The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

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Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Prize Fight.

The New York Clipper publishes the "arrangements" made for a prize fight that is to take place in Canada. The place is not named, but the police should be on the alert to stop the brutality. If the authorities are vigilant they may succeed in arresting the principals, but, if the fight comes off, then this may only be the commencement of other invasions of a similar character.

The Durham Terrace Meeting.

We think it time for our Quebec contemporaries to give up writing about the Durham Terrace meeting. It appears to us that all concerned in the meeting are heartily ashamed of it, and there it ought to rest. We must remember that the men who spoke at the meeting were not, so far as we know, practised speakers. Any one who knows anything of public speaking knows that men who are not practised speakers are very often apt to speak rashly and inconsiderately when they face an audience. They give utterance to language which they are sorry for the moment they leave the platform. The language used was inconsiderate and foolish, but, to attach any importance to it, or to attempt to fix a stain upon the character of the men who spoke at the meeting, is carrying the thing teo far.

Rowdylsm.

We clip the following item from the Que-

bec Chronicle of Tuesday:

Rownwiss.—We are informed that one of the windows of the French Protestant Church in this city was wantonly broken by rowdies

on Friday evening last. The blackguardism that could descend to such an act should be, if possible, sought out we waited for ever it appears that not one and punished. It may be difficult to reach the rowdy whe was guilty of this wanton act, suppose a Protestant clergyman was outraged but living in a country where religious pas- thus, would the press have been silent? We sions run high, it becomes every law-abiding have no desire to add to the bitter feeling Catholic and Protestant to do all in their power to bring to justice every man who wilfully outrages the feelings or injures the property of those who differ from them in religion. The man who could be capable of such an act of rowevism as that referred to, has no more religion than a stone, and we venture to guess that oaths are oftener heard coming from his lips that prayers. Nor is it just to screen such conduct. We would denounce it if others were guilty of it towards us, and we denounce it when any one is guilty of it towards others. The guilty person is, no doubt, some drunken rowdy, and if we want peace in Canada we must all lend a hand at putting a stop to rowdyism in every shape, and condeme, no matter from whence it comes, everything calculated to give unnecessary offence.

Madame Anderson's Triumph.

It has been reserved for a woman to perform one of the most remarkable feats of pedestrianism ever witnessed in the world. Madame Anderson has astonished everybody by doing what no human being but one ever attempted, and that to walk, fair heel and toe, 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours. It is only a few years since Captain Barclay surprised people by walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours—a feat which no first-class pedestrian would now think of undertaking, because of its insignificance. Gale, it is true, walked manner in which Mr. Mackintosh suggested 4,000 miles in as many quarter hours, but no one expected that a woman could succeed there is too much money spent on unnecesin walking more than two-thirds that distance, in two-thirds that time. It is, too, recorded that Mme. Anderson's last quarter mile was her fastest. She has now challenged O'Leary to a three weeks' walk, but O'Leary's gallantry will not allow him to walk against a woman. What Irishman would? But, after all, what good has this walk done? What useful object has it accomplished? Mme. Anderson made \$8,000, a good deal of demoralization attended her surroundings, and we may rest assured that, morally, it did more harm than good. But we are all so perverse, and there is so much hypocrisy and cant in the world that even those who do not approve of such exhibitions might have gone to see them if they had a chance.

Divorce Cases.

As the Parliamentary Session approaches, we are reminded that the question of Divorce will be again introduced, and will again, we hope, be received as it has been hitherto. It will be an evil day for society in Canada if Divorce becomes easy, or if what can now be settled only by expensive litigation, can ever become habitual to all the walks of life. Divorce has been a curse to every country that has adopted it as law. We do not now speak of it in its religious aspect at all. We take the purely social consequences, and these consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant us in saying that Divorce has been, and is, a standing menace against morals and social order. To men who religiously believe that Divorce is wrong, there is an end to it. To such men there can be no divorce, whether the law allows it or not. But apart from this aspect of the question; apart from the fact that Catholics believe that man has not the power of wives of your brawling social democrats and printers to every one man engaged in making der the heading of "The National Policy." breaking what God has joined; there is the social demagogues do it? Would they have paper, there seems to be still some hitch upon The Conservatives have acted meanly in the

To give man or woman the power of Divorce is to open a path to conspiracy and wrong. Trifling disputes are magnified when Divorce becomes possible. A mistake becomes a wrong, a wrong or evil, when they can all be obliterated through the medium of the law. The "threat" of Divorce" is held before all married people who happen to dispute, and the "threat" alone undermines the social structure and aims a deadly blow at social order in every shape. The little boy who, walking with his mother, said, "Ma, ma, look at that gentleman; wasn't he pa last year?" carries a moral which, if traced, would chill the blood of honest people, and should make men, even hardened to crime, pause in their desire to make Canadian life ten time worse than it is.

The Cost of Government.

The government of Canada costs Canadians \$10,750,000 a year. This, too, is exclusive of penitentiaries, debt management and interest, public works maintenance, &c. This sum is enormous, and it amounts to \$2.50 per head on the population. These statistics we take from a contemporary, and, accepting them as true, Canada is a much overtaxed country. The pruning knife is wanted somewhere, and it is for the present Administration to apply it. The country will rejoice to see all sinecures abolished and salaries cut down. But the reform had better commence with the Ministers' salaries, then the Senate and the members of Parliament, then the Council and members of the Legislatures-which must, of course, be done by themselves-and, next, every official in the State should be made to experience the pinch of the hard times as well as the people who pay them. In this respect the Hon. Mr. Joly has set a good example, although more is left for him to do. Now let Sir John A. Macdonald follow suit, commencing with himself, and remorselessly cut down the salaries of every man in and around the House of Parliament and the Government officials over the country at large. We said "all," treating everybody alike. If the Ontario Legislature does the same, and then Quebec and then the municipalities, the people will settle down to their normal state and apply themselves to the work of climbing the ladder again.

The Orangemen Again.

The Orangemen have come to the front in Manitoba. They have insulted a Catholic priest, broke into his house, and conducted themselves in general in such a manner as to bring upon them the censure of all wellmeaning citizens. It appears that there was an election in the Prairie Province. There the election the nomination of two of them was declared to be informal. The election day came and the third candidate was declared elected because he alone had conformed to the law. The two candidates who were ruled out were Protestants, and the gentleman who was elected without oppo-sition was a Catholic. The Orangemen declared that the election was a Grand; they broke into the priest's house, where the successful gentleman was stopping, attacked the priest, broke the furniture and, in general behaved as madmen. What men mean by conduct such as this it is not easy to determine, and what the English press of Canada means by keeping silence on this outrage is more strange still. We have purposely kept quiet in order to see if there was one English speaking paper in the country fair enough to condemn the conduct of the Orangemen. But if which already exists, but the poor policy of silence is not the way to remedy a wrong. If a Protestant clergyman had been outraged, we would have had our say in denouncing the rowdies; and if the English-speaking press of Canada desire the peace they profess so much, then it is time they gave us proof of it.

The Mayor Elect of Ottawa. Mr. Mackintosh, the Mayor elect of Ottawa has done an act which augurs well for the future of his mayoralty. When the announcement of his election was made public, his friends proposed to have a torchlight procession in his honor. This Mr. Mackintosh requested his friends to abandon, proposing, at the same time, that the money that it was intended to spend on the procession should be given to the poor. Like all good deeds in the world, no doubt, this act of the Mayor elect will be, by some, falsely interpreted Men whose matures are narrow will attribute "motives," and petty minds will insinuate that other reasons than those of charity caused Mr. Mackintosh to behave as he did. But for us the fact is sufficient-Mr. Mackintosh has done a good deed, and for it he deserves commendation. In public life overy man must be prepared to have his conduct very often misinterpreted, but no one who has a spark of charity left but must admire the prompt and sensible the doing of good. In these hard times sary display. It is a satire upon poverty to see money wasted, when hundreds of poorpeople are starving at our doors. A torchlight procession would, no doubt, be gratifying, but Mr. Mackintosh is not only no worse, but he is a better man for having refused it. If the money that was to have been snent on such a procession is given in charity, the Mayor elect of Ottawa will have made a good beginning; but, in any case, he has set an example which those who contemplate demonstrations may well follow.

The Princess Louise. We are not among those who would invent either vices or virtues for the Princess Louise. Her exalted station should neither make people sycophants nor revilers. As a rule, indeed, it is better to avoid criticism upon a lady who has as much right to live in private as any other lady in the country. But yet there are times, no doubt, when her conduct | tion; but who wants the price of these goods will be criticized, and when what she does will be made a cause for public comment. If she said, or did, anything to offend any portion of the public will, the press would be quick enough to fly at her-daughter of our Queen though she be. The sentiment of loyalty is a chivalrous virtue to all men who can experience it, and who have a right to be loyal; but even that chivalrous virtue would not restrain the press if the Princess Louise offended public opinion. It, then, we would all be so ready to assail, why should we not be ready to applaud when applause is deserved. Who could read of the Princess Louise attending those little orphan children in Ottawa-dismissing the servants and waiting on table-without experiencing respectful emotion for a lady who has already endeared herself to the people? Would the

to-day, every man and woman in Canada, who has a spark of generous humanity, cannot fail to recognize in this act of the Princess Louise, an act of tender kindness. She has begun her residence in Canada with hopeful augury. She has accepted her position with graceful case. She has already given good examples; and if she continues as she has begun she will leave behind her a name which will be remembered with affection, not because she is a Princess, not because she is the Governor-General's wife, but because she is what is better-a true woman.

Another Fiction.

Recently we wrote of the Vennor Fiction and to-day we have another Fiction to assail The Fiction of yesterday originated in egotism, the Fiction of to-day originated in folly. Yesterday's Fiction carries ridicule; to-day's monies spent on immigration, police, Fiction is settled by a smile, and that smile originates when the "Woman's Rights' theory is broached. Once give women what some people call their "rights," and the world will soon be topsy-turvy. Protect her property, but keep her where she is Queenin her own household. A world of women dressed as Miss Walker dresses would soon be a world of trouble. Keep women from the ballot boxes; let the distinction in dress between the sexes remain as they are-easily discerned; let women remain the women we have been accustomed to, and they will always find men who will be ready to champion any wrong that may be attempted against them. Masculine women are a nuisance. Men generally think that such women can get on without assistance, and so the men leave them. The theory of " Woman's Rights" is that in law a woman should have as many rights as a man-a right to vote, a right to lecture, a right to canvass, and a right to be "hail fellow, well met" with every Tom, Dick and Harry on the thoroughfares. This is a Fiction. To place women in such a position would be to destroy society, and snap for ever the chivalrous feeling which all men feel towards women in distress. "Women's Rights' is a modern absurdity. There may be questions in some countries where women's property is not duly protected by law, but any "reform' that is calculated to make women bounce through life as men are obliged to do, would do a great deal to destroy that social happiness and order which is the growth and the wisdom of centuries. "Women's Rights" are limited to her household; if she has property, protect it; but once she exhibits a loss of confidence in men, or once, by her own free will, she throws away men's protection were, as we learn, three candidates, and before and resolves to protect herself, then men will shrug their shoulders and look after them-

Volunteer Militia Reform.

The duties of public journalists are some times hard. Men who live away from the trails of public life may criticize in private and so mould their views as not to offend their neighbours. It is their happiness to go through life making few enemies, and making many friends. The journalist, however, who aspires to be Independent, whose aim it is to express freely his opinions, is often obliged to quarrel with those with whom he would otherwise live in peace. But the Independent journalist never allows private consideration to interfere with what he considers to be for the public good, and no matter who suffers, the Independent journalist places, what he considers rightly or wrongly to be, country above all. It is in this spirit that we approach the question of the Volunteer Militia Reform. In Canada there are twelve Military Districts. In cach District there is Deputy Adjutant General, a Brigade Major and a District Paymaster. We are not aware the salary of each of these what gentlemen is, but if we put the D. A. G. at \$1,700 and the Brigade Major at \$1,200, and the Paymaster at \$400, we have a total for each district of \$3,300. This for twelve districts makes the total sum of \$29,600. Now the truth is that more than one half of this money is thrown away. Anyone who knows anything of the Volunteer Militia force knows that one man in each district is quite enough and that one man can easily do all the duties of Deputy Adjutant General, of Brigade Major and of Paymaster. In fact, there is not work for one man in each district, or if there is work enough to keep going it is about all there is. Two of these officials can be easily dispensed with and the country can thus be saved a honesty of the Star in the matter; considerable outlay. The Volunteer force is but this "special" correspondent appeared to full of evils. and the present District Staff us to have been an unreal being, and like a wants most is paid adjutants, the abolition of the independent companies and the country battalions, except those on the frontier, one active staff officer for each district, and the promotion of more city battalions. A force of twenty thousand men organized on such a basis would be a force to be proud of.

Protection.

The special correspondent of the Montreal Herald, in a letter which appears in this morning's issue, gives some interesting particulars as to the proposed changes in the Tariff. He is guarded enough to say that the "changes" he refers to are "generally spoken of here as likely to be adopted." Then follows a list in which we learn that "the 17% per cent duties are to be made 35 per cent, with 20 per cent on cordage, and a drawback on such cordage as is required for chiphe further tells us that "the 35 per cent is to be extended to leather and leather manufactures." This will be Protection indeed. Manufacturers of boots and shoes may rejoice if this be true. But we are told by the same informant that "cotton and woollen manufacare said to demand a still higher advantage, amounting to probably eighty per cent." This would be Protection too. We hear, too, that " one of the claimants for a higher rate of duty is Mr. Corriveau, proprietor of the silk factory at Montreal, who has exhibited to the Minister very fine specimens of his producin Canada, in addition to the expense of freight, &c., to be raised to forty per cent, instead of seventeen and a half, as at presentthen he promises to enlarge his works." Of factures encouraged. Again we are told:

"Coul is to go generally into the 174 per specific duty imposed upon it, in case these, to whom pig iron is a saw material, can be induced to stand that advance. There are to cultural produce, in order to gratify or bam-

homely phase of the Divorce questior, and cheerfully stood behind the poor children's that alone should make people pairs in their chairs and bent over them with fond solicidesire to introduce the syriem into a community which is now contented without it. child, and for the moment forgets the gulf that is now contented without it. that separates them! In after life that that is only true of newspaper paper, and, if Policy" is more than we can understand poor child will remember the attention, and none is now imported, it would seem that no Give "The National Policy" time to prove protection was required, unless to give an opportunity for a combination to put up prices. The Redpath factory is to have the lowest rate of protection, which its proprietors will take on the condition of starting and a promise of continuing to work their refinery. Cigars and fine tobacco are to be made to bear heavier imposts, and so is salt, and imported spirits and wines. The brewers have also been here agitating the reduction of the duty on malt, especially of the increase imposed by the late Government."

As for "bamboozling the farmer," that is a Reformer's phrase, and will be taken for what it is worth. So are the doubts which the writer throws out here and there. But we gather sufficient to warant us in hoping that Protection will soon shield the country from ruin and enable Canadians to look after themselves. Give us Protection; make everything dear; put up the prices as well as the Tariff; make living more expensive; what matter if Protection makes our cities black with the smoke of native industries, and promotes the interest of the farmer as well.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., as a Missionary. There was a missionary meeting held in St. Luke's Church on Thursday evening. There were several well known Protestant clergymen present, and not one word was said by any of them to which any impartial man could take exception. They minded their own business, and looked after their own Church, as it is their duty to do. It was reserved for a layman-Mr. Thomas White M. P .- to talk in a manner that most people will think objectionable. Here is what he is

reported to have said :-"Mr. Thomas White, M. P., was the last speaker. They stood to-day, he said, compelled either to break faith with the clergy, or withdraw church ministration from the mission fields. He did not think they could ers, men who live on some small pittance withdraw the ministers. It would be a serious thing if the Church of England was obliged to do so in view of the encroachment of the Roman Catholic Church. This encroachment of their Catholic friends was the result of their policy, irrespective of party, and the question was freely discussed on the hustings by their public men. The speaker added that what the Roman Catholics were doing in the Province of Quebec, the Protestants were doing in Manitoba. It was their duty to show that the Protestants were suffi-

ciently aggressive to hold their own." This is plain talk, and as Mr. Thomas White is a practised speaker, we must opine that he means every word of it. But why did he draw in his "Catholic friends" at all? None of the other speakers did it, why should Mr. Thomas White do that which the moderate men avoided? We shall not discuss the 'aggression" question at all. We do not want to hawl religious discussions into newspaper warfare, unless when forced to it by mischievous attacks. But we cannot help thinking that Mr. Thomas White, M.P., has now thrown off all pretence at coquetry with his "Catholic" ' friends," and that he stands out—what we always took him to be-their foe. If he was a true friend to the peace of this city he would not have made the unnecessary speech we refer to. There was nothing in the circumstance for which the meeting was called to warrant the assault at all. It would have been better taste, and far better citizenship, to have avoided such language, and we can account for this attack in no other way than that he is anxious that everybody should know his new opinions. If we are right, then, at least, we can give him credit for having the courage of his convictions.

The "Star" and the Fenian Condon.

Some time since the Star published as "interview," which was reported to have taken place between the Fenian Condon and one of the Star's "specials." The "interview" was of the usual character, and Condon was pictured as unbosoming himself to the "special' with charming freedom. Condon is the author of the now world-wide phrase, "God Save Ireland," and as he was after suffering twelve years' imprisonment, everything that fell from his lips was eagerly canvassed by public opinion. The Star's "special" described how Condon told of the horrors of prison life, what he thought of Fenianism as he now finds it and in general gave vent to his views on Irish and Irish-American affairs. When the "interview" appeared we doubted its authenticity. It looked as if it had been system is one of them. What the service well known character of Dickens, "we couldn't make him out." Last week, however, we took up the Irish World. This paper is the exponent of Fenianism in the United States, and we saw that Condon, the veritable Condon of the Star, had paid the office of the Irish World a visit, and told the editor of that paper that the "interview" as reported in the Mur was a fabrication! Here is a plain question of veracity. Either the representative of the Etar or Condon have left themselves open to the charge of telling what is not the truth. Some one has blundered, and who the 'some one" is will best be proved by the evidence for and against the men concerned. There is one thing in favour of Condon; he denies the interview in his own name. Will the Star reporter do the same? If the representative of the Star, in his own name, declares that the interview did take place, then it is a quesbuilding." This is important in itself; but | tion that would require a good deal of sifting, and which would not be worth the trouble, to find out who was right. But so long as Condon denies the interview, in his own name, and so long as the representative of the Star remains incognito, or the Star itself will not take the responsibility of speaking for its "special," then the public must conclude that

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the "interview" was an invention.

Sir John A. Macdonald is a politician. By politician we mean a man who will sacrifice anything but his soul for the triumph of his party and for the acquisition of power. The Reformers have plenty such men in their ranks, and Sir John A. Macdonald is to the Conservatives what many Reformers are to the followers of the Hon. Alexander Mackencourse he will and so will thousands of others zie. But it is a mistake to suppose that bejust as roon as they see some chance of their cause Sir John A. Macdonald is a politician industries being protected, and home manu- that everything Sir John A. Macdonald proposes to do is wrong. This National Policy, for instance Of this National Policy the cent. list, unless some leniency is to be shown | Reform papers hold high revel. They point to particular interests. Pig iron is to have a to the depression of trade and the hardness duty of 20 per cent, or its equivalent in a of the times, as if these were the result of a policy which has not yet been put into working order. The Herald of this morning, for instance, published half a column of exbe augmented duties on all articles of agri- tractsfrom various Reform papers showing that poverty is widespread, that "soup kitchens" boozle the farmers. Paper is again to be are abundant, and that the people, in general, largely protected; but, as there are several are far from happy. And all this it does un-printers to every one man engaged in making der the heading of "The National Policy."

itself. Give Protection an opportunity of working. Give it some time to show what it is, what it will effect, and what its consequences will be. Whatever depression there may be in Canada, it cannot be traced to a policy that has not yet been tried. The depression in business argues against the Reformers and not against the Concervatives, but politicians, when it suits them, do not stop to consider facts—they merely throw out insinuations. Twelve months hence the National Policy

will have worked good or evil. People will then be able to judge what merit or demerit it may have. They may not experience all the evil or all the benefit to be derived from it, but they will be able to form an opinion as to whether the National Policy is calculated to promote the welfare of Canada or not. All we know about the National Policy is Protection for our native industries. Twelve months hence we will have some idea as to what that Protection has done. It will, indeed, be too soon to enable the public to realize all the advantages which are to come from it, but some idea will be formed, and we believe that idea will be favorable. There are indications that the tide of prosperity is turning. The United States have already experienced the good result of resumption.

Property has advanced in value all over the country since the 1st instant. Protection has done wonders for the Republic, and Protection will do wonders for the Colony. Only give it

Dismissals.

The Conservatives are commencing their term of power by pursuing a policy that can only be fittingly termed, mean. They are discharging the servants of the old Government wholesale. They are, too, stooping to turn away the mere drift wood of office-holdand who are but poor instruments for the Government of such a country as Canada to take revenge on. Officials of the late Government in Montreal are going down like ninepins, and the victors are inaugurating a reign of terror in Government circles, high and low. The plea advanced for these dismissals is that Government officials have no light to interfere in elections This is, no doubt, right. Government officials should be obliged to attend to their business and not dabble in politics at all. They are paid to do the work of the country and not to act ack-in-box when they want to serve either side. Once a man draws Government pay he should be satisfied to give up active party politics. This is all right, and thus far we agree with the Conservatives. Or if these dismissals are made for the purposes of economy we could not grumble. It might be hard, but it might be necessary. But the odd part of the business is this-men in the pay of the Government are discharged because they took an active part in favor of the Reformers, and men who took an active part in favor of the Conservatives are appointed in their place. If active interference in politics was the cause of the dismissals, so have, and will, active interference in politics be the cause of men being appointed in the place of those already, and to be, discharged. Men are discharged for being active Reformers, and men are placed in the positions, held by the discharged men, for being active Conservatives. How can such conduct be justified except by the heroic policy of "To the victors belong the spoils." What encouragement can Government officials have under a Government that adopts so vicious and demoralizing a policy? We must say that it is to the credit of the Reformers that they did not carry this vicious practice so far, and every Independent politician in Canada will regret that the Conservatives have already turnished their reputation by stooping to a policy which is nothing short of contemptible.

Protection of Game.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Fish and Game Protection Club took place on Saturday last. The report for the year ending December 31st was considered favorable. It appears that game is not now indiscriminately slaughtered as it used to be, and, no doubt, the vigilance of the "Fish and Game Protection Society" has had a good deal to do with this result. It appears that-

"By the new Game Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in March, 1878, the close time for deer commences on the 1st high January; and we believe it would be a move in the right direction were the commencement of close time for deer in Quebec changed from 1st February to 1st January, for our game laws would thus be similar to those of neighbors, and we could put a stop to the indiscriminate slaughter of deer by law-breakers

in the deep snows of January."

To "slaughter" deer when the snow is deep and the brutes have no chance of their lives is as bad as the "batteaux" in the old country. There is no more "sport" in shooting a deer when it cannot run than there is in potting" a bird when it is sitting on a tree. In the old country no one but a "Cockney' would fire at game except the game was on the wing, and "slaughtering" deer in deep snow is just the kind of thing a "Cockney sportsman would do.

About fishing the report says:-

"It is well known to many of the members of the Club that on the north side of the Ottawa-and since the opening of the Quebec Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, casily accessible from this city-there is a large number of lakes and streams, which are at present well stocked with brook-trout, but which from over and illegal fishing are rapidly becoming exhausted."

As a remedy for this the committee recom mends that the close season for trout should be lengthened, so that fishing may not commence till 1st March or 1st April. Another reform for which the committee is labouring is to get the spring shooting of ducks done away with, and the shooting of red deer made illegal after 1st January. If men will shoot the breeding ducks in Spring there must be a scarcity in the Fall. Although duck and game is not yet scarce, yet the indiscriminate slaughter of them out of season would perceptibly decrease the supply in a short time.

The Late W. P. McGuire.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Irish Mutual Building Society, held on the evening of the 3rd January, instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Wifereas, We have learned, with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret, of the death of our esteemed friend and associate, Mr. W. P. McGuire, who has been an active member of the society since its organization, and has been in the different offices held by him, most assiduous in promoting its stability and usefulness; and

WHEREAS, While we, the members of the Board of Directors, who have been most intimately connected with him, bow in humble submission to the decress of an all-wise Providence, we desire to place upon record a minute of our appreciation of the character and service of our deceased member; therefore, be it

Resolved.—That in the death of Mr. W. P. McGuire this Association loses one of its most valued and trusted advisers, society one of its most honest and upright members, and each of us a sincere and genial friend.

Resolved.—That we tender to his bereaved sister our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of trial and affliction, and that the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to her, and also publish them in the TRUE WITNESS and EVENING POST.

(Signed.)

B. McNALLY

B. McNally,
President.
P. DINAHAN,
Sec.-Treasurer. (Signed,)

Presentation. On Sunday, 12th inst., we had the pleasure of witnessing in St. Patrick's Church one of the most pleasing and graceful presentations of the season. The Rev. Father Callaghan was the recipient of a magnificent parlor organ, the gift of the children composing the Catechism classes, together with appropriate addresses. The organ is from the well-known firm of Cornish & Co., New Jersey. The

of the children, to witness and attest by their presence the respect, esteem and veneration, in which the Rev. Father is held as Director of the Catechism classes.

Prof. Fowler presided at the new organ and brought forth all its fine and varied tones in a manner peculiarly his own, by the rendition of a few select Irish airs. Miss Nellie McShane read the address on behalf of the girls with such graceful articulation, inflection and modulation of voice, as to elicit the

heartiest and warmest praises of all present.

Master P. T. McCaffrey, representing the boys,

read the following address in a very spirited

Church was filled with the parents and friends

TO REV. M. CALLAGHAN.

manner :-

Director of St. Patrick's Cotechism.

Drector of St. Patrick's Cotechism.

Dear Rev. Father: Another year has come—gonel and disappeared in the ley embrace of cheerless oblivion. But why cast retrospective glances on the past, or gloomily moralize on what it might have been, when the present merry and joyous season proclaims a new advent?—proclaims in accepts sweet, plaintive and as wide-spread as Christianity itself; "Glory to God on High, and peace on earth to men of good will."—when myriads of angels on outstretched wings rend the blue vault of the empyreal skies with one loud acclaiming voice: "He has come! He has come! the expected of nations has come!" Now, that the duit cares and morbid anxieties of the world are committed, for the instant, to the tender and mereiful charge of forgetfulness; now, that friends meet friends for friendship's sake and kindly greetings, we, the male pupils of your Catechism Class, cannot allow this season of gladness to pass without tendering to you in a tangible manner, beloved Father, some small token of our unleigned gratitude, esteem and affection, for the ceaseless care and attention you have bestowed on our spiritual wants during the year.

Your instructions, ever edifying, never fatigning, have been to our young minds a source of perpetual delight, charming us with their simplicity, and elevating our souts with their sublime and heavenly maxims—teaching us to forget the faults of others and remember our own—to prefer the favors of God to the friendship of men, and the testimony of a good conscience to the applause of the world—in a word, ever tending to make us faithful members of that grand old Church out of whose fold there is no salvation, and good and virtuous members of society.

In this age of irreligion and unbellef, when every virtue has its scoffer, every vice its advocate, and every passion its votary; when the temporal power insolently arrays itself against the spiritual, and the most lingrant erimes against justice and religion are perpetrated in the sacrod name of liberty; when the so-called p

island, the insisionary character of many propertical their learning, piety, scientific and philosophic attainments, won for her the prond and glorious title Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum—"the Island of Saints and Scholars." Scarcely less felicitous the golden expression of one of her finest historians. "Ireland soon reflected back on Rome herself the light derived from Rome."

We are proud, dear Father, to identify you with that dear little island far off in the Western Ocean, the faithful mother of saints, poets, warriors, orators and statesman, whose "genius" in fancy we see at this instant, represented in the most perfect form of female beauty, stretching forth her arms to her children in dispersion over the globe, and calling on them in her malden smile to come back to Erin.

Dear Rev. Father, permit us to wish you the "compliments of the season" from the fullness and depth of our young hearts. At the same time deign to accept the accompanying organ as a spontaneous offering of love and affection, which shall unite its tones in unison with our young voices, proclaiming "Glory to God on high, and peace on earth to men of good will."

In conclusion we pray the Most High to preserve and prolong your days of usefulness among us, and that, when your pilgrimage here below is ended, may the "white-robed Host of Heaven," descend from on high, and bear your pure and sanctified spirit to the "Mansions of Eternal Bliss," there, to sing "Glory to God on High, etc.," for all eternity.

After the reading of the addresses, the Rev.

After the reading of the addresses, the Rev. Father Callaghan replied in his own happy and impressive manner. He commenced by stating that a dim rumor of a presentation had reached him, but he had not the remotest idea that he should be the recipient of such a magnificent present, together with their laudatory addresses, which told him what he should be, but what he was not, nor could not aspire to. These gave him infinite pleasure, but extolled his humble efforts to such a degree, that if he died at that moment, such a recommendation as they gave him would not only be pleasing in the sight of God, but he might enter Heaven a Canonized Saint. Referring to the Catholic Church, her pure and holy Faith, he told the children they should keep the Faith to death and till death, instancing and illustrating this precept by Mary Queen of Scots' command-"Go," said she to her Major Domo, "go! tell my son that I die in the Catholic Faith; and if he loves me and reveres my name, he will keep the Faith todeath and till death." We will not attempt to follow the rev-

erend Father through that portion of his address relating to music, on which he dwelt so long and touchingly (as he is one of her greatest lovers; so also is he one of the bestmusical critics in the city), remarking that sacred music was the emblem of innocence,. was expressive of the Catholic faith, and alsoof the harmony which should prevail between the pupils of the "Catechism" and teachers.

In concluding he said, in a laughing manner, that the organ was now solely his own--that he could keep it, sell it or do with it whatever be pleased—but that he would act in their own generous spirit, by, in turn, presenting it to the Catechism classes, hoping it would be the means of promoting the greater glory of God, in whose kingdom music first

originated with His angels. The reply concluded, Prof. Fowler again. presided at the organ. The choir, composed of twenty or thirty orphan girls, sang several sacred hymns with true pathos, pure, free and harmonious voices—a proof that these poor children are well attended to and well instructed.

Paper barrels and paper oil cans are among: the latest successful inventions.