AT THEIR OF MOES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Salla wet and to TO ADVERTISERS. SHE TONIO A limited number of advertisements of approved maracter will be inscrited in "THE TRUE WITNESS" ler:15c per line (agate), first insertion; 10c per line cach subsequent insertion, as Special Notices 80c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Lifermation Wanted &c., 50c per line. Contracts of Teachers, Lifermation Wanted &c., 50c per line. ments for Teachess, Information with the continuous for insertion (not to exceed 10 lines); Ordinary notions of Births, Depths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Bubscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Hemittances 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 saddless label when their subscribtion expires.

Bample copies sent free on application.

Partice wishing to become subscribers can de so through any responsible naws agent, when there is some of our local agents in their locality. Address all semmunications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

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

WEDNESDAY....DECEMBER 17, 1884.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate ettlement.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

DECEMBER.

THURSDAY, 18.—Expectation of the B. V. M. FRIDAY, 19. - Ember Day. Fast. SATURDAY, 20 .- Ember Day. Vigil. Fast. SUNDAY, 21 .- Fourth Sunday in Advent. Epist. 1 Cor iv. 15; Gosp. Luke iii. 1-6.

MONDAY, 22.—St. Thomas, Apostle (Dec. 21). TUESDAY, 23.—Feria. WEDNESDAY, 24 .-- Vigil. Fast.

THE "Salvation Army" which arrived it Montreal on Sunday has already proved itself an unmitigated nuisance. It led to a discreditable desecration of the Sabbath, dis-

turbed the public peace and gave rise to un-

seemly commotion in the public squares and thoroughfares of the city. Blasphemy seemed to be the order of the day. The meetings of the "Army" are most subversive of morality, religion and decorum. WOMAN SUFFRAGE seems to be gaining ground rapidly. During the past year complete suffrage for the fair sex has been established in Washington Territory, and municipal suffrage has been granted to unmarried

Scotia. Municipal suffrage has worked so

well in England that the British Parliament

has extended it to Scotland. In the Dom-

inion, Sir John Macdonald has promised to

go a step further and give them the parliamentary franchise. Two or our most esteemed contemporaries, the Ottawa Daily Sun and the Quebec Daily Telegraph, are growing and prospering so well that they have burst their old dress and have assumed larger dimensions. We congratulates them on this exhibition of vigor and prosperity, and is happy to see the usefulness of Independent journals more and more recognized and appreciated throughout the Dominion. The Sun, in announcing its onlargement, remarks that "Independent

journalism may therefore be considered a suc-

cess at Ottawa. The old idea that a news-

paper could have no standing room apart from

the two parties has thus been exploded."

TEACHING was never a very lucrative calling in Canada, and especially in this Province. In some instances fair salaries are attached to the principal positions in cities, but as a general rule a teacher receives about as much as a corporation laborer. To Quebco, however, belongs the palm for parsimony and meanness. We see by a report of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners , that the highest salaries paid to the leading teachers of the schools under their control is one of \$600 and another of \$500. If the principals only receive this beggarly sum, what must the rank and file of the teaching . fraternity be forced to live on?

In 1864 the Republican party, by one of actions in its record, admitted the mining more credible. When daylight appear-Since its admission, the State of Nevada has | had not suffered a scratch. As usual been scarcely able to stand on its own legs, the incorrigible press of London cry out that 1880, or after sixteen years, the population invisible bloodthirsty-Fenians, and that more of the State had only reached 62,266, of whom 25,653 were for eign born and nearly 10,000 were Chinese and Indians. That this Infamous service it was capable of. The petty population, which would but confort world is not to be any longer deceived by it ably fill a ward in any of the leading cities Thould exercise the same political influence English manufacture to be pulmed off on riage registers in writing. In 1871 the pro- Protestant apprehension of the increasing Change of air became necessary and he pro-To the government of the nation as any of the others; and the parties of the parties of the parties of the nation as any of the others; and the nation of th

habitants, ishn assinaly liard to be understood -Daily Witness, in which it exults over the or tolerated Tho State of Novada has its two lectionat thos spirit of the age list its throat these had the right of sending three Presidendisproportion, as compared with other sections of the Republic, is simply monstrous,

PRESIDENT McCosn, of Princeton University, says that the college which gives to the students a wide choice of studies during all the years of their course, commits a grave and serious error. He holds that there are branches, rudimentary and fundamental, call forth the deeper and higher faculties of the mind, and opening the way to further study of the human mind, logic, ethics, and fully alive to the spirit of the age in political economy.

Tun Marquis of Ripon, from the moment he announced his departure for England, has continued to be the recipient of enthusiastic demonstrations and of every mark of approval and esteem from the natives of India. which are without a parallel in the history of the country. Lord Ripon endeared himself to the people by governing them without the hatred of the Creator. spar or the whip. One of the principal news papers describes him as "swimming down the country on a sea of flattery." Even his enemies feel compelled to bear reluctant tri bute to the success which has attended Lord Ripon's policy. The London Times, which, for reasons of bigotry and partizansnip, never ceased to attack His Lordship since his assumption of the Viceroyalty, has been forced to acknowledge the superior merits and success of his rule in India. When the Marquis of Ripon succeeded Lord Lytton, he found Afghanistan and its ruler fiercely hostile to the English Government. The Time. now admits that as a result of Lord Ripon's wise and just policy the Russians have lost ground in Afghanistan and have forfeited the confidence of the inhabitants, while English influence has been re-established in the country and the friendship of the Ameer has been

The strong and emphatic representations made by the Executive of the Irish Nationa. League of America to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, held at Chicago last summer, against the sulcidal policy of the American Government allowing the land of the great Western States and Territories to fall into the hands of mostopolists, foreign or native, especialty the former, are already bearing fruit. The note of warning which was then so eloquently sounded by Alexander Sullivan has been heeded, and acted upon. The landlords of Great Britain, finding their grip on the soil to be gradually growing loose, have, for the past few years been providing against calamity by grabbing millions of acres of land in the United States. The American people were seriously threatened with having the evils of landlordism transplanted from abroad to their midst. women and widows in Ontario and Nova This peril to the Republic will now have to cease. The House Committee on public lands have unanimously agreed to report favorably a bill providing that no alien, foreigner or persons other than citizens of the States shall acquire title to or own lands within the States. Foreign born persous that have legally declared their intention to become citizens are eligible to acquire homesteads. There can be no doubt but that this unanimous report of the Committee will meet with a speedy approval and acceptance at he hands of Congress.

There has been another harmless dynamite explosion in London, and a great fear has come over the British metropolis in conscquenco thereof. We have not the slightest doubt but that, like unto the projected blowing up of the German Embassy and the other explosions which periodically occur ir the capital, the present affair has been the cunning. but clumsy work of the police or of parties who are hungering after secret service money. The object aime lat was the London Bridge. The manner in which the dynamite was used to destroy the bridge was supremely ridiculous, as the experts who examined the scene are unanimously of opinion that the explosive used was thrown over the bridge and exploded in the air or on striking the water. That is just the way the police would go about their work. Then the damage done was the breaking of a few panes of glass and the frightening of a guardian of the peace who was not in the plot and who was unsuspectingly standing by. This policeman says ne was almost stunned and that his helmet was blown some yardsaway by the concussion. It is fortunate it was only his helmet. but it is strange that the concussion only affected that part of his outfit; if it had torn the most corrupt and culpable political trans- off his unmentionables it would be camps of Nevada as a State into the Union. | ed it was found that the bridge log to various religious denominations; and now it threatens a complete collapse. In the "outrage" must be the doings of those coercion for Ireland is in order; but that cry is too stale, and has stready rendered all the The crime bears too plainly the stamp o:

connects in Congress just as if it is considered in superstations of the conference of interior, in Asia connects in Congress just as it is the considered in the conference of interior, in a superstation of the conference of interior of the conference of the confe third of the white population, is said to have. At the opening of the scholasticky of of the being 140,228, or at the rate of 26 5 per 1,000 emigrated and disappeared from the diministry of Rome, formerly the random being the barrens mountains. The Superza, but now an institution under civil place in the Year they when they required total voter of the State is only 12797, and quitted and management consoleration the first year, they required total voter of the State is only 12797, and quitted and management consolerations. taries, Commendatore Publo Namuarelli, 14, tion, and the smallest number in the year tial electors to the electoral college. This livered a panegyric upon Satur, the estles 4880; when only 128,080, or at the rate of tick of the devil," in respect to poetry; 217 per 1,000 of the population were regis in presence of the students, the Secretary of the distance of the students, the Secretary of the distance of the students, the Secretary of the distance of the students of th and should lend to the extinguishment of Public Instruction, the Minister of Public to Of the total number of the births register Nevada as a State. Works and other Italian notabilities. The colldwring the decide the average percentage address was marked by tirades against relie of illegitimate births was for all Ireland paly gion and God, and was well up with the spirit 24 per cent. Comparing, the provinces, of the age. The Unita Cattolica, commenting on this heathen exhibition, remarks percentage of lifegitimate children having that these blusphemies began to be attered reached 40, or twice in inigh as the general in Italy as soon as the revolution broke out: Garibaldi used as his war cry "Let us make naught the percentage was as low as 0.08. which have stood the test of time, fitted to Italy, even with the aid of the devil." The Comparing these tables of illegitimacy with poet Montanelli writes in one of his works those furnished by England and Scotland, And Christ down-Satan be thou the knowledge, which all should be required to Lord of Italy." Then there is Carstudy. Such are the classical tongues with ducci, who hailed Satan as conqueror proves the lish people to be the most virtupertain European ones, and, above all, our of God. Rapisardi, in a poem called It Liter own tongue, with their literatures. Such are fero, made Sa'an his hero—"the head of rite of illegitimacy was 4.5, or almost twice mathematics, physics, chemistry, and certain the social pyramid." Thus, Falio Nanbranches of natural history. Such are the narelli, the University lecturer, has been his esthetic discourse, and the Daily Witness will, no doubt, admire his courage in delivering it in the halls of the Sapienza, which was founded for studies carried on in the holy fear of God according to the sentence: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." The new principle which the spirit of the age would want to prevail is that the beginning of science is the beauty of the devil and the

> THE general tenor of criticism respecting the Spanish reciprocity treaty with the United States is very unfavorable, and will probably result in a failure of the Senate to intify it. The treaty is looked upon with grave suspicion, and suggests the idea that the Republic in its dealings with Spain has been more than overreached. In the opinion of the Commercial Builetin a more unreciprocal the acceptance of a Government. "Here are two colonies," says the Bulletin, " Cuba and Porto Rico whose, annual exports aggregate \$100 000,000 and their imports about \$50,-000,000. Two-thirds of those exports come to the United States, in return for which the colonies take one-fourth of their imports from us. We desire to increase our sales to this customer as largely as possible; and in order to effect that purpose, Mr. Foster proposes that we shall surrender an amount of revenue much in excess of the largest amount of goods we can ever expect to send to said colonies. The crowning felly of the proposed compact, however, lies in the certainty that every advantage we may hope to get will be won by Great Britain, and that, consequently, we shall be found to have made enormous sacrifices and wholly deranged our revenue system for absolutely nothing. England watches our busy negotiators with absolute indifference. And there is reason enough for her attitude, for the is already on the point of consummating s commercial treaty with Spain, and, by virtue of a protocol signed a year ago in anticipation of its completion, already enjoys the advantage of 'the most favored nation' privilege, and our own treaty reserves to Spain the right to make such a compact. Virtually, therefore, the comparatively nominal advantages we might hope to gain are transferred to the hands of a competitor with which we are unable to cope. The more this extraordinary piece of statesmanship is examined the plainer it becomes that it does not deserve a moment's serious attention; and if the Senate is not influenced by considerations entirely foreign to the merits of the scheme itself, it will quickly consign the precious document to the limbo of elaborate abortions."

NATIONAL STATISTICS. THE Registrar General of Ireland has issued a supplement to his last report giving a summary of the statistics of births, deaths, mar riages and emigration for the past ten years. The figures are of peculiar interest, showing as they do how the growth of a nation can be stunted by governmental process. Commencing with the most hopeful and interesting feature of the report, we find that the total number of marriages registered during the ten years 1871 80, was 250,162. being an average of 25,016 per annum, and at the annual rate of 4.73 per 1,000 of the population. The largest number of marriages took place in the year 1871, when they amounted to 28,960, or 5:37 per 1,000 of the population, and the smallest number in the year 1880, when they numbered 20,363, or 3 92 per 1,000 of the population. There is a marriages in Ireland among the males. Among females the decrease is even more marked. This may be easily accounted for when it is known that 73 per cent, of the great tide of emigration consist of young people of both decade 176,248 were between Catholics; 39,901 were celebrated according to the rites of the late Established Church; 25,011 were in Presbyterian meeting houses; 3,245 accord 5,507 by civil contract; 117 among members of the Society of Friends; and 23 according to the Jawish rite. It is interesting as a test of the state of in writing" at different periods. In 1804, in the women, 49.7 per cent. signed the mar-lief." Our contemporary concludes that lighting his way back to health and vigor, head on the part of the Witness paragrapher.

Presbyterian Ulater is found at the top, its average, while in poor poverty stricken Con-Ireland's virtue stands out in gravifying and honorable contrast; a contrast which ous on the face of the globe. In England the

vailed to the extent of 8.9 per cent, or nearly four times greater. The total number of deaths registered during the same period was 966,745, or at the average annual rate of 18.3 per 1,000, a rate which is sufficiently indicative of the health and vigor of the Irish people, and also of the wholesomeness of the climate and country. The largest number of deaths was registered in 1879, the year of the famine, when they amounted to 105,089, or at the rate of 19.6 per 1.000 of the population, and the smallest number in 1871, when only 88,348 were regatered, or at the rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of

the population. The disheartening and sad point in the report is where the statistics of the drain upon the population are given. The total-number of emigrants who left Ireland in the decade was 623,933, being an average of 62,393, or 11.7 per 1,000 of the population per unnum. A decrease, therefore, of 188,401 in the population would appear to olece of recipracity was never presented for have taken place during the decade, the real decrease up to the census date (3rd April, 1881), according to the census returns of 1881, being 237,541, showing a discrepancy of 49,140, or only 0-9 per cent. of the populution. Of the 623,933 emigrants 242,777 were males and 281,656 females. Of this number 111.046 were from Leinster, 180,868 from Munster, 240,299 from Ulster, and 86,290 from Connaught. 5,430 did not state the county or province to which they belonged. Of the total emigrants from Ireland in the ten years, 14 5 per cent. were under fifteen years of age at the time of their departure; 73.1 per cent. were between fifteen and thirty-five years old; and 12.4 per cent, were thirty-five or upwards.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE. The statistics of divorce in the United

States are growing to startling proportions

and show in the most positive manner that

in Philadelphia twenty-eight divorces were granted; in Chicago fifty cases were set for trial in one twenty-four hours, making some 674 cases which are now pending before the Superior and Circut Courts of that city. In other sections of the Union the same mania for divorce is manifesting itself. The only warm and responsive to every pulsation of barrier that is placed against the spreading of this destructive and pernicious spirit of divorce is the Catholic Church, which through its Plenary Council has again declared its unalterable opposition to divorce and refuses to make any terms with those who treat marriage as a civil contract dissoluble for various causes to be designated by civil legislators. As Bishop Spaulding said, " Marriage must be a perpetual union, lastingas longas life lasts and with no cause for divorce but death." The Church desires and proposes no conflict with the State, but she warns her children against taking advantage of civil laws which are made to suit the convenience of men and gratify their passions, and which are in opposition to the Divine law in regard to marriage. The New York Sun, which generally voices what is most sensible, calm and true | p vocation to the sacred office of the priestin American feeling and thought, pays an eloquent tribute to the Catholic Church for her boldness and consistency on this question. | of age he was sent to Paris, where he complet-"Catholics," it says, "no more admit the ed his novitiate in connection with the Congrepower of the State to dissolve marriages than they would recognize its authority to repeal which is the chief training school for foreign the Ten Commandments. Courts may break | missionaries of the Catholic Church. He was up conjugal unions in accordance with civil desirous of going to China, but his superiors enactments, but in the eyes of the Church ordained otherwise, and he returned to Irethe hond remains as strong as ever, and land, where he was ordained in 1843 by Arch. those who ask the judge to annul a marriage which the priest has blessed are calling down he labored in Ireland, when, in 1846, Dr. on themselves the wrath of God. Respect Odin, the Vicar-Apostolic of Texas, well-marked tendency to a decrease in early for its logical and uncompromising position went to Ireland in search of priests as to that question has tended powerfully of recent years to break down the hostility of under his charge. Dr. Lynch enlisted Protestants here to the Roman Church. It at once under the missionary Lanner, and set is rightly regarded as a strong and faith- out for the wild uncultured regions of Texas. ful ally of all those who rest their opposexes. Of the marriages registered during the sition to existing divorce legislation on religious grounds. Hence not long Mississippi Riv r. Providence had other ment of three million dollars. Of this move ago a resolution was introduced even in a Presbyterian assembly honoring the Roman stretched forth to save him. He spent Catholic clergy for their untiring efforts to preserve the sanctity of marriage. That unprecedented proceeding was only a symptom fered many privations. The State was just of the change in Protestant feeling toward its | beginning to recover from the effects of the old theological and ecclesinatical enemy which has taken place during the last ten years education in the country to compare the Suspicion and hatred are all the time giving was often in peril from man, from wild proportion of those who " signed their names | way to respectful consideration and a desire | beasts and from contagious diseases. On or the union of Catholics and Protestants ond occasion he was struck down by Ireland, of the men, 61.4 per cent., and of against their common enemy, modern unbe-

Bishop) Spauding, "stand on the side of perior of St. Mary's Seminary, an a good who estaded in one and with Branch of the strength of the standard of the sta rejut. (or miles and 90 Tiper cent for it mules, midfolting a great leerelise of illiferacy, at 21

Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, to the dignity. and power of the Catholic Episcopate was of Toronto will do the immediate honors to His Grace on this huppy occasion, but the range of felicitations and of proyers for his preservation to the Church extends wherever. the English language is spoken. Architish up Lynch is one of the great figures of the Church not only within the limits of Canada but throughout the continent. He has played an honorable and important role in the United States as well as in Canada. In his earlier days, France and Ireland had the be. nefit of his zeal, energy and ability. The name and fame of the venerable and illustrious prelate of Toronto are couseas great as in Ireland, while in sanctimonious quently circumscriped by no local limits, and Salbath loving Scotland illegitimacy prewhich will explain the universal interest taken in this auspicious epoch in his episcopal tareer. Dr. Lynch not only enjoys the prestige in the Protestant portion of the community is also great. Placed in a position of peculiar difficulty and responsibility, surrounded by hostile influences of every kind, he has borne himself with a dignity of conduct and a straightforwardness of purpose that have, under these adverse circummost cases the esteem of even those ings and to his principles. His labors for his the past twenty-five years exercised a most effective and beneficial influence in favor of the Catholic element in Ontario. Their posidignities to which they had to submit were not few; but the triumph over prejudice and bigotry was made easy with Archbishop Lynch at the head of the Church. The arduous undertakings begun by his distinguished predecessor, Bishop de Charbonnell, have been brought to a succompletion, and have been made to flourish and prosper with the most gratifying results. Besides this, His Grace has established throughout his archdiocese numerous institutions, which are an honor to his administration, and which will long remain as signal proofs of his wisdom and activity. Perhaps that for which his name will be venerated most for generations long to come is the work he has accomplished ou of the citizens of all classes in the Canadias behalf of Catholic education. The Separate School system, under his care und patronage, has attained a high degree of usefulness and general excellence. Dr. Lynon has not only been a worthy prelate, but he has been a true patriot, a sincere lover of his fellow-men and of his country. failed to give satisfaction. It is the desire With him religion and patriotism have gone and hope of the business community gener this terrible cancer is eating rapidly into the hand in hand. His love of Ireland and of her ally that Mr. Stearns be continued in his povery vitals of society. On one day last week people have only been second to his love of sition; and, with this object in view, they God and his flock. Right and justice have drawn up a memorial addressed to the as well as truth and charity have President-elect, Grover Cleveland, urging always found an able and willing upon His Excellency the advisability of champion in Dr Lynch. As an American | making no change in the American Consulate contemporary justly remarks, there beats under the Episcopal purple an Irish heart, true, tative of the feelings of the community, is

> Dr. Lynch's career has been a most eventful one, and replete with interest. He was born in the year 1816, at Cloucs, in the diocese of Clogher and County of Monaghan. From an early oge it was manifest that he had hood, and his education was specially directed towards that goal. At twenty-three years gation of the Missions at St. Lazarre bishop Murray, of Dublin. For three years willing to labor in the vast fields Upon reaching New Orleans, he narrowly escaped death by accidental drowning in the work for him to do, and a timely hand was several toilsome and adventurous years in the Lone Star State, during which, he sut-Mexican war, and society, what there was of it, was much in a state of chaos. He malignant fever and was many months

motherland have attracted help when most

sorely needed, called into life energies

and aspirations which seemed dull, or dead,

and given comfort and consolation to weary

and worn hearts. Like his illustrious contem-

porary, the great Archbishop of Cashel, he

has proven the perfect compatibility of un-

swerving patriotism with unchanging faith,

and won back to communion and to confidence

those whom coldness and indifference had

growin moral parity and intellectual worthand with community was attacked by mins TWENTY RETTHEANNEVERSARYS OF STORM WORKERS and Lover his sent on the point of death. After his recovery the elevation of the Most Rey. Johns Joseph.

The elevation of the Most Rey. Johns Joseph.

Lynch, Architation of Tormics to the sent on a mission to fair, when the returned in a few most. he returned in a few months to the Uni States. For several years sittem at de he m and power of the Camone pand ceremony, settled in various pane of celebrated with unusual pomp and ceremony, experience and growing steadily in favor with extraordinary manifests and collectuation superiors. In 1855 he with the panels of th sent on a special mission to Remanding of Holiness as wark of special towar, dowed him with authority to hear confessi and Riving apadiation in all harts of the Worl The best year he visited Bullan whe at the request of the Bisla of th diocess, he founded a seminary which w subsequently removed to Niegara Palls. T popularity and success of the seminary und his direction was remarkable, and made name a howehold word in their the Unit States and Canada. In 1859 he was appoint Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, wild on the signation of Bishop Charbounc: in 1860 he came Rishop. He made repeated visits to the Elernal City to pay homage to the He Father. He was present in Rome in 18 when the Japanese Martyrs were canonized affection and admiration of Catholics, but his and at that time was created Prolate Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. In 1869-70 heat tended the Vatican Council when, he w appointed one of the Consultors Foreign Missions and Oriental Rites. I spoke at the Council in support of the dogm of Papal Infallibility. During the Council the ecclesisatical Province of Ontario we stances, won the respect and in created, and Dr. Lynch was appointed the first archbishop. To sketch his lif who are strongly opposed to his teach- from that date would be to with the history of the leading event people have been herculcan. He has during in connection with the progress and development of the Catholic Courch in Octario. Such is the record of the prelate that is being honored and felicitated to day tion, at that time, was far from pleasant; their by the highest dignitaries in the Church a rights were not much respected, and the in- well as by millions of the faithful. We true that the venerable Archbishop may long b preserved to guide and direct the destinies of his people, to water over the interests of the Church to grace the exalted station which he so noble fills, to promote the religious and moral wel fare of his adopted country, and to advocate and work for the rights of his native land,

THE AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL

Owing to the coming change in the United States Executive there has arrest a possibil ity that Mr. Stearns, the American Consul-General in Montreal, may be recalled. This gentleman, since his appointment to office has steadily advanced in the favor and esteen metropolis. His presence in our social circles is as wolcomed as his dealings in the business world are highly respected. The manner is which he has fulfilled the duties of his office has won the approval of all who have had relations with the Consulate, and has never The memorial, which is thoroughly represenbeing circulated for signature, and we have national spirit, feeling and hope. His no doubt will meet with very general support burning words on behalf of his suffering | The following is a copy of the document :-

> "Your memorialists as representatives of the shipping, manufacturing, trading and other commercial interests of the city of Montreal desire to convey to you our sense of the prompt, business-like and courteous manner in which the important duties of the American consulate have been performed by Consul General Scargeant P. Stearns.

"We have on all occasions found that Conall-General Stearns has used his best endea ours to promote and facilitate the international commerce of Canada and the United States, and we venture to express the hope that he may continue to perform the duties which he has so well and ably discharged. "Under any circumstances we desire that Consul-General Stearns will accept this memorial as an unsolicited tribute to and recognition of the value of his services."

President-elect Cleveland may be presumed to know his business best, and to say who shall or shall not fill office under his regime; but we can assure him that no illegitimate pressure nor unwarranted interference is meant by the present proceedings, and that this marked testimony to the official integcity, capacity and courtesy of Mr. Steams would not be forthcoming unless he was highly deserving and our citizens more than anxious that he should be continued in office.

SOME OF THE DAILY WITNESS' NONSENSE.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, has a knack of piling the strangest conglomerations of nonsense into a paragraph that is as surprising as it is uncommon. For instance, in its issue of last evening it says :-

"One result of the Baltimore Council is the prospective foundation of a great American Roman Catholic university with an endowwe are heartily glad. Almost all the reforms have spring from the universities. The zeitgeist—the spirit of the age—has his brooding places in them. Neither a double rank of soutanes nor ceaseless sprinklings can keep notions out of them. The only hope of me dinvalism is in no reading at all beyond the lives of the saints. Once a student contracts a liking for history, for instance, he is a new

. The last three sentences are decidedly rich · A double rank of soutanes keeping notions out of universities' is something brilliant in its special line, and indicates a very large portions respectively were 62.5 per cent. and spiritual power of the Church allould be dis- ceeded first to New Orleans and thence to universitie, by men who have worn and a tradición de la comparta del la comparta de la comparta del la comparta de la comparta del la comparta de la comparta del la comparta del la comparta del la comparta del