66 MHE TRUE WITNESS'

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE,

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 7, 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 lusiness, can be run on an 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 WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any same year Canadians caught in American Canada. This distinction it has achieved the amount of \$300,000 a year have been rein 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 and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the uscfulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and pro-

CARDINAL McCABE, for the first time since the Nationalists have taken the municipal control of Dublin out of the hands of the Castle clique, lunched on Sunday at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor. A sign of

THE latest form of ingenious swindle was invented by one George Brown, who went about London collecting money for the erection of churches in India. His main argument with women, whom he chiefly cheated, was that in this way the unchristian custom of burning widows on the funeral pile of their husbands would be abolished.

EARL SPENCER is very cager for a renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland. He has requested the Government not to balk his desires; but there appears to be some hesitation on the part of the Cabinet to prolong his despotic rule. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain are said to be strongly opposed to a renewal of the act, and the Cabinet has in consequence postponed decision on the Red Earl's demand.

THE question of the temporal power of the Pope, which has been left in abeyance for the past decade, promises to become once more a prominent topic in European politics. The Journal de Rome announces the formation of a "Temporal Power League" to establish committees throughout the world with the object of advocating in the press, pulpit and platform a restoration of the temporal power and domains of the Pope.

SIR JOHN A. MACHONALD told the Beaconsfield Club that every educated Englishman who comes to Canada becomes a Tory. Some one, who doubted the truth of the statement, has been figuring on it, and finds that of the members of the present House of Commons Tory majority in the house is over 60. Of the 26 members of the Ontario Legislature Conservative. If the rest of the country is of corruption and dishonesty therein are less giance. It must be Canada first, last and lates

divided in the same proportion of the representative bodies, the British public, or, at least, the members of the London Beacons. field club, has been very sadly misinformed. But, perhaps, Sir John, like our own Ald. Tommy Wilson, only meant it as a joke.

THE necessity of voting Princess Beatrice an allowance, on the occasion of her forthcoming marriage with Prince Henry of Battenberg, is now seen tobe the real reason why no money is: to be asked this year for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. It was felt, in view of the enormous wealth of the Queen, who draws her several millions annually and spends but a few thousands, that it would be a dangerous experiment to try to get two large subsidies a lady's nose was cut by the glass, and one in the same year from Parliament. The opposition and feeling of bitterness against these donations or subsidies are growing, and the addition of another to the already long list of penniless German princes who are supported by British taxpayers is not calculated to diminish the popular hostility to such grants.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S letter presenting his views and intentions relative to Civil Service reform seems to meet with general favor. Of course, the out-and-out partizans are not satisfied, especially when the President-elect declares that the Executive favor is not to be won by "persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment." This hint is strong and pointed enough to keep officeseeking pilgrims from overcrowding the Capi-OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF tol. Cleveland's notion of needed reform is evidently that of an carnest, practical business man, and his determination is to interpret the Civil Service Act by rules of common sense and justice. There will be no sweeping changes in merely clerical offices; but officials, whose fitness and industry are made up for by partizan zeal, will be made to feel that their tenure of office reposes on a faulty

The American fishermen continue to send in their protests against the renewal of the daily committed by the shining lights Fisheries treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington when Canada is in question. According to empty treasury, we earnestly trust that in 1871, and to terminate on July 1st of 1885. The New York Herald is strongly opposed to the treaty and remarks that no one has been heard, except Canadians, to advocate a continuance of the present arrangements which it considers to be reciprocal only in name. Our contemporary feels very sore over the bargain and thinks that the American people have been badly euchred once, and that they should not be caught napping again. "Thus in 1881;" says the Herald, "we caught in Canadian waters entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE 490 barrels of Canadian fish, while in the boasting, to which our readers will readily waters 391,189 barrels, and were also priadmit we are not very largely given. The vileged to export fish to the States free of TRUE WITHESS stands on its merits, and duty, so that in addition to the very doubtthese entitle it to the first place in ful award of \$5,500,000 given to Canada the ranks of Catholic journalism in by the Halifax Commission, duties to through the aid of the Montreal mitted, making the cost of these provisions of DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in | the treaty to the people of the United States America. We have succeeded in furnishing very large." Under these circumstances it of this country, are ever forward in to our people a paper that is creditable to will only be natural for Congress to follow tendering their most sapient advice as to ourselves; we are engaged | the advice of the Herald, and put an end to | and criticism are any better qualified to deal an instrument which was so advantageous to

> Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Daily Witness was very feverish and delirious on New Year's Eve, as the following from one of its leading articles will show :-

"The Loyalty of the Plenary Council of Baltimore to 'our free institutions' is charming in proportion to its novelty. When 'our free institutions' were endangered by the slave holders' revolt the sympathizers of the Church of Rome were on the side of slavery, and when Lincoln was murdered his assassin, Surratt, escaped by the ecclesiastical underground railway through Canada to Italy. The Council declares the Church which it represents to be the great champion of educa-This is strange in view of the illiteracy of all Roman Catholic countries as compared with Protestant ones. On the contrary, it hates liberal education, and its hatred is well founded, for an educated people always revolts

When our esteemed contemporary does not tell a straight lie, it gets as near to it as possible by mean, dark insinuations, which are as bad as the unadulterated article. If the Witness would only back up its ridiculous statements and absurd charges against the Church with the slightest proof, we would be inclined to pay some respect to its opinions and to discuss what might be honest, but unenlightened convictions. It is a real pity that our pious confider is not as ardent a lover and apostle of truth as it is of temperance.

Some people and journals maintain that un. less officeholding can be separated from party politics, the corruptions which are now to be found in official life will so increase as to make the boasted freedom of the Republic practically of no value to the people. There is nothing self-evident or irrefragable in that contention. It is by no means certain that the occupants of public offices will be and of hinting, in its oracular way, at war any more honest, attentive and upright, if they had no relations to party politics. And, as the New York Sun quite aptly inquires, is there any more corruption in party politics than there is in commercial business? Cannot dishonesty be found in banks, railroads and merchants' counting houses? Does not wickedness sometimes extend into would it shed its blood and spend its philanthropic and religious institutions money on behalf of the integrity of the and even into churches themselves? Yet with all these things party politics and office holding have naught to do. Their corruptions spring from vicious tendencies of human nature. They owe nothing of their renown 28 are natives of Great Britain and Ireland, I to positics or to anything connected therewith. and of these 14 are Liberals, although the The truth is, concludes the Sun, that tone of the coward and the traitor is "public honor and the interests which public adopted. Our contemporary should learn impartial world to see this contest for liberty, have, however, hopes of their being pretty offices are created to subserve, are infinitely from this that it cannot serve two not only sanctioned by the Church, but, we ho call themselves British born, nine safer in the guardianship of political parties masters; either Canada or England may say, under the special direction and proclivities before the close of the 19th cen-

noxious and less enduring under party criti- always, or it must be England; the two cancism and antagonism, than are the same evils not hold one and the same position. Loyalty entirely removed from party observation and ting on two stools, it will inevitably collapse, correction."

Ther have had another "funny" dynamite explosion in London on one of the underground railways. The description of the occurrence by the cable correspondent is 'funnier" still. He cables a whole column of stuff to tell usthat the windows of a passing train were broken and the lights extinguished by the shock; that a ticket collector was thrown from his box; that many ladies fainted; that the passengers were greatly alarmed; that gentleman's wrist was scratched; that the noise of the explosion was really heard in the neighborhood, and that a saloon keeper who was leaning over his bar at the time was actually lifted nearly a foot from the floor. And the correspondent winds up by intimating that these were the most serious casualties, and that the police found on scene of the explosion a man's cap, some pieces of twine and a few rags. This beats the discovery of the fishing tackle, tin cans and horse medicine. which caused the conflagration and explosion at the Windsor station last week. These London explosions are turning out to be the most absurd and tiresome kind of a farce. If Scotland Yard detectives cannot do better than that in the way of destruction and excitement they ought to cease putting up any more jobs of the kind.

INEXCUSABLE BLUNDERS.

LORD "GUMEOIL" has got into trouble in the East by writing a letter to a Hong Kong paper, indignantly denying that he had ever asked to be introduced to a ballet girl, but he spelled the word "Hong Konk," which the editor cruelly remarked was inexcusable what would our Indian confrere say of the Indicrous blunders in geography and history in English journalism and statesmanship the London Times Sir John Macdonald is ex-Premier of Canada. Montreal and Sarnia have, on more than one occasion, been connected by means of the Victoria Bridge by the same enlightened journal. Hon, Mr Mackenzie was described a short time ago in the Standard as the "veteran who sought " reform at the point of the sword in 1847." The enterprising Daily Telegraph lectured the Canadian Government for spending millions on the Welland canal instead of using the Niagara river which afforded a natural waterway, the writer in this case having never learned or having forgotten that there was such an obstacle to navigation as the Niagara Falls. Instances of this dense and unpardonable ignorance are innumerable. In contemplating this state of things the Toronto Mail is forced to ask if "it is heresy to harbour the suspicion that English statesmen and journals are not omniscient." Is it treason to ask if they who, knowing so little with India or Ireland? The Irish say they are not. The native press in India declares that the civil service by which that country is governed studies how not to know anything, the official who sets himself to acquire a thorough insight into his duties being "snubbed as a cad." In Ireland, an Englishman or a Scotchman, who has never seen Dublin bay and who has had no experience whatever of Irish affairs, is almost invariably selected for the Chief Secretaryship, and it is the most natural thing in the world that, one after the other, they should come to griof. Punch delights in picturing the young gentlemen of the army and of t e public service as cultivating inanity; and there is reason to think that they succeed, as a general thing, in raising an excellent crop. But how account for the woful ignorance of the newspapers whenever

TRYING TO SERVE TWO MASTERS.

they treat of subjects beyond the seas?"

IT is hard to understand the Toronto Mail on the question of loyalty. Its position is most uncertain and its sentiments most changeable. When any of the party chiefs thunder against Independence and impulsively pledge the support of Canada in arms, men, and money to Great Britain, the Mail shouts "Yes, we will," and orderses the ultra loyal declarations in the most emphatic style. On other occasions when it is left to itself and is in a less excited mood, our Western confrère forgets its professions of the previous day, jumps the traces, and refuses to follow on the path that leads to glory. In one of its last issues the Mail in a fit of patriotic insubordination, accuses the London Times of being greatly excited over the Nicaraguan affair, but, adds the Tory orgae, as "Canada would "of course, become a theatre of "operations, we should most seriously " object to being dragged into a contest over "British interests in Central America." If the Mail would not uphold British interests so near home as in Central America, where Empire? Yesterday it was ready to die for that integrity and for a closer alliance between the colony and the mother country. To-day, when there is a far distant whisper of war, the flag of loyalty and allegiance is hauled down from the Mail towers, and the of despotism and an upholder of slavery, and

in other spheres of public activity that are divided between the two is like a person sitjust as it has done in the case of the Mail. محجود المناسب المناسب والما

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The Irish Episcopate have always been

noted for their devotion to fatherland as well

as to faith. But at the present time the na-

tion seems to be most singularly favored in

its long line of patriots among that learned

and respected body. At the head of these

prelates who are the warm advocates of the

people's rights as well as their faithful

guides and counsellors in matters spiritual stands the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel. upon whose shoulders the mantle of John of Tuam and of St. Lawrence O'Toole fits so well. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke is at this moment the greatest embodiment of the Irish love of God and country. Seldom, if ever, has any Irish prelate gained such a hold upon the hearts of the people as this distinguished churchman. Clergy and laity hail him as the great ecclesiastical chief of the whole island. Arch bishop Croke cannot stir outside his eriscopal residence without being made the embarrassed object of enthusiastic demonstrations. As the Freeman's Journal very truly remarks, the receptions greeting the Archbishop of Cashel every day remind us that when a great priest is a great patriot, he literally commands a fealty and devotion from the people which no monarch can aspire to. The people kneel with the submissiveness of children for his spiritual blessing, while they call him with the voice of freemen to preside over their national councils. As a significant and memorable evidence of the union between prelate and people, it will be interest ing to relate a few of the proceedings which marked a private visit of His Grace to Rev. Dr. Kavanagh in Kildare. Although scarcely in even a future hereditary legislator. But any notice of the event was given, the moment the coming of His Grace became known the most elaborate preparations the same principle as the finances were made by the inhabitants to sig-of a commercial corporation, those who pay the mest should have the most votes. It is the event. Every house in nalize town was illuminated, and, as the chronicler has it, illuminated in a way. that made the district seem a perfect blaze of light. The cothusiasm and delight of the people were as unbounded as they were spontaneous. Two addresses of welcome were presented—the one on behalf of the National League, the other on that of the pricets and people of Kildare. Both the addresses were instinct with patriotic feeling which show the temper of the country. Of the two the more outspoken was certainly that presented by the clergy, who, among other sentiments expressed, said: "We know your devotion to the interests of Ireland and of the Irish people. Your Grace has advocated the rights and liberties of your countrymen with firmness and courage. You defended the fair fame of the priests of Ireland, and of the people and their leaders, against the slanders of the vile and unscrupulous English faction, who maligned us to our Holy Father, whom we love as devoted children, and whose love and affection is dearer to us than our lives. You are the strength of the Irish Episcopacy, the hope of the Irish nation, and the idol of the Celtic race at home in the old land and in every region of the earth where the infamous laws of England have scattered our people." These sentiments evidently touched a chord in the Archbishop's heart, for he replied in

> national representatives in Parliament were never more powerful or more determined than they are at present; that priests and people were never more thoroughly united and that the national cause never looked brighter or more promising, the Archbishop gave thanks to God for it, and His Grace made a significant declaration which was interrupted by repeated cheering and which wins for him the noble title so long borne by the late Archbishop McHale, "The Lion of the Fold of Judah." He said :--"I take demonstrations like this to be a public expression of your faith as Catholics in the divine origin and constitution of your Church and in its pastoral arrangements: and if. in addition, anything may be supposed to be mixed up with it of a purely secular nature, I may assume that you are kind and complimentary to me, in an unusual degree, because you believe that I am not only devoted to the interests of the Church, which claims our first love and allegiance, but in proper measure to the land likewise in which you and I were born and brought up (cheers). That land is entitled every other business .the same proto our love and devotion (cheers). I cannot vision is made by the capitalist. (loud and prolonged cheering). 'Tis a land worth fighting for, as I believe the robber Cromwell said of old. We are waging a constitutional fight for its advancement and social emancipation; and I am sure I can sufely say of you, as I do say of myself, that | pay the taxes. we shall never lay down our arms in this laudable and legitimate combat until we have or built a solid platform, at all events, on securely, and carry on the good fight to lastwe may live to see it." (Cheers). How grateful a nation, struggling't or rights

eloquent and feeling terms and reaffirmed his

tidelity and devotion to the cause of Ireland.

After having recognized the fact that the

and freedom, should be to have such men for leaders and counsellors? What a crushing reply those scenes and those words are to the charge that the Catholic Church is the friend what a cause of admiration it must be to an WHO PAYS THE TAXES—CAPITAL OR LABOR?

Our evening contemporary the Daily Star has come out as the pronounced organ and advocate of capital. It never had much love for labor, but for some time past it has manithe interest of the working classes. The intelligence, and is in direct opposition to that freedom and equality which are the basis of the system under which we live. The time command representation in any of our civic or political institutions, and the Star is losing its time in demanding a return to any such nonsense our contemporary is capable of in few extracts. Says the Star:

It is notoriously the fact that the best class of citizens, the men who have the right to a large proportion of the control of the city's municipal affairs. This is injurious to the welfare of the city, but how can they be exof dollars to the city treasury, a man who by the judicious management of his own business has shown a capacity for public business, begins to take an active interest in municipal politics and finds his vote offset by the vote of a man who has no property and no permanent interest in the city, who contributes next to nothing to the taxes, and who perhaps, as a condition of going to the poll asks to be paid "for his day's work." This state of affairs is unjust to the real estate owner, and by disgusting him with civic affairs, is injurious to the city as a whole We do not say that the rich mun's property entitles him to a more potent voice than that of the poor man in the making of by-laws affecting both alike, but it does entitle him to more influence in the control of the common property to which he is such a vastly disproportionate contributor. The finance of the city should be controlled on something like practically impossible to carry out this principle to its legitimate conclusion in a municipal corporation, but it will be a long step in the right direction if we accord to the real estate owners of the city special representation in the Council Of the three aldermen elected by each ward one should be elected by the real estate owners of the ward only, and the ten alderman thus elected by the real estate owners (one from each ward should form the Finance Committee which should be the supreme authority on all purely financial questions. By the adoption of this plan a better class of voters would be attracted to the polls and a better class of aldermen would be elected.

We imagined that this was a democratic country, where one citizen was as good as another, but it appears that the organ of bricks and mortar has discovered that there is in the community a "best class of citizens," who are entitled by the posession of the almighty dollar to greater distinction, favor and rights than the "worst class of citizens," who are not the favored ones of fortune. We protest against the introduction of the invidious phrase "best class of citizens;" there is no room for it here. There may be a prominent class of citizens, a that the dullness of business was more general wealthy or a poor class of citizens, a respectahle and honest class of citizens, but there is no such thing as a best class in the sense that the Star would have it. All honest and respectable citizens—be they 567 failures, with \$1,700,000 of liabilities, and poor or rich-are "the best class." The ownership of wealth, real estate and prominence, gives no right to the title. The truth of this is amply illustrated in the case of our contemporary. It may be a prominent and wealthy paper, but it does not belong to the "best class of journals," because it lacks

honesty and respectability. The next fallacy of our contemporary is its contention that the man who owns large blocks of real estate should have greater power and control at the polls and more representation in the Council than the man who has no property. A minute's consideration of the proposition will show its abserdity and injustice. Who is it that contributes to the civic treasury? The real estate owner or the tenant? The thoughtless will be surprised to hear that the real estate man pays little or nothing. The taxes come out of the pockets of the workingman. And how? Mr. Smith owns a hundred houses; he rents them to a hundred tenants; the conditions of the rental are invariably that the tenant pay, say, the sum of \$200 a year and taxes, or the sum of \$240 and no taxes. In either case the landlord provides that the taxes will not come out of the revenue from his property. In say that it is a rich, but certainly it is a If the manufacturer or business man has to rare and fair land, this native land of ours' pay one or ten thousand dollar taxes, he makes up for it by raising the price of his day, 4th instant, the following officers were wares on the consumer accordingly. The capitalist, therefore, is not the contributor of the ensuing year:—

President and Rev. Director, Rev. J. J. capitalist, therefore, is not the contributor to the civic funds, but simply the channel

In face of these considerations the fallacy of the Star's plea in favor of capital becomes either secured the blessings which we desire, self-evident. That the rich man's property should entitle him to a more potent voice and which these who come after us may stand to more influence in the control of any branch of the civic government than what would be ing victory (prolonged cheers). I hope this enjoyed by the non-property man, is perfectly consummation may be near at hand, and that | preposterous and would not be tolerated for a moment.

ON THE WARPATH.

THE Orangemen in Newfoundland do not appear, from all accounts, to be very much timed. It is hard work to train them to be centle and to make them familiar with and respectful of the ways of civilization. Wo well reclaimed from their savage and brutal teen are Liberals and the remainder are and of the public press, and that the mischief must claim and must have our entire alle- auspices of one of her most illustrious pre- tury. In the meantime, restraining influences should be brought to bear upon them, and keep- factory?

ers should be appointed to watch over them and prevent them from exercising undue violence and intimidation towards their neighbors. It does not convey to the outside world a very high idea of their gentleness or of any other civilized instinct, to be told that a British fested designs that are thoroughly inimical to man-of-war had to be despatched to the scene of a furious Orange outbreak at Bay special hobby which that paper has got hold Roberts to protect the lives of the Catholic of now is one that is an insult to the popular inhabitants, and that the United States Consul had to demand from the Governor of the island protection for the lives and liberty of American citizens from the hands of infuriat. has gone by when bricks and morter could ed Orangemen. Uncle Sam will stand no Orange nonsense, and if the Newfound. land Orangemen have any respect for their precious persons they will lay not feudal system of government. To show what a finger on any man, woman or child that can claim the protection of the Stars and Stripes? its advocacy of special representation for real | The Orangemen have it all pretty much their estate owners in the Council, we will quote a own way at Bay Roberts. They are parad. ing tim streets in hundreds armed to the teeth and defy both the law and its guardians, They have besieged and imprisoned a number of Redemptorist Fathers who were holding a Suancial business, at present hold aloof from Mission there, and they have surrounded the Catholic Church and will not allow His Lordship Bishop McDonald to hold service therein. pected to do otherwise. A wealthy citizen, a man who has a great permanent stake in the city, represented by large blocks of real estate, a man contributing thousands cease to exist, savage insolence and oppression taking their place.

THE YEAR'S CROP OF FAILURES.

THE number of mercantile failures which took place throughout the Dominion, as reported to Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. within the past year, is additional proof of the deep depression which continues to prevail. Although the failures were not as numerous as

in 1883, the amount of liabilities was very largely increased, as the comparison with preceding years will show:

	Number.	Liabilities.	
1884	1,327	.\$19,191,306	
1883	1,384	. 15.949.361	
1882	787	8.587.657	
1881	635	5.751.207	
1880	907	7,988,077	
1879	1.902	29.347.937	
1878	1,697	. 23.908.677	
	interesting compa		
of the failures b	y provinces which	in the nest	
two years were	as follows :-	and Joseph	
	Number-		
	1883.	1884.	

two years were as lone					
•	Number-				
	1883.	1884.			
Ontario	567	60S			
Quebec	. 438	401			
New Brunswick	. 48	73			
Nova Scotia	. 89	140			
Prince Edward Islan	d 5	7			
Newfoundland	. 5	19			
Manitoba		79			
LIABILITIES.					
Ontario \$ 4,	700,000	\$ 9,602,392			
Quebec 6,	400,000	4,766,180			
	747,000	1,570,337			
Nova Scotia 1,	068,000	2,068,860			
Prince Ed. Island.	40,000	146,000			
Newfoundland	48.000	251,536			
	869,000	786,001			

Total.....\$15,949,361 The Gazette of this morning says that from this analysis of the mercantile mortality throughout the country, it is evident that "the increase was local rather than general." How our contemporary can make that out is more than we can understand. An examination of the figures will show on the contrary than local. For instance, out of the seven Provinces five show a very marked increase, both in the number of failures and in the amount of the liabilities. In 1883 Ontario had in 1884 there was an increase of 41 failures and of nearly five million dollars of liabilities. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland the increase of disasters was almost double all along the line. So many had already failed in Manitoba that it was scarcely possible to improve on its record. in Quebec there were 37 failures less than in 1883. These figures show that the extinction of business was as universal as it could possibly be, and prove that the Gazette is not always reliable in its conclusions.

A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been re-

	ceived for the National Tribute to the of the late A. M. Sullivan:—	fam	ily
١	Edward Murphy	\$10	00
i	James O'Brien	10	00
l	M. Loughman	10	00
j	T. G. Shaughnessy	5	00
۱	Bernard Tansey	5	00
	Alderman Farrell	5	00
ļ	J. J. Curran, O.C., M.P.	5	00
۱	Owen McGarvey	10	00
١	William S. Murphy	1	00
l	P. Wright	5	00
l	Denis O'Connor, Drummond, Perth	1	00

ST. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of this society, held on Sun-

Salmon; 1st Vice-President, Tobias Butler (re-clected); 2nd Vice-President, John Cogan; through which the consumers or workingmen | Sceretary, Thos. J. Sweeney; Treasurer, pay the taxes. | P. Doyle; Librarian, T. Doyle; Grand Marshal, E. Warren; Assistant marshals, Bernard Taylor and Edward Storey. Executive Committee-John Lynch, P. H. Herbert, M. Hennessy, J. O'Neil, Jos. Burns, M. Reid, Patrick Polan, Jos. Phelan, John Conroy, J. Whelan, L. Whelan, P. Reynolds. The anniversary service of the above society will be held in St. Gabriel Church on Tues day evening, 6th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

A ecture on temperance will be delivered and all are cordially invited to be present.

IRISH CLAIMS IN THE COMMONS.

London, Jan. 6 .- The only new project the Irish party will introduce at the next session of Parliament will be the local selfgovernment scheme, to establish county neards, &c. The question of National Home Rule will be left until the new parliament is clected.

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