

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR
DECEMBER 1883.

THURSDAY 27.—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.

FRIDAY 28.—The Holy Innocents.

SATURDAY 29.—St. Thomas a Becket, Bishop and Martyr.

SUNDAY 30.—Sunday in the Octave of Christmas. Epist. Galat. 1: 1-7; Gosp. Luke 11: 33-40.

MONDAY 31.—St. Sylvester, Pope and Confessor.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas has once more returned with its happy memories, its sacred inspirations and its hopes. On that day more than any other, the world feels more deeply and keenly the benign and softening influence of Christianity, which is nothing else but the unbroken and perpetual commemoration of the world's redemption that is contained in the stable of Bethlehem and commemorated on Mount Calvary nineteen centuries ago. The celebration of Christmas is confined to no particular people or country; it is the common festival of mankind. Christmas rejoicings should borrow their character from the nature of the event which is so gladly commemorated. A spirit of religion and charity should pervade its celebration.

The high and salutary influence which Christmas exercises and the peace which it brings, will be all the greater by a proper observance of it. "Christmas" is the dearest and most charming of the rare holiday seasons allotted to all classes of the community. It is a joyous summer in the scattered household to gather under the old roof and to forget for a moment the anxieties and disappointments of the year passing away.

Recollections of the past, so long kept silent, will be freely exchanged, and the old, once more, are carried back, if not in reality, at least in spirit, to the scenes of their youth. Happy hours will pass away, but their memory will remain to cheer and gladden the heart in the trials and troubles of life. The outer world is such a cold and cheerless one. Mingling with its coldness and care, some affections often fade and wither, and too often die. But Christmas brings us back to old thoughts and associations, and makes us feel how far nobler is love than ambition, how much sweeter are the joys of the family circle than the pleasures of the world. But in the preparations for our Christmas cheer, and in the enjoyment of its many delights, let us not be unmindful of God's poor, of the widow and the orphan, the fearful victim of want and woe, and of the homeless child of misfortune. The little comforts or mirth that benevolence and generosity may place within the reach of the destitute and the forlorn, during this sacred and joyful season, will be doubly meritorious in the eyes of Heaven, and doubly welcomed by the poor themselves.

We trust and wish that our readers will enjoy all the happiness and pleasure which flow from this festival; and to all and every one THE TRUE WITNESS sends a hearty greeting of a "Merry, Merry Christmas."

THE TRUE WITNESS asks if any of our foremen or other employees are Orangemen. Not to our knowledge. Still we are not positive in the case of the printer's "devil." As the Orange Order was evidently conceived in the infernal regions the young imp may be an Orangeman or, at least, a Young Briton. Boys drift into bad associations early nowadays. The editor of the *Canadian* was initiated at the early age of fifteen.

What political crime has the Hon. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, committed that he should be subjected to the nauseating slime of the *Irish Canadian's* praise? For years that unprincipled sheet used all its efforts to vilify and bound him out of public life, yet it now changes its tone and hugs him in its slimy embrace, and calls him "our hon. friend." We trust that Mr. Fraser may be spared the pain and mortification of further praise from that vehicle of hypocritical adulation.

The English craze about dynamite and the invincibility of the submarine, owing to the exposure of those who are engaged in chronicle the most absurd falsehoods about "secret plots" and the "terrible Fenians." The sensational rumors have been traced to the Central News Agency—an organization that

performs the same duties as our Associated Press here. It hatches the wildest schemes, and passes them over the wires to the newspapers as being the work of Irishmen. This little game has been played long enough, and the authorities have been forced to take steps to counteract its evil tendency. The Central News Agency have worked hand in hand with the London Detectives in getting up criminal rosters, and as the *United Ireland* justly remarks, the English mind is thereby inflamed into the passage of Coercion Bills.

For a temperance organ, the *Montreal Daily Witness* often uses very intemperate language. Its intemperance in this respect borders on the "D.T." when it has anything to say about the Pope, the Jesuits or the Irish. On Saturday last our pious conferees regaled its readers with the following choice morsel of compound bigotry, calumny and nonsense. We give it in full:—

"When will a stop occur in the supply of dupes—instigated by robbers in American saloons and encouraged by rascals in Ireland, some of whom have seats in Parliament—to go to the gallows and into servitude for long terms up to life? There is hope for Ireland, however, in the fact that it took thirty-eight thousand pounds and a banquet to induce her leading disturber entirely to divest himself of fealty to his Sovereign and loyalty to the Empire, even when these had grown to be very tattered garments upon him."

Comment on the above is unnecessary; but we will remind our contemporary that temperance in language is a thing as much to be cherished and cultivated as temperance in drink.

The Toronto Weekly *Canadian* tells its readers, with an appearance of great glee, that we are angry because, in referring to its dishonest and disreputable tactics, we used strong language. The *Canadian* need not get excited. We only applied to it a slight dose of its own "plain English," and its last issue shows it to be deserving of the terms we applied to it. The *Canadian* displays its abject cowardice in failing to substantiate its former assertions, and makes use of wilful and deliberate falsehood for the purpose of deceiving its readers. It says:—"The *Post* asked Mr. Clarke the other day to say whether or not he was an Orangeman, and when Mr. Clarke wrote in reply to that request the *Post* had not the common honesty to publish his letter." The *Canadian* knows that it speaks falsely. The letter of Mr. Clarke, the editor of the *Evening Canadian*, in which he admitted being an Orangeman, was published in our issue of the 15th inst., and yet the *Canadian* of the 20th inst. says we refused to publish it. What can any honest man think of a journal so depraved as to resort to such unblushing falsehood to cover its own iniquity. It again neglects to substantiate its charge against the Managing Director of The Post Printing and Publishing Company, but says:—"As we believe Mr. Quinn resides in Montreal, it is an easy matter for the *Post* to ascertain if there were any such negotiations that he was aware of." There are no less than fifty gentlemen in Montreal who bear the name of Mr. Quinn. The *Canadian* declines to say which one it refers to, therefore we must decline the task of interviewing all of them to discover on what evidence the *Canadian* grounds its charge. We are authorized by the Manager of The Post Printing and Publishing Company to say that he never attempted to sell the property of his fellow stockholders to any Mr. Quinn or to any other man, and he challenges the *Canadian* to produce any evidence to the contrary which the begging appeals of its "chief prophet" can bring forth or the gold of its Montreal friend "Carey" can purchase.

FROUDE ON THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. James Anthony Froude, who a few years ago was the most brilliant apologist of English misrule in Ireland, and who kept the lamented Father Tom Burke so busy in talking his "big thumping English lies" about the Irish people and the country, is out again in a review of the situation in the United Kingdom. But this time Mr. Froude looms up, not as an apologist, but as a stern judge of England's oppression of the sister island. He seems to have re-examined the relations between the two countries with the veil of prejudice and antipathy drawn from before his eyes. He now finds that the Gladstonian rule and the English policy in Ireland, for many generations, have been a blunder almost to the verge of crime. Seven hundred years, he reminds us, have passed since Henry II. attached Ireland to the English crown; for all these successive years England tried to govern it, and, as a result, there is destitution and death—"the unfortunate people sending their emissaries round the globe to beg sixpence for God's sake, to save them from starving." This is not intended as a reproach against the Irish nation, but against the English Government that reduced the people to such destitution. "We have never given to Ireland," says Mr. Froude, "a firm, just, and consistent administration. If Ireland is still to remain the plaything and the victim of the English constitutional system, there is nothing to be looked for but a continuance of the chronic misery which the fatal contiguity of the two islands has created from the time of the English conquest." That is the secret of the present and all Irish agitations and movements.

THE PROVINCIAL CABINET.

Rumors of all kinds concerning the presence of Hon. Mr. Mousseaux at the head of Provincial affairs, and even concerning the existence of the Cabinet itself, are being industriously set afloat by parties with whom the wish is evidently father to the thought. Yesterday morning the *Gazette*, the would-be official organ, avowed that it had no authentic information on the subject of Mr. Mousseaux's resignation or of a reconstruction of the Local Government; but it treacherously added that "the probabilities are that there may be some truth in these rumors." Evidently the *Gazette* is preparing to abandon the ship. It is scarcely becoming on the part of a staunch Government supporter to admit the truth of inimical

out his article, Mr. Froude furnishes abundant matter for serious thought and study to all those who take their notions of the Irish people and of their country at second-hand and from polluted sources, and who would mould their opinions on old prejudices, just as Mr. Froude did himself in the early part of his career. He writes:—"The question arises whether the experiment of an English Government of Ireland has not lasted long enough. An ill-success so enduring must be due to causes which will not cease to operate. As it has been in the past so it will be in the future. There appears to be some ingrained incapacity in the English nature either to assimilate the Irish race or to control them; and, however politically desirable it might be to us to set Ireland free, it is doubtful whether we have a right to sacrifice thus ruthlessly the moral and material welfare of a whole people to our own convenience, when we are unable to discharge the elementary duties of protecting life and property. We may make the best resolutions; so our fathers made resolutions, but they availed nothing, and ours will avail nothing. We have failed—failed ignominiously, and had as any Government would be which Ireland could establish for herself, it could hardly be worse than the impotent mockery with which the English connection has provided it."

These statements are singularly corroborative of what the national representatives and the national press have been preaching ever since the inauguration of Irish agitation. The language of Mr. Froude is also strongly indicative of the wonderful change that is coming over Englishmen who are in the least inclined to study and examine the relations between England and Ireland from an impartial and unprejudiced standpoint. It is a hard thing for us to condemn his own; but the time is coming when England's mismanagement and misrule of Irish affairs will be condemned by intelligent Englishmen in sufficient numbers to effect and enforce a change in the present system of unwise and unjust government in that country.

THE CHARLEBOIS CONTRACT SCANDAL.

A scandal, so-called, has been dished up against the Provincial Government in the matter of the contract for the construction of the Legislative buildings at Quebec. On examining the facts of the case, however, it appears that the scandal in no wise affects the honesty and fair dealings of the members of the administration. The Government had called for tenders for the erection of the new Legislative buildings. Mr. Charlebois, among several other contractors, had sent in two tenders—one in his own name, the other in the name of a Mr. McMillan. In the meantime Mr. Charlebois, who was more than anxious to secure the contract, approached one Jean de Beaufort, Chief of the Revenue Police, to solicit his intervention and influence with the Ministers to have either his own or his dummy's tender accepted. Mr. de Beaufort was to be given \$10,000 for his services if successful. In due time the tenders were opened and those of Mr. Charlebois were found to be the lowest, even much lower than the estimate of the cost made by the Government architect. In accordance with the usual practice the Ministers awarded the contract to Mr. McMillan, after having approved of the necessary securities. There is not the slightest evidence or proof that the corruptionist and would-be political broker Mr. de Beaufort had influenced the decision of the Government in making the award of the contract to Mr. McMillan, whose contract was the lowest. The fact of the contract being obtained by Mr. Charlebois' dummy friend was enough to prompt Mr. de Beaufort to demand the payment of the notes amounting to \$10,000. Mr. Charlebois failed to recognize the claim. Some of the notes were then transferred by de Beaufort to a third party, Mr. Gaspard Mathieu, who has taken action in the courts against Charlebois for their payment. It is perfectly clear that the whole of this transaction was dishonest, and that the bargain between the contractor and the go-between was a corrupt one. But to hold the Government responsible for the action of this precious pair, and to saddle their dishonesty and corruption on the administration, would be manifestly absurd and unjust. The position, of course, would be different if the Ministers were aware of the transaction and had benefited by it; but, so far, no allegation has been made of any member of the Cabinet having been influenced by monetary or other considerations. The only guilty parties are the contractor, Mr. Charlebois, and the would-be political broker de Beaufort. What should be done to punish them would be to make Charlebois pay de Beaufort the ten thousand dollars, and then confiscate the whole of the amount to the Provincial Treasury.

LIBERAL AND TOLERANT.

Our Irish exchanges contain a very notable speech, which was delivered by the gentleman who has been elected Mayor of Waterford for 1884. Mr. Allingham, the gentleman in question, is an Ulster Protestant, and the Waterford Corporation, as well as Waterford itself, is Catholic by a large majority. The Mayor elect, reflecting

rumors, of which, as it freely confesses, it knows nothing. This morning the *Gazette* publishes a short special despatch from its own Quebec correspondent, which seems to be both contradictory and inconsequential. It reads:—"The Local Government had a Cabinet meeting late last night. It was believed the meeting was called for the purpose of resigning; this, however, proves not to have been the case. It is now almost certain that the resignation of all the Government will shortly be in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor."

If the meeting of the Cabinet was not called for the purpose of discussing its resignation, how is it certain that the resignation of all the Government will shortly be issued in? It does not look as if the Ministers were about to extinguish themselves to suit the convenience of our morning contemporary, and they are certainly not inclined to do so at the bidding of an evening cotem. That journal announced last evening that Mr. Mousseaux's resignation would be in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor "this morning at the latest." Well, this morning has come and gone, and the Premier has not yet bid farewell to the political arena. Mr. Mousseaux assured a representative of the *Post* on Monday last, that no matter what opposition was offered to him outside the Legislative Benches, he would neither disclaim himself nor be disclaimed until his administration was declared not to have the confidence of the Legislature. This would be the proper course to pursue. It would be a nice state of affairs indeed if every Premier and every Ministry had to cave in and throw up the reins of Government at the bidding of a few dissatisfied and traitorous journals.

SUSPECTS FOR HIGH SHERIFFS.

Earl Spencer, the red monarch of Ireland, finds himself, this year, in a very awkward fix in connection with his task of selecting and appointing high sheriffs. Up to a few years ago the appointments to this office were absolutely at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, who could select any gentleman he pleased, and no one needs to be forcibly reminded that his choice invariably fell upon good "loyal" subjects who were bitterly hostile to every national aspiration. Under the Municipal Privileges Act, passed through the House of Commons by the late Mr. Butt, the form of procedure is considerably different. Instead of having unrestricted liberty, the Lord Lieutenant is required by the act to make his selection from a list of three names furnished him by the Town Council. Hitherto the Councils, whose majorities were composed of Nationalists, have not been sufficiently cute and wary for the castle. Though sending in each case the name of a prominent Nationalist whom they desired to receive the appointment, they, as a matter of courtesy and tolerance, allowed the names of less pronounced politicians such as nominal Home Rulers, to be added to the list—and from these latter Earl Spencer always selected his man. This year no such mistakes are to be committed. Only the names of sterling, well known personalities will be submitted. In Dublin, for instance, Alderman Moore, a thorough Nationalist, is the man whom the Council and the people wish to have for sheriff for 1884. His name heads the list sent to the Castle. If the red Earl wishes to pass over Moore's name, as he did that of Alderman Meagher last year, (who is now Lord Mayor elect of Dublin), he has the option of choosing Mr. John Clancy T. C. who acted as secretary of the National League, or he can select Mr. Harrington M.P., an ex-spectator. This list will present an amusing dilemma to His Excellency. The same strategy has just been put into operation against the enemy by all the Nationalist municipalities, which have uniformly coupled with the name of the person they wish to have for sheriff, the names of two others still more distasteful to the Vice-regal palat. Limerick and Drogheda have, however, shown the most uncompromising spirit to Castle rule, for they have in each case chosen the names of three suspects. As an Irish exchange well remarks, it is surely the irony of fate that the man nominated by the Castle for prison cells should come back to the Castle to be nominated, *notens volens* as the highest officers of the law. Buckshot Forster, in fact, has been at the pains of selecting a long list of nominations for popular offices, and we don't see why his judgment in this matter, at all events, should not prevail. There are still numbers of excellent citizens in Ireland who have not been in jail; but *prima facie* the men who deserve best of the people are those who have deserved worst of the Castle.

Beside spilling the plans of the Castle gentry, in itself an achievement not to be underrated, it will be a very material advantage to the National party to have the sheriffs appointed from their own ranks. They can keep a sharp look out for jury packing and jury bribing. They control the working of the Courts. The sheriff, moreover, is the chief executive officer at Parliamentary elections, and we all know what such an officer can do for or against a National candidate. The Parnellites, therefore, have scored an important point in securing that the management of the Courts and of the elections will not be entirely in the hands of their enemies.

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on these facts, could not help being struck by the spirit of liberality and tolerance which was so generously manifested by those who differed from him in creed. In his speech, returning thanks for his election, Mr. Allingham said:

"Whilst very proud of your choice, I am not so very in as to attribute it to my personal merits, but rather that you decided, in my humble person, to place on record once again, as you have frequently done before, the fact that the corporation of Waterford is animated by no narrow, sectarian spirit, but recognizes what they consider sincere love of country in every man who evinces it, irrespective of creed or race. I, a non-Catholic Ulsterman, stand here today, nominated by this council, four-fifths of which are Catholic, to be mayor of the city of Waterford, nine-tenths of which are Catholic. This is the magnanimous reply of true-hearted Irishmen to the wretched bigotry which has recently disgraced my native province."

What does our contemporary, the *Daily Witness*, and other journals like it, think of that testimony to the fairness and liberality of Irish Catholics? Will it influence the bigoted opinions of the Toronto *Telegram*? Will those papers show us where an Ulster Catholic, not to say a Catholic from the South or West of Ireland, has been able to address in similar language the Corporation of Derry or Belfast? Mr. Allingham went on to prove that, although an Ulster Protestant, he is like many another Irishman of the same religion, a good Nationalist; he takes a very sound view not only of the evil that is wrought in Ireland by British rule, but of the remedy for that evil. "A system," says Mr. Allingham, "under which crowds of men, able and anxious to work, daily stand idle in market-places of nearly all our towns, poverty in their appearance, and many of them, no doubt, with wives and families languishing in their poor homes—and all this, mind you, whilst thousands, nay, millions, of acres of fertile land are lying within easy reach, uncultivated and unproductive—such a state of affairs could not occur in any country in Europe except Ireland, under the present disastrous system. The idea of reviving Irish manufactures is but an idle dream until you first restore a native Parliament, with full control over the fiscal affairs of the nation. How possibly could artificial industries flourish in a country whose natural resources are but slenderly developed?—and Ireland of encouraging the development of our great natural resources, our rivers are now actually plotting to emigrate, if not by force, certainly by fraud and false pretences, the only possible factor for cultivating the land and drawing wealth from nature's boundless stores—namely, the strong arms and sound brains of living men."

AN ANSWER TO "AN OPEN LETTER."

Mr. C. H. Clarke, the editor of the *Evening Canadian* of Toronto, publishes in the columns of that paper an "open letter" to the editor of the *Montreal Post*, in which he offers to contribute \$100 to the funds of any charity in the city of Montreal in case we can disprove his statement that "he is not an Orangeman," the question to be left to the highest Orange authority in Toronto. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Clarke seeks a very pronounced advantage in the decision of the question, as we are reliably informed that the "highest Orange authority in Toronto" might very possibly be a near relative of Mr. Clarke, in fact his brother, the editor of the *Orange Sentinel*, and consequently a person incompetent to act as an impartial judge in the settlement of the question. We prefer to leave the decision of the question to the public. Mr. Clarke labors under an erroneous impression when, he imagines that the statement of the *Post* "that the editor of the *Canadian* was an Orangeman," was made with the object of personally annoying him; it was no such thing; the charge was made against the *Canadian* and not against the employee. We have nothing to do with the private rights, privileges, or errors of the personnel of the staff of any journal, but we have to do with the policy or the views of a contemporary. We did not find fault with Mr. Clarke for being an Orangeman, but we found fault with the *Canadian* for employing an Orangeman to give expression to views and sentiments, whether national or religious, with which he could have but very little sympathy.

After considerable beating about the bush, Mr. Clarke comes out with an emphatic assertion that "he is not now an Orangeman." Of course Mr. Clarke may not be an Orangeman "now," but that does not destroy the fact that he was an Orangeman, as we asserted. Since this controversy has begun Mr. Clarke may have sent in his resignation to the Orange Lodge, although he does not say so, but we hold that if he has not formally resigned, that he is still a member of the Orange body. The editor of the *Canadian* says, "we must be aware a man could not keep up a connection with any society who had never contributed anything to its funds or attended its meetings for nearly twenty years." We are aware of the contrary; a man who joins a society is a member of it until he resigns his membership, and that is what Mr. Clarke has never done; consequently our statement that he was and is an Orangeman is strictly correct. Of course he is not a rabid or a fire-eating one, after the manner of Bro. White, M.P., or rowdy Lord Rosemore, and to that fact we are quite willing to bear testimony. Mr. Clarke further complains "that we are continually making savage attacks on him, not because he is an Orangeman, but a Protestant." There are about as much honesty and truth in that complaint as there was in his deliberate attempt to represent the *Post* as being opposed to Parnell because the Irish leader was a

Protestant, and to show that the National Tribune was a success, notwithstanding our antagonism to it, because again Mr. Parnell was a Protestant, when the *Post* had actually collected a large portion of that Testimonial and had supported Parnell's policy from the start. We are afraid we will have to attack the editor of the *Canadian* for his dishonesty, but we will let him pass again. But beware! We want no lies in a controversy or a misrepresentation in an argument. Mr. Clarke next says we do him an injury by quoting from the *Canadian* without making any distinction between the two journals, the *Irish Canadian* and the *Evening Canadian*. Up to the present, these journals were one and the same thing. The same pen wrote for both; the same matter appeared in both; they were under the same management, and still are. It, therefore, never struck us that any particular injury or harm could be done by quoting from the *Canadian*. But since Mr. Clarke repudiates any connection with the *Irish Canadian* we will be careful to look for his utterances in the *Evening Canadian*. It is a queer thing, however, that such near relatives should be ashamed of each other. We hope to have fully satisfied Mr. Clarke; but there is a paragraph apart from his "open letter," to which we wish to draw attention. It reads:—

"To such societies (those which have the overthrow or dismemberment of the Government at heart), we doubt not the editor of the *Post* belongs. If he does, then other members should be sure that they have not another Carey in their midst."

These lines are deserving of nothing but contempt, for whoever penned them is no gentleman.

SIR ALEXANDER GALTS DISAVOWAL.

The Marquis of Lorne, who delivered one of his lectures at Exeter Hall in London on Wednesday night, was introduced to the audience by Sir Alexander Galt. The *Canadian Knight* took advantage of the occasion to make "a disavowal for the Catholic Irishmen of Canada of any sympathy with the atrocious sentiments of the dynast 'miters in the United States.'" We fancy that Sir Alexander gave himself needless trouble about the "Catholic Irishmen of Canada." In the first place, who committed him, or who authorized him to make such a disavowal on behalf of Irish Canadians? Nobody that we are aware of. In the second place, Sir Alexander's disavowal was totally unnecessary and uncalled for. Why should he constitute himself the oracle of Catholic Irishmen, Englishmen, or Dutchmen? He would be as much justified in disavowing on behalf of the latter any sympathy with dynast miters, as he would be in speaking for Irish Canadian Catholics. Sir Alexander's anxiety to shield the character of the Irish population is somewhat superfluous. The *galt* Knight is said to have declared "that Irishmen in Canada were as happy and contented as the natives of England." Well, that depends; for instance, the Irish men, women and children who were shipped out here during the past year by the English Government, and who were landed on our shores friendless and penniless, are scarcely as happy and contented as the natives of England. It would be a cruel mockery to say so. But perhaps Sir Alexander is ignorant of the fact that many of these expatriated people are unable to secure employment, and are dependent on public charity to keep their bodies and souls together. It is thus that the *Canadian Knight* has, in two short sentences, made a statement that was quite needless and uncalled for, and another that is not strictly correct.

ACCOUNTS.

We are now sending accounts to all subscribers in arrears, and request their immediate attention thereto. As we desire to enforce payment in advance in all cases in future, we request each subscriber to remit all arrears due and add the amount of subscription in advance for the coming year.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The success which has attended the efforts of our agents and patrons in extending the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS during the present year is unprecedented in the history of any journal of its class in the Dominion. Recognizing its claims as the oldest, ablest and most useful Catholic journal in Canada the people everywhere are extending to it that generous and hearty support which its long, and faithful services in the cause of truth, justice and right so amply merit. Our best thanks are due to our enthusiastic friends who are each week adding so largely to our list of supporters, and we request them to use even greater exertions during the balance of the present month, in order that the canvass may be fully completed by the end of the year. Each one of our present subscribers can, with very little effort, secure the name of one more subscriber before New Year's, and thus enable the TRUE WITNESS to send its greetings to twice the number of its present patrons. We trust to hear from each one without fail.

READ THIS.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing so good as DR. HARRIS' SOUTHERN RED PINK. Every bottle of it is warranted and, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

The Post Office Savings Bank statement for November shows an increase in the deposits over October of \$122,700. There was at the end of November \$12,579,338 to the credit of depositors, compared with November of last year, the deposits have increased \$1,972,000.