

THE TRUE WITNESS

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

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50
in advance, \$1.50

TO ADVERTISERS.
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (space), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notice 500 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires.
Sample copies sent free on application.
Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 14, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the close of the year it is well that all old accounts should be settled. We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous co-operation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

Tax scandalous stories which were circulated a few weeks ago about the Italian clergy now turn out to have been invented by the lowest papers in Rome, which have been forced to retract them.

In 1853 Great Britain had 550 war vessels, France 354, the United States 130 and Germany not quite 100. Great Britain had 4,980 naval officers, France 6,619, the United States 2,938, and Germany 682. The British navy costs \$1,350,000 a year, the French \$11,000,000, the American \$16,100,000, and the German \$11,164,000.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture have issued an address to the landowners and farmers in Scotland. The effects of the land agitation are visible in this document, which traces briefly the gradual decrease in the price of agricultural produce of all sorts since 1871, and the contemporaneous increase in the cost of production. It urges the evil consequences which will ensue should this continue and the present country be driven from the land; and asks landlords to do their utmost by concession or readjustment of rents and by compensation for improvements to assist the tenant.

Now that Michael Davitt has finished his volume on the prison life of England's convicts, he desires a period of rest to recruit his weakened strength. He paid his farewell visit to Ulster, and his last speech on Irish politics for some years to come was delivered in Belfast. Dealing with the situation in the North, Mr. Davitt said to his fellow citizens:—"You will no longer be deceived by your opponents. Ulster can now make herself heard with the other provinces. While English parties and papers could point to Ulster as the anti-Irish garrison, and declare that one-fourth of Ireland was opposed to the rest of the Union, we could not make that impression on English public opinion which is necessary to convince it of our practical unanimity." He closed his speech by urging the National Party not to make use of their newly acquired strength to retaliate, but as the defeated Tory and Orange leaders

from selfish motives had led the Protestants into hostility to the Irish cause, they would have to pay the penalty of political obscurity. With these words Davitt brought five years of unceasing labor to a temporary close. The founder of the Land League has well earned a day of rest. He will not return to Ireland for something like two years. In that time he will travel through Europe, India, Australia, New Zealand, North and South America. He may with certainty anticipate a warm and generous Irish welcome from his exiled fellow-countrymen, whom he will meet all the world round, while all will pray for his return to the old land with his health and strength completely restored.

The London World seems to think that Mr. Gladstone's ministers do not put in a sufficient day's work for their day's pay and grumbles accordingly. Mr. Edmund Yates does not see why social fooling should claim an equal portion of their time with politics. Instancing the German Chancellor as a good example, Mr. Yates says:—"Bismarck grudges the time which custom compels him to give to State ceremonials. He has foregone the delights and recreations of society for a quarter of a century in order to make the German Empire. But while the English Cabinet is threatened with political insolvency, the men responsible for the welfare of the Empire are paying visits, shooting over coverts, or assisting at penny readings."

It was most fitting that the celebration in honor of the seventieth birthday and of the fortieth anniversary of Sir John A. Macdonald's entrance into public life should have taken place in Montreal, for it was here that he first stepped into the arena of public life and broke his first political lance. Here he entered parliament for the first time and made his first maiden speech, and took office as Minister of the Crown. These memories and old associations were eminently calculated to add to the feelings of pleasure and pride which must have swayed the heart and mind of the veteran Premier on beholding the grand demonstration last evening. Sir John has every reason to be proud of the cordial and enthusiastic greetings which were tendered to him by the citizens of the Canadian metropolis.

It is quite a common occurrence to have goods shipped from seaports in the United States to Central and South America via Liverpool, but it is rather a surprising piece of news to hear that certain classes of goods are forwarded from Liverpool to London via New York, because it is the cheapest way. This, however, is a fact, according to the London World, and it arises from the keen competition between outward bound Atlantic steamers for profitable dead weight. A few weeks ago 1,000 tons of rough freight were offered for carriage to London, no time being specified. A London railway company tendered as low as 10s. a ton, but their tender was not accepted, as one of the Atlantic steamship firms undertook to deliver it for 6s. a ton, bringing the goods to New York and then shipping them back to London.

The question of establishing a fund for the payment of Irish members of Parliament is about to receive a practical solution. Steps are being taken by a number of prominent Americans to found an organization which will be known as the American Irish Parliamentary Club, and which will be composed of 20,000 members, who will agree to pay \$5 per annum each toward the support of Irish members of Parliament so long as constitutional methods, as conducted by Mr. Parnell, are maintained. Eugene Kelly, the well known banker of New York, is proposed as the custodian of the funds. The move is calculated to lift the Irish question to a higher plane and place it beyond personal or political use in the United States. The movement is said to have already met with considerable encouragement from many prominent American and leading Irishmen.

Mr. PARNELL's visit to Tipperary has been attended with the most gratifying results. His presence was sufficient to restore harmony and to secure for the representation of the gallant county a trusted and able Nationalist in the person of O'Connor. A few wire-pullers had captured the nomination for one O'Ryan, who did not have the confidence of the Irish party or its leader, but in a second convention, where seventy-five branches of the National League were represented by six hundred delegates, the nomination was unanimously accorded to O'Connor. At this manifestation of the popular will, Mr. O'Ryan judiciously and gracefully withdrew from the field. This incident is another big score for Home Rule. The national discipline is to-day as great as the patriotism of the people, and when the two go hand in hand, the common goal is sure to be reached.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

A serious charge is brought against the Post Office Department for tampering with the mails. It appears that on December 28th ult., Sir Richard Cartwright mailed a letter from Kingston to Hon. L. H. Davies, M.P., the Liberal leader in Prince Edward Island. The letter was marked "private" and was sealed with wax. It was received at Charlottetown according to the post mark on January 1st. The envelope, says the Patriot of that city, was apparently of good tough paper, securely sealed with wax, and could scarcely have been torn unless it was done intentionally. The official appearance of the letter, the original postmark, the name of the person to whom it was addressed, the mark "private" outside, the careful sealing of the document, were all indications that the letter

was more than an ordinary communication, and that its contents were of a political nature. To make sure of what was in it, some of the post office officials deliberately tore the letter across the end, appropriated the contents and then resealed it; but the re-sealing was so clumsily done that detection became inevitable. If to steal money from letters is criminal and an offence severely punished by law, to steal the secrets of a private and confidential communication is a hundred times more criminal, especially when the correspondence relates to the public affairs of the country. A searching investigation should be made into this grave charge, for even the breath of a suspicion should not be allowed to hang over the sacredness of the mails. If there is a culprit or culprits in the matter, he they high or low, let them be dealt with as severely as the law will allow.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME.

The criminal record of the Prohibition State of Maine for the past year is not an agreeable one to contemplate, and affords very little encouragement to Prohibitionists. There have been 1,145 first-class criminal prosecutions. Exclusive of all prosecutions for violations of the liquor laws, there has been one criminal prosecution to every 1,000 inhabitants of the State. The prohibitory laws are strenuously enforced, yet nearly all the occupants of the overcrowded jails of Maine are taken from the drunkards of the population. No less than eleven murders were committed during the year. It is a fact worth noticing that although Maine is steeped to the lips in prohibition, most of the murders committed in the State within the past decade may be fairly charged to the brand of intoxicating liquors that are sold there. Five of the murders before mentioned were committed by persons under its influence. Ordinary liquor excites or stupefies according to its quality and quantity, but the brands liberally consumed in Maine craze the brain and rot the body. It is called liquor, but in fact it is a vile poisonous concoction that costs from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a gallon in the manufacture, and is sold to the consumer at the rate of six and eight dollars a gallon. It takes but a small quantity of this stuff to make a sane man perfectly crazy. It is charged that the local authorities are in league with the dealers, and that in every school district of the State this poisonous stuff can be obtained in any quantity. These statistics clearly prove that prohibitory laws are not productive of good alone; but that the harm they cause is inclined to be greater than the good they may give rise to. Practical prohibition of liquor in a large community must always be a failure. The very contrariness of human nature leads men to long for what they cannot have, and the enjoyment of a drink is always heightened by the difficulty in getting it. Prohibition, besides being an unwarranted abrogation of personal freedom, largely depends on cant and hypocrisy for its maintenance.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN THE STATES.

If there is business depression in Canada there is considerably more of it in the neighboring States. The inquiries instituted by Bradstreet's throughout the twenty-two States in which the manufacturers and mining of the country are mainly located, show a decreased employment of operatives for the year to the number of nearly 350,000. Of this non-productive and wageless army only about 17,500 are on strike, including even 5,000 boot and shoe workmen at Philadelphia who are locked out. All the others are idle simply because they cannot find employment at their respective trades and callings. There has been, besides the lack of labor, a very heavy reduction in the wages of those who are still employed, varying from 10 to 25 per cent. Commenting on this general decline in wages, Bradstreet's editorial summary significantly adds that "reductions in wages have been greatest where there have been no industrial organizations or weak ones." That is to say, when capital found labor without any organization to put forth its claims, and without any common bond of union among the workmen to enforce these claims, the wages were unceremoniously and extensively slaughtered; but when labor was organized and united the capitalists showed more willingness to deal justly and fairly by their employees. The 350,000 idle artisans represent three as many other individuals dependent upon them; and their inability to buy as freely as before naturally injures trade and tends to prolong the very stagnation of which it is itself a consequence. There is accordingly a steady shrinkage in all general employment, especially in the clerical forces of many mercantile houses in large cities.

Another weak and sore spot in the situation is the very large number of mercantile failures which are daily taking place throughout the United States. The rate of increase may be gathered from the following table:—

Year.	Failures.	Aggregate Assets.	Aggregate Liabilities.
1870.....	6,052	\$ 188,600,000	\$ 93,635,000
1871.....	4,560	27,390,000	17,120,000
1872.....	6,929	37,341,000	26,091,000
1873.....	7,635	47,400,000	33,258,000
1874.....	10,210	92,841,000	77,082,000
1875.....	11,600	123,065,000	124,000,000

The figures for the past year indicate an unusual degree of weakness in the commerce and trade of the country. As compared with 1883 the failures show an increase of over 12 per cent. for 1884, a gain of 44 per cent in assets and of 37 per cent. in liabilities. The largest totals previously recorded were those of 1878, when the failures numbered 10,500, with \$234,000,000 liabilities, or 1,100 failures less than in 1883, and six millions less in liabilities.

Another great interest which has suffered severely from the general depression is the railway. The earnings are being steadily re-

duced, and the managers as well as the employees are quite apprehensive for the future. Fifteen bankrupt roads, according to the Railway Age, have been sold under foreclosure. Receivers have been appointed for forty-three companies, several of them of much importance, while many others are struggling to keep from sinking. Altogether the past year has not been an auspicious one for railways no more than for industrial and commercial interests. Some of our American contemporaries find consolation in the fact that matters, bad as they are, might have been a good deal worse, and say that even if the country has to support an army of unemployed, the expenditure will not rival the sum lavished yearly by any of the leading European Powers upon its standing army.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION IN THE WEST.

There are few works which obtain to-day greater attention among the Catholics of the United States than that of colonization. A number of the most able and distinguished bishops are at the head of the work, such as Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha. In the active promotion of this philanthropic enterprise are also interested several prominent laymen, who have formed the Irish Catholic Colonization Society, whose object is to induce the poor of the large cities and manufacturing centres to establish themselves on the cheap lands of the West, and thereby remove them from the moral and physical dangers of their present surroundings. The Society also tries to reach Catholic immigrants who, heretofore, have been too much inclined to settle in the great Eastern cities, where their prospects for their social elevation are not very encouraging. Within the past few years colonies have been formed with great success in Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and other States. In Minnesota there are no less than seven separate colonies—De Graff, Clontarf, Graceville, Minnesota, Currie, Aveca and Adrian. In Nebraska the most notable ones are O'Connor and Spalding. These colonies have proved so inviting that many an old Canadian farmer has pulled up stakes and gone to settle across the border. It is not an infrequent occurrence to see old farmers, who have been subscribers of the TRUE WITNESS for the past thirty years, come into the office and ask to have their paper sent to their new address in Nebraska, Minnesota or some other Western State. The officers of the Colonization Society, which is run on the basis of a stock company, felt that the great hope of extending the work so as to influence the multitude whom they desired to help, lay in proving beyond question that capital may be safely and profitably invested in enterprises of this kind; and they now unhesitatingly affirm that this has been done. The \$100,000 subscribed by the stockholders of the society and placed in their hands have been invested in about 34,000 acres of fertile lands in Nebraska and Minnesota at prices ranging from \$1 to \$4, and these lands have been sold to colonists, most of whom are already living on them.

The condition of the settlers is prosperous and the value of the land has, within four years, increased at least threefold and dividends have been regularly paid to the stockholders. The results of the scheme have been so gratifying that the directors of the society intend to form a stock company with a capital of a million dollars, so that means may be provided of carrying on, upon a larger scale, this great work of religion and philanthropy.

RECEDING BEFORE BAYONETS AND GATLING GUNS.

Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness gets over the indelicate and ungentlemanly proceedings of the Newfoundland Orangemen as nicely and smoothly as possible. It says:—

We have waited for a day or two for a correction of the reports from Newfoundland of the attack by Orangemen on a Redemptorist mission, first accounts from that quarter having in former cases turned out to be maliciously exaggerated and falsified. Another story comes now that the interference took the form of an Orange flag stretched across the street, under which the people going to church had to pass. The clergy very naturally protested against this indignity put upon their people. We cannot believe that the Orangemen put up their flag for the purpose of offending their neighbors, but they knew it would be offensive, and their course seems to us inexcusable.

We only wish that our esteemed contemporary would exercise the same prudence and fairness when reports of dynamite and other outrages are sent across from Ireland, as it has exhibited in the present instance, for first accounts of such alleged outrages are indeed maliciously exaggerated and falsified, a contradiction being nearly always in order after the lie has been started by electricity. In the case of the Bay Roberts Orangemen there was no malicious exaggeration nor falsification, and the Witness rather conveniently forgets that "the interference" (a pretty name for violence and intimidation) not only took the form of an Orange flag stretched across the street, but also hundreds of armed bigots parading the streets, besieging the Catholic bishop in his palace and preventing the Redemptorist Fathers from holding religious services in the church. The Orangemen took good care to add injury to insult, and our pious contemporary is losing its time in trying to conceal the facts. It was only the demand of the American Consul, backed up by the warship Tenedos and the St. John's police, which brought these Orange rowdies to their senses, and it was only at the point of the layonet and at the muzzle of Gatling guns that the Redemptorist Fathers were enabled to complete their mission. If the Witness had both its eyes open it would

have seen more than the hanging out of a flag that was "inexcusable." Orangemen only learn to behave themselves when they are subjected to severe chastisement and correction.

NOT ALL TOLD.

The recent experience of the Redemptorist Fathers at the hands of the Orangemen of Bay Roberts is quite remarkable, and will, no doubt, form an interesting chapter in the honorable record of this tolerant and liberty-loving organization. The outside world has only been made acquainted with half the facts. It would be a pity to let their plucky and gallant doings go unnoticed, so we propose to give the rest of the story as related by the Redemptorist Fathers themselves. At the request of Bishop McDonnell they began a mission about the middle of December last in Bay Roberts. The Catholics of the place are in a small minority, not numbering more than one-tenth of the whole population. About three-fourths of the population are Orangemen. The presence of the priests was no sooner made known in the town than a hostile demonstration was started to frighten and drive them out. The Orangemen surrounded the hotel in which the visitors were lodged, smashed the windows, battered the walls with huge boulders and set up all sorts of hideous noises outside. Between the hotel and the chapel arches were erected, and the road was spanned with Orange flags and trophies. But all to no purpose; the Fathers refused to leave the town or to be intimidated by this extraordinary display of bullying. The courage of the priests only exasperated the blind supporters of law, order and religion, and from fettered liberty they commenced to threaten the lives of the Redemptorists. The mob now increased in force and fury and the situation looked as desperate as it was menacing. A direct attempt was made on the life of Father Delargy by a ruffian who drew a large knife and aimed it at the object of his hatred. Finally, the mob intimidated that if the Fathers did not beat a hasty retreat out of Bay Roberts they would be seized and precipitated over a neighboring precipice. Under such circumstances prudence became the better part of valor, and yielding to the wishes and instance of friends the priests withdrew and went to Harbor Main, where mission services were held without any molestation. When their labors were concluded they determined, even at the sacrifice of their lives, to return and complete the mission they had opened at Bay Roberts. The public has been made acquainted with the details of the warm reception accorded the Fathers on their return, which was quite in keeping with the character of the first demonstration. "Our treatment," say the Redemptorists, "at Bay Roberts by the ferocious and cowardly Orange mob has no parallel in all our experience. Before leaving for New York we purpose going before the United States Consul and placing our experiences at Bay Roberts on record in the shape of a sworn deposition." That document would be a jolly good plea to be laid before Parliament for the granting of an act of incorporation to a body that is capable of such glorious exploits.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Our Federal and Provincial Legislatures do not appear to be thoroughly educated up to the constitution under which the Dominion and the Provinces are supposed to exist. The British North America Act, which defines the position that the Dominion and the several provinces thereof should hold towards one another in regard to matters of legislation in their respective parliaments is, an instrument which our Federal and Provincial Governments do not know how to handle without injuring one another. The Supreme Court or the Privy Council is kept busy rendering decisions on parliamentary acts, deciding for or against their constitutionality. It is a very awkward time to ascertain whether Parliament has a right to effect such and such legislation, after the country has been made to stand the expense, and after weeks and months of a session have been wasted in vain.

The Dominion Government has just been made to suffer in this respect. Time, money, and eloquence were spent to an unusual extent in the session of 1883 in passing the Dominion License Act. Its constitutionality was questioned from the first, and Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, in forcible and honest terms, pointed out that the Dominion Government was not warranted in assuming the right of liquor legislation. But because this sound legal advice came from the wrong side of the House, it was not listened to, and Parliament was led to adopt the License Act. The consequence was that the opponents of the measure forced it into the courts to have a judicial opinion passed upon it. The Supreme Court of Canada, which had the case in hands, has just rendered a decision by which the License Act is left without a leg to stand on, it being declared radically unconstitutional, or ultra vires of the Federal Parliament, except so far as the licensing of vessels or wholesale spirit merchants. The full bench had reached that conclusion, but one of them, Justice Henry, was of the broader opinion that the act was ultra vires in the whole, that is to say, that the Dominion Government has no more right to regulate the liquor traffic on a wholesale scale than it had the power to license the retail trade. It is quite evident from all the adverse decisions which have been rendered against their legislative acts, that the Dominion Government have considerable to learn in the matter of constitutional law, and especially in a practical and intelligent comprehension of the meaning of the British North America Act.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Sir John A. Macdonald's threat, uttered in a moment of enthusiasm, to shoulder the musket of his youth and shoot down any Canadian that would dare to talk independence and to assert Canada's right to it, does not appear to have inspired much dread, or in any way to have produced the desired effect. The independent sentiment which exists among Canadians has been conveyed to no less a personage than ex-Governor Cleveland of New York, President-elect of the United States, by the Club Canadian, which is among the most influential and numerous organizations in the Province. On the occasion of a recent social visit to Albany, the Club Canadian was officially received by Mr. Cleveland at the Capitol, and in the course of a formal and public address to his Excellency, the genuine feeling of Canadians was given unequivocal expression. We commend the following extracts of this remarkable discourse to the attentive consideration of our political leaders and to those cranks who maintain that the Canadian people are not eager for the acquisition of national sovereignty:—"The members of the Club Canadian are 'happy to present their congratulations to you on the occasion of your visit to the capital of the State of New York. We belong by blood to the valiant French nation, the sister republic to the United States, which generously contributed its prestige and the power of its sword to achieve your independence. By political events we belong to another great, free and friendly nation which colonized your beautiful country, and cannot remain a stranger to its glory. We, therefore, have two flags which are dear to us, and these may be proud to mingle their glorious folds with the star-spangled banner that floats from the capital at Washington and covers with its protection 52,000,000 of free people. We cannot forget that among this free people we count nearly a million of our fellow citizens who have found, in this country which they have adopted as their own, an honorable existence and the respect of their faith and of their national affections. As citizens of a neighboring country whose aspirations and interests are identical with those of this Republic, it is our dearest wish that our relations may become more intimate and friendly in the hope that we will soon extend to you over the border that separates us, the hand of a free people holding its place among the nations and expanding its own, under the sun of independence."

There is a true and genuine ring in that address; there is nothing in it calculated to deceive, mystify or lead astray. The truth is plainly told and under unusual circumstances. It is an avowal of a sentiment and of an aspiration that cannot be smothered and against which it would be vain to direct all the muskets in the country.

A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan:—

Edward Murphy.....	\$10 00
James O'Brien.....	10 00
M. Longman.....	10 00
T. G. Shaugnessy.....	5 00
Edward Tansy.....	5 00
Alfredman Farrell.....	5 00
J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P.....	5 00
Owen McGivray.....	10 00
William S. Murphy.....	1 00
P. Wright.....	5 00
Dennis O'Connor, Drummond, Perth.....	1 00
Frank Stafford.....	10 00

WHAT OUR READERS HAVE TO SAY.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR, I know not whether the following will be deemed worthy of an insertion in your next issue; still, although its fate may consign it to the waste basket, I cannot help adding my humble tribute to the vast amount of good the Post and True Witness are doing towards the elevation of our Catholic population in this "Canada of ours." Look where we will; the influence of even one independent Irish Catholic newspaper is seen, and now as the Post Printing Company have established a daily, every Catholic should subscribe for either one or the other. For my part I do to those between my breakfast and the True Witness, I would say give me the True Witness. I have been taking it since 1875, and then, as to-day, I have always found it an active and true exponent of the glorious history of our ever triumphant Church. Not only that, but since its inception it has proved solid, and I might say, impervious outward against all who uttered any slander on the Irish race. I love that dear old "Emerald Isle," and I love those equally who fight its battles, be they pen or speech. Long, I hope, may you continue in your noble course, and if every Irishman has the interest of his country at heart in Canada, you will have no difficulty in your magnificent career as the leading exponent of the Irish cause here.

I hope that those who do not take the Post will subscribe for the True Witness, and that those who are subscribers will use their endeavors to induce others to take either the one or the other, as I believe no Catholic family should be without at least one good and reliable paper.

I hope to see your list of subscribers get to enormous dimensions during the coming year, as I think the good done by such issues as yours to Catholics is incalculable.

SUBSCRIBENT.

READ THIS

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

Delegates from various Young Men's Catholic societies, to the number of 100, appeared at the Vatican recently and paid their homage to the Pope. His Holiness addressed them at full length, and among other things said that there was too much reason to fear that a social catastrophe was imminent. Catholics, especially the young, should do all in their power to prevent its occurrence.

The revenue of the Dominion for December last was \$1,067,775, compared with \$2,305,335 for the same month in 1883.