

admiration utterances of the Marquis and the Orangemen, will withhold from their readers the information how, just about the time he was setting sail on the transatlantic voyage, a number of Kerry tenants were latching with much gratification to a judicial pronouncement in the Land Court, granting them a reduction in their rents of twenty per cent, which means that their kind friend, the Marquis (whose love for Irishmen is so intense) has been robbing them for years past to the extent of £20 to every £100 of rent they paid. A land court decision tells against an Orange address every time, and it was a mistake on the part of our contemporaries to give so much space to what was nothing but a cloak and a deceptive show. Will the Governor-General please explain his Orange connections in the mean time.

POSTING THE "HERALD."

Yesterday we quoted an extract from one of Lord Coleridge's speeches, bearing on Canada's relations to England, and which we said had been taken from the *Troy* (N. Y.) *Times*. The *Herald* of this morning asks if this can be true, and adds that the *Post* would render a public service by quoting more fully from that speech. If the *Herald* is doubtful about the truth or bona fides of the quotation, it can easily satisfy itself by looking up the extract in the *Times*. As we do not keep a copy of it on file, we are unable to give our contemporary the exact date of the *Times* in which the extract was found, but it was toward the end of last month. The *Herald* would like the *Post* to quote more fully. Well, we are sorry not to be in a position to accede to its request. We gave all we found and could do no more. Our contemporary thinks that the description of Canada's relations with England in the extract is "ridiculous" and wants to know why we hold that Lord Coleridge's idea of our situation is "pretty accurate." The description of our relations with England, as contained in the extract, is not so ridiculous as the *Herald* pretends; in fact there is more truth than poetry in it, and perhaps that is the reason why our contemporary sneers at it. If the *Herald*, or even the *Post*, were trying for a year to describe vividly, accurately and adequately the relations between Canada and Great Britain, it could not have done more happily than in the three following lines of the extract:—"They (the Canadians) charge her (England) a 'protective tariff, pay no taxes to her, and if she had a war it would be a long time before they would aid her.'" Is not that a pretty accurate idea of our situation? What says the *Herald*? The description is not so ridiculous as it would have us believe. By charging England a protective tariff, we proclaimed our commercial independence; by refusing to pay taxes to her, we knocked the bottom out of what is termed "allegiance to the Crown;" and by refusing to give military service, the integrity of the British Empire becomes subordinate to Canadian interests. All we now want is our political independence, and that will be effected by electing a Canadian to the Presidency of the Dominion, a consummation which is not very far off. Then Canada will cast off all colonial inferiority and will assume the importance which attaches to a nation. This is what Lord Coleridge had in contemplation when he spoke of our relations with England, but what the *Herald* is unwilling to admit, although it is clear and plain enough to those that want to see.

THE "IRISH CANADIAN" AND THE "EVENING CANADIAN."

In last Tuesday's issue of the *Toronto World* there appeared a short communication from Mr. Dent, the new editor of the *Evening Canadian*, disclaiming any connection with the weekly reprint, the *Irish Canadian*. In answer to Mr. Dent's disclaimer, Mr. James Fahey, the former editor of both the *Irish* and the *Evening Canadian*, publishes the following explanatory letter in the columns of the *World*:

To the Editor of the *World*.
I see that you object to what you call "Irishism" in politics. To be consistent you ought to also denounce Scotlandism, which controls most of the political patronage of the country. Surely the Irish Catholics ought to be as much entitled to a newspaper organ as the Methodists and Presbyterians, and if they sometimes mix politics and religion, it is because of their peculiar position as a minority. Neither are they the only people who do this. I observed that Mr. Dent disclaims any connection with the *Irish Canadian*, as a "hated Saxon." Mr. Dent thinks it beneath his dignity to be associated with Irishism. As the matter which he provides for the *Evening Canadian*, is transferred to the *Irish Canadian*, and as he is in the employ of the proprietor of the *Irish Canadian*, his connection therewith cannot be truthfully or successfully denied. When the *Canadian* ceases to be Irish and Catholic it ceases to have a reason for its existence, and is left without a constituency. Its stock was subscribed upon the promise that it should advocate the interests of Catholics in general and of Conservative Catholics in particular. When it abandons both Catholicity and Conservatism it fails to keep faith with those who have aided it on religious and political grounds.

JAMES FAHEY.

Next week we intend to give extracts from a large number of letters which the Royal Sewing Machine Co. have received from dealers and others throughout the Dominion, who have used their Royal Sewing Machine, writing in the most glowing terms of the satisfactory manner in which the Royal A performs its work. The matter will be worth reading. Look out for it.

WEDDING BELLS.

The English Cathedral on Wednesday evening was the scene of a very fashionable gathering, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Janet Macdonald, Ont., daughter of the late Angus Macdonald, Esq., merchant, to Mr. F. Gentry, of this city. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the Windsor Hotel, where a private reception was held. Both the bride and groom were the recipients of a number of handsome and costly presents.

READ THIS.

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

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

All subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of *The Post* and *True Witness*, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged: \$734 30
Per E. Murphy and John Humphries, Montreal, 61 00
Per Michael Sammon, Oseola, Ont., 16 00
Capt. A. J. McDonald, Cornwall, Ont., 1 00
Per Richard Walsh, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 18 75
Per Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, Montreal, 361 00
P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont., 5 00
John McCaffrey, Front River N. Y., 2 00
Per James Hayton, East Oxford, Ont., 5 00
P. Dowdall, Merrickville, Ont., \$2 00
John Kyle, " " 1 00
Ed. Kyle, " " 1 00
Pat. Gill, " " 1 00
J. Brislaw, " " 0 50
W. Malone, Bentfrew, Ont., 5 00

H. J. CLORAN, Treasurer Parnell Testimonial Fund.
Sir,—Enclosed please find five dollars for "Parnell Testimonial Fund." I am, P. KYLE.
Merrickville, Ont., Oct. 30th, 1883.

H. J. CLORAN, Esq.,
Sir,—Please find enclosed the sum of \$5.00 for the Parnell Testimonial Fund from the following subscribers:—Jas. Hayton, \$1.00; John Brislaw, \$1.00; William Slattery, \$1.00; Patrick Calahan, \$1.00; Edward Campbell, \$1.00; total, \$5.00.
Yours, &c., JAMES HAYTON.
East Oxford, Ont. P. O., Nov. 2nd, 1883.

H. J. CLORAN, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Testimonial Fund.
Sir,—Enclosed please find \$5.50 for Parnell Testimonial Fund, which please credit to the following parties:—P. Dowdall, \$2; John Kyle, \$1; Edward Kyle, \$1; Patrick Gill, \$1; John Brislaw, 50 cents; total, \$5.50.
P. KYLE.
Merrickville, Ont., Nov. 5, 1883.

H. J. CLORAN, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Testimonial Fund.
Sir,—Enclosed find P. O. order for \$5 towards Parnell Testimonial Fund.
W. MALONE.
Bentfrew, Nov. 5, 1883.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BIGOTTED RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT IN P. E. ISLAND PORTS.

To the Editor of *The Post* and *True Witness*.
Sir,—Through the columns of your fearless paper, I desire to give publicity to the system of petty persecution of Irish Catholics that prevails in the management of the P. E. Island Railway. Catholics have been always made to feel that they were not wanted as employees on this road, but it remained for Mr. James Coleman, the present superintendent, to take decisive steps to clear the road completely of them; he moved the Catholic employees to all the objectionable places, and annoyed them so persistently that nearly all the few of them allowed to have a position, left the road, most of them choosing to serve a foreign power rather than suffer undesired ill-treatment on a Canadian Government Railway, where no fair play or promotion was allowed them because of their creed. Their places were filled up promptly with Protestants, who will be favored in every way. One glaring case of recent date I shall give as a sample case. The position of agent here at St. Peter's has been held for six years by Mr. James Bambrick, an Irish Catholic, who gave general satisfaction as such, but without a moment's warning, he was superseded by one of the favored crew, and kept in suspense as to his future position so long that he had to leave the country. This is the manner that Mr. J. Coleman runs himself of his Catholic employees. The question naturally arises, is this Mr. Coleman's own act or is he instructed to do so. I wish to call the attention of those five Irish Catholic gentlemen that, on the eve of last general election, issued a manifesto to the Irish Catholic electors, to this. Where is the even-handed justice promised if we supported the present Government. Irish Catholics have only a very small share of Dominion patronage in this province, and to gerrymander them out of it is too barefaced. Yet this country contains a large proportion of Irish Catholic voters, and has a Catholic member on the Government side and another Catholic member in opposition; the latter, of course, is powerless. We will, however, have the satisfaction of not allowing these wrongs to be perpetrated without having publicity given to them through the medium of an independent paper.

I am very truly yours,

IRISH CATHOLIC.

St. Peter's, King's County, Oct. 24, 1883.

To the Editor of *The Post* and *True Witness*.
Dear Sir,—I see by one of your late issues that my Lord Waterford and others of the same class, have left the hospitable shores of poor, down-trodden Ireland, because those rack-rented farmers, after the greatest of patience and forbearance, rose in their might, and declared that they would not allow such destruction to their little holdings, to continue any longer. Just imagine what those tenants suffered from those aristocratic, so-called gentlemen, for years, aye, for centuries past. After those hunts, their wheat fields, their oat fields, their barley fields, their potato fields, their orchards, or cabbage plots, all laid waste, after the passage of from one to two hundred of those pampered red coats and horses, and their packs of hounds over them, leaving naught behind them but destruction, and should the buck, fox, hare, or squirrel invade the peasant's mud cabin as a refuge, it also would be destroyed to ferret out the so-called game, and leave the poor occupant of the cabin naught to cover him but the canopy of heaven. Another fact, after the unfortunate tenants of the lord of those bounds pays him those high rents, some of them (landlords) compel those serfs—I cannot call them anything else—to feed those young hounds till they are three months old and then return them. No compensation, I agree with you, sir, that it is high time that this so-called amusement of the titled few, which has been so injurious to the many, should have an end, and that forever, never to rise again.

I am yours, etc.

MICHAEL McENERY.

Cornwall, Oct. 31st, 1883.

CATARRH.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-11

A GREAT SCENE AT ST. PETER'S.

How Pope Leo XIII. Welcomed 20,000 Catholic Italian National Pilgrims.

Rome, Oct. 8.—The second Italian national pilgrimage of the last half century followed that of the clergy. About 20,000 Catholics were received yesterday at 12 o'clock (Sunday) in St. Peter's Church. The pilgrims were to enter the church by the bronze gate under the portico. A squad of Italian gendarmes and carabinieri were on duty at the foot of the stairs before the bronze gate. The Swiss Guard and the Pontifical gendarmes were inside the gate. Some young men dressed in black showed the pilgrims to the Scala Negra, where they were turned by the gate facing Constantine's monument under the portico and into the church. The iron gates of the portico were closed, and a thick white curtain hid the doors of St. Peter's from view. The entrance for the Romans was behind St. Peter's, at Santa Marta. The Italian police guarded the gate. A large number of detectives were in the church to arrest pickpockets and mischievous persons. This arrangement had been made by the commander of the Pontifical gendarmes and Mr. Manfroni, Inspector of Police of the Quirinale St. Peter.

The number who entered by the front of the church was about 5,000. The number of Romans who entered by the back door was about 15,000. The approaches and thoroughfares near St. Peter's were crowded with cars, stages and footmen. Perfect order was maintained. The weather was cool and delightful. The doors and windows of St. Peter's were closed, and the air was heavy and warm. It was the first time that I had a disagreeable impression on entering the church. Once in, however, you scarcely noticed the heat. A gendarme was posted at each door and under each arch so as to watch each corner of the church. A double line of the Pontifical Guard extended from the first big pillar supporting the cupola on the left to the foot of the papal throne. On the left side a thick line of soldiers closed the entrance to the sacristy. Those who had gone in by the back door could not enter the part of the church occupied by those who had entered from the front. By such an arrangement the best and largest part of the church was reserved for the real pilgrims, and the smallest for the Romans. These last were more crowded than the new comers who had their places on the left side of the throne.

The throne of the Pope had been erected on the side of the transept where the Vatican Council took place, above the altar of St. Processus and Martinianus. It was a lofty throne, with two flights of stairs, one of which was covered with red and the other with green cloth. A large green carpet covered the floor in front of the throne. Around the throne were arm chairs for the Cardinals and green-covered benches for Bishops and minor prelates. The throne was decorated with immense purple gold-lined pavilions as high as the windows. They gave it a majestic appearance. Palatines and Swiss Guards were grouped around the throne. Numerous rich flags and red curtains decorated the tribune and the throne. They represented all the Catholic associations of Italy. Among these there was one of Catholic Tlono, and one from Como which had been several times seized by order of a zealous Prefect, who thought them promotive of disorder. The colors and the silver and gold trimmings of the flags made a beautiful contrast with the purple of the draperies, and presented a wonderful coup d'oeil from a distance.

At 11 o'clock the bell rang, and the rosary was recited. Nearly 20,000 people knelt and recited the rosary. It was a solemn and imposing scene. After the five mysteries were recited the litany was sung, and the soldiers prepared for the arrival of the Pope. He came down to St. Peter's in a sedan chair from the Loggia Sala Regia and Sala Ducale by the stairs which lead to the door of the epistle side in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The blessed sacrament had been removed to the altar of the Madonna della Colonna, near that of St. Leo the Great. In the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, closed to the public by a thick curtain, all the Sacred College waited with the bishops and the prelates. On the left side of that chapel a door opens into the church under the grave of Gregory XVI. Out of Gregory's monument came the Pope, protected by a long line of Palatine Guard, preceded by the Swiss Guard and followed by the Noble Guard and the Cardinals and Prelates of his household. He walked along the wall to the throne. As he entered he was welcomed by loud cheers, "Viva Leone XIII!"

He sat on the throne very pale and visibly affected. He has not been well since the last clerical pilgrimage, and it was feared that he would be unable to go down to St. Peter's on this occasion. Around his throne sat Cardinal Howard, Archbishop of St. Peter's and Cardinals Di Pietro, Bilio, Monaco, Patocchi, Banti, Hassan, Ricci, Jacobini, Angelo, Jacobini, Lodovico, Zigliara, Nino, Martinielli, Bianchi, Lasagni, Pacci, Alimonda, Ledochowski, Sacconi, Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, Mertel, and Franzini. The benches behind the Cardinals were occupied by twenty-four Bishops and the canons of St. Peter's. Behind these sat the Catholic young men of St. Peter's Circle.

The Duke Salviato was sick, and could not read his address. It was read by Count Vianello, Chairman of the Turin Committee, who was introduced by Bigli, Master of Ceremonies, as Mgr. Outoliel was absent from Rome.

When Count Vianello had finished, His Holiness stood up, dropping his moccasins. He wore his red stole. He acknowledged his joy in seeing the laymen follow so closely the clergymen in this pilgrimage which cost them so much trouble and sacrifice. The two pilgrimages were complete. He said that the revolution did not spoliolate the Pope because the Pope was an enemy of Italy or because they wanted to free him of his burden of temporal care, but only because they wanted to enslave the Holy See and banish the Catholic religion from Italy. To counteract such injurious purpose he exhorted them to gather around the Pope, and assert once more the need of his independence and freedom. He acknowledged their readiness of purpose, and urged them to persevere. He exhorted them to have recourse to the Blessed Virgin of the Rosary, and in spite of the mockeries to which such devotion might expose them, to recite this prayer daily, as it proved in all times efficacious to the Church.

While delivering this speech the Pope was very nervous and excited. His pale face flushed after the first words. At the end of his speech he was weeping freely. As soon as he had finished he donned his moccasins, with the aid of his assistants. Loud cheers greeted him as he sat down. "Viva il Papa!" "Viva il Vicario di Cristo!" and like shouts were heard, while the spectators waved their handkerchiefs.

The Holy Father allowed members of the

various committees and some prelates to kiss his hand. All this time the cheering was growing in intensity all over the Basilica. A man nearly to faint with long curly hair. The baby clapped its hands so nicely as to attract the attention of everybody. A man screaming "Abbaso Umberto!" was arrested by the Pontifical gendarmes and put out of the Basilica. Suspensions were entertained that he was a disguised Liberal. Another man was arrested, a relative of Tognetti, who had been implicated in the conspiracy to blow up the Serristorio barracks.

After the reception of the various members of the committee, His Holiness went down the steps on foot. Being overpowered by the crowd, he entered his sedan chair, and went through the main aisle again to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and left the Basilica. The people went out of the church at 2 p. m. by the same gates through which they had entered. The great piazza was for a few minutes black with humanity. A large body of police at the gate of the Vatican preserved order.

In the evening the whole city was illuminated with Chinese and Venetian lanterns. The front of the churches, the steeple, and all the houses of Trastevere, Monti, and Borgo were aglow. The most anti-Catholic newspapers, *Capitale* and *Messaggero*, acknowledged that the illumination was spontaneous and complete, and regretted that such an illumination could never be obtained by order of the municipality and of the Government. All the press acknowledged that the Pope's simple wish was sufficient to fill the smallest and dirtiest windows with candles.

To-day and to-morrow his Holiness will give a particular audience to all the sections of the pilgrimage. They were all arrayed in the Vatican Lodge and introduced, one after the other, to the Pope in the Gobelins Hall. Every man marched to the Vatican with his own present in his hands. The gifts were of every shape, form and value. The flags of the associations were at the head of every section.

Duke Salviato, the great Roman leader of all the clerical movements, not being able to leave Rome, where he lies sick, has published a letter showing the order of his attachment to the Holy See, and his zeal for the cause, which, he hopes, will lead to the total independence of the Pope, even if it does not culminate in the restoration of his temporal power. This plea for restoration appeared in the pamphlet "Il Papa e l'Italia" and lately in a second pamphlet written in order of the Vatican. It is a polemic form, as an answer to Tognetti's commentary of the last issue of *Leo XIII.* on the historical questions. In the said pamphlet the clever prelate does not shrink from the possibility of a constitutional government for Rome, and from the presence of an Italian garrison, limiting the temporal possessions to a strip of land uniting Rome with Civita Vecchia.

This splendid demonstration to Leo XIII. on the part of the Catholics has aroused the Liberals to push, on a large scale, their own pilgrimage to Victor Emmanuel's grave. Committees have been formed all over Italy, and great facilities are granted to the visitors even to 70 per cent. reduction on the ordinary railway fares. Many subscriptions are raised to supply the visitors with money, food, clothes and board. They want to muster as large a number of devotees as they can.

A young man from Valais, Mr. Baroni, walked all his way to Rome on foot in eighteen days, covering the space of more than 600 miles. When he arrived he was in excellent condition, but his shoes were gone and his clothes were rather dilapidated. The Pope welcomed him and gave him money to go back in better style.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Johnson Leeman (Leaman), M. P. for York City, England, is dead, aged 44.

Rev. Nazaire Leclerc died on Friday, November 2nd, at Cap Rouge, Quebec. He was a member of the Society of One Mass.

Mr. John Thompson, brother of Mr. W. E. Thompson, manager of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company at Belleville, Ill., died very suddenly on Saturday morning, November 3rd, from consumption, in his 44th year.

It is stated that Mr. Robert Smith, of Cotnam Landow, has just received a letter from the captain of the *barque Essex*, informing him of the sad fate of his son, Mr. E. B. Smith, a well-known merchant of Dalhousie Mills, Ont. The deceased was a passenger by the *Essex* from New York to the West Indies, and during a hurricane he was washed overboard by a large sea which swept from one end of the deck to the other.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Dr. E. H. Trudel, one of Montreal's oldest practitioners, who expired yesterday at one p. m. at the age of 63. He was born at St. Genevieve de Beloeil, and was the seventh son of Mr. Oliver Trudel and Dame Marguerite Toulant de Beaugrand. He graduated at Nicolet College, and was afterwards Mgr. Tache, Mgr. Lefebvre, Judge Ranger, Judge Dorion, Judge Tormey, etc. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Kimber, of Three Rivers, and attended McGill College. His admission to practice was in 1844, and he soon distinguished himself in his profession, ranking for many years among the leading physicians. From 1847 to 1849 he kept a drug store in partnership with Dr. Codere, and was subsequently named professor of chemistry and midwifery at the "School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal." In 1872 he assumed the presidency of that institution. The deceased was known for his Christian virtues, having assisted materially in founding several religious institutions, among which was that of the "Sœurs de la Misericorde." The cause of his death was an infection of the lungs.

BURIED WHILE IN A TRANCE.

THE SHOOTING FATH OF A YOUNG LADY ACCIDENTALLY REVEALED.

STROBENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Recently the Catholic burying-ground was abandoned, new grounds being purchased and interments made in the latter. Yesterday Father Hartmady and Hartley, the pastors of the church here, with others, went to the old cemetery for the purpose of removing the body of Father Dugly, which had been buried eighteen years ago. One of the party had been a pallbearer of the deceased man. He knew the right grave, and said the remains were in a metallic casket. When the grave was opened a metallic casket, rusty with age, was found, but when it was opened the remains brought to view were not those of a male person, but of a young lady. The body was not identified by any one present, but was shown to be in a remarkable state of preservation, although no doubt is entertained of its having been there for years. The eyes of the corpse were open and were of a bluish color, while the hair was light brown and curly. The shroud exhibited evidences of having been torn in shreds.

But the most remarkable discovery was the position of the right arm of the body, which,

instead of lying folded across the breast, or falling at the side, was drawn around the neck. The conclusion formed by those present was that the young lady had been buried alive, having been in a trance at the time of her interment. No one present knew who she was. Father Hartmady says he knows nothing of the horrible discovery which was so freely talked about in the streets. The matter creates great excitement.

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

There were five deaths from cholera at Alexandria on Sunday.

Secretary Folger on Saturday decided that flower seeds were not dutiable.

Ontario theological students have formed an intercollegiate Missionary Society.

Cardinal Manning has been specially active and gracious in his reception of the American Bishops.

It is estimated that \$40,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions in the United States next year.

It is almost certain that the wheat surplus of Oregon and Washington will be a hundred thousand tons less than estimated.

The Swiss Government has approved and will adopt the Greenwich meridian time agreed by the Geodetic Convention.

The Goldbrook, N.B., iron works were sold yesterday under legal proceedings and purchased by the Maritime Bank.

The municipal council of Paris has rejected by a vote of 59 to 5 a Radical proposal to re-establish the National Guard.

The resignation of the Duc De Ferner Nance, Spanish Minister to France, has been accepted and the post offered to Marshal Serrano.

It is rumored that the Princess Ametia, eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, will shortly be married to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that suicide committed by an insane man does not void an insurance policy on his life.

A party of Anarchists yesterday exploded an infernal machine in front of the mansion of a wealthy merchant in Lyons, doing immense damage to the building.

The Spanish Minister of War has discovered proofs of fresh intrigues between political exiles and their friends in Spain with a view to preparing for another military disturbance.

Feary, who last September created some excitement in the British Consulate in New York, by discharging several barrels of a revolver, was yesterday sent to the insane asylum.

It is believed that an understanding exists between France and Italy for mutual action in Egypt in the event of Great Britain withdrawing from her present position in that country.

A suit for judicial separation which Lady Colin Campbell has brought against her husband will shortly come up. Lady Campbell was formerly a Miss Blood, the daughter of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull.

A letter from Tamstave asserts that the Malagasy envoys who recently returned from their visit to Europe and America and the Prime Minister have been strangled.

A reign of terror exists in the upper part of New York city consequent upon outrages perpetrated by the Frog Hollow gang. Residents threaten to take the law in their own hands.

The great exposition of the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute, Boston, closed on Saturday night; 30,000 have visited it and the profits aggregate \$20,000.

The extra credit to be asked by the French Government in connection with the Tonquin expedition will be 10,000,000 francs. A reserve corps of 10,000 men is being got in readiness.

It is reported that the town of Quilbo, on the Arato River, Central America, sank into the earth during an earthquake on Sept. 13. A strong shock was felt at Santander and other places.

A bladder enclosed in a box and to which was attached a clock work apparatus, created some excitement at the Halifax Dockyard last investigation showed the bladder to be filled with water and the whole thing an apprentice's joke.

TERRIBLE MURDER BY A SOCIETY BELLE.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 1.—Nellie O. Bailey, charged with the murder of Clement Bothemly in Indian Territory, was held to-day by the United States Commissioner for trial. She is 21 years old, a handsome brunette, well educated and moved in the best society in New York city and New Jersey. She met Bothemly, a rich Englishman, and a member of the British Association, at St. Louis, and arranged with him to go to Texas and start a sheep ranch. Before they started she got a deed for his lands in Kansas, valued at \$20,000, and while passing through the territory en route to Texas, shot Bothemly through the head, and took his trunk, containing diamonds and jewelry worth \$7,000, together with his outfit, consisting of sheep and stock worth \$10,000. She buried the body at Skeleton Ranch and started South, but was arrested nine miles from the scene of the murder.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Society, held in the hall, 221 McGill Street, the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr. John Power; Vice-President, Mr. Martin Newell; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. James Toland; Secretary, Mr. Joseph McCann; Treasurer, Mr. Patrick Corbett; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Loughlin Coughlin; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Thor. McAlister; Grand Marshal, Mr. John Lawler; Assistant Marshal, Messrs. John Davis and Thomas Davis. The Auditor's report showed the funds of the Society steadily increasing, having to its credit in hand \$2,400.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THE MORTALITY RETURNS FOR OCTOBER.

During the month of October, 212 deaths occurred in the city, as compared with 283 deaths during the corresponding month of last year. The following table shows the number from the causes named during the month of October, 1883, together with the corresponding period last year:

	1882.	1883.
Diphtheria	9	9
Typhoid fever	9	9
Fatality	41	36
Of the 212 deaths, 118 were males and 94 females, as compared with 117 males and 166 females during the month of October, 1882. There were 162 deaths amongst the French Canadians, 41 among other Catholics, and 36 among the Protestants during the month.		
MORTALITY BY AGES.		
The following table shows the mortality during the month according to age:		
Under 5 years	101	12
From 5 to 10 years	12	1
From 10 to 15 years	1	1
From 15 to 20 years	1	1
From 20 to 25 years	1	1
From 25 to 30 years	1	1
From 30 to 40 years	1	1
From 40 to 50 years	1	1
From 50 to 60 years	1	1
From 60 to 70 years	1	1
From 70 to 80 years	1	1
From 80 to 90 years	1	1
From 90 to 100 years	1	1
Total	212	212

CATHOLIC NEWS.

REV. FATHER DONOHUE.

Rev. Father Donohue, a much-loved clergyman of the diocese of Kingston, is now located at Belleville, Ontario. The reverend gentleman's personal qualities are such as to command him to all of whatever creed he comes in contact. His untiring energy in the service of the Church will be all the more appreciable now that the erection of a new edifice is in contemplation.

REV. FATHER FERGUSON.

It is only a few weeks since Rev. Father Ferguson took his departure to fill an important position in one of the houses of his order (the Basilian) at Plymouth, Eng. It was hoped that his residence in the old land would prove agreeable to the Rev. gentleman, and that the new home, where gentlemanship was about to assume, would long reap the benefit of his ripe culture and experience. Father Ferguson's health has broken down, however, by the change of climate, and his physicians have ordered his immediate return to Canada. His native air, it is to be hoped, will soon restore him to his usual health and vigor.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

An ordination service took place on Sunday morning at eight o'clock in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Rev. Mr. Nix being ordained to the priesthood by His Grace the Archbishop. Vicar-General Laurent and the priests of the Cathedral assisted His Grace in the ceremony. Father Nix belongs to the diocese of Kingston, but the ceremony took place in Toronto, because of the absence of Bishop Cleary in Rome. Father Nix will return to the diocese of Kingston.

REV. FATHER CROMBIEHOLME.

The above honored priest, who is at present on another visit to this country, is well known to most of our readers. He is now soliciting charitable aid for paying off the heavy debt on his schools in Ashton-under-Lyne, England. The Right Rev. Dr. Vanehan, Bishop of Salford, reverting to the difficulties of the mission, the Bishop said they had a priest who had been there 25 years—who had given all but one of his 26 years of his priesthood to labor amongst that people, who had built that church, and watched over the people, seeing them growing up from infancy; he had baptized he knew not how many, married he knew not how many, buried he knew not how many. This he would say of Mr. Crombieholme, although he was present, that he knew of no man more disinterested personally than he was. He had financial difficulties to contend with; but he said he knew no man who spent less upon himself, or who thought less of his own comforts, or who ministered less to them, or