE VICTORY OF GERMAN CATHOLICS DUE TO UNITED EFFORT.

The present position of affairs, which is thus little better than a temporary *modus vivendi*, has in fact been arrived at, not by a compromise deliberately consented to by the Prussian Government, but by a series of capitulations successively extorted from it by the resolute attitude of the Catholic laity and their absolute solidarity with the hierarchy on the questions at issue. Its policy, as Dr. Giefken puts it, resolved itself into "a retreat in a constantly accelerated tempo," as point after point, at first isolated inadmissible, was abandoned under the pressure of the answering force of Catholic opinion. The then Crown Prince, writing to the Pope in July, 1878, as representative of the Emperor, pronounced himself as follows: "No Prussian Sovereign will be able to comply with the demand, expressed in your letter of April 17th, to change the constitution and the laws of Prussia according to the decrees of the Roman Catholic Church; for the independence of the Monarchy, which at present it is incumbent on me to obtain as an inheritance from my forefathers, and as a duty towards my country, would suffer diminution if the free movement of its legislation were to be subordinated to an external power."

### COMPLETE ABROGATION OF THE MAY LAWS.

Ministers were equally emphatic in their utterances as to the inadmissibility of the demands of the Curia, and the Chancellor himself, in a despatch to Prince Reuss in April, 1880, affirmed in the most positive manner that if it had been believed that the Government would not only disarm, but destroy their weapons by way of legislation, they had been credited with a folly of which he had never given a hint by what he had said. Dr. Falk's successor in the Ministry of Public Worship assured the Chamber that neither a Prussian Government nor Representative Assembly would ever break with their traditions, and the present holder of the office declared "these laws are the threshold which we cannot overstep." Yet the pressure of circumstances and compulsion of political exigencies proves too much even for the Iron Chancellor, and the May Laws, pronounced the very bulwark of the Prussian Constitution, were eventually abrogated almost unconditionally. The sole concession made by the Curia in return was the partial recognition of the *Anzeiger Pflicht*, or obligation on the Bishops to communicate to the Government the names of priests appointed to parishes and the right of the State to interfere; but even this concession does not prevail as to the revocable orders, which the Bishops can still appeal at their will and pleasure, thus, by the substitution of one of this class in any case where a nomination is disputed, practically nullifying the effect of the arrangement.

### PERMANENCY OF THE CENTER PARTY.

On one occasion, indeed, Prince Bismarck's reconciliation with the Church secured him a considerable political advantage; when, in 1886, the influence of Rome with the Center party was one of the factors in the Military Septennate Bill, the acceptance of which by the Reichstag was vital to the policy of the Government. Even this temporary benefit was, however, in Dr. Giefken's view, dearly purchased by the recognition of a power which, though then exercised in favor of the State, may equally on a future occasion be turned against it. "The result," he continues, "is that the Center party has not disarmed, but has maintained its independent Parliamentary position, and that if, as the Chancellor himself said in 1882, another fighting Pope succeeds Leo XIII., he will find his secular army ready in that party."

### PERSECUTION AS A CAUSE OF UNION AMONG CATHOLICS.

But the effect of this signal triumph of the moral forces of Catholicity over the strongest material position in the world has survived the decision of the immediate issues then at stake. The power inherent in the Church as a political organization, then first fully recognized in modern Europe, has since continued to count as an element to be reckoned with in every combination. The Center party in Germany forms a strong and compact body, ready to act together whenever the common interest requires it, and occupies in some cases, from its numbers and discipline, a commanding position among less coherent

and fully organized fractions of the Reichstag. The strong motive for union then lent by State persecution has hitherto been wanting in other countries, in but the example there given in being followed elsewhere, as a growing and gathering sense of indignation at the thraldom of the Papacy begins to furnish a rallying cry not less efficacious than that supplied by resentment of personal oppression of the followers of Herr Windthorst. Thus the main result of the Kulturkampf has been to develop the political strength of Catholicity through the new consciousness awakened in it of its own capabilities for such action, together with a sense of the necessity imposed by the exigencies of the time of preparing for exerting them to the utmost.

### INFIDELITY IS EVERYWHERE THE GREAT ENEMY OF CATHOLICITY.

The persecution to be dreaded for the future is not so much that of rival religious promulgated by the forces of States and Governments, as that of the still more virulent animosity of infidelity, working through the secret machinations of revolutionary sects. The Papacy, as the most conspicuous symbol of Christianity, has been the principal object of the fury of these associations, but in countries where they have attained to anything like a dominant position no institution connected with religion has been spared by them. The unity of their aims is manifested by that of their action throughout the world, directed everywhere to the secularization of education, the impoverishment or suppression of the religious Orders, and the subordination of the Church to the State. These objects are being gradually thrust into the programme of the advanced political section of all countries, though its unavowed alliance was the cosmopolitan ramifications of the sects, which have thus contrived to appropriate to themselves the taking catchwords of Liberalism and Progress.

### CATHOLIC ACTION AND THE POSITION OF THE PAPACY.

Nowhere are the issues thus raised more clearly defined than in Germany, where the Catholic masses have consequently been more quickly roused than elsewhere to band themselves together in conscious recognition of the necessity for self-defence. But in other countries as well, they are now being stirred to the same sense of the utility of union against a common enemy, and the Catholic Congresses, which have become a striking feature of the public life of Europe, are at once a symptom of the existence of this feeling, and a stimulus to its growth. The agitation thus organized is directed in the first instance to securing the restoration of the independence of the Papacy, and the alarm it excites among the enemies of that institution is the best argument of the probability of its ultimate success. The presence of the Triple Alliance contained in the recent declarations of the Austrian Catholic Congress has been the subject of uneasy speculation in Berlin, and of recriminatory interpellations in the Chamber of Vienna. The natural answer of the Government that the private character of the meeting precluded any disclosure of its proceedings, exonerated them from all responsibility for its proceedings has not altogether satisfied those who had taken umbrage at them, and a general movement of public opinion throughout Europe against the policy of the Triple Alliance and in the direction of the isolation of Italy seems to be anticipated by the press. Partial or total ostracism by the rest of Europe would be a powerful form of international pressure in favor of the Papacy, lying well within the sphere of practical politics.—*London Tablet*.

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### MANY PASSENGERS KILLED.

#### A Virginia Railroad Train's Terrible Plunge in the Dark.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—An accident resulting in great loss of life occurred on the New York & Western railway at 2.30 o'clock this morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and 31 miles above this city. Rain had been falling almost continuously for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams. Several trains passed over the road during the night, and it was thought the line was safe. At the place of the accident, however, the water undermined the roadbed and caused a washout eighty feet long and fifty feet deep.

Into the gulch the engine leaped while running 80 miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the water rushed into the locomotive and exploded the boiler. Debris was thrown in every direction by the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by flying fragments, and scattering fire-brands, which ignited the coaches.

The flames destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers, unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, were consumed, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employees of the Norfolk & Western railroad are reticent. The most reliable estimate places the number of killed at between twenty-five and thirty.

### NEARLY A HUNDRED WOUNDED.

Thirty wounded were taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Bedfordville and fifty to Liberty. There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty. A relief train left here this afternoon and a number of physicians went down on it. A special despatch, received about 11 o'clock by way of Liberty, says: Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and postal clerk Rose, were recognized. The others are unknown.

The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned.

LIBERTY, Va., July 2.—It is stated here that Capt. Rowland Johnson was in charge of the train and is mortally wounded. Baggage Master Ford is said to be very badly hurt. Major J. O. Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division, was on the train and was seriously injured. L. B. Summers, of Abingdon, a postal clerk, was killed. The other postal clerk, J. J. Rose, of Abingdon, was killed. Pat Donovan, the engineer, was burned up, as was also the fireman. A man named Bruce Lindsey, a train dispatcher, was burned. Several of the wounded were brought here and taken to the Sanitarium. W. C. Stead, of Cleveland, Tenn., is among the dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2.—President F. J. Kimball, of the Norfolk & Western railroad, who has his headquarters here, says that the in-

formation furnished him up to one o'clock this afternoon from the accident is that five persons were killed, nearly all of whom were train hands, and quite a number of persons were injured.

### Partial List of the Killed.

ROANOKE, Va., July 3.—The debris at the wreck on the Norfolk and Western railway has been removed and a number of charred bodies have been found. The names of seventeen persons who were killed have been ascertained. This list of killed, which is official, is as follows:

Pat Donovan, engineer; J. E. Bruce, fireman; A. M. James, road foreman of engines; M. S. Bruce, mail agent; S. W. Lipsey, train dispatcher, of Roanoke, Va.; Will Hopkins, express messenger.

Passengers—Dennis Mallon, Roanoke; W. D. Stevenson, of Cleveland, Tenn.; L. A. Moore, of Chattanooga; C. W. Steeds, W. E. Marshall and J. M. Hardwick, all of Cleveland, Tenn. The last three were bound for the Paris Exposition. Nathan Cohen, of Roanoke, bound for Germany; James J. Ross, of Abingdon, Va.; P. Carrington, of Texas, age nine; John Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg, Va.

There were about thirty people who escaped with only slight injuries and ten who are seriously injured. There is no way at present to ascertain the exact number of dead owing to the fact that the train was destroyed by fire.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 3.—The scene of the terrible disaster near Thaxton's, on the Norfolk and Western railroad is beyond description. There is hardly enough left of the eight cars that took the leap to the bottom of the awful pit to make one car. As soon as the boiler of the engine exploded, the entire mass of debris took fire and those who were down, who were not killed outright, were burned to death. Portions of eight bodies have been taken out and it is believed fully fifteen others were entirely consumed by fire.

The few passengers left uninjured did all in their power to assist their less favored friends. The list of injured is a lengthy one, and many of them are very badly hurt.

### MICHAEL DAVITT TESTIFIES.

#### He Defends the Clan-na-Gael and Deprecates Dynamism.

Mr. Parnell's Woe to Davitt the Day after Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish were Assassinated.

LONDON, July 2.—Michael Davitt was examined before the Parnell commission to-day. He declared there was no truth in the account given by Le Claron before the commission concerning proposals of John Devoy being submitted to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell had nothing to do with witness' visit to America in 1878. Witness had intended to make another visit to America on a lecturing tour in order to raise money to help the agrarian movement.

Mr. Davitt stated that while in America he attended meetings of the Clan-na-Gael, at which he explained the objects of the Land League and tried to win the Clan-na-Gael to its support. The Clan-na-Gael, he said, included some of the best Irishmen in America. It was no more a murder club than was the Carlton club of London. There was no alliance between the Clan-na-Gael and the League in Ireland. The League movement in America won the support of all Irish in America to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said he never met a better man, as a philanthropist and a Christian, than Patrick Ford. He was very sorry that for a few months after the league was established Mr. Ford openly advocated the use of dynamite. Witness wrote to him expostulating against his endorsement of such a line of action, and ultimately Mr. Ford returned to the policy adopted by Mr. Parnell's followers, and now he honestly advocates constitutional agitation.

### OPPOSED TO DYNAMITE.

Witness said he himself was opposed to the use of dynamite, because it was an immoral and unmanly style of warfare. He was not opposed to physical force, if in resorting thereto there was a reasonable chance of success. The League did not provide for the circulation of the *Irish World* in Ireland. Mr. Ford sent copies over through the "spread the light fund," and witness paid the postage. The League did not circulate the letter of John Devoy on the new departure. Mr. Davitt did not believe Alexander Sullivan capable of any dishonorable act. He said he disliked agitation and would willingly abandon it to-morrow, if he saw some justice done to Ireland. He could not abandon it otherwise.

With reference to the Phoenix park murders, Mr. Davitt said: "Mr. Parnell came to me on the Sunday following the day of the murders, utterly broken down as the news. He said: 'Davitt, I shall send my resignation to Cork to-night. I refuse to stay in the movement when irresponsible men, of whom we know nothing, can come behind our backs and perpetrate such deeds.'"

"It took all my influence," said witness, "to dissuade him from resigning. We immediately had circulated throughout Ireland a manifesto condemning the murders. There was absolutely no ground for the suggestion that I or any of my colleagues were in any way privy to the crimes."

Mr. Davitt continued: Beyond stating publicly in New York in July, 1882, that I had severed my connection with the revolutionary body, I expressed no dissent from the Fenians. I did not attend any meetings of the Clan-na-Gael in 1880. I believe that murders were committed by members of the Clan-na-Gael, but the perpetrators certainly did not have the sanction of the governing body nor the approval of the leaders. When I was organizing secretary, I communicated with the member of the Supreme Council of my district.

Attorney-General Webster—Who was he? Mr. Davitt—I cannot tell you. It would be a gross breach of trust to divulge his name. If he is still in business in England he might be ruined if the fact of his connection with the council became known.

Witness said that in a letter which he wrote he had used the word "pen," meaning revolver. He declined to say to whom the letter was addressed.

The Attorney-General—Was it Arthur Forster?

Mr. Davitt—I cannot say without possibly injuring the man, who greatly wronged me.

Presiding Justice Hannen said the court

# JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

## —AT THE TIME OF THE— CRUCIFIXION.

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respected the motive for witness's reticence, but could not recognize it as an excuse for not answering.

Mr. Davitt thereupon explained that the man to whom the letter was written had conceived a hatred of another member of the league and wished to murder him. Witness wrote to him, appearing to sanction the act he meditated, but really to gain time until he could write to two superior officers and ask them to dissuade the man from carrying out his purpose. The expression used in the letter was: "Whoever is employed do not let him use the pen we have been using."

Witness wrote to the two superior officers about the matter. He could not tell their names. He believed both men were now in America. Mr. Davitt said the dear friend to whom was addressed the letter in which the word "pen" appeared was now in America, and he now publicly appealed to him to allow him to divulge his name.

### DAVITT FAVORS IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Davitt continued his testimony before the Parnell commission to-day. He stated that he would not object to joining any movement to secure the independence of Ireland, if such a movement were backed by a force strong enough to justify the hope of its success. Mr. Davitt said he did not approve of the Clerkenwell explosion. He regretted the attack upon the prison van, in which a brave policeman was killed, but applauded the men who made the attack for trying to save their friends.

While in prison he concluded that movements by secret societies would do no good, and when released he had a conference with the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Paris regarding the advisability of an open movement. Matt Harris, one of those with whom he conferred, had given permission for his name to be divulged, but at present the witness could not divulge the names of the other Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders without permission.

Chief Justice Hannen said Attorney-General Webster was entitled to press the question as to what others were present, but could wait until the end of the examination to do so. Witness further said he failed to get the Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders to approve an open movement, with the exception of Harris.

### THE STEPPING STONES TO IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

He intended to make the question a stepping stone to independence of Ireland, treating the landlord as an English garrison. The League's land programme, witness said, had so become the programme of the Tory Government. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davitt refused to say whether or not James O'Kelly, M. P. for the north division of Roscommon, had been engaged to distribute fire arms, and declared he did not know whether the trustees of the skirminish fund, Dr. Carroll and Messrs. Breslin, Luby, Devoy, Burke and Ross belonged to the Clan-na-Gael in America for political purposes.

Witness declared he must be careful of what he said, but he would say that they are all extreme Nationalists. Mr. Davitt said many persons opposed his scheme on the ground that if the people became tenants of farms they might become lukewarm toward the cause of independence. A majority of people opposed Fenianism and secret societies. Irish Americans objected to the scheme, holding that it would give politicians too much power. Witness had converted many Nationalists to his view.

Attorney-General Webster read resolutions demanding the overthrow of British domination and the establishment of an Irish republic.

Mr. Davitt admitted he was present at the meeting in America when the resolutions were adopted. He stated he did not dissent. He said—"I am republican by principle."

The resolutions were called to Mr. Parnell, but never reached him. Witness had never discussed them with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said: Mr. Parnell and I differ, because Mr. Parnell is opposed to complete separation; but if he got his measure through I would loyally support it. If he was successful the demand for separation would eventually die.

Continuing, witness said he made fifty speeches in America in which he asked the extremists to fairly try the Parnell movement.

Mr. Parnell entered the court while Mr. Davitt was testifying.

### DAVITT OPENS HIS OWN CASE.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Davitt opened his own case before the Parnell commission to-day. The first witness he called was Mr. London, ex-member of Parliament, who testified that periodic famines occurred in county Mayo owing to rack rents. Witness assisted in founding the Mayo branch of the league. It never voted a farthing to foment crime. The murders of Lynem, Hudd and Kavenagh were the work of the Herds league, a part of whose policy was to shoot land leaguers. The Herds league was in the pay of the police. It was organized by Whelan, who lost his life in consequence. Pre-

ferred Canadian, fought side by side at Chateaugay and when they took up arms in defence of our country and the rights of the Roman Catholic religion, God blessed their efforts as He did ours—(applause)—on behalf of the Protestant religion, and we are to-day a free people. (Loud cheers.) Let us, for goodness sake, remember that we are Canadians. Let us remember we have alongside of us people who have been characterized by a spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, and let us keep shoulder to shoulder with them—(applause)—so that when the day of trial comes—I hope it will never come—we may be united. I hope the Almighty, in His providence, will make us one people and give us courage to stand shoulder to shoulder, sinking little differences, thinking only of Canada first, and always keeping the idea before us that we must at all hazards preserve our national life. (Loud cheers.) You may imagine what a pleasure it is for me to be here to-day, seeing people of every religion and every party in politics together, all speaking only for Canada. (Applause.)

### FRENCH CANADIAN CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Meeting in New York—A Strange Incident.

NEW YORK, July 2.—At the Canadian convention yesterday the question of state conventions was discussed. The following were elected: Leon Bosue dit Lyonnais, of New York, president; L. A. Lawrence, secretary; L. J. LeCuyer, treasurer; Rev. R. A. C. Noreberg, of Rochester, chaplain.

The greater part of the morning session was taken up with the discussion of the parochial school question.

The afternoon was devoted to discussing the way to protect the interests of French-Canadians in the state. A number of speakers favored naturalization to further this end.

NEW YORK, July 3.—At the Canadian convention yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: "The French-Canadians cheerfully pledge themselves to become American citizens, and take this opportunity to proclaim their devotion to their adopted country." The question of annexation was put off. The convention then adjourned sine die.

M. Lemieux of Quebec, representing Premier Mercier, addressed the convention at some length. He said that while Mercier would like to see all French-Canadians now in the United States return to Canada and take up arms there, he felt that they were not only a credit, but a source of strength to their fellow-countrymen at home. He insisted that the British Government, under which Canadians enjoyed local autonomy, was the best in the world.

An unpleasant incident marked yesterday evening's session. The Chaplain of the convention had just finished prayer when the Chairman's attention was called to the fact that one of the delegates had remained seated, while all the other delegates had either knelt or stood up. Chairman Bosue said that he had remarked that one of the delegates who had come regularly accredited to the convention, and therefore should be a Catholic, had acted with marked disrespect during the brief religious observances.

When the chairman said, in answer to a demand for the name of the person, that it was a delegate named Joseph Duval, a little, thin, wiry old man rose from his seat directly in front of the chair and asked what the matter was. It did not take long to tell him, and when he was asked what excuse he had to offer for his conduct he as promptly replied that he was not making any excuses just then. Asked what he was doing in the convention, he said that he was a delegate, but that he did not know he was required to bring a "ticket of confession" in his pocket.

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