# The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE B PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES,

761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL.

TERMS: By Mail .... \$1.50 per annum in advance

Delivered in City .. \$2.00 " " " Single copies ..... cents. ADVERTISING RATES;

10 cents per line first insertion. for every subsequent insertion CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year ..... \$1.50 per line. 6 Months.... 1.00 

Births, Marriages and Deaths. Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c for the first and 25c, for subse-quent insertions.

# NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should notice the date on the Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the True Winness regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

133 Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will picase state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new adpress when making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which your receive your paper.

## MR. J. B. LANE

Is authorized to collect all accounts for subscriptions, advertisements, &c., due to the " Post Printing and Publishing Company," also, all Calls made and due on stock subscribed and remaining un-

JNO. P. WHELAB, Manager.

### LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS in every CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE in the DOMINION and UNITED STATES to solicitanbscriptions and collect amounts | their example at once. in their respective localities due to the "TRUE WITNESS." To active and trustworthy men a liberal commission will be paid. For further particulars apply to the "TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Cauada.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1880.

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR For December, 1880.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Immaculate Conception of the B. V.M. Holyday of obligation. Less, Prov. viii. 22-35; Gosp Luke i. 22-28. Conn-cil of the Vatican onened, 1869.

THURSDAY, 9 .- Of the Octave. FBIDAY 10.-Of the Octave. St. Melchiades, Pope and Martyr, Fast SATUADAY, 11.—St. Damasus. Pope and Confessor. Fr. Sorel killed on the Yazoo, 1729. SUNDAY, 12 —Third Sunday in Advent. Epist. Phil iv. 4-7; Gosp. John i. 19-28.

MONDAY, 13 -St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. TUESDAY, 14.-Of the Octave. WEDNESDAY, 15.—Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Ember Day. Fast.

THE FRAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION occurring on our regular day of publication, Wednesday, will explain the reason of our issue this week a day in advance.

# THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The True WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them expire of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survive. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times and knowing that to many poor people a reduction ef twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction. They have no reason to regret it for what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

subscribers even if they believed in their sucking infants, and it will be until-well

le de distriction de la constant

journal and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, the paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50 the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880 to the 31st December, back number.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

All the above subscriptrons are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months). Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can by serving our interests will serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to exercise the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well.

In conclusion we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not to follow

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

# THE POST.

The first issue of the resucitated Post will appear the day after to-morrow, Thursday, the 9th December. We commence, where we left off, with a circulation of from ten to eleven thousand, though, if we acted upon the expectations we have reasonably formed on the strength of the eagerness manifested in every part of Canada, we should print at least half as many more. It was only when the Post suspended that our friends and the general public felt its loss and realized to the fullest extent the absolute necessity there was for a | liberty." solid independent evening paper, which, untrammelled by party ties or weighed down with benefits from this party or that, would fearlessly pursue its way and do its duty to. wards the public, in whose interests it was

We would particularly impress on the minds of our well-wishers in the country of the value of such a paper as THE POST, and request them to spread its circulation to such a degree that before another year it will be the leading paper in Canada, as why should it not? There are few places in this Dominion more than twen v-four hours journey by rail from Montreal, so that any one taking the Post, except he resides in one of the principal cities, will have the news as fresh in our columns as if he took the local paper from the town or city adjacent, and he will, besides having the latest news by telegraph, be in a position to sit down and read a journal that will not make him feel ashamed either of his religion or of his nationality or be liable to pervert the morality of his children. At the present time an English-speaking Catholic cannot take up a single paper in which he will not find attacks upon his religion, more or less concealed, white articles of an infidel nature are quite common, either copied or original. He will find nothing of this in THE POST. He will find it a pure literary newspaper which he can safely But we want to extend its usefulness and | place in the hands of his daughter, even if

> sne be intended for the cloister itself. Three dollars per annum, free by mail, is not much for a paper like the Post, a good many Catholic children are permitted to spend double the amount every year for dime novels and other trash of like character, which, while they do not improve the interlect, are utterly destructive to morals and often to common sense.

Let our friends then subscribe for THE Post, and prevail upon all whom they can influence to do the same, and they will be rendering us and themselves a service which they will regret-never.

And this is ever the cry "More troops for Ireland, Mr. Attorney-General bring up another batch of state prisoners, those Irish will else forget they have masters in Eug. The Tage Witness is too cheap to offer land." This has been at all events the cry premisms or "chromos" as an inducement to | since our great-great-grand-fathers were

UNDER THE BAN.

Our contemporary the Witness, as will be seen in another column, has incurred the severa displeasure of the Montreal Orangemen and accordingly one of their most illustrious chiefs, Alexander Grant, secretary, has intimated to that journal that" they withdraw all confidence from it and shall hereafter use it as they would any other Roman Cathelic organ." It is bad enough in all form to cease patronizing the Witness, but when they do so in such a crushingly 1881. (thirteen months) including the one sarcastic manner it is worse still. No more then, never no more, shall the immortal William figure in the columns of our contemporary pointing the road to conquest across the Boyne water with the flaming sword of victory clutched firmly in his hand. And the horse, the magnificent Protestant horse, gathering itself up for one mighty spring across the historic river, it shall decorate the pages of our fallen contemporary no more never no more. Nor those letters, mysterious yet legible enough to the initiated, the oracu lar L. O. L., they shall be missed from the pages of the Witness-the Protestant Witnessever more. And why? Alas, it is very simple, the Witness made the Orangemen howl instead of growl which makes all the difference in the world, for the lordly Orange lion never howls, he growls, as the Witness is semiapologitically at pains to explain in an editorial note. It is only the mere Irish who howl when lashed by the tail of the majestic lion who growls. It is hard to please some prople and we are inclined to think that if the Witness said the brethren bruyed-thereby insinuating that it was an ass who represented them-the chances are they would be angry all the same. But is it possible that loving friends will be allowed thus to draft wide apart without an effort at reconciliation? Is there, then, no mediator to come forward and heal the wound before mortification sets in? If not, be ours the ungracious task. We fall upon our knees, we weep tears of bitter grief, we cry aloud 'oh please do embrace and be reconciled, let the glorious and immortal appear once more in your columns, oh Witness and you champions of the civil and religious, forget the past, and, our word for it, the Witness shall sin no more, or, if it has occasion to speak of the brethren in Ireland, it will do so in something like the following style :- Ten thousand Orangemen assembled on the 21st instant at Lurgan under command of the Reverend Mr. Kane. They are the advanced guard of the army which is destined to invade Limerick. They are a splendid body of men, possessing fine physique, eagle eyes, Roman noses, or, no Roman would never do. Williamite poses. Not a man among the ten thousand is under six feet high; they are arrayed in cuirasses of silver, and they all speak Latin and Greek, except for parade purposes, so that the howling rabble may not understand. As the division marched off a hundred brass bands rent the air, but high above the sound and clamor rose the lordly growl of the heroic defenders of civil and religious

> But if the Orangemen do not take our advice there is another course open to them. They can follow the example of their brethren at home and join the Land League. Their extreme loyalty is not appreciated, and when purely Protestant organs ridicule them they should open their eyes and exclaim. "Whither have we been drifting? What have the poor starving tenants done to us that we should march against them, especially when there is no issue of religion involved? Protestant tenants are, and have been, evicted as well as Catholic, and good orthodox Orangemen died of hunger in 1848. Parnell is a Protestant, warden of a Protestant Church and why should not we follow Parnell? The Earl of Lurgan is a fine old Protestant, it is true, but then he evicts and does not pause to enquire if the evicted is of this religion or that. Besides the English laugh at us and our fantastic capers, while if we unite with our Irish brethren of another creed it is we who can laugh." Now, something like this, it is, which is passing through the minds of the Orangemen at home at the present time who have not as yet joined the Land League, and we would like to know why the Irish Orangemen of Montreal cannot go and think likewise? We do not, of course, appeal to the Scotch secretary, Alexander Grant, who is merely using the poor Irish to obtain a Government situation, we appeal to our own countrymen, and we ask them how long will they submit to be made catspaws of? The Irish of Ireland are joining hands in a common cause,

OUR NATIONAL DEBT. While business men, now that the hard times seem to have passed away, are straightening themselves up and paying their debts the Dominion of Canada is sailing pleasantly along on the sea of finance utterly numindful of the future, scattering money here and there in generous profusion, never minding the shoals ahead or perhaps thinking it will te time enough to ware ship when the rocks are in sight. In plain English we are each year getting more deeply involved in debt with no increased prospects that we can see of paying it off. To be sure there are nations in Europe with inferior resources and populations which have a larger debt than our own but they have the excuse that they have to maintain an army and a navy which we thank Heaven have not, and besides their inhabitants are in a condition of poverty and uncertainty from which Canada is free, and long may she continue so. How comes it occupy the best positions and possess the then that Canada with no army and navy is | most wealth. So far so good. setting involved in debt to such an extent?

and perhaps as much more if we include the debts of the different provinces. This is comparatively a larger debt than that of the United States, but we must not forget that the United States is continually reducing while we are increasing, and that their national debt was a mere bagatelle until they had to borrow such vast sums to carry on the war against secession. Canada has had no civil war but still she has a debt. Whence comes it? In the first place her house is too large for her family, but she has to heat it and carpet it all the same, that is to say, she has to overcome difficulties of transportation and communication. Can anything be more supremely ridiculous for instance than building a railroad across a wilderness in order to connect the east with British Columbia, thousand? It is true the syndicate has taken the labor of our hands for a generous consideration, but what about the annual millions which it will take to keep it in repair when fluished? The faith of some people in Canada's future is at the same time simple and profound, it can move mountains but we doubt if it will people the country from Lake Superior to Vancouver, and except that be done the rails will corrode with rust on the track and the buffalo will brouse on the grass which will grow over the switches. The debt was piled up too by undertaking other vast enterprises which it must be confessed were very desirable if the country could half afford them. These enterprises made a great many Canadians rich but taxed the industry of the poor. There is little use grumbling now over the enormous expenditure of times past, but it is time usefully employed looking to the future and warning the Government against a repetition of former errors. Experience teaches. And not only should vast expenditure cease but the expenses of running ( the Government should be cut down if it be the intention to reduce the debt or keep it from increasing. In looking over the public accounts one is surprised at the large sums of money expended and puzzled to find out what is received for them in return The Governor-General for instance receives a salary of \$50,000, exactly the same as the and President of the United States, who rules over fifty millions of people. His Secretary's office costs the country over ten thousand dollars annually exclusive of "telegrams," which foot up to \$4,000 more. How busy the folks must be around that office. If the officials want to know what kind of weather it is they must telegraph, for how else can that it is no wonder Mayor Mackintosh pocketd \$40,000 out of it as a little perquisite, leaving the contractor we presume hands upon the exact sums given every year of a million dollars! Then we have a numwhich indeed are too small if anything for the work, but there may be too many of them. The imperial ministers get as many pounds sterling as the Canadian get dollars, but there Covernor-General who draws \$50,000. There Dhu." are a thousand items in the public accounts which stare one in the face as capital jokes dressed in figures, but they are too numerous to be referred to here in detail. It is evident something must be done it we are to escape financial ruin in the future. A great effort at reform must be made though we confess we do not see the reformers at present. Per-

#### THE MONTREAL GAZETTE ON SUCIALISM.

haps they are biding their time.

Our esteemed contemporary the Gazette, in editorial on European Socialism which was few thousand years, so weak and wishy-washy that we had to look twice at the title of the pages before concluding we were reading the Gazette. It was not only that it was lacking in vigor, but it was written on false premises, for the assertlon of our contemporary that the spectre rouge is reviving is not strictly correct. The spectre has, in fact. never died, nor never will die so long as the world contains wild spirits and men of desperate fortunes who desire revoluable living without working. Extremes meet, and there is more in common between an idle, landed aristocracy and Communism, or Socialism, than one would imagine on merely superficial examination. Both want to roll in luxury without working for the means, and the only material difference between them is that one is successful while the other is not, but earnestly desires to be. Leaving theories out of the question, however, and coming to hard facts we find that Socialism, Nihilism and Communism have received checks from which they are not soon likely recover, and that that the spectre rouge is weaker now than it has been for many years. We quite agree with the Gazette that it is rank nonsense to suppose that mankind can be reduced to a dead level of equality. There will be always men of genius and talent born into this world of ours as well as idiots and fools, and the former must rule the latter, and by force of their energy and talents

But it appears to us that our amiable con-Her revenue is large in proportion to her temporary produced the weak article we have

secret. We are nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars in debt as a federal people Land League, which undoubtedly is, for it RAVE :--

"The influence of the Socialistic principles, upon which the French Revolution was to a great extent based, seems to be reviving. after a slumber of about three-quarters of century, in several of the countries in Continental Europe, and markedly in Russia, Germany, France and Ireland.

And further on :--

"These principles are spreading in Ireland, in spite of all the efforts of the Catholic clergy to prevent them. The Land League, although not avowedly a Socialistic organization, encourages by such of its principles as are known these doctrines. The compulsory sale and division of land trenches very closely upon the Socialistic dogma, and because of this it will meet with little encouragement in foreign countries.'

Our contemporary very likely chuckles to itself at the cunning manner in which it has which has a white population of five or six | identified the present movement in Ireland with Socialism on the continent, but it has no occasion. There is no analogy between them, and, besides, it would be more manly if it came out squarely, leaving out the spectre rouge, and announced that the Land Leaguers were Socialists, and that, as a con- from plunging into revolution in utter sequence, the Irish Catholic hierarchy and clergy were also Socialists.

The plain truth is that the most pronounced anti-Socialists in this wide world are the Irish people at home and abroad, Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian. They abominate the very name of Socialism and Communism. Because the Chartists of England smacked somewhat strongly of Socialism the Irish people, O'Connelliteand Young Ireland, refused an alliance with them which was perhaps, speaking politically, so much the worse for them and so much the better for the British Government. It is true the Irish landlords and their organs call the present movement a Socialistic one, but then they would call it a worse name if they could find it. They also say there is an agrarian mur. der committed in Ireland every day since the agitation commenced, when we all know, and the landlords know, and we believe the Quzette knows, that only five have been committed inside of a year. They were Lord Mountmorres, Feerick, Boyd, Wheeler and one whose name we cannot now recall, statement as the other, for both are equally lords called Daniel O'Connell in his day a russian, a demogogue, and a traitor and such choice names, and that everything they say is not as true as the gospel. If it is Socialism to inaugurate a movement which will prevent periodical famines and their conse-\$4,000 be spent? The printing is so enormous | quences in Ireland, why then Socialism is not such a diabolical thing, but we are inclined to think land reform would be the proper name for the Irish agitation. If our contemporary fair profit. We cannot at present place our goes on this way swinging its arms about and talking wildly of things of which it is densely but it certainly cannot be less than a quarter | ignorant we shall be under the necessity of examining its charges against the Reform ber of provinces, the governors of which re- party more closely before swallowing them. ceive a salary of from nine to ten thousand In conclusion, we would remind the dollars each. The indemnity and mileage Gazette of this one fact, which is that two party in the quarrel, could be obtained for to senators are over \$87,000, and what do we years ago there was held in the city of New get in return? Nil. No one can complain York a Socialist mass meeting, at which of the salaries of ministers or of the officials native Americans, English, Scotch and Spaniards, Germans, Russians and Swedes, in to use a common expression, with the object which, in fact, all the civilized and some of leaving the traversers defenceless. It is the uncivilized nationalities in the world is nowhere in Great Britain such a discrepancy | were represented except one. There was no as there is in Canada between the salary of Irishman present at the meeting. "Seek," the Prime Minister who draws \$9,000 and the therefore, "other charges 'gainst Roderick

> THE Marp for December is bright and sparkling. It contains a large amount of original matter of a versatile and miscellaneous description.

> JOHN DOOLEY, of St. Mathias, Que., has been appointed agent for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS for the Counties of St. Mathias, Chambly and Rouville, P. Q.

ONE of Canada's ablest journals, is out in a brand-new dress. We refer to the London Advertiser. It really presents a bandsome appearance and as such, we give it cordial welits issue of the 1st Decembes, contained an come and say, esto perpetua, or at least live a

> THE barrangue of the Irish Attorney. General in his opening of the state trials in Dublin is enough to make one's ears tingle with shame and indignation. It is the most ruffianly piece of impudence ever heard even in an Irish Court House.

THE arrest of Mr. Frank Kellar, the well known and popular Montreal advocate, for and shall their exiled countrymen remain at tions and divisions of property and comfort- and his subsequent escape, have surprised a misappropriation of funds entrusted to him. good many and caused a good many regrets that a rising man should end a carreer which promised so much in such a fashion.

We welcome among our exchanges a new paper published in New York called the National Advocate, started in the interest of Irish Americans. Each number contains a handsome cut. The editorials are bright and sparkling, and the general get up of the Advocate is creditable in the extreme.

THAT brilliant charlatan, Lord Beaconsileld, is out once more with a work, this time called "Endymion," a work if possible more stupid and unreadable than "Lothair." But it is bought up with avidity, there are Tories enough left in England to buy anything which dropped from the pen of His Lordship. He is senile but they don't care, he is played | railway then in course of construction beout as a literary man but it is no matter, he is still chief Tory and creator of an Empress. thereto.

Once more are the British Columbians kicking up their heels and threatening unutterable things if the Pacific Railroad, or at least their section of it, is not built right Cal., your letter will reach its destination. population, but then, unfortunately, her ex- referred to not as an attack upon Socialism, away. It would be the very best thing could efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a until a radical change takes place in Ireland. penditure is larger still. That is the grand | which is not at present rearing its head un\_ happen Canada if they could be induced to insensible.

usually high, but against the Irish National | neave with all our blessings. But the worst of it is that they will not. They are only joking. There are fully three thousand white men in British Columbia we know, but that is no reason why a few million dollars should be thrown in amongst them. Let them go.

We did think that the Land League could not be worse than it was a month ago, but that merely shows our innocence of the lengths to which human depravity can go. The latest news from Ireland is that the farmers have prohibited hunting on their grounds! Poor landlords, wicked farmers. And still there are people who think the landlords are not the best people in the world, and that the tenants are not Communists and Socialists.

THE REVEREND MR. BRAY is one of those fair-minded Englishmen who, like Bright and Chamberlain, once he is convinced that a thing is right will stick to it through thick and thin despite the clamor, the prejudice and the passion of his jingo countrymen, or the ignorance of their admirers in Canada. It is men such as they who prevent Ireland despair; it is such men who have fought for Ireland in the past when such fighting was even more unpopular than it is to-day, and again it is such men who, if possible, will prevent Ireland and England being separated in the early future, and not the brutal policy of the Beaconsfields, Cranbrookes, Salisburys or Northcotes. They have had their day, they will appear perhaps once more in politics and then disappear for ever. Their names will be forgotten when Ireland is a prosperous nation, but those of Bright and Chamberlain

Mr. F. A. Quine, a distinguished Montreal advocate, has, at the request of the Land League, consented to undertake to form branches through Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Quinn has given his consent purely through the unselfish motive of being of benefit to the oppressed people of Ireland, and should be met half way by our people in the Provinces. Those of them, therefore, who have the cause at heart should write to Mr. Quinn or the Secretary of the Land League in advance, so we may as well believe one as to facilitate matters and render the road of the organizer easier to travel. As a matter false. We must not forget the Irish land. of course it does not require that any one should go out from Montreal to organize a branch of the Irish National Land Loague, as it is in the power of any twenty men to form themselves into a local branch, but the Montreal Branch being the largest in the Dominion, it was thought not out of place to make an attempt to spread the organization from here, and making the largest city in Canada a base of operations. We trust then that our countrymen will bestir themselves and assist Mr. Quinn in every possible way.

> Ir is judged by the Montreal Branch of the Land League, and very judiciously we think. that it would be of benefit to the cause they have at heart if the services of an able Canadian lawyer, having sympathies with neither the defence of the traversers now on their trial in Ireland. The British Government have retained the services of the ablest lawyers in the country-regardless of expense, reported that in this emergency, several of America's ablest lawyers have volunteered their services, hoping that British courtesy will allow them to plead at the Irish bar. British courtesy may, or may not, go to that extent, but in either case the presence of a representative Canadian advocate, defending Irish political prisoners, would have immense effect, morally as well as legally. And, after all, why should not Canada take as much interest in seeing justice done to Ireland as the neighboring Republic does? Canada is part of the British Empire, and as such has a right to be heard in a matter that concerns the happiness of another part of the same Empire, that, in fact, concerns the whole of the British Empire. Nothing but a few trifling formalities will prevent the Canadian lawyer pleading at the bar in Ireland, formalities which may be easily laid aside. A great advantage arising from the presence of a Canadian lawyer is, that he would be in a position to dovetail into his speech a statement showing how the land question was settled in Canada amicably and satisfactorily, and to point to the loyalty and prosperity of the country after such settlement. As the Land League entertains the idea at all we are humbly of the opinion that an able French Canadian lawyer would be, other things being equal, about the best kind of man to send, but this is, of course, a question for their own discretion.

Saturday's Canada Gazette says:-

Notice is given by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Commissioner of &griculture and Public Works, Quebec, that a bill will be introduced in the next session of the Dominion Parliament to ratify and confirm the resolutions of the "North Shore Railway Company" of the 11th day of August and of the 2nd day of November, 1875, having for their object to transfer to the Province of Quebec all the interest of the said Company in its railway then in course of construction between the cities of Quebec and Montreal and the rights belonging thereto; and also to ratify and confirm the Act of cession and transfer passed by the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway Company the 16th day of November, 1879, before Mtre Louis N. Dumouchel, notary, to the Government of the Province of Quebec of al! the interest of the said Company in its tween Montreal and Aylmer, with a branch to St. Jerome and the rights belonging

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT. M. H.—If you address John W. Mackay, Banker, Esq., National Bank, San Francisco

Garibaldi s body, below the waist, is almost