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The True Witness

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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EVA MACKAY AND PRINCE COLONNA.

THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER OF THE GREAT IRISH BONAZZA KING MARRIED TO A ROMAN PRINCE—THE STORY OF THEIR LOVE MATCH.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Miss Eva Mackay was married on Thursday to Don Fernando Julien Colonna, Prince of Galatro. The ceremony was performed with Pontifical High Mass by Mgr. De Reude, papal nuncio, in the Nuncio's chapel. Forty persons were present. The civil ceremony, which is required by the French law, was performed yesterday. Mrs. Mackay gave a grand bridal reception.

THE BRIDE.

Miss Eva, as she is called, is only a daughter by adoption of Mr. Mackay. Her father, Dr. Bryant, was her mother's first husband. He lived for many years in California. Miss Bryant-Mackay was born in the Golden State some two and twenty years ago. She is petite, her features being small and perfect. She has long, soft auburn hair, with a slight natural wave; her eyes are dark and bright, with long eye-lashes, and her complexion pale olive and very clear. She is remarkably vivacious and interesting. She has lived in Paris since 1874, with the exception of brief visits to America. Her object abroad has been the thorough training of her mind and the study of the arts, and she may now be said to have completed her education in every particular. She is a thorough linguist, speaking five different languages, besides which she is a most accomplished musician, with a sweet voice.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

The full name and title of the gentleman to whom this young and charming American girl was united is Don Fernando Julien Colonna, Prince of Galatro. He was born in 1858, and on the death of his uncle, Don Marc Antoine Colonna, will succeed to the title, property and palace of this, one of the oldest houses in Italy. The Colonnas, who have always been a powerful, noble family, have four lines reaching out from the ancestral tree. One branch from the famous Roman family, immensely wealthy and widely known. As old as the Colonna-Sigilione line, to which our young prince belongs, the Roman branch is, however, of less royal blood than is the Neapolitan house. The residence of Don Fernando's uncle in Naples, and has been that of his ancestors for many centuries. He and his relatives are of the royal Bourbons of Naples and the two Sicilies. They assert that one of their ancestors brought from Jerusalem the pillar to which Jesus Christ was bound when he was scourged. The family counts among its members Pope Martin V., many popes of the Church and the poetess, Victoria Colonna, the friend of Michael Angelo, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century, and whose verses descriptive of a romantic life are widely read at the present time. The Prince is young, of many personal accomplishments. He is a thorough master of the English language and highly educated in many branches of literature and art.

THE STORY OF THE MATCH.

The match seems to be a purely love one. I am very glad of this, for the days of youth are like the spring of the year—the sowing time of the seeds of happiness. Don Fernando and Miss Eva met for the first time last winter, and the lives of both date from that day. Their original meeting was in Rome, at the house of a friend with whom she and her aunt, the Countess Telfener, were staying. They liked each other from the start, and her heart went to flutter more than was wont when along about 5 o'clock the gallant young prince presented himself before the fair one who had so deeply wounded him with her tender glances.

The Mackeys returned to Paris, and in the summer went out to their country palace, not far from the capital. The prince followed them, and so, too, did a certain other one who hoped to build real castles in Spain by means of an alliance with the rich American. He succeeded in making a fool of himself and soon prince very jealous. A duel was talked of, and then Mrs. Mackay and her daughter departed for other climes. When certain steamships had been launched and baptized Madam and Miss Eva came back to this city. Very soon arrived a letter from Naples that called for a prompt answer from the occupant of the mansion in the Rue Tilsit. A lieutenant in the Italian army cannot have *conges* as often as he wants them more than can officers in other armies. His duty as a soldier detained Don Fernando down at Verona, but his uncle, Prince di Galatro, came to the assistance of the brave young man whom Cupid had thus dared to wound. The old prince wrote a letter in which he asked formally and frankly the hand of Mrs. Mackay's daughter for his nephew. To this madame replied that while it was true that Mr. Mackay was not Miss Eva's father, he had long since taken that paternal place in her young and innocent heart, and as her husband loved Eva very much, she had forwarded the substance of the prince's letter to him for his personal consideration. She added, however, that her husband and her daughter were all Americans, who loved their country, its institutions, and especially its matrimonial customs. Therefore, said she, it would be quite out of question to think of arranging a dot or any other sort of wedding portion in advance, as is customary in Italy and other continental countries. In other words, so she observed, if his nephew, Don Fernando, persisted in marrying her daughter, it would have to be *a la Americaine*, and he must not have any "great expectations." To this the uncle prince replied that neither he nor his nephew asked for a single centesimo in the way of dot, that the daughter's hand and heart were quite enough. He also wrote, in answer to Mrs. Mackay's observations, that he had obtained the consent of Mr. Mackay, that if Miss Eva lost one father, she would gain another; that he would be to her all that a father should be; that

his palace, the palace of his ancestors, should be her home, and that all possible efforts would be made to make her as happy as the day was long and her life as bright and joyous as the sunny sky of Italy has ever shone over. In due course of time a letter came from America containing Mr. Mackay's consent to this marriage. This good news was forwarded to the Prince, who soon got leave of absence from his regiment and hurried up to Paris to throw himself at the feet of Miss Mackay.

SCOTCH NEWS.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE.—During the month of December 639 emigrants, of whom 413 were British and 226 foreigners, sailed from the Clyde. Of that number, 586 went to the United States, 37 to Australia and New Zealand, and 16 to other parts.

DEATH OF A 32 VETERAN.—The death took place on Monday, in Errol, Perthshire, of Mr. James Wilson, at the age of 76, who was known throughout the Cause of Gowrie during the 32 agitation as the "big drummer" of the Errol band, then the best that entered Perth at election times.

UNLET FARMS IN EAST LOTHIAN.—We (*Daily Review*) recently called attention to the large amount of land in Kincardineshire held in Sir Thomas Gladstone's own hands. We are informed that in East Lothian also nearly fifty farms are unlet, and that most of the skilled agriculturists who have been obliged to quit their farms are Liberals or Nonconformists.

A meeting of the Scottish Land and Labor League, which is the Glasgow branch of the Socialist League, was held on Sunday night in the Albion Halls, Mr. James Mavor in the chair. There was a large attendance, and Messrs. Schen and A. K. Donald, from the Edinburgh branch, addressed the meeting. The speeches, which were all of an out and out Socialist character, were received with enthusiastic approval by the audience.

DEATH OF "HEATHER JOCK."—On Saturday morning, at Bridge of Weir, William Brodie, better known as "Heather Jock," passed away at the ripe age of 80. Deceased had a most eventful life. For over 30 years he was a most popular favourite among country lads and lassies, and children in every town, village, or clachan in the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Dumfries, Renfrew, Dumbar, &c., and will long be remembered for his dramatic rendering of "Bonnie Annie Laurie."

A YEAR'S MARRIAGES IN SOUTH LEITH.—During the year 1884 the number of marriages which took place in South Leith was 293, as compared with 362 in the previous year. In connection with the various denominations were the following:—Church of Scotland, 145; United Presbyterian, 32; Free, 50; Roman Catholic, 26; Episcopal, 13; Congregational, 4; Evangelical Union, 4; Wesleyan, 9; Primitive Methodist, 2; and by declaration, 3. Nine males and 14 females signed with a cross.

BLOCK ON THE RIVER.—The large steamer Norwegian, of the Allan Line, while coming up the river on Saturday morning took the ground nearly opposite Bowling, and for a time blocked up the river. After discharging a part of her cargo the tugs managed to get her off, but she again took the ground opposite Erskine House, and her bows going into the sandbank, she canted round and lay across the river, blocking up the passage. A large Clan Line tug and a number of smaller craft also took the ground, and for a time the navigation of the river was inconveniently interfered with.

MR. REDMOND, M.P., IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—Mr. Redmond, M.P., in speaking at a meeting at Broxburn in connection with the local branch of the Irish National League, charged the press of England and Scotland with deliberately misrepresenting the actions and motives of the Irish Parliamentary party. In regard to their policy in the House of Commons, they had found by experience that systematic obstruction was a most powerful weapon if they wanted to secure the attention of Parliament to Irish affairs; and recognizing what they had been able to accomplish in the past by this means, they meant to use it in the future.

TWO ABBOTS CHOSEN.

AN INTERESTING ECCLESIASTICAL ELECTION AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—One hundred Benedictine monks of the American Cassinese Congregation, of which Archabbot Boniface is President, attended mass yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, Pa., and joined in praying for the guidance of the Holy Ghost in their choice of Abbots for the new abbeys in Newark and North Carolina. They then swore on the Four Gospels to vote according to the dictates of conscience. The election for the Abbot of St. Mary's, Newark, was held first. In the scrutinium held on Tuesday five monks were nominated, among them being the Rev. Father James Zilliox, O.S.B., Professor of Dogmatic Theology at St. Vincent's, and the Rev. Father Gerard Pilz, the head of the Newark priory, hundred and six votes were cast, there being a few proxies. On the second ballot Father Zilliox received 62 votes and was declared elected. The election was conducted in a manner similar to that in which Popes are chosen by the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The Rev. Father Oswald Moosmuller was then chosen Abbot of St. Mary's Help of Christians in Gaston county, North Carolina, on the first ballot. Father James, as Prof. Zilliox has been called in the Order, is a son of Jacob Zilliox, an Alsatian, and was born in October, 1849, at his father's present home, 162 William street, Newark. He will be the youngest Abbot in the world. He was baptized and confirmed in St. Mary's Church, and when 10 years old went to St. Vincent's Abbey to begin his studies. He remained there ten years, and then, having joined the Benedictine Order as

a novice, he was sent to Rome to complete his education. He arrived in Rome in 1869, and a year later when the Italians invaded the city, he returned to Monte Casino, the mother house of the Benedictines. He remained there, however, only a short time, being sent to the university at Innsbruck, Austria, to study under the Jesuits. He was ordained a priest there in 1874, and the next year he returned to America and became an instructor in the college at St. Vincent's Abbey. His health failing, he spent two or three years in Newark, and then Archabbot Boniface appointed him Prior of St. Vincent's. Father James, about two years ago, gave up that position, and accepted the chair of Professor of Dogmatic Theology.

The new Abbot of the Newark Abbey may retain Prior Gerard or select another monk for the position of Prior. When his election as Abbot is approved by the Pope, he will name the day and place for his formal elevation to the new dignity. An Abbot wears a mitre and rasks with a Bishop, but he cannot ordain.

The new Abbot of the North Carolina Abbey is now stationed in Savannah, and is a member of the council of Bishop Gross. He is 53 years old, and is a native of Bavaria. He also was formerly a Prior in St. Vincent's Monastery.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

SENATOR EVARTS ON THE MATTER—BOSS KELLY STILL LIVES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In a speech last night Senator Everts congratulated the Republicans that the senate was yet there. It was for a time well armed and defended in constitutional power to hold in check the national executive, and the lower house. He said "I believe that the Republican party in heart and soul, in purpose and in principle, and in the array of power is substantially of the same make-up as it was in 1860 when first it laid its hand on the government of the United States, and it could doubt the justice of this judgment if I should be confirmed in it when I turn to look at the Democratic party and see it the same in heart and soul, in purpose and in principle, as in 1860. In body and strength it is composed of the Southern States with a contingent and casual fragment picked up from the sturdy loyal people of the Northern States. Indeed in political organization the Democratic party, as now brought into power, is worse adjusted in relations between North and South than it was in 1860, and I believe that when we shall next enter a contest for the conduct of the government, we are as sure as that election day shall come around that both in this State and country at large the Republican party will be reinstated in power, and then we shall have settled forever that odious and dangerous element that has disturbed us for 40 years, a solid South. I believe that if disturbing influences are removed of our questions looking towards the movement of industries will have proper attention, and all heretics, which though they shake yet can't be shaken out of our country will be done away with." Everts predicts that when Republicans get into power again they will stay until the suppression of the suffrage in the South is suppressed. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

The report that John Kelly was dangerously ill is false. Mrs. Kelly said last evening that her husband was feeling splendidly.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Ont., February 13.—The Liberals of South Oxford have passed a resolution preferring independence to the proposed scheme of imperial federation.

REFORM IN THE IRISH JUDICIARY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—It is stated the Government has decided to reform the present system of the judiciary in Ireland. There will be considerable reduction in the number of Irish judges and judicial staffs.

PARNELL TO THE NATIONALISTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—Mr. Harrington, M.P., secretary of the Irish National League, has written a letter to President Egan announcing Mr. Parnell's inability to send to America two members of the Irish party, as requested by the American league. Every member will be required at the forthcoming session of parliament to oppose the redistribution and the renewal of the crimes act measures. Renewed exertion in America on behalf of the parliamentary fund is strongly urged.

GUARDING PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The members of parliament in future will not be allowed to introduce strangers into the galleries and lobbies. The speaker of the Commons will alone have the right to grant tickets of admission to visitors and he will only issue tickets to members for their friends after having received a week's notice, so that the antecedents of visitors can be inquired into. Turn stiles will be erected at the entrances to the galleries and lobbies, and experienced detectives will be posted there.

TERRIBLE ABUSES AND OUTRAGES.

HALFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Harriet Jeffrey Foot, a philanthropic English lady, has officially notified the Marquis of Lansdowne of the disgrace to civilization and barbarous cruelty practised on the paupers of Digby County, whose maintenance is sold at public auction. Among the cases of inhumanity mentioned are those of an old Waterloo veteran, half starved and clothed in coarse cottons in midwinter; an old woman who had to be buried in a square box, doubled up with rheumatism, resulting from the cold and exposure; of another aged citizen who was kept in a barn and placed in his coffin before he was dead; and of other inhuman atrocities, the recital of which makes men's blood curdle.

THE ANARCHISTS OF EUROPE.

PARIS THEIR TRYSTING PLACE.

The Doings and Plans of the Disturbers of Society

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The recent explosions in London have caused much comment here. They prove amongst other things that the era of dynamite has begun, and that although scientifically in its infancy, a colossal scheme of destruction is being prepared which will involve some common action amongst the Powers of Europe. Those who are best informed state that France is the chief opponent to this understanding. French anarchists are loud in speech; but their anarchy is cheap and their apostles are mere pedants. The trial which concluded last Saturday morning at the Seine Assize Court would have probably excited more notice had not the day brought forth events touching nearer home. The revolutionaries of the Salle Levis were types of the present situation in France. Unable to obtain artillery and to repeat the insurrection of 1871, they have at least succeeded in begetting a class of French citizens full of hate against God and humanity. Blasphemy cannot long remain theoretical, and the thoughtful observer will do well to consider every new phase of the secret society movement. Paris, too, is not alone the capital of France, but the gathering place of the conspirators of the world. Nothing, probably, can be more picturesque than to study the habits of such secret society in Paris. Beginning with the Nihilists, we find that the great Masonic conspiracy is strongly represented. A landing library and house of call exist within a stone's throw of the Irish college, in which every plot is hatched. The groups are represented by students of both sexes, who live in a kind of nefarious community. One of the maxims of the Nihilists is to follow some avocation, and to endeavor to excel in it. Prince Orloff knows of

THE NIHILIST TRYSTING PLACE.

and the police of the well known "third section" are indefatigable in watching members during their journeys between Paris and Geneva. At the latter place there is a branch establishment. The Nihilists aim at educating the French Anarchists up to the level of their own daring. During his exile in Geneva Henri Rochefort became acquainted with the chiefs of the Nihilist party. An endeavor is now being made to render the link stronger; but up to now the dislike of the French to foreigners has done much to hinder this fusion. We next come to Italian revolutionaries. These hold their meetings at La Villette, near to the church of the Germain Jesuit Fathers in the Rue Lafayette. It need scarcely be said that the chief aim of these conspirators is the breaking away of the last shred of independence from the Holy See. In a meeting held last Sunday one speaker declared that the present semblance of a *modus vivendi* between Italy and the Pope was a betrayal of Italian Unity. The last word of Italian Unification, he added, would never be said until Leo XIII. had been driven from Rome. If the House of Savoy neglected its duty in this respect it would have to go and be succeeded by

AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

It may easily be imagined that with a government like that of France an Italian revolutionary movement might be watched but never stamped out. Even the Gambettist programme in its integrity included the proclamation of a Trans-Alpine Republic. At all the assemblies of Italian revolutionists in Paris, the chair of honour is given to Amilcar Cipriani, who is now undergoing a term of penal servitude for a murder committed in Alessandria. The Spanish revolutionists form a small colony divided into two sections, the first and most respectable of these being Zorillists. Senor Ruiz Zorilla, who now lives in London, frequently visits Paris. Personally he is opposed to all individual attempts to murder or destroy on the ground of their in expediency. The "Black Hand" group is composed of about seventy members, with secret signs of their own. These might well be called the Spanish Invincibles. The fact that the ex-Queen Isabella often lives in Paris has caused an excessive surveillance to be exercised upon these desperadoes. Their funds, too, are low, and they are for the most part refugees who have escaped to France. They were formerly "interned" at Perpignan and Rennes; but they have slowly dispersed, and are now to be found all over France. The German socialists are watched by a special service of police employed by Prince Hohenzollern, and under the superintendence of M. Beckmann. They mingle with French anarchists of the well-known "anti-patriot" type. As one of their chief avowed objects is the avoidance of any war between France and Germany, they are not interested. As a rule, the German socialists in Paris are well educated, but their practical hopes are founded upon the change which may come about at the death of the Emperor William.

THE SO-CALLED IRISH CONSPIRACY.

Little need be said. The Mongrnet Boudier Agency has been employed to watch all Irish Nationalists in Paris. So far, the reports sent in have been grotesque in their incorrectness. At first the French Government employed one of their own police officers; but the result was unsatisfactory, hence the employment of Madame Mongrnet, who played an important part in the police of the Empire, and is believed rightly or wrongly, to have denounced the Abbé Dugueury to the Communists. The revolutionary agencies in Paris are Fanalists or Arab. But their movements are not considered to be of much

moment. It any case it is to be hoped that the Powers of Europe will speedily agree to counteract the violence of the present propaganda. Without interfering with the liberty of speech it would at least be possible to prevent the development of a new peril which may affect considerably the future of Europe. Meanwhile, the Bishops of France are doing their duty. M. Monseigneur Fava, of Grenoble, has issued a pastoral to his clergy exhorting them to follow the instructions of the Holy Father, and to endeavor, by every means in their power, to conquer the great modern enemy of the Church, in the shape of secret societies of all kinds.

THE REGIMENTS IN THE SOUDAN.

CHANGES IN THEIR TITLES—COLONELS FROM THE RANKS—THE LATE COLONEL EYRE—FROM PRIVATE TO COLONEL.

When the Imperial troops were withdrawn from Canada about fifteen years ago they left many old pensioners and discharged men behind them in Montreal, and since then a great many officers and men who embarked for England or went to other foreign stations with their corps have returned to make Canada their home. Since those days many great and radical changes have taken place in the British army, and amongst them, several most unpopular with the old soldier. Perhaps there is none more so than the decision of the War Office authorities to change the names of regiments, and to do away forever with the many little badges and distinctions worn on the buttons, accoutrements or colors of the different corps. These were worn on hard fought battle fields, and were granted in years gone by to regiments for some particular act of bravery or devotion, and were thought much of. But now, when reading a newspaper, it is impossible for the old soldier to follow up the career of his regiment, and unless well up in the military topics of the day, is at a loss to find out in what part of the world his old corps is serving. An old soldier of the 24th Regiment to-day enquired what had become of his corps, and he was informed that they are no longer the 24th, but are now called the South Wales Borderers. Such is the case with the rest of the army under what is called the territorial system, and numbers are totally abolished, and the regiments are now designated mostly by the names of counties in England. In reading news from the Sudan it will be interesting to know the regiments at present in the field, with their old and new titles—new titles bracketed:—1st Battalion 18th (Royal Irish Regiment); 1st Do. 19th (Princess of Wales own Yorkshire Regiment); 35th Regiment (Royal Sussex Regiment); 38th Regiment (South Staffordshire Regiment); 42nd (Highlanders) [1st Battalion Royal Highlanders]; 46th Regiment (2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry); 49th Regiment (1st Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment); 50th Regiment (1st Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment); 56th Regiment (2nd Battalion Essex Regiment); 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles (3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps); 70th Regiment (2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment); 75th Regiment (1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders); 79th Regiment (1st Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders).

Among these regiments there are many proud of their old titles. And heading them the Royal Irish is one of the most distinguished. Carrying a string of battles on their colors and distinguishing themselves wherever they have been called upon to serve. The first into Tel El Keber and lastly gaining Lord Wolsley's prize for making the quickest march across the desert. The 35th in former days wore Orange facings, but when quartered in Ireland this was objectionable to the people and they were changed. Everyone has heard of the Black Watch and the 42nd Highlanders will always be remembered as such. The 46th were the only regiment in the service who wore the red shako ball, a mark of distinction given them in days gone by for particular bravery in the field. The 60th they were ironically called the dirty half hundred, with their black facings, and the 56th, the Pompadours, who, when the celebrated Madame de Pompadour visited England, honored them by giving each soldier a rosette of her favorite blue, which color they wore as their facings until the territorial changes took place. There are many more regiments now under orders and on the way to the Sudan besides the cavalry and artillery in the field. Among all the officers commanding these regiments the late Col. Eyre was the only one who rose to the command of his regiment (38th) from the ranks. There are many cases where the private soldier gains his commission, but few where he rises to the command of his regiment, or to the rank of a general. Besides Colonel Eyre, there are a few others on record.

Colonel Richard Wadeson, who died last January and was Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, London, passed thirteen years in the ranks prior to gaining his commission as an ensign in the 75th Regiment. He was at the time sergeant-major of the regiment, and for his conspicuous gallantry at Delhi got his promotion. He was subsequently adjutant and commanded the 75th for five years, from December 1875 to 1880. Sir John Elley, colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, was once a private trooper in the regiment. The other cases being as follows:—Colonel Edward Seager to the command of the 8th Royal Irish Fusiliers; Major General McKay to the command of the 12th Regiment, this officer first joining as a drummer boy in the 19th Foot; Major General Thompson, who sold out as Colonel of the 50th Regiment, and the late Colonel Wm. McBean, a Crimean hero, decorated with the Victoria Cross, who rose to the command of the 83rd Highlanders; Colonel Peter McDonald, to 13th Light Infantry; Colonel Edward Conran, and Colonel McAuley, who commanded West Indian regiments, and Colonel Luke O'Connor, who is at present in the command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

THIRTEEN MINERS KILLED

BY AN EXPLOSION AT THE VALE COLLIERY
—SEVEN OTHERS MORE OR LESS HURT
—BAD SCENES AT THE PIT MOUTH.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—At nine o'clock last night an explosion occurred in the "Old Pit" of the Vale colliery, at Westville, Pictou, just after the night shift had gone in. The heavy storm prevented news being received here until night, the telegraph wires being down. The scenes about the pit mouth this morning were most affecting, groups of miners, with the friends of victims, standing about in painful expectation, waiting for the ascent of the cage, bringing the dead or wounded bodies. It is learned that twenty-two persons were in the mine at the time of the disaster, thirteen of whom met their death instantaneously. The work of rescue was pushed with the utmost vigor, and all the bodies have been recovered.

THE DEAD.

are as follows:—Hugh S. Cameron, pump engine driver, leaving a wife and two children; Phillip M. Beth, stableman, leaving a wife; John A. Campbell, deputy overman, leaving a wife and family; Daniel Kennedy, miner, leaves a wife and large family; Neil McKinnon, miner, unmarried; Thos. Ryan, miner, unmarried; Patrick Foley, of Westville, miner, leaving a wife and two children; John Grant, miner, leaving a wife and three children; John W. Fraser, miner, leaving a wife and two children; Daniel McNeil, miner, leaving a wife and large family; James Haggart, miner, leaving a wife and family; Jas. McLean, of Brookfield, Colchester county, unmarried; John A. McEachran, a lad.

THE RESCUED.

D. Adams and Alex. Reid, miners, injured; Thos. Guthrie, a lad, slightly burned; James Robertson, a lad, arm fractured in two places and face and body badly burned; Robert Love, miner, thighs and legs severely burned; Athan McDonald, miner, slightly injured; William McDonald, a lad, somewhat burned; John D. Campbell, a lad, slightly asphyxiated, but otherwise uninjured; Hugh Lamont, shaftsman, slightly burned.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

is attributed by the manager and others to the sudden opening of or coming upon a heavy force of gas, which, rushing out, was at once ignited by the lamps carried in the caps of the men. Mr. Greener explained the fact of the men not having safety lamps to the entire absence of any suspicion of the existence of gas in that locality, and it was not thought necessary to use more than the ordinary lamps. When the day shift left the mine there was not the slightest indication of gas and the horrible event that so soon followed was to all the greatest shock from the entire absence of fear of such an event on the part of the management. All present to-day who are connected with other mines are unanimous in expressing their complete surprise that such an event should have occurred in a mine so generally considered safe and free from bad air. Wm. Moore, the general superintendent, says that the Vale seems to have operated since 1871, at first a six foot and later a second eight foot seam. During all that time no accident of any moment has occurred from explosions, and excepting the fatality of some ten years ago when the cage containing a number of men broke loose, killing six of them, the Vale colliery has been free from disaster. The mine is owned by a Montreal company, and has lately been raising more coal than any other in the country, averaging about 400 tons per day. Apart from the terrible affliction of the bereaved families, the affair must for a time prove a serious break in the coal trade of the country. Every effort will be made to clear away the wreck and resume operations, but with the utmost diligence considerable time must elapse before this can be done. The wounded men are doing well and out of immediate danger. The work of washing and dressing the blackened and often badly burned corpses is being done by kind friends of the bereaved. With one or two exceptions the bodies are but slightly mangled, the unfortunate deputy overman, Campbell, whose throat was badly cut by some flying pieces of wood or coal, being perhaps the most marked.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 12.—At New Glasgow this morning, Dr. Murray, of New Glasgow, went to the Vale colliery and examined a jury. While he was completing his preparations, Inspector Gilpin visited the pit to acquire all possible information. The accumulated debris and water prevented him from completing his examination. On his return the inquest began, by the coroner calling on the survivors and rescuers to tell their stories. The evidence of the officials and Deputy Inspector Madden showed that all care had been taken. The jury decided that the managers were blameless. During the day work has been carried on looking to the complete repair of the damage done to the pit, which is much less than at first expected. The wounded men are all doing fairly, and it is expected that they will recover. There are thirty-three children and seven widows left by the accident.

FOR THE POST AND THE WRECK.

FROST WINDS.

"To reign with Him as kings"—these words of fate seem in the air this fair November morn. For whoso'er we walk rich gems adorn. Our path with regal pomp appropriate; Diamonds, in myriad sun-beams, scintillate. With purple hyacinths, and rubies red; The magic opals' changing light is shed. In costly nooks—green gleaming emeralds wait. Mine royal steps as he goes forth in state. The violet-anses of the smethyst. (Gleams beside the sardonyx and beryl; Of sardonyx, green sapphires, crystals of pearl. All set in silver breast and golden wrist. And so it will seem a way for kings To pass to Him from whom all glory springs. Love, Que. E. C. K.

THE TRUE WITNESS... PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY... The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum \$1.50... TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS... TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office... THE TRUE WITNESS & PUBLISHING CO.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM... WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT. From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day, except Sundays.

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errors to atone for, in fact more than any other European nation, and that the penalty to be incurred will be unusually heavy.

The American House Committee on Foreign Affairs has finally and very properly decided to report, in relation to the several proposed resolutions on the subject of the recent dynamite explosions in London.

The Masonic oath which is administered to candidates on entering the order is not very remarkable for tenderness or any other humane feeling.

IRELAND lost by immigration during the year 1884 no less than 72,463 persons. This is a large number, far larger, it is needless to say, than the country could afford.

The number of emigrants leaving the United Kingdom (including emigrants of foreign origin) starting from English ports in 1884 was 304,074 as compared with 397,157 in 1883.

United States..... 203,539 1883. 252,926 British North America... 37,065 43,566 Australasia..... 46,139 73,017 All other places..... 17,331 18,348 Totals..... 304,074 397,157

GOLDWIN SMITH'S organ, the Toronto Week, comes in for a severe and deserved castigation at the hands of the Montreal Gazette for its brutal attack on Dr. Sullivan.

The life of a gallant soldier and a true and noble man has been sacrificed under the most deplorable circumstances. For two long weeks the civilized world has dreaded that General Gordon was in imminent danger.

GENERAL GORDON'S FATE. The life of a gallant soldier and a true and noble man has been sacrificed under the most deplorable circumstances.

A not altogether pleasant sensation, remarks the London Truth, has been caused in England.

A London letter to the N. Y. Times says that in "the terrible stress of the national bereavement and peril a feeling of contemptuous anger is general over the fact that the Queen is preparing for a lachrymose anniversary celebration of the Duke of Albany's death.

Some people are foolish enough to propose that the Canadian Government should raise a regiment or two and send them to the Sudan at its own expense.

The Tory Bishop of Liverpool is said to have caused a sensation throughout England by the public declaration that God is punishing the nation for its errors by blighting the minds of its rulers with folly.

burden and expense of fitting out an expedition for the purpose would meet with the strongest rebuke from the country, and with deadly opposition from its representatives in Parliament.

The Toronto Telegram says:—"In the event of Col. Williams of Port Hope raising a regiment in Canada, it will have no higher purpose to serve than to do garrison duty in England or Ireland, and there is certainly nothing very tempting about that.

The following is a brief sketch of the hero's brilliant and honorable career:—"Charles George Gordon, better known as 'Chinese Gordon' was born of a noble family. His great-grandfather was taken prisoner at Prestonpans by Prince Charlie's 'Highland host' but was paroled through the influence of the Duke of Cumberland.

the government were not prepared to send troops to the Sudan. On the 16th of April he wrote as follows, and this was the last despatch received from Khartoum for a period of many months:—"As far as I can understand the situation is this:—You state your intention of not sending any relief up here or to Berber.

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been extended to the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba. For the first year, 1868-69, the number of depositors was 7,212, and these made 16,653 deposits representing a value of \$927,885.

Some journals look upon this result as a proof that the times are not so hard as they seem, or otherwise the 66,682 depositors would not be able to stow away thirteen millions in savings banks.

Year. open. Deposited. Total on deposits. 1869... 7,212 \$ 927,885 \$ 866,814 1870... 12,178 1,317,901 1,588,948 1871... 21,059 2,304,631 3,207,050 1872... 23,526 2,304,631 3,207,050 1873... 24,968 2,304,631 3,207,050 1874... 24,204 1,942,316 2,962,090 1875... 24,445 1,728,204 2,740,952 1876... 24,074 1,521,000 2,639,937 1877... 25,535 1,724,371 2,974,844 1878... 27,445 1,973,243 3,105,190 1879... 27,200 2,720,216 3,945,669 1880... 39,605 4,175,042 6,208,226 1881... 51,463 6,435,989 9,473,661 1882... 61,059 6,826,266 11,976,247 1883... 66,682 6,441,439 13,245,652

STILL HOWLING FOR A VERDICT. The Gazette's "own correspondent" at St. John's, Newfoundland, furnishes a letter to our contemporary in which he abuses at great length, and condemns in bitter terms, the jurors that have tried the Catholic prisoners in connection with the Harbor Grace riots.

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educational institutions above all should be exempt from taxation. They are not taxed anywhere in the world, and it would be a piece of blindness and folly to attempt it in any philanthropic community.

The old idea that it is impious to tax property consecrated to the service of God still lingers in the public mind. There is quite sufficient of a premium on infidelity and religious intolerance without adding a tax on religion.

It must also be borne in mind that to tax churches would be to deter the congregation from erecting such structures as would be an ornament to the city, as the larger, the more beautiful and more costly the church, the heavier must be the tax.

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Amount. Includes Catholic Charitable Institutions (\$3,942,000), Protestant Charitable Institutions (\$1,167,100), Residences of Catholic Priests (\$238,700), etc.

The total value of real estate in the city is assessed at \$84,802,380.

According to a statement prepared by order of the Toronto council, the property exempted from taxation in the Queen city is of a much greater value. The list is more extensive and is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Amount. Includes Ontario Government (\$2,729,770), Church Property (Protestant) (\$2,086,616), University Colleges, High Schools (\$1,872,448), etc.

ONTARIO SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The population of Ontario appears to be taking a downward tendency, if a count of the rising generation in that province means anything. Some time ago Sir Richard Cartwright started the community by a piece of information in his Queen's Hall speech, which showed that there was an actual decrease going on in the population of the country.

Of the total attendance at school the number of boys was 243,671, showing a decrease of 3,295, while the number of girls was 220,098, or 3,648 less than in 1883.

The following details are given as to the income and expenditure during the year for school purposes:—The amount of the Legislative grant was \$265,403. The revenue from municipal school grants and assessments was \$2,538,041, which is an increase of \$90,827.

108,430, increase \$81,456. The balance of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$462,302, increase \$19,266. The average cost per pupil, based on total attendance, was \$8.40 for rural districts, etc., \$8.51 for cities, \$8.84 for towns, being for the whole Province \$8.69; based on average attendance it was \$14.98, \$14.45, \$12.44, and \$14.42 for rural districts, etc., cities, towns, and province, respectively.

The following figures regarding the salaries and the teaching staff of the schools will also be found of interest. For this year there were 5,252 schools reported, in which 6,911 teachers were employed, showing an increase of 54. Of the total number of teachers, the males were in the large minority, numbering 2,833; or 233 less than in previous years. The gentler sex has furnished no less than 4,082, which is an increase of 287 for one year.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

If we are to judge of the value and utility of the civil service examinations by the nature of the questions which are propounded to the candidates, we cannot but come to the conclusion that these examinations are nothing but a delusion and a snare. Instead of being an honest test of a candidate's fitness and capacity, they are made a barrier to his promotion and to a fair appreciation of his worth.

AN ATTACK AND A TRIBUTE.

L'Etendard has experienced a sudden change in its sentiments towards THE POST. Our esteemed contemporary has had the bad grace to allude to THE POST as the "pretended Irish organ." We regret that L'Etendard has thus attempted to rob this paper of its character, but we much prefer to part company with our contemporary than to follow it in its violent abuse and its uncharitable misrepresentations of a public man.

We would respectfully beg to call the attention of our contemporary to the subjoined letter from a prominent Irish Catholic citizen of Quebec to the Daily Telegraph of that city concerning the standing of THE POST, and the work it has accomplished.

teeth of prejudice and bitter private opposition. It has overcome that prejudice, and in defiance of opposition THE POST has made its mark in Canada; and from a purely literary point of view, it is undeniably the best paper printed in the English language in Montreal; while as a medium of news, general, political, religious and commercial, it is equal to the best.

"Eria go Braugh" is evidently a sound Irishman and his condemnation of THE POST arose more from monetary vexation than anything else. The little "shirkens" who pretended to voice British opinion in Quebec have so bothered us with insane editorials on "Yesselt Dudley," "Kossa," "El Mahdi," "The Recent Explosions," and the slimghty lambasting the Arabs are getting from "Our Army" in the Standard, that we could almost imagine the Cardiff giant suffering from nightmare if that ossified individual were laying around in this vicinity.

Yours, &c., J. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

Quebec, 13th February, 1885.

A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

- The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan:—Previously acknowledged \$88 25, Richard McShane 5 00, Hugh J. McCready 5 00, J. G. Kennedy 5 00, W. O'Brien 5 00, Ronayne Kros 5 00, F. J. Hart 5 00, John McEntyre 5 00, D. McEntyre 5 00, Frank Kieran 5 00, C. J. Murphy 5 00, Michael C. Mullin 5 00, J. E. Mallin 20 00, Fogarty Bro. 10 00, M. Hicks 5 00, C. F. Smith 5 00, Edward O'Brien 5 00, Patrick Mullin 5 00, P. McGoldrick 5 00, Joseph Quinn 5 00, P. McCorry 5 00, W. J. Raderly 5 00, Walter Kavanaugh 5 00, William Booth 5 00, John Mullen, (Sorel) 5 00, J. O'D. 2 00.

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

THE CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION NUNS AT VILLARIE was on Thursday evening last the scene of another of those interesting and impressive ceremonies—a religious profession. The chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion and a large number of the relatives and friends of the young ladies were present to witness their consecration to the service of God.

Among the number of those who were proposed were three young ladies, daughters of well known Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal. They were Miss M. McCarthy, Miss C. McDonnell and Miss A. Ryan, daughter of Edward Ryan. There were no less than twenty-two who participated in the ceremony, and received the vows of the candidates.

Miss C. Chisholm, Sister St. John Colombino, Assisla; Miss Beaudoin, Sister St. Marie de la Presentation, Quebec; Miss Richard, Sister St. Joseph des Sacerdotes, St. Denis; Miss Dupuis, Sister St. Marie de la Visitation, St. Denis; Miss Bellemare, Sister St. Rose, St. Jean; Miss Y. M. Lavoie, Sister St. Jean de S. Jean; Quebec; Miss M. McCarthy, Sister St. Mary James, Montreal; Miss C. McDonnell, Sister St. Aloysius of the Sacred Heart, Montreal; Miss A. Ryan, Sister St. Augustus, Montreal.

Misses Le Moine, Quebec; Giguere, Lavalltrie; Payette, L'Epiphany; Michaud, St. Denis.

REV. FATHER MICHAUD, OF MONTREAL.

REV. FATHER MICHAUD, who made the miniature cathedral now on exhibition at St. Louis Convention gives the dimensions of the cathedral as follows:—Exterior, 333 ft long; in the interior, 285 ft long; between the lateral walls, in the largest part, 150 ft wide; in the smallest part, 114 ft wide; in the transept, outside, 222 ft; in the transept, inside, 216 ft; in the largest part of the great nave, 44 ft; in the smallest part, 41 ft; the facade of the porch will have 176 ft; the width of the porch will be 30 ft. With the exception of a few modifications in the exterior, in the lateral walls and the roof, the cathedral of Montreal will be an imitation of St. Peter's of Rome. The porch, the dome and the interior must be as faithful a picture as possible of the Roman Basilica. The choir will be under the cupola, surrounded by a balustrade measuring more than 200 feet in circumference. Up to date \$216,000 has been spent for this monument. If we believe competent men who have studied the question, it would cost less to finish this great church than was spent to bring it up to its present state, excepting the interior decorations. The sums necessary would be—1. To complete the principle dome, the roof and all that is necessary to cover the building, about \$70,000. 2. To make the interior suitably adorned above, about \$50,000. 3. For the porch \$80,000, which makes a total sum of \$200,000.

THE FALL RIVER TROUBLE.

A LETTER FROM BISHOP HENDRICKEN—AN INTERDICT ISSUED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 16.—To-day the following interdict was issued from the headquarters of the Bishop of Providence by the Right Rev. Bishop Hendricken, being the first time in the history of New England that a Catholic Church has been interdicted:— "The Right Rev. Bishop of Providence has closed the church and withdrawn the priests from Notre Dame parish, Fall River. It has been compelled to this action by the insubordination of some of the flock, who strangely enough, wish to dictate to him in matters that pertain entirely to his authority. The clergymen of the other Catholic parishes in Fall River are instructed to administer the sacraments in their respective churches to any of the people of Notre Dame who may desire them, providing they have not been participants or abettors in the present conspiracy to oppose ecclesiastical authority. They are also instructed to attend any sick calls that may be brought to them. [Signed] THOMAS HENDRICKEN, Bishop of the Diocese.

Last night the doors of the Notre Dame Church were closed and nailed, and will not be re-opened so long as there is a particle of rebellion shown in the voice or actions of the French people who were parishioners of that church. The sacramental bread and wine has been removed, as have also all the remaining fixtures of the church, to a proper place of safety. Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Father Clark removed his personal effects from the church. The action of the Bishop was wholly unexpected by the French population and has caused the utmost consternation among them, as both guilty and innocent have to suffer alike. It is very rarely that an interdict is issued to a Catholic church. It means that those who have caused the trouble are cut off from the administration of the sacraments, even upon their death beds.

The real causes for the course taken by Bishop Hendricken are as follows:—In 1875 the Rev. Father Peter Jean Baptiste Bedard came to this country as an alleged emigrant from Canada, where he had been mixed up in some trouble in a church located in the suburbs of a long time at the Flint village, which then consisted of only a few tenement houses occupied by the operatives of the mills in that vicinity. Father Bedard prevailed upon the Bishop to allow him to organize and erect a church, with which purpose contributions were made by both Irish and French residents. The church was built and the parish of Notre Dame de Lourdes was organized. Father Bedard began at once to borrow money on the strength of his position and to erect houses and blocks upon land which he had to mortgage to purchase, and also to bring French-Canadians to reside in the village, and in a short time the Flint village became almost a city. Father Bedard, who ruled his parishioners with an iron hand, was to banker and add to the number of those people up to his death, which took place in August last. That Father Bedard was dishonest has been proven by the manner in which he conducted several very important business transactions. At the time of his death his estate was found in a very complicated state, and to-day will pay his legitimate creditors only about thirty cents on the dollar where it would have paid one hundred cents but for the assigning by him of his life insurance, within a week of his death for the evident purpose of defrauding his creditors. He repaid the kindness of the Bishop and the Irish people who had befriended him by agitating against the Irish people.

A French gentleman who knew Father Bedard better than any one in Fall River and whose veracity is beyond doubt told the Telegram correspondent, on the day of Father Bedard's death, and consequently before another priest was appointed over Notre Dame, of the agitation that had been made by Father Bedard and what the outcome would be. Subsequent events have proved that he was correct. The disaffection in Notre Dame has been communicated to St. Ann's church in this city, where a majority of the parishioners are French-Canadians, and to other churches in this diocese. At last, however, the trouble is ended, but it will lie as a mark of discredit upon the memory of the originator and those who listened to and followed his counsels. As a general rule, the Catholics of this diocese, who love their Bishop to well to oppose his authority, he is very popular among all classes of the community.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered for this horrible incurable disease eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

DEMONSTRATION OF WORKINGMEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 16.—There was great excitement here to-day on account of the riotous conduct of a large number of unemployed workmen. Three thousand men paraded the streets with banners bearing mottoes setting forth their grievances. Several bands accompanied the procession, which marched to the building occupied by the local government board. A committee entered the office and demanded relief for the people they represented. They wanted immediate employment in the construction of municipal works, which, they said, were needed for the public good. The officials repulsed the committee and the crowd became a howling mob. The police attempted to disperse the mob, but were soon overpowered. The mob then invaded Downing street and stopped in front of Mr. Gladstone's official residence. They howled and hissed invectives against the government, and attempted to force a way into the room where the cabinet was sitting. The police received reinforcements and ejected the intruders. The mob then attempted to storm the admiralty and home offices, but were driven off and were finally dispersed. A large meeting of alleged unemployed workmen was also held this afternoon on the Thames Embankment. Resolutions were adopted demanding a reduction in the hours of labor of government workmen and the construction of useful public works to give employment to the idle. Mr. Hyndman, chairman of the democratic federation, presided. Cheers for social revolution were given and voters for social reform public companies should be forbidden to employ men over eight hours a day. One asserted that Jay Gould had recently defeated a similar measure in New York state and he had his prototypes in the Goschens, Rothschilds and Brasseys of this country. The policemen drew their staves when the crowd became demonstrative, and charged the mob, which fled precipitately. Stones were thrown at the police and several of them were kicked. No arrests were made. Massachusetts clergymen receive \$5 each time they open court with prayer.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

BRIGHTEN LUNATICS BURNED AT PHILADELPHIA—TERRIBLE SCENES IN THE CORRIDORS—THE STORY OF THE DISASTER AS TOLD BY AN ATTENDANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—A fire broke out in the insane department of the county almshouse, West Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock to-night. The flames spread rapidly, and before the 300 inmates could be released eighteen were burned to death. Others were left to roam about the grounds at will, and many were picked up by the police throughout the city. The fire originated in a wing of the old building of the insane department, which fronts towards the Schuylkill river, and directly across of the main building of the almshouse. As this wing there were sixty separate cells for violent patients, twenty on each floor. In addition to this there was a large room on each of these floors in which cots for twelve men were placed, all of which were occupied when the fire broke out. On the second floor opposite the central cell, on the north side of the corridor, was a dry room heated by steam. This room, which was about ten feet square, was directly alongside the middle staircase, leading to the floors above and below. Here the flames originated, but from what cause is not now known. At this time there were insane patients in each of twenty cells on these three floors, ten in the large room on the first floor and twelve in each of the large rooms on the second and third floors. From conflicting accounts to be obtained, it appears that the first alarm was given by a patient on the first floor of the main building, named Nadine, who occupied a room adjoining the staircase and drying room, with twenty other quiet patients. He ran to the iron grated door of the main corridor, and cried out "Fire." This reached the ears of Joseph Schroeder, an attendant. Mrs. Umstead, who has general charge at night, says it was about eight o'clock when the alarm reached her. An attempt was made to put out the flames with buckets of water, and at first it was supposed they were only burning from the ground floor near the staircase, but it was soon found that the real point from which the danger came was the second floor at the top of and above the dry room. She then hastened to get all the patients from the main building extending back from the east wing. Attendant S. Schuler relates some of the horrors of the night. He says: As soon as I heard Nadine cry I rushed to the foot of the staircase and after a short attempt to check the fire set to work to get out the patients. I unlocked the door of the room in which Nadine and his companions were. They ran out at once. By this time the flames were gathering in fury and dense volumes of smoke were ascending into the upper stories. I succeeded in unlocking all the cells on the first floor and getting the inmates out. I had no time to look after them into the further than to run them into the yard, for the flames were getting so fierce that it was almost impossible to breathe. The burning building. The smoke in the upper stories was so thick that breathing was impossible. While I was getting the men out attendant Strain was doing the same for the inmates on the second floor. I met Hannah, the night watchman, who was also helping, and we went up to the third story, but were driven back by the flames, which had forced their way through the staircase, and were creeping along to the cells of the doomed inmates. We ran around to the other staircase to the new buildings in the west, and by that time some firemen had arrived. All the inmates had been gotten out of the second story, so that they remained about twenty-eight on the third floor, twenty in cells and eight in the large common room on the west end.

THE UNFORTUNATE OCCUPANTS.

of the cells were being smothered to death by smoke, and blistered and burned by the flames. Their cries were heartrending. Some of them cursed and swore; others lashed hideously, and others yelled with pain, with such awful cries as would have appalled the hardest heart. The firemen, myself and a patient named Rafferty crawled on our hands and knees to such of the men as we could reach, and dragged out fourteen of them, eight alive, four suffocated and two so horribly burned that they died before we could get them out of the building. We could not see any of the men in the cells, but we could hear their horrible cries above the roaring of the flames as they came to reality. The fate that was in store for them. While Schroeder was going through this experience the flames were extending to the main building. The following are the names of the occupants of the nineteen cells in the ward near where the fire first started, all of whom are supposed to have been suffocated or burned to death with the exception of three rescued by the firemen: Frank D. Dechacon, age 35; James McCoy, 40; John Lyden, 50; Isaac O'Neill, 35; Chris. Scott (colored), 32; John Dwyer, 40; James Burke, 57, this man killed three inmates of the institution during the 22 years he was confined there and for 20 years his hands have been chained to his body; Thos. Rusk, 50; Michael Wroth, 36; Robert Cunningham, 45; Charles Nolenberger, 60; Thomas Jones, 34; John Herriges, 48; John Koehler, 60; Thos. Smith, 38; Edward Murphy, 48; Charles O'Brien, 30; Philip Newburger, 60. Jacob Glasman was rescued by the watchman. The bodies of the three who were taken from the ruins and removed to the dead house by midnight. Four inmates of the cells in Ward M. were rescued by the police, one so badly burned that he died soon after. The flames are not yet extinguished.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—This morning two more charred bodies were found in Ward No. 2. They had been roasted beyond recognition. Several human forms can be seen in the burning wreck in the cellar. It is now thought that 28 inmates perished. A number of violent patients were locked in the cells on the third floor and could not be reached. Eight of them had been taken out dead and others unaccounted for. There seems to be no doubt that they are all lost. During the night many insane persons were found wandering in the city, some nearly naked. They were unable to understand the situation, and in some cases begged their captors not to throw them into the river. One came running down the street with a maul attached to his wrist. He shrieked and laughed as he struck right and left among the frightened people. It was found necessary to knock him down before he could be secured. Another caused a panic in a street car by rushing in half clad and with a face scorched and blackened. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The search for bodies continues. There appears to have been a great deal of trouble caused by rotten hose and scarcity of water. The confusion at the ruins, the craftiness of the inmates in sneaking themselves, the people in searching in which they are careless for and the utter want of all those who have had them in charge, prevent an

accurate estimate being made of the loss of life and property. A number of others have been received, the guardians of the poor from various institutions in the state offering temporary refuge to the unfortunate paupers. Nearly four hundred able-bodied male paupers were housed in the old Pennsylvania depot to-day and made as comfortable as possible. Another body was found in the ruins this afternoon, charred beyond recognition. The bodies recovered were placed in plain pine boxes and laid in rows in the dead house. Most of them were horribly mutilated and some were nothing but black shapeless masses. An inquest will be held next week.

COLOMBIA IN REBELLION.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY AFFECTED—A BRITISH CONSUL IMPRISONED.

PANAMA, February 5.—The country is in complete uproar. Communication with the interior is severed, and regarding the condition of affairs in Bogota during the past month nothing is known. Official bulletins claim that the government forces are everywhere triumphant, but they have not been confirmed. It is stated that many men have been killed on both sides. In Cauca the rebels hold the ports. A battle occurred at Sousa, in which they were successful. The losses were heavy. At Buenaventura the rebels imprisoned Otero, the English consul, and demanded a forced loan of \$30,000 from him. Two English men-of-war are there investigating the case. A majority of the population have gone to the interior. A detachment of national troops went from the isthmus to Cauca. Everything is quiet on the Isthmus, but the people are disgusted at being impressed into military service. No vessels are allowed to leave Panama for the Pacific port of Colombia, and none are allowed to leave Aspinwall for any of the Atlantic ports except Cartagena. This shows that the revolutionists hold all the roads to the interior.

OBITUARIES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Jules Louis Joseph Valles, the well known journalist, is dead, aged 52.

B. B. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, the famous gun inventor, died here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Francis A. Drexel, senior of two brothers at the head of the famous Drexel banking house, of Philadelphia, New York, and Paris, died suddenly this afternoon at the age of 61. A cold contracted two weeks ago developed into pleurisy; it was thought he was recovering until to-day, when a sudden effusion of water about the heart proved fatal.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Vice-Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayfield died in Charlottetown yesterday, aged 90. He was well known as an able topographer, and had formerly done much work on the St. Lawrence and in Montreal and Quebec. He is famous as a naval topographer. He commanded the gunboats on the Canadian lakes during the war of 1812, and afterwards surveyed lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the St. Lawrence through the Straits of Belle Isle, Labrador, including Magdalen, Anticosti, Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Sable Islands. His charts published by the Admiralty are still the standard authority.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Dr. Leopold Darnrosch, the distinguished musician, died this afternoon, aged 53. The event was unexpected until an early hour this morning. On Monday evening Darnrosch conducted the performance at the Metropolitan Opera house and seemed to be in his usual health. Next evening he undertook to direct the rehearsal of the Oratorio, which was a chill and was taken home. Pneumonia set in, but no unusual symptoms appeared until this morning when a sudden change for the worse occurred. About one o'clock this afternoon he dropped off into a sleep, in which he continued until two, when he died. Darnrosch came to America in 1872; while in New York he organized oratorio and symphony societies. Later he has been engaged as musical director of the Metropolitan Opera house.

A VILLAGE ON FIRE.

CALLEDONIA, Ont., February 14.—A fire broke out in a woodshed belonging to P. Dohereiner from a box of ashes about three o'clock this morning. It spread eastward through a warehouse of James Old, ar., occupied by M. McConnell, agent for J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., of Bramford, and through the lively stable of James Old, ar., and occupied by Jas. Gardiner, V.S., to Joseph Corcoran's barber shop and residence; also from the warehouse southward through the stable of James Old, ar., which is occupied by Avery & Son, carriage makers, as a stable and warehouse, and thence through the shed of Wm. Old to Wm. Old's brick tin shop; westward it spread through the large building owned and partially occupied by P. Dohereiner as a photograph gallery and partly by D. Lamedy as a clothing house, and then to a brick building owned and partly occupied by Miss M. A. Wigg as a millinery and fancy store, and partly by D. M. Turnbull as a jewellery store. Everything was saved except some lumber and a horse and cult of Avery & Son, and some machines of M. McConnell and J. O. Wisner, Son & Co. The losses are as follows:—Miss Wigg, building \$1,500, insurance in Western \$1,000; P. Dohereiner, building \$2,500, no insurance; James Old, ar., building \$1,300, insurance in Western \$1,000; Joseph Corcoran, building \$1,800, insurance in the Phoenix of London \$500; M. McConnell, machines \$100, no insurance; J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., machines \$100, no insurance; Avery & Son, on horse and lumber \$1,000, no insurance; Wm. Old, building \$800 insurance in City of London \$500; G. H. Garroch, building \$200, building pulled down to stop fire. It is just twenty years ago to-day that the same block was burnt down.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTH-EASTERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S LENTEN PASTORAL.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—A pastoral letter from Archbishop Lynch was read in all the Roman Catholic churches here yesterday, referring to the carrying out of a recent order of the Italian Government, for the conversion of the property of the Propaganda. At Rome Catholics were urged to give generously to the funds of the propaganda for missionary purposes. His Grace enclosed a letter from Cardinal Simeoni. Prefect of the Propaganda, making an appeal for generous contributions.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR ON THE ALERT.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Some excitement was created to-day, especially in commercial and financial circles, by the receipt of a despatch from Berlin, announcing that Russia has ordered 2,000 Krupp guns for the purpose of strengthening her position in Central Asia. The guns are to be of the largest pattern and evidently intended for service in fortresses. It is also reported that Sebastopol is to be made a free port.

IRISH AND SCOTCH GAELIC.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SCOTCH GAYMAN AND NOTED GAELIC SCHOLAR.

The following very interesting letter has just been received by Mr. T. O. Russell from a Scotch clergyman, and an eminent Gaelic scholar.

Mr. Russell sent him the Gaelic poem, "Thoughts on Ireland," which appeared in the Chicago Citizen of November 8, 1884.

Mr. McKenzie sent it back with the following letter, and marked in it the differences between Irish and Scotch Gaelic.

Dear Sir, I duly received your last letter, which I sent lately to a friend in Liverpool.

Mr. Russell's reply. The following is Mr. Russell's reply to the above: To Rev. A. McKenzie, Kinlochawe, Scotland.

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WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

EL - KIBEKAN. General Earle Killed. A HARD WON FIGHT.

Two officers killed in succession—The fight described—The Arabs' desperate bravery.

Further Particulars of the Battle—Gordon's Death Described by an Arabic Document—General Wood to Succeed Earle—Reported Storming of Metemneh.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Standard's correspondent with General Earle's column sends the following despatch, dated Dulka Island, Tuesday.

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LIVE STOCK VALUES.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The department of agriculture reports the average value of horses at \$73.70, mules \$82.35, cows \$29.70.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills.

Germany it requires twenty-six years' study for a man to become a physician recognized in official circles.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. ESTIMATES FOR 1885.

Toronto, February 12.—In the house today the following bills were introduced and read a first time.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A rumor comes from Korti that Col. Buller attacked the Arabs entrenched at Metemneh on Tuesday.

Gen. Brackenbury telegraphs under date of Kerbekan, February 11th, the translation of an Arabic document found near the camp.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The ex-Prefect of Police, Andrieux, recently published a partial exposure of the secrets of Masonry.

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THE HUMBLE BEE MOLTS AT LEAST TEN TIMES BEFORE ARRIVING AT THE WINGED STATE.

THE RECORD OF THE FAIRS. The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color over all others made is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fair.

Esquimaux dogs will draw a sledge a distance of sixty miles a day.

A PECK OF PEAS (P's). Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Pugh and Politeness.

THE FINEST WINES ARE MADE FROM THE GRAPE THAT ARE GROWN AT THE HIGHEST ELEVATION.

FORTUNES AS PRIZES WON AND PAID. For account of Thomas M. Thornton, of Shelbyville, Ill., there has been collected \$75,000 for the first capital prize in January.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE.

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WOMAN WHO HAS TWO, THREE, OR EVEN FOUR HUSBANDS, BUT NEVER MORE THAN THE LAST NUMBER.

NATIONAL PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD, REGULATE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

MUCH DISTRESS AND SICKNESS IN CHILDREN IS CAUSED BY WORMS.

ON TUESDAY GENERAL EARLE ORDERED THE TROOPS TO CHARGE.

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CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

Mr. J. D. Kingeely, Secy., Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes: Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacob's Oil, the conqueror of pain, is the best cure they have ever used.

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Our Illustrated Catalogue of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" is now ready for distribution. It contains descriptions of every thing new and rare in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (cents). To customers of last season, sent free without application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

NEWS FOR THE DEAF.
Peck's Patent cushioned ventilated Ear-drums cure deafness. The only Government endorsed appliance for the purpose. Recommended by Physicians and thousands who have used them. Also THE NEWLY INVENTED EXPANSIBLE HEARING TUBES, not seen when in use. Send for circular and testimonials free. H. P. PECK, 653 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Seignior of base Imitations.

ROCKFORD WATCHES
are unequalled in exacting service. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiralty Commanding the U. S. Navy's Observatories for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men.

They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold by the principal cities. In Canada by the COMPANY'S Exclusive Agents (leading jewelers), who give a FULL warranty.

STRICTLY PURE.
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.
In Consumptive Cases
It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.
It contains no OPIUM in any form.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
It expels phlegm, soothes the inflamed membrane, and restores the voice. It is a specific for all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other pulmonary affections. It is also a powerful expectorant, and is highly recommended for all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other pulmonary affections.

NOTICE.
A petition will be presented to the Local Legislature, at its next Session, praying that Henry A. Germain, student-at-law, whose last name is Germain, be relieved from the obligation of proving, according to law, the last 18 months of his clerkship.
Montreal, 27th January, 1885. 25-5

Health is Wealth!
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, and all other nervous affections. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal state. It is also a powerful expectorant, and is highly recommended for all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other pulmonary affections.

L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—of which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1872.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, CELEBRATED, March 10th, 1885—17th Monthly Drawing.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make \$25 and \$40 a day easily at their own homes. No risk sent in advance. Address with stamp to **JOHN C. WEST & CO.,** 31 and 33 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.

DR. KANNON C.M.D., M.C.P.S.
Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y., 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 13 G

JOHNSTON'S DESICCATED OYSTER.
For making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets, Oyster Patties, &c. This entirely new and delicious preparation is one of the best and most useful delicacies ever introduced. It can always be kept in the house, and an Oyster Stew or Oyster Omelet made in a few minutes. Full directions for use enclosed in each package. A single packet contains sufficient to make six good plates of splendid Oyster Soup. If put in dry place it will not injure by keeping. Manufactured by **THE JOHNSTON FLUID FOOD COMPANY, Office: 47 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 42 Ask your Grocer for it. 10-TS**

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

WORK FOR ALL \$5 to \$8 per day easily made. Costly outfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 26-4-00

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
WITH FIVE DOLLARS
YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE
Imperial Austrian Government Bond.
ISSUE OF 1864.
These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to
THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,
until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.
Prizes: 100,000 Florins, 50,000 Florins, 25,000 Florins, 10,000 Florins, 5,000 Florins, 2,500 Florins, 1,000 Florins, 500 Florins, 250 Florins, 100 Florins, 50 Florins, 25 Florins, 10 Florins, 5 Florins, 2 Florins, 1 Florin, 50 Cents, 25 Cents, 10 Cents, 5 Cents, 2 Cents, 1 Cent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
Superior Court. No. 101. Dame Jessie Mendels, of the City of Montreal, wife of Jacob Silverstone, duly authorized a *curator ad litem*, against said Jacob Silverstone, her husband. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.
T. & C. DELORMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 27th Jan., 1885. 25-5

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
Superior Court. No. 406. Dame Emelienne Adam, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adelard Champoux, innkeeper, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.
LEBLOND & ALLARD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, Jan. 30, 1885. 25-5

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
Superior Court. Dame Ellen Egan has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Daniel Hayes, of the City of Montreal.
E. G. LEVY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, February 6th, 1885. 27-5

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

Allan Line.
Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.
1885—Winter Arrangements—1885

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Nordman	6,100	Capt. J. G. McNeill
Parisian	5,400	Capt. J. G. McNeill
Sardinian	4,600	Le B. W. Smith, R. N. R.
Polynesian	4,100	Capt. H. Brown
Sarmatian	3,500	Capt. John Graham
Circassian	4,000	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Peruvian	3,400	Capt. Joseph Ritchie
Nova Scotian	3,300	Capt. Hugh Whyte
Caspian	3,200	Le B. W. Smith, R. N. R.
Hanoverian	4,000	Le B. W. Smith, R. N. R.
Carthagenian	4,600	Capt. A. Macleod
Siberian	4,600	Capt. R. P. Moore
Norwegian	3,531	Capt. J. G. Stephen
Hibernian	3,440	Capt. J. Barclay
Austrian	2,700	Capt. J. Ambury
Norwegian	2,700	Capt. J. J. James
Russian	2,600	Capt. W. Brown
Scandinavian	3,000	Capt. John Park
Buenos Ayrense	3,000	Capt. James Scott
Corean	4,000	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian	3,600	Capt. G. Le Galland
Mantoban	3,150	Capt. R. Carruthers
Canadian	2,600	Capt. John Kerr
Phoenician	2,600	Capt. John Kerr
Valdeian	4,600	Capt. W. Dalziel
Lucerne	2,200	Capt. W. S. Main
Newfoundland	1,500	Capt. G. Mylne
Aedean	1,350	Capt. F. McGrath

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY from Portland and Baltimore alternately, will call at Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Long Point to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, and are intended to be despatched,
FROM HALIFAX:
Circassian Saturday, Jan. 10
Caspian Saturday, " 17
Sardinian Saturday, " 24
Polynesian Saturday, " 31
Sarmatian Saturday, Feb. 7
Circassian Saturday, " 14
Caspian Saturday, " 21
Sardinian Saturday, " 28
Polynesian Saturday, Feb. 14
Sarmatian Saturday, " 21
Circassian Saturday, " 28
Caspian Saturday, " 28
Sardinian Saturday, Feb. 14

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.
At ONE o'clock P.M.
Sardinian Thursday, Jan. 22
Parisian Thursday, " 29
Polynesian Thursday, Feb. 5
Sarmatian Thursday, " 12
Circassian Thursday, " 19
Caspian Thursday, " 26
Sardinian Thursday, Feb. 2
Parisian Thursday, " 9
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