

SOLIDIFIED WITH TERRIFIC FORCE.

Twelve Persons Instantly Killed and Fully a Score Injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Two fast trains on the Pennsylvania railroad crashed into each other near Colebrook, a small town near the Indiana state line, and in an instant 12 lives were lost and nearly a score of other unfortunate were maimed and mangled. The casualty appears to have been the result of a blunder inexcusable by even the railroad officials.

Orders were given the operator at Colebrook to hold No. 100, but nothing was said to him about No. 12. He obeyed orders, and No. 12 was allowed to enter upon the single track upon its scheduled time, running 40 miles an hour, directly toward a milk train, which had also been given the right of way in an opposite direction on the same track. The Panhandle express had proceeded but a short distance on its way, and was rounding a slight curve, when the milk train was sighted ahead, and the two trains scarcely slackening in speed in the short distance, dashed into each other.

The officials of the Pennsylvania railroad say that an investigation will be commenced once the Law of Port Wayne, who is superintendent of the division, will call before him the crews of both trains, the telegraph operators at the station at each side of the spot and train dispatcher. The result will be submitted to General Superintendent Watts for final action. It is a clear case of negligence on someone's part, and there will not be much trouble in fixing the responsibility.

WANTS BROCKWAY SUSPENDED.

Governor Flower Renews His Suggestion to the Managers.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—William C. Wey, as president of the board of managers of the state reformatory at Elmira, wrote Governor Flower on Sept. 4 a lengthy communication, in which he submitted many reasons why the suggestion of the governor that Superintendent Brockway of the reformatory be suspended during the progress of the investigation of Mr. Brockway's administration, and on behalf of the board of managers respectfully requested the governor to withdraw his suggestion to suspend.

The governor has now replied to this request, saying he is still of the opinion that under all the circumstances it would be wiser on the part of the board of managers to relieve the general superintendent from his duties while the investigation is in progress.

A Far-Reaching Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The treasury department has issued a circular which, in its far-reaching effect, is "loaded to the muzzle." It reads:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Revenue Agents: It has come to the knowledge of this office, through published news items, by correspondence and otherwise, that banks are issuing certificates of deposit, payable in the money or currency of the United States, and that these obligations of the banks negotiable notes, carrying title in their circulation from hand to hand, are paid out and used for circulation in lieu of the money of the United States.

Such issues are taxable, and you will inquire as to the amount of such taxes and report them to this office for assessment of the taxes incurred.

JOSEPH S. MILLER, Commissioner. The taxable rate of such issues as described in the circular is 10 per cent on the dollar. The number now in circulation is believed to be very heavy, as they have taken the place during the financial stringency of currency or money. Whether the issues include clearing house certificates is a question treasury officials decline to discuss, intimating that the question is a legal one that may call for judicial decision from the courts.

Ex-Secretary Fish's Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—News of the death of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish was received at the state department with profound regret. Shortly after the department had been informed of Mr. Fish's death an order was received directing that the flag on the department building be displayed at halfmast until after the funeral. This simple ceremony will be the only outward observance here and it marks the first result of the enactment by the last congress that departments of the government shall not be closed nor draped in mourning on the death of ex-cabinet officers.

Baby Ruth Has a Sister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The White House is in a state of joy and glee today. Exactly at noon the president's second child was born. The event occurred without attracting any unusual attention, and it was two hours before the news of the baby's arrival was made known. The announcement, which was given out at 2 o'clock, was accompanied by the statement that Mrs. Cleveland and her new daughter were doing very well at that hour, and there was no anxiety felt for the safety of either.

Lane Seminary Boycotted.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—A boycott has been declared on the theological students at Lane seminary by the board of education of the Presbyterian church. The students are in receipt of a private circular from that body informing them that as long as they continue students at Lane they need not expect the financial aid usually extended to students pursuing theological studies. The circular has also been sent to committees on education of all western presbyteries.

Corning Suffers by the Storm.

CORNING, Sept. 8.—A terrific storm struck this city yesterday afternoon. The wind tore down trees and scattered everything in its way. Following the wind came one of the heaviest electrical storms ever seen here, and after this hail descended furiously for half an hour. Some of the hailstones were larger than hens eggs. Thousands of dollars worth of tobacco and other crops were totally ruined in Corning and the Chemung and Cohocton valleys.

Laborers Buried Alive.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 12.—Two laborers, named Craddock and Burton of Onondaga Hill, met an awful death by being buried alive in a gravel pit in which they were working. Both men were completely covered by the earth and stone, and were not recovered until a gang of men had commenced four hours in digging in the debris. A horse and wagon were also buried.

Senator Mullin Renominated.

WATERBURY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Senator Mullin of this city was unanimously renominated here to represent the district at the coming election of the state assembly. The convention was held at the Hotel Hamilton and was attended by a large number of delegates from the district.

AWFUL CRIMES CHARGED AGAINST MRS. HALLIDAY.

The Bodies of Her Husband and Two Women Found on the Premises—Her Husband's Body Mutilated—No Apparent Motive For the Crime—The Alleged Murderess Feigns Insanity.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The chief event of the day has been the finding of Paul Halliday's body beneath the floor of the house where the two Newburg women, Margaret McQuillan and her daughter Sarah, were murdered.

This makes three persons Mrs. Halliday stands charged with murdering. Constable Scott reports that Mrs. Halliday tore her garter loose, broke it and twisted it around her neck and pulled on both ends with all her strength.

He removed it from her as soon as he discovered what she was attempting to do, but her face was badly flushed and she was panting for breath. She has been watched very closely ever since.

A further autopsy revealed three bullet wounds in Halliday's body. He had also been struck on the head, causing a contusion of the left temple. The left eye had been knocked out. The medical experts say the man has been dead a week or longer. The G. A. R. post will bury their old comrade.

There is great fear that a mob will form and lynch Mrs. Halliday. A further autopsy revealed three bullet wounds in Halliday's body. He had also been struck on the head, causing a contusion of the left temple. The left eye had been knocked out. The medical experts say the man has been dead a week or longer. The G. A. R. post will bury their old comrade.

Every inch of the ground under the Halliday house and barn has been dug over and all parts of the premises carefully scrutinized, but no fresh discoveries were made. The leaving of Constables Scott and Nickerson with Mrs. Halliday for the Monticello jail has helped greatly to restore quiet.

Charley Higham of this place while looking about the Halliday house picked up an old memorandum book which he took away as a memento of the tragedy. Upon looking through it a number of important entries were found. One leaf was folded over and pinned down. It was endorsed: "Lizzie Halliday's crime." On the other side this entry appeared: "Burnt barn, May 26, 1891. May 6, 1891, the house was burnt. Paul Halliday, May 21, 1891."

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Halliday, when visited in the jail, talked in a rambling, incoherent way. She was told that her mother, in Ireland, had been sent for and was coming to her. When this news was told her, her face assumed a saddened aspect for a moment, and then she told of her coming from Belfast, Ireland. When in conversation Mrs. Halliday steadily avoids looking a visitor in the face.

District Attorney Hill visited Mrs. Halliday, but could not engage her in conversation. The district attorney is busy preparing to present her case to the grand jury, which meets next week. He does not think the case will be tried until the May term of court.

Lawyer S. B. Fullerton of Port Jervis, has been handed an envelope containing \$100, and he will conduct the defense. It was impossible to learn more than that the money was raised by friends of Mrs. Halliday, near her home at Burlington. Mrs. Halliday, who has persisted in refusing to talk connectedly to anybody since her arrival here, held a rational conversation for about 15 minutes with Philip Kinney, clerk of the Hotel Rockwell, and made a partial confession implicating two unknown men.

BRAZIL'S NAVY REVOLTS.

Officers Enraged by President Peixoto Vetoing a Bill.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 8.—Dispatches from Montevideo say that the officers of the naval fleet now at Rio Janeiro intimated to President Peixoto that he should resign. The fleet consists of the cruisers Aquidaban, and Trajano and three torpedo boats. The demand of the officers was made by Admiral Custodio Jose Mello.

In the fortress of Santa Cruz is stationed a garrison loyal to the Peixoto administration. They are under fighting orders and are awaiting an attack on the fort by the squadron. The port was blockaded. News has been received officially confirming the reports of the revolt.

Peixoto vetoed a bill which made it impossible for the vice president to become president. This enraged the naval officers, and to this is attributed the revolt.

Johnstown Citizen Missing.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Wesson M. Sullivan, once a wealthy mill owner, has disappeared from home and there are fears that he has committed suicide. He is about 60 and is thought to be insane on account of business troubles.

Nancy Hanks' Fast Mile.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Nancy Hanks came within three-quarters of a second of equalling the world's record here yesterday by trotting a mile without a skip in 2:04. The time by quarters was 30 1/2, 1:02 1/2, 1:33 1/2, 2:04 1/2.

Spring Works Shut Down.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—The spring works of D. W. Shuyler & Son, have again closed down for an indefinite period. They employ about 200 hands.

We read in The Monitor of Rome that a rescript has been given in favor of the ailing whom the priests cannot readily approach in the Paris hospitals. The religious attached as nursing sisters to establishments of the kind are to have the privilege of presenting a crucifix to the dying, which carries with it a plenary indulgence at the hour of death on condition that it is kissed with a contrite heart or even touched. But the crucifix can only be used when the moribund is deprived of all other religious support. It must not be imagined that the indulgence here spoken of can replace the reception of the sacraments or supply their default. Sin can be effaced by the sacraments only on perfect contrition. The indulgence comes afterward to remit the penalty due to the already pardoned sin.—Exchange.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

A Typical Catholic Leader and an Ornament to the Character of Ireland.

Wherever an Irishman is placed all the world over, he boasts of the name of O'Connell. That name is raised higher in our national history than the eternal mountains of our country, and it will last as long in imperishable existence, and when the Romans talk of their Cicero and the Greeks of their Demosthenes we point to the Irish forum and the British senate, to a name that has rivaled the one in classic eloquence, that has equalled the other in patriotic fire, and that has surpassed both in national virtues. And not alone has Ireland learned from him the science of freedom and the art of national independence. He taught all the nations of the earth, by the science of reform, by a moral and peaceful combination. He placed himself at the head of ideas—not soldiers. He took the command—not cannon, and by the triumph of reason he gained victories such as no conqueror ever achieved by the flashing sword or the thunders of the artillery.

Twenty-three French peers, with Count Montalembert at their head, presented to him a humble address, in which, after offering to him their homage, they acknowledged that he had invented a new political strategy; that he was the author of a new principal of national reform; that he had discovered a mighty plan by which the greatest advantages to man could eventually be acquired by the steady application of the primary laws of God, and that by carrying out his ideas the combination of men's hearts would be in the end more successful than the united terrors of the sanguinary steel.

From Ireland, as from a professor's chair, he delivered his lessons to universal mankind—all the nations of the earth were his people, and his voice was heard from east to west, from north to south, and for half a century along the boundless horizon. No man can ever again take his place. He filled the whole world with his fame—he was the light of our skies, the undying creation of our age, the ornament of our race and the imperishable monument to the name and character of Ireland.—Dr. Cahill.

Catholic Education in Early Times.

In the eighth century we find a bishop of Modena, when investing one of his priests with an important parish in the city, exhorting him to be diligent in keeping school and educating the children. In the ninth century every bishop in making the visitation of his parish was wont to ask whether the pastor had with him a cleric who could teach school and assist him in divine service. In the eleventh century Guibert of Nogent speaks of rural schools of general custom. In the thirteenth century out of a population of 90,000 in Florence we find 12,000 children attending the schools. A statute of the diocese of Ronen, issued in the year of 1230, reads, "Let the clergy frequently exhort their parishioners to be careful and exacting in sending their children to school."

It need no longer surprise us that a recent writer after investigating the subject should say, "According to a great number of traditions, school was as frequent, if not more so, formerly, than it is today." Another eminent historian writes of the fourteenth century: "It is a grave mistake to imagine that there were no primary schools. Mention is made of rural schools in all the documents, even in those in which we would least expect to find mention, and we can scarcely doubt that during the most stormy part of the fourteenth century most villages had their masters, teaching children reading, writing and some arithmetic."—Catholic Advocate.

Blossoms, Living and Dead.

A little worldling in coarse gingham frock and stubby shoes stole out of the darkness and drew near the foot of the cross.

Stray gleams of light from the sanctuary fell tenderly on the thorn crowned Christ and on the upturned baby face quivering with pity and wistful love. The cruel spike transfixing the bleeding feet thrilled his childish soul with responsive agony, elevating it to the sacrifice of Golgotha. A divine impulse to manifest his love, to help the tortured Christ, grew strong within him and presently became tangible in a votive offering.

On the tiles beneath the cross lay some faded flowers, withered, worthless things, probably swept into the shadow by the foot of a silken skirt.

The tiny devotee gathered them eagerly, and with awkward touch wove them into a baby's conception of beauty.

"Powers for God, poor God!" he whispered reverently, and reaching up to the pedestal laid his offering on the mangled feet.

Was it only fancy, or did the sanctuary light grow brighter as it touched the unsightly gift? A baby's handful of withered blossoms, but they covered the spike and the cruel wound.—Donahoe's Magazine.

A Priest's Gift to the Poor.

In a sermon to his congregation Father Victor A. Schnell, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, Terre Haute, Ind., said: "There is a great distress in this parish owing to the hard times. I have a deposit in the bank which comprises my savings for some years added to the pension I get as a Union soldier, and this is at the disposal of the destitute so long as it holds out. The sermon caused many to break into tears."

What Has Come Over the Sunshine?

What has come over the sunshine? It is like a dream of bliss. What has come over the pine woods? Was ever a day like this? O white throat swallow, flicking The loch with long wing tip—Hear you the low sweet laughter Comes rippling from its lip?

What has come over the waters? What has come over the trees? Never were rills and fountains So merrily voiced, as these. O throbbing, softly piping High on the topmost bough, Is it your new song, or is it my heart or thou?—Selected.

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B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBS FERRY, N. Y.:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, and will not touch liquor of any kind, I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
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THREE FOUNTAINS MONASTERY.

Headquarters of the Trappists and the Spot Where St. Paul was Beheaded. All visitors to Rome know the Abbey of St. Paul of the Three Fountains, within whose inclosure stand three of the most renowned sanctuaries of the Eternal City.

These hallowed spots were well high deserted when in 1888 the sovereign pontiff Pius IX of holy memory desired the Trappist Fathers to take charge of those sanctuaries. Though they knew but too well that they would have to live in a most unhealthy district, for it was called the "Tomb" in obedience to voice of the great pontiff, they did not hesitate to sacrifice health and life. And there they have been these 25 years, faithful to their post of duty, edifying Rome and its pilgrims by their spirit of sacrifice and by their heroism.

By dint of labor they have succeeded in rendering the site so wholesome that in October last our glorious pontiff, Leo XIII, went so far as to make the monastery the headquarters of the Trappists and the residence of their superior general.

The monastery Three Fountains is so called because it was there the great apostle, St. Paul, was beheaded at the command of the Pagan emperor, and the sacred head falling from the block struck the earth in three places, and immediately three fountains sprang up, which are visited by the pious pilgrims even in our day. It was in this monastery's grounds that St. Zeno and his 10,000 companions died martyrs rather than renounce their faith.

It was at the altar in the chapel of this monastery that St. Bernard had the vision of the souls relieved from purgatory by the mass he was offering ascending to heaven, and hence it is named "Scala Coeli," the ladder of heaven.

In this monastery is still preserved the block upon which St. Paul was beheaded.—Freeman's Journal.

The Duke of Wellington on Irish Valor.

No less a soldier than the Duke of Wellington paid the following tribute to the valor of the Irish soldier: "Your lordships are well aware for what length of period and under what difficult circumstances Catholics, who formed one-half of my armies, maintained the empire buoyant upon the flood which overwhelmed the thrones and wrecked the institutions of every other people; how they kept alive the only spark of freedom which was left unextinguished in Europe."

"My lords, it is mainly to the Irish Catholics that we all owe our proud pre-eminence in our military career and that I personally am indebted for the laurels with which you have been pleased to decorate my brow."

"We must confess, my lords, that without Catholic blood and Catholic valor no victory could ever have been obtained, and the first military talents might have been exerted in vain."—Exchange.

Catholics in Siam.

Siam is ecclesiastically a vicariate apostolic intrusted for more than 200 years to the Missions Etrangeres of Paris. In 1800 it contained 2,800 Catholics; in 1850, 7,200; in 1890, 18,200, and has now 22,000. In 1841 Pope Gregory XVI divided it into two—eastern Siam with Bangkok as the residence of the vicar apostolic, and western Siam or the peninsula of Malacca, with Singapore as the vicar's headquarters. The ancient capital, Ajudhya, had 40,000 inhabitants. Bangkok, which is the capital since 1768, has a population of 500,000, including 8,000 Catholics, who have five churches. The cathedral, dedicated to the Assumption, dates from 1811. The population of the kingdom is 6,000,000.

Catholic Notes.

A granddaughter of General Robert E. Lee, Matilda Dot Lee, now in Paris, has become a Catholic.


The Palestinian version of a few verses of Exodus has lately been found on a Hebrew palimpsest in Egypt and acquired by the Bodleian Library.

The Spanish Dominicans sent last month 18 priests to their missions in the south of China, Tonkin, and the Philippines.

The title of Bishop Kain, the coadjutor archbishop of St. Louis, is archbishop of Osorio.

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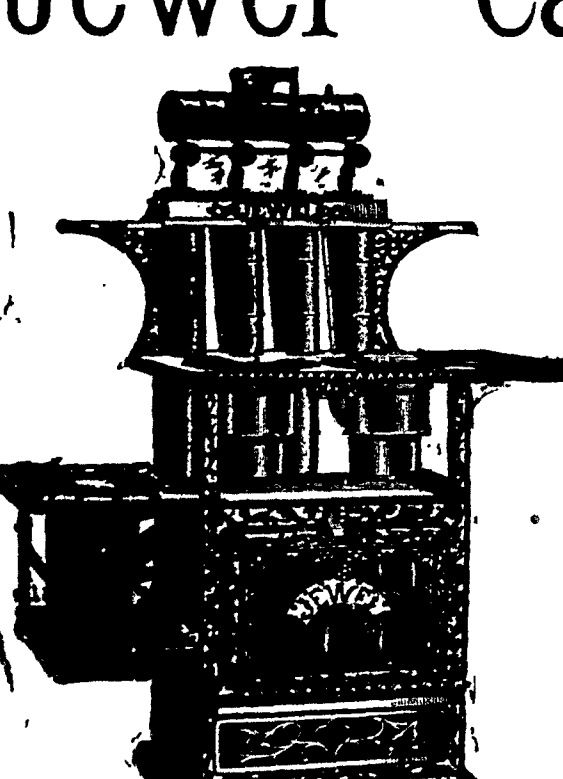
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