

*La Marcellaise* turned into watlike prose. It will be asked, and what has caused the *Daily Witness* to make such an exhibition of itself? The cause wasn't very momentous; it was only the following paragraph which appeared among the "city news items" of a morning contemporary:—

"The heavy debts on the Roman Catholic Churches of Notre Dame and St. Patrick's have led their respective pastors to request the Bishop to grant permission to petition the Legislature to come to their aid."

Without taking the time or trouble to ascertain if that unauthentic statement was either true or correct, the proprietor and editor of the *Daily Witness* issues an order to load the guns and fire. Revolution is proclaimed, the flag of civil war is hoisted, and the Protestants, one and all, are called upon "to defend their rights by every process known to them." *Aux Armes! Aux Armes! Citoyens!* the cry went forth from the *Witness* office. Up to the present writing no particulars of any bloody affray have reached us. Perhaps our contemporary has cabled to the *Soudan* for El Madhi, and is waiting for the False Prophet to come and head the forces it's putting into the field.

The following is the pronouncement of the *Daily Witness* accompanying its declaration of war:

"It (the paragraph quoted above) means that the religious liberty guaranteed by our constitution is to be attacked, and that Protestants are to be required to support the Church of Rome by the brute force of a majority which would vote very differently were the burden imagined to be their own. . . . Its incoherence consists in the true sentiment and feeling of Irish Catholics in Canada, asking no favor, but determined to have their rights, and while yielding to none in their loyalty and devotion to Canada, are not afraid or ashamed to express their sympathies with the gallant band who are struggling in Ireland against such tremendous odds to obtain for that unhappy country even a small share of the rights and privileges we enjoy here. Had Parnell and his noble associates been subjects of any other country in Europe they would have been held up by the whole English people and English press as the purest and most unpurchaseable patriots that the world had ever produced, and if they continue in the future with the same tenacity and firmness of the past few years, backed up by as they should be (and I have no doubt will be) by their countrymen and their descendants all over the world, they will and must eventually succeed. . . . Wishing the old reliable *True Witness* and *Post* a prosperous and successful New Year, I am very truly yours,

**NEW AGENTS.**  
The following persons have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for the *Post* and *True Witness*, and empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers:

Thos McAleer, Hemmingford, Que; Miss E. McMillan, Brewers Mills, Ont; Miss O. Murray, Dalore, Ont; Miss E. Maxwell, Hawkesbury, Ont; T. F. O'Connor, Johnville, N. B.; P. J. Ryan, Laurier, Que; D. Allard, P. M., Marlbank, Ont; James Megan, Oconto, Wis. U.S.A.

**LETTER TO THE BISHOP.**  
The gentlemen of the clergy of the diocese will take notice of the following letter addressed to the bishop:—

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY OFFICE  
OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
QUEBEC, 4th January, 1884.

GENTLEMEN:—Will you have the kindness to forward me a complete list of the members of your clergy in your diocese, and please inform them that by making a written application to the undersigned a new half-fare will be sent to their address for the year 1884, upon the receipt of twelve cents in postage stamps for each fare asked for?

Yours, devotedly,  
A. DAVIS,  
Superintendent.

**WISHING THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS PROSPERITY AND SUCCESS.**

To the Editor of the *Post* and *True Witness*:  
Sir,—I beg to enclose two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) to pay for *True Witness* from February, 1883, to February, 1885.  
I trust that it will always continue its open, manly course, representing the true sentiments and feelings of Irish Catholics in Canada, asking no favor, but determined to have their rights, and while yielding to none in their loyalty and devotion to Canada, are not afraid or ashamed to express their sympathies with the gallant band who are struggling in Ireland against such tremendous odds to obtain for that unhappy country even a small share of the rights and privileges we enjoy here. Had Parnell and his noble associates been subjects of any other country in Europe they would have been held up by the whole English people and English press as the purest and most unpurchaseable patriots that the world had ever produced, and if they continue in the future with the same tenacity and firmness of the past few years, backed up by as they should be (and I have no doubt will be) by their countrymen and their descendants all over the world, they will and must eventually succeed. . . . Wishing the old reliable *True Witness* and *Post* a prosperous and successful New Year, I am very truly yours,  
HUGH RYAN.  
Perth, 31st December, 1883.

**ST. MARY'S UNION.**

St. Mary's Union is a pious organization, established February 2, 1882, with the permission and approbation of the Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Trenton, N.J., and designed to support homeless children. The annual aims, entitling to a certificate of membership for either the living or the dead, is only 25 cents. Hardly any one but can afford this small sum, which procures the benefits of a daily mass and many other spiritual privileges. Masses are also said for solicitors—those who procure a number of certificates of membership and dispose of them among their friends. Each solicitor procuring 50 members will receive a handsome volume of choice Catholic reading. An eight-page illustrated paper is published at the beginning of each year and sent to all solicitors for gratuitous distribution among the members on their lists. Certificates of membership in English, French and German. Mourning certificates for the dead. Persons desirous of becoming solicitors or members are invited to drop a postal to the Director of the Union, Rev. James A. McFaul, Long Branch, N.J.

**PROFESSED ON HER DEATH-BED.**

**A Religious Reception Under Solemn and Affecting Circumstances.**

The death of Sister St. Michael the Archangel took place on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. The young lady was the eldest daughter of our well known citizen, Mr. Michael McShane. About three years ago Miss McShane had adieu to the world and entered the novitiate of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Villa Maria. She completed the period of probation, but her health was found to be in such a delicate condition that it was found impossible to proceed with her profession, and her entry into the order was postponed for the purpose of affording her an opportunity to recruit her health. Accordingly a little over twelve months ago, the young novice returned to her parents' home and made preparations for a trip across the sea. She passed several months in Ireland under the care of her uncle, the Rev. Father Loftus; but her sojourn in the old country did not seem to have had beneficial effect, and she again returned to her home.

During the past week it became evident that the end was fast approaching. Her one great ambition and desire was to be professed and received into the sisterhood of the Congregation of Notre Dame, before her departure from this world; she wished to die a nun. On Saturday morning last the Superior-General of the congregation, the very rev. Mother St. Bernard, accompanied by Sister St. Alexis, mistress of the novitiate, and by the Chaplain of the Community, the Rev. Father Tranchemontagne, proceeded to the residence of her father for the purpose of receiving her into the Order. The ceremony of the reception, under the circumstances, was singularly impressive and solemn. Lying on her death-bed, but calm, happy and resigned, in the midst of terrible suffering, the young novice pronounced her vows with the aid of the Mother General, received the holy habit, and took the name in religion of St. Michael, the Archangel. A religious reception under such circumstances has been but of rare occurrence in the annals of the Congregation of Notre Dame; we believe there has not been a similar one during the past twenty-five or thirty years. It is only allowed by special privilege, but Miss McShane was so highly esteemed by her superiors that they found no difficulty in according it to her. The funeral will leave her father's residence, 238 Guy street, at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and the cortege will proceed to the mother house at Villa Maria, where the requiem mass and obsequies will be performed, and where the young sister will find her last resting place. She will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, while to the afflicted parents deep sympathy will be extended in their sad bereavement.

**NOTICE.**  
Subscribers are particularly requested to observe that the special reduction to \$1 a year is only made to those paying strictly in advance. In all other cases the rate of subscription is \$1.50 per annum. Subscribers desiring to obtain the reduction must send renewals before the expiration of their old term.

## "THE UNCROWNED KING OF IRELAND."

(From Reynolds' Journal, London, Eng.)

The speech of Mr. Parnell on the occasion of the presentation of the national tribute in Dublin on Tuesday is an event of great political importance in the history of Ireland. It will, we hope, cause Englishmen to think when they read that the toast, "Ireland as a Nation," was drunk instead of the usual loyal toast of "The Queen." Not even did the Irishmen present drink the toast in the form of certain tradesmen at the West end, who for reasons of their own drink to "The first Republican in England, Queen Victoria." If the absence of royal favor to West end tradesmen justifies this modification of loyalty, how much more do centuries of English misgovernment and oppression justify the denial of lip-loyalty to the head of the State? Mr. Parnell put his case very clearly, and Mr. Trevelyan will probably find it unanswerable. Mr. Parnell found Ireland miserable, unhappy, and poverty-stricken in the last degree. What we call "Outcast London" and "Squalid Liverpool" is only a representation of what Ireland has done here and had done all over Ireland. In words of deepest pathos, because they are true, Mr. Parnell described the condition of the Irish peasant, laboring from morn till night to extract from the soil the means to pay rent, and, if possible, a residue upon which he and his might exist. The Irishman lived in a hovel because he did not dare to erect a cottage lest his rent should be increased by a grasping landlord, probably spending his income in the luxurious life of some pleasure resort at home or abroad; or more probably by a grasping agent or middleman, who performed the functions of an intermediary between great landlords and the people, that men are found ready to perform for great bodies like the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, City guilds, and corporate institutions in London and other great cities. Poor and miserable Ireland waited for a Deliverer, and Providence sent Mr. Parnell, as a good Whig still believe Providence sent William III to save England. Of course, such a man had to make up his mind to leave Society, to suffer pain and imprisonment, and to be excluded from the saloons of the aristocracy, which probably the aristocracy regard as a very high penalty indeed. Mr. Parnell had no sooner shown that he was in earnest than he was assailed on every hand, but the people of Ireland "rose at him." This is the secret of Mr. Parnell's strength, as it was the secret of Harold—in his breast beats the heart of Ireland. A nation always discovers a true man, and he is followed with zeal and affection. See what Mr. Parnell has done. He compelled Ministers and Parliament to pass a Land Act; from his prison he dictated an Arrests Act; imprisonment broke down the power of O'Connell; but imprisonment for a longer term only consolidated the power of Mr. Parnell. Released from duress, he emerged into liberty the uncrowned king of Ireland.

Mr. Trevelyan will do well to ponder over much that fell from the lips of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Trevelyan is young enough to learn, and he needs the help of Mr. Parnell to pass the County Franchise Bill, which owes much to Mr. Trevelyan, so far as England is concerned. Mr. Parnell put it very clearly that the same suffrage to be given to England must be given to Ireland. In 1867 Ireland was unjustly used in the establishment of a rateable and rental qualification, while England entered upon the enjoyment of the household franchise in boroughs. A principle is of universal application. If the people are entitled to vote as householders and lodgers in England, then householders and lodgers in Ireland must be permitted to do so too. We do not think it any answer that household suffrage in Ireland will give Mr. Parnell eighty followers in the House of Commons. The only question would be, are they elected by the Irish people who are entitled to vote? This, in fact, brings us in sight of the cardinal difficulty of the English mind in all its dealings with Ireland. We always see some imaginary plea for doing less for Ireland than we do for ourselves. The Conservatives have been threatening the Liberal Government to dare to bring in a franchise bill that will extend to Ireland the privileges to be accorded to Englishmen. They do not desire probably to extend the rights of Englishmen. We hope that the Liberal Government will dare to propose a bill based upon equality from the Land's End to John O'Groats and the Giant's Causeway. Mr. Trevelyan owes this to his past, and he owes it to his present office of Chief Secretary, which is only a fact, whereas the franchise is a principle to which he owes his place in the political firmament. Above and before all things, parliament ought to know by touch of the people what they desire to be done, not what fresholders, copy-holders, fund-holders, and every order of the middle classes think good for themselves and everybody else. Let us cheerfully recognize the fact that the people have been badly used in Ireland, in Outcast London, and in Squalid Liverpool, and more pestilent than drunkenness, more destructive than even crime, shall cease except under conditions of judicial rents, sanitary observances, and accountability to the law. It is a fact that no estate was so profitable as an Irish estate upon which the people were starving and dying during the time that they were blessed with even good harvests. The bad harvest revealed the horrible truth and landlordism was laid low by the inexorable logic of facts. Now it is a good thing to hold an estate in slum, built upon land belonging to some high and mighty corporation or commission, and still a good thing for landlordism. Events are bringing the people of England and Ireland together, and the next point of union is the extension of a suffrage to the whole people on equal terms in England and Ireland. The uncrowned king of Ireland has done much for the Emerald Isle, but he is not less concerned for the larger Ireland, represented by colonies of Irishmen in every English city and town.

After the ocean of woe to which we have been treated for the last few months, this speech of Mr. Parnell, clear, decisive in tone, and determined in prospective action, comes to us as a welcome change from words to sense. Mr. Parnell is a man of the people. If any Irish tenant ever had conceived that Mr. Parnell was working for his class, he will be awakened from his delusion by finding that the great deliverer is equally determined upon making terms for the people who live by labor upon the land that they do not own or occupy, except as the servants of others. Impoverishment for the people is Mr. Parnell's condition before he will interfere to get leaseholders brought within the power of the Land Act. A mere reduction of rent to occupiers may do much for a class without doing much for the people at large. This is the true spirit of legislation, that in every change the inter-

est of the whole people shall be kept in view as the one thing which it is the duty of Parliament to conserve. The oversight in this direction has led to all the evils that the kingdom has now to endure. For four centuries we have gone on blundering, always legislating by classes for classes, but putting the burdens upon the people by ingenious processes of taxation, not quite creditable to any profession of a faith that included the Ten Commandments. Ireland is bringing us back to a sense of responsibility, and those who can read between the lines will see that on both sides of St. George's Channel the public mind is going to the same point—the land. It is of no use telling the people of the contracts made by and with the families of the possessors of land. We go back to the time of Henry VII., up to which time the people had a title and were in possession. They were turned out under a pretext of making them free, and the culprits were the holders of estates granted by the Crown. No number of deeds upon parchment can affect the title of the people. A generous people may desire to protect honest purchasers to the extent of the payment, but that does not go to the root of the principle, which is that the State is the real owner of the land. It is the source of employment for the people, and the denial of that employment has called into existence "Outcast London" and "Squalid Liverpool." Parks, pleasure grounds and game covert are very expensive luxuries to the people. Rent has worked out its inevitable result, based as it is upon certainty to the landlord, and uncertainty and loss, if any, to the tenants. The true idea of rent was that of the Roman law, which deemed rent as a sum to be paid out of the culture of the land, after the labor and skill had been paid for. Mr. Parnell is leading us in that direction, and it is in the direction of great principle—the right of the people to live by culture of the land—and after that their obligation to pay something for rent to the "owner." We simply had turned the principle of rent upside down, and hence Distressed Ireland, Outcast London, and Squalid Liverpool.

**READ THIS.**  
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS' SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and C.A., therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 38 1/2

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Under this heading our *contre, La Minerve*, in to-day's issue says:—"The population of Newfoundland is making a poor reputation for itself. It is plain that elements of dissension exist. Trouble succeeds to trouble. Some months ago the difficulty was about the French fishermen, and now the position of the Irish fishermen attracts attention. Evidently we must have to think twice before admitting that island into the Canadian confederacy, as the metropolis has at present all it can do to control this turbulent colony, which at any moment threatens to bring about diplomatic embarrassment with France. In Newfoundland international treaties are not respected; neither are the rights of private individuals, as is shown by the recent attacks of Orangemen upon Irish Catholics. Under these circumstances, Newfoundland would do as well to remain as home. We have enough of our own troubles without adding any more to them. Let England alone settle the situation. Anyway, we don't want Newfoundland. Confederation is complete enough without this agitated island."

**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.

**POPE LEO AND O'CONNELL.**

Rome, Jan. 7.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to Rev. J. Brown, parish priest of Outcast London, the bishop of Daniel O'Connell. Father Brown has been raising money to erect a church in memory of O'Connell's services. The Pope only asked the priest to erect an altar to O'Connell, whom he said he saw in the House of Commons in 1843. His Holiness blessed the contributors to the fund, and also promised to furnish the first stone for the church, and to depute the Archbishop of the Province of Casale to lay it.

**THE POPE AND THE PRINCE.**

LONDON, May 8.—A Rome despatch says that the conversation held by the Pope with the Crown Prince of Germany consisted of two parts, one of which will remain absolutely secret and the other will be published in the proper time. The Pope has informed the cardinals that he has assigned to the secret archives a detailed account of the conversation between himself and the Prince. In order to transmit it to posterity, a statement of which may in future be of much importance.

**ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—A Rome despatch says that Archbishop Gibbons had an audience with the Pope yesterday preparatory to leaving Rome. The Pope confirmed Archbishop Gibbons' appointment as Apostolic Delegate to reside at the Catholic Council in Baltimore. On Tuesday the Archbishop will depart for Nice, Trent and Lyons on important mission.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—A letter from Archbishop Gibbons says the National Council of Catholic prelates will open in the cathedral in Baltimore on November 9th, 1884. The Archbishop reiterates the statement that no action will be taken by the Holy See regarding the Irish question in the United States, and no remonstrance will be sent to this country on the subject.

**RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.**

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, has just returned from Italy and France, and has preached yesterday in Dublin. In his sermon he said that in Ireland religion and patriotism had been unfortunately pitted against each other, but the Church had triumphed, and in the end it always did. He assured his hearers that this triumph would result in their ultimate good, because the clergy, whose duty it was to guide the people, loved them too well to deceive them by false or to in any way incite such false and dangerous principles as would lead them to certain destruction. The people should strictly follow the advice given them by their pastors. Their first duty was to the Church, which would always remove perilous doubts and point out the true and loyal course.

Ecclesiastical changes are taking place at Ogdensburg. Atte F. X. Gayton returns to Ogdensburg; Atte F. X. Lavoie comes back to Ogdensburg; Atte Lavoie, of Rogersfield, exchanges his parish for that of St. A. B. Demers, of Moore's Forks; Atte Blanchard, of Ollivestown, goes to Malone, and Atte Legrand replaces him in the last named parish.

## Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Prof. Swift, of Rochester, has discovered the comet of 1812.  
Two sailors have been frozen to death on a wreck off Block Island.  
A revolutionary rising is feared on the Franco-Spanish frontier.  
Gold in large quantities has been discovered near Portland, Oregon.  
The hop crop of the German Empire in 1883 is estimated at £42,800,000.  
Over 300 arrests have been made in connection with the Sudrkin murder.  
The Black Flags massacred all the prisoners taken by them before Sontay.  
Nova Scotia barristers discussed the Judicature Act at Halifax on Saturday.  
A receiver has been appointed to the New York and New England Railroad.  
The Prussian Government intend introducing a bill to abolish the May laws.  
The Czar of Russia is sending a racing stud to England to enter into public events.  
The Madagascar authorities are reported to have accepted the French terms of peace.  
Kennedy & Co.'s cracker factory, Chicago, was burned this morning. Loss \$50,000.  
Brother Hart was a guest of the Duke of St. Albans, at Bedford Lodge, Christmas week.  
Mr. A. L. Light, O.E., is supporting a scheme for bridging the St. Lawrence at Quebec.  
The English Board of Trade will oppose the Channel Tunnel scheme at the next session.  
Two French frigates from the Newfoundland station will visit the St. Lawrence next year.  
About \$20,000 worth of property has been stolen from express waggons at New York this winter.  
Reports that the Queen would be unable to hold drawing-rooms during the coming spring are untrue.  
The number of failures in Canada in 1883 is reported as 1,329, with liabilities of nearly \$16,000,000.  
Last year's mackerel catch of the New England fishermen shows a large decrease compared with 1882.  
The revenue and expenditure returns for the first six months of the fiscal year show a surplus of \$2,805,397.  
New York trade returns for 1883 show a decrease in imports and an increase in exports compared with last year.  
Two customs receipts at the principal ports in the Dominion continue to show a decrease compared with last year.  
The Miland and other railway property in London is being guarded in anticipation of attempted Fenian outrages.  
Several heavy failures are announced in England, including Henry Brodgen, iron master, with liabilities of £720,000.  
The murders of Colonel Sudrkin in St. Petersburg are said to have left a letter threatening Count Tolstai and Gen. Gresser.  
Differences have arisen between the English and native advisers of the Khedive, and the resignation of the ministry is feared.  
The managers of the Kingston Locomotive Works are considering a scheme for embarking in the composite ship-building trade.  
The nihilists in Paris are much disturbed in consequence of the activity of the police since the murder of Sudrkin in St. Petersburg.

**THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.**

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Dr. Gallagher, the associate of Whitehead, the dynamite maker, who is a prisoner at Chatham, is reported to have made a revelation of the whole Irish-American dynamite conspiracy upon condition that he be released or that his sentence be mitigated. Gallagher declares that he was victimized by his confederates. It is expected that Gallagher and Whitehead are being influenced to turn informers under a promise of release.

**OBITUARY.**

Count Roday, the Hungarian Minister of National Defence, died at Rome, Prefect of the Congregation at Rome, is dead.  
The wife of the Hon. C. Dickie, M.L.C., died at Winnipeg, King's, N.B., on Jan. 2nd, aged 75 years.  
Capt George Bhand, one of the oldest vessel captains, and owner of Rhinoceros tug line, Buffalo, is dead.  
Archbishop Napoleon Joseph Perche, of the Catholic diocese of New Orleans, died in that city on Dec. 27th.

John W. Nicholson, a prominent citizen of St. John, N.B., and the wealthiest man in the city, died on December 31st. He was about 73 years old.  
John Bagg, a well known citizen of Toronto, and one of the oldest surviving aldermen, died in January last. He was 77 years of age, having served 18 years, and then in 1872. He amassed considerable wealth.  
Mrs. Peter Beresford, widow of Captain Henry Clement, de la Puer-Berford, and younger daughter of Sir John Lawrence, died at her residence 318 St. Antoine street, shortly after midnight on the 1st instant.

The Quebec papers announce the demise of Jacques L'Abbe, another of the veterans of 1812. He resided at St. John's, New Brunswick, and was 93 years of age. He leaves 13 children, 61 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren.  
Gen. Thomas L. Kane, one of the most prominent citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia of pneumonia on December 26th. During the rebellion he was Colonel of the Bucktail Regiment. He was a brother of the famous Arctic explorer.

Joseph D. Murphy, late manager of the Lyceum Theatre, Philadelphia, died January 1st, at his residence in that city. He was in his sixtieth year. His real name was Joseph Murphy Donnelly, but in his professional connection he was known as "Joe Murphy."  
Rouben Stiles, aged 78, died at Albert, N.B., the other day. He retired to rest the previous night apparently in good health as usual, but, not rising in the morning, some members of the family went in and found him dead. Stiles resided at St. John's, New Brunswick, and was 93 years of age. He leaves 13 children, 61 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. Amyot took place at the Basilica, Quebec, on Monday morning, and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. The pall-bearers were Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Caron, Hon. Thomas McCreery, Messrs. Casgrain, M. F. G. Bouché, M. F., and L. J. Davelos. The service was conducted by Rev. Grand-Vicar Legare, assisted by Mr. Abbe Rameau and Abbe Dupuis as sub-alter. The Rev. G. Amyot presided at the organ, and the Union Musical rendered the musical service. The remains were interred in Belmont Cemetery.

John McCarthy Scully, a well-known Irish nationalist, died at New York on Monday morning, the morning of December 30th from heart disease. He had been in failing health for several months, and his severe literary labor had been a great strain upon him. He was a member of the Fenian movement, and was a chief organizer of the Land League movement in this city, and was secretary of the parent organization.

Mr. James Davidson, manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, died at his residence on St. Mark street on Tuesday, December 26th. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Fenian movement, and was a chief organizer of the Land League movement in this city, and was secretary of the parent organization.

The many friends of Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Tucker and beloved wife of Patrick Flannery, will learn with deepest regret of her death, which occurred at her late residence on the 18th December, at her late residence. The deceased lady was greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, being an ardent member of the Catholic Church and a devoted wife. The members of her family and the bereaved husband have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community.—Con.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Luke Clark, a well-known Fenian, is dead. He took a conspicuous part in Irish revolutionary affairs for half a century.

The Park Theatre, Cleveland, O., is a mass of ruins. Nothing but the walls are standing. The First Presbyterian Church adjoining was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The Park Theatre loss is variously stated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

An action has been commenced in the United States Court in New York in which the Sultan of Turkey is made one of the defendants. It involves the ownership of certain implements that are valued at \$300,000, stored in plaintiff's warehouse.  
Deputy Talandier's paper, *La Republique Democratique et Sociale*, says it knows that in a few days numerous reprisals against the English will occur in Ireland to avenge the execution of O'Donnell, that the Irish revolutionists will lend London, and that the American Fenians have studied minutely the operations to be carried on by them.

**HENRY GEORGE.**

THE AUTHOR OF "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" MEETS WITH AN OBITUARY IN LONDON.  
LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Henry George arrived here to-day. He was received at Euston Depot by a committee of the Land Reform Union. Fifteen hundred persons awaited his arrival. When the party reached Euston square Mr. George mounted a wagonette and thanked his friends for their kind reception. He said:—

"I appreciate the compliment because I recognize therein proof that the principles dear to me are dear to you. This is a premonition of a great revolution destined to sweep the world. I am glad to be received by workmen. Landlords will not receive me." (Laughter.)

Mr. George referred to the words of the apostle—"So that will not work shall not eat!"—and then called attention to the Fenians which he said were tenanted by men doing nothing—an anomaly which was attracting world-wide attention and the injustice of which was causing workmen to federate. So large an assembly was a living proof that great economic truth was beginning to be recognized by the people themselves. United and oppressive systems could not long withstand the vigorous attempts now being made in all civilized lands, and he felt sure that before long the ignorance which at present blinded the people to an understanding of their rights would be swept away and happiness and prosperity would come to all alike.

"This movement," he continued, "is destined to go forward. But true to it and be true to yourselves. The power must always be with the masses. Do not ask for patronage or charity, but demand justice—your own rights and the rights of those below you. In this way we shall conquer."  
Cheers were given and a band played as Mr. George drove away.

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Gen. Thomas L. Kane, one of the most prominent citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia of pneumonia on December 26th. During the rebellion he was Colonel of the Bucktail Regiment. He was a brother of the famous Arctic explorer.

Joseph D. Murphy, late manager of the Lyceum Theatre, Philadelphia, died January 1st, at his residence in that city. He was in his sixtieth year. His real name was Joseph Murphy Donnelly, but in his professional connection he was known as "Joe Murphy."  
Rouben Stiles, aged 78, died at Albert, N.B., the other day. He retired to rest the previous night apparently in good health as usual, but, not rising in the morning, some members of the family went in and found him dead. Stiles resided at St. John's, New Brunswick, and was 93 years of age. He leaves 13 children, 61 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. Amyot took place at the Basilica, Quebec, on Monday morning, and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. The pall-bearers were Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Caron, Hon. Thomas McCreery, Messrs. Casgrain, M. F. G. Bouché, M. F., and L. J. Davelos. The service was conducted by Rev. Grand-Vicar Legare, assisted by Mr. Abbe Rameau and Abbe Dupuis as sub-alter. The Rev. G. Amyot presided at the organ, and the Union Musical rendered the musical service. The remains were interred in Belmont Cemetery.

John McCarthy Scully, a well-known Irish nationalist, died at New York on Monday morning, the morning of December 30th from heart disease. He had been in failing health for several months, and his severe literary labor had been a great strain upon him. He was a member of the Fenian movement, and was a chief organizer of the Land League movement in this city, and was secretary of the parent organization.

Mr. James Davidson, manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, died at his residence on St. Mark street on Tuesday, December 26th. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Fenian movement, and was a chief organizer of the Land League movement in this city, and was secretary of the parent organization.

The many friends of Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Tucker and beloved wife of Patrick Flannery, will learn with deepest regret of her death, which occurred at her late residence on the 18th December, at her late residence. The deceased lady was greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, being an ardent member of the Catholic Church and a devoted wife. The members of her family and the bereaved husband have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community.—Con.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Luke Clark, a well-known Fenian, is dead. He took a conspicuous part in Irish revolutionary affairs for half a century.

The Park Theatre, Cleveland, O., is a mass of ruins. Nothing but the walls are standing. The First Presbyterian Church adjoining was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The Park Theatre loss is variously stated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

An action has been commenced in the United States Court in New York in which the Sultan of Turkey is made one of the defendants. It involves the ownership of certain implements that are valued at \$300,000, stored in plaintiff's warehouse.  
Deputy Talandier's paper, *La Republique Democratique et Sociale*, says it knows that in a few days numerous reprisals against the English will occur in Ireland to avenge the execution of O'Donnell, that the Irish revolutionists will lend London, and that the American Fenians have studied minutely the operations to be carried on by them.

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