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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885

We were pleased to notice in the Canada Gazette of Saturday last the name of our talented and popular friend, J. J. Guerin, M.D., as one of the members of the Medical Board for determining the claims of disabled volunteers in the late North-West rebellion.

The attempt to oppose the return of Mr. Thompson in Antigonish to-day is one of those little pieces of party trickery which never succeed, but which have a tendency to embarrass a candidate.

The Gazette, referring to the practice of inoculation, says that "in Great Britain it has been prohibited, and it ought certainly to be illegal in Canada." As a matter of fact, it is illegal in this province, and is expressly prohibited under heavy penalties by the first clause of the chapter of the Consolidated Statutes, which has recently been the subject of dispute.

The Republican victory in Ohio has caused a good deal of hat-throwing among the party, who claim that it is a sure sign that the spirit of the country is Republican, and that the present Democratic position is one due to accident, and hence purely of temporary standing.

REFERRING to the attempt made by the Irish cattle dealers, to boycott the Cork Steamship Company, the Gazette says that it may be the beginning of a general system of boycotting English manufactures in general, as once hinted at by United Ireland.

Ireland, what she does at present, her people would find themselves somewhat embarrassed. The present trade in cattle, horses, dairy produce, after Norway and Sweden the best in the world, and other matters is one of absolute necessity.

DR. JOHN H. RANCH, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, was here in Montreal for some days examining the work of our Health authorities and the measures that were taken to stay the spread of the disease. This gentleman was interested in telling the truth and nothing but the truth. His testimony is, therefore, of value, and not to be shaken by any blue-nose objurgations.

Are there any Bluenoses in town that can "catch on"? The Dublin Nation remarks that there is the nucleus of a fine Irish army in the existing regiments of England's soldiery. It is only a couple of weeks ago since a regular military demonstration in favor of Mr. Parnell took place in Galway, and something of a similar character was witnessed when the troopship Crocodile was leaving Queenstown for India.

THE protective system is not without its advantages and its fair records. It opens up new fields of labor and retains the national wealth in the country that sails under the standard of protection. The United States owes its commercial prosperity and its industrial development to a protective tariff. The population of the Republic, through natural growth and immigration, increased about 60 per cent. from 1860 to 1880; whereas, during the same period the annual value of American manufactures increased about 155 per cent., or three times more than the population.

THE NEW MINISTER ELECTED. THE Hon. Mr. Thompson, the new Minister of Justice, has been triumphantly returned for the old Liberal constituency of Antigonish. The result is not only a political victory, it is also a personal one, inasmuch as the intelligent electors of the county declined to be influenced in polling their votes by personal charges made against Mr. Thompson's character and creed.

PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME. The great and furious anti-vaccination disciple, Dr. A. Ross, who recently issued circulars to the public warning them against the only known preventive of smallpox, has been nicely run to earth, and in a manner to show clearly how his precept was at variance with his practice. He was stopped on the train to the West the other evening, and in spite of his protests was forced to bare his arm, when, to the great surprise of the Ontario physician, three perfect vaccination marks were found, one of which had been made within the last twelve months, or during the time that this double-faced doctor had been spreading broadcast his tirades against the very operation which, in the quiet seclusion of his residence, he allowed to be performed upon his unbelieving arm.

nothing more than an ignominious trickster. The exposed was complete, and in the long run cannot but work a salutary effect on the cause of vaccination. What his object could have been in publishing such trash at all remains a matter for conjecture.

AS OTHERS SEE US. The Toronto Globe has always been a solemn sheet, and given to putting grave questions in a grave way. One of its latest efforts has been to comment upon the smallpox visitation in this city, in language that would lead to the conclusion it had only now heard of it; and winds up with the questions: "And now, what do the city of Montreal and the Province propose to do? Is it intended that the pestilence shall run on till it has died for lack of sustenance? Is the country to be left subject to be visited again so soon as another crop of children can be grown as victims? Or will the Provincial Legislature take a leaf from its neighbor's book and compel delinquent municipalities to guard against preventible disease?"

Evidently it is not known in the West that Montreal is moving heaven and earth to eradicate the disease without stint of money or effort; that its authorities are vigilant; and that all the best sanitary machinery procurable is in motion. It is equally unknown apparently that we have a Provincial Board of Health and Provincial Legislation on the subject which contains as stringent provisions as any in our "neighbors' book."

PATIENTS THAT WON'T GO. The Montreal Herald recently gave its willing ear to a dinky story about the bad treatment, the negligence of the Sisters, etc., which were alleged to have been experienced by the smallpox patients at St. Roch's Hospital. The girl who gave the Herald the story was altogether unreliable, and should have been the last person in the world that any decent journal would have had recourse to to secure evidence upon which to damn the Sisters of Charity and ruin the reputation of the hospital. We would now respectfully call the attention of the Herald to the subjoined letter addressed by the city physician to the Rev. Dean Carmichael, who was interested in having the Protestant smallpox patients removed from the charge of the Sisters of Charity to the Protestant hospital. Dr. Leberge writes:—

REVEREND SIR:—I beg to inform you that, in accordance with the request contained in your note of this morning, I visited St. Roch's Hospital this afternoon for the purpose of getting the Protestant patients transferred to St. Saviors, but succeeded in getting only one to go, the others being so satisfied with the treatment they received where they are that they do not wish to be removed.

Will the Herald at this late hour correct its error and do tardy justice to the noble Sisters of Charity by informing its readers that the Protestant patients in St. Roch hospital refused to be removed, as they were fully satisfied with the treatment they received at the hands of the abler Sisters?

A GRUMBLER FROM ABROAD. DR. ROSS—the inconsistent anti-vaccinator—may congratulate himself on being no longer alone in his peculiar theory which he does not, as recently shown, sustain by his practice. Another crank, probably sincere, has written all the way from England to a contemporary stating that vaccination is practically useless, and that the only hope for the people is cleanliness.

A CROOKED ANTI-VACCINATOR. DR. ROSS, the apostate apostle of anti-vaccination, is much exercised over his recent escapade with the health authorities of Ontario. In his frantic efforts to exorcise himself from the position he has placed himself in he flounders about in the mire of involved correspondence with the result, firstly, of by no means explaining away what has been alleged concerning him, and, secondly, of placing himself upon the horns of a dilemma of a very serious nature. Whichever horn he selects, Dr. Ross does not put himself in a very enviable position. In a published letter under his own signature Dr. Ross vehemently denies ever having been vaccinated but once, and states that was fifty years ago. That, presumably, was before he could help himself, and he alleges that "no attempt has been made to re-vaccinate me, and while I live and have power to resist no attempt shall be made." This is supposed to be a contradiction of the statement which obtained circulation to the effect that the Doctor had been found by the Ontario health officers to have a recent vaccination mark on his arm. The Ontario examiner alleges that Dr. Ross claimed his vaccination mark as recent, and, as a matter of accuracy, one year old. Dr. Ross can choose his own position, and stand before the public either as the formulator of a deliberate falsehood to enable him to pass the examiner or an obstinate and unmeaning fanatic. Hysterical flowers of language about "lies" and "stabs of the assassin" will not mend his case.

A LIVE POLITICIAN. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is not a legislator of tried statesmanship, but he is in every sense of the term a "live politician." He is not much troubled with scruples, and when he sees an opportunity his ready hand and wit are sure to grasp and hold it. He is fertile in resources and his American wife is not the dullest spur to his ambition. To him more than to any other man among the Tory leaders the party owes the chance

success which placed the Conservatives in power, and broke the backbone of the strongest government England had experienced in this century. Add it by any combination of circumstances or freak of fortune the Tory party should be able to remain on the surface after the general election, the lion's share of the credit will go to young and sleeky Churchill. It is only a few months ago that even his own party friends and leaders regarded Raadolph as a giddy and impulsive youth, with more impudence than wisdom, and with more mischievous talent for obstruction than coolness for leadership, but all that has changed, and we now find the "Wasp of Woodstock," as he was called, able to win and fill one of the most important places in the British Cabinet, and to exercise an influence which is not second even to that of Lord Salisbury. His recent manifesto clearly indicated this, for it has excited as much attention and has been accorded as much importance as the address of the Premier. On questions of accepted Tory policy Lord Randolph is perfectly clear and explicit; on those calculated to provoke hostility he is vague and evasive, as any well regulated politician would naturally be. Judged by the measure of his success it must be conceded that he is unusually clever and that the possibilities of a great future are in his hands.

THE TRADE OF MODERN POLITICS. The Toronto Globe comes forward to champion politicians and their trade. The moral would seem to be that the trade of the politician is becoming such a doubtful one that an appeal on its behalf is necessary. Perhaps this is not too soon. It is a notorious fact that in Ontario the proper persons will not in the majority of cases, come to ward for Legislative, Municipal or other electoral offices. The Legislative Assembly shows signs of steady deterioration each successive election, and though this is by some attributed to the dull representation law, the fact is rather that the pursuit of politics has become, in the eyes of the majority, disreputable. It is not to be asserted that this is due to one party more than another, but it has for some time been a great source of weakness to the party in power in the province. The Globe, therefore, descants upon the "dignity of politics" and asserts that "there is no nobler work in which a man can be engaged than in taking an interest in the business of the country to which he belongs." It proceeds to state that "to take an interest in the politics of a country ought to be to seek to mould its laws in accordance with truth and righteousness, to promote the prosperity of its inhabitants, to sweep away hindrances to the well being of individuals, and to make rich and poor feel more and more convinced that they were all honestly and equitably helped as far as law could help them in the individual pursuit of health, wealth and happiness." This is a beautiful picture—but nothing more. The average trading politician is no longer cast in the mould of the somewhat mythical hero who leaped into the yawning chasm for his country's good, nor in that of the far seeing and philosophic Emperor Antonious, and to find the Globe's ideal it is necessary to plunge into antiquity. The fact is that the Reform organ in Toronto will find the average politician of its order better answers the description of the great poet, who resembled some one to "the scurvy politician who seems to see the things he best not." The Globe may pull its politicians, and it will find very few who enter the arena with anything save the prospect of "making something out of it," and that something is rarely the good of the country or the public weal.

protested against the flood of abuse which was being showered upon the civic authorities, against the bitter and senseless attacks made on the people, and against the unhallored traffic in sensationalism which was sure to wreck, and which, as a matter of fact, has largely destroyed the trade and commerce of the Canadian metropolis. But the craving appetite for gain and notoriety on the part of certain English papers, both in and out of the city, overruled the dictates of common sense, decency and justice, and to the ravages of the epidemic we have had to add disrespect of the public peace and property, and the bitter fruits of race animosity. The position and the tone adopted by THE POST in this discussion of the smallpox epidemic have consequently been more than fully justified by the event. We have had enough of abuse and rancor from these newspaper sources to last for a century. Let a stop be put to it, and if they cannot choke their idiotic tendencies let the public choke them into silence by leaving them severely alone. Enough misfortune, moral and material, has already fallen upon the city. We are happy to find, even at this late hour, our esteemed contemporary the Gazette, appealing in the same direction as ourselves and asking that "the policy of sensationalism, the efforts to keep alive alarm, the criticism of the authorities which can only weaken their hands, ought to be abandoned, and fair and full play given to the remedial measures now in operation."

THE CLERGY AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT. We know of no more inspiring feature of the Irish national movement as it is developing to-day, and one that augurs so well for its happy and adequate consummation, as the hearty encouragement and warm sympathy extended to it by the bishops and clergy abroad as well as at home. With their blessing and sanction and assistance it must prosper and win for the Irish people the rights of which they have so long and so ruthlessly been deprived. In our own land we have seen Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Mahony and other distinguished members of the Ontario clergy come under the standard so firmly and faithfully held aloft by Parnell and his party. These eminent ecclesiastics have contributed handsomely to increase the "sinews of war." In this Province we find that the clergy of Quebec have led off nobly and well, and Montreal is not to be behind. On Monday night next several reverend gentlemen will give their services at the mass meeting to be held in Nordheimer's Hall in aid of the National cause and the Parliamentary Fund. We hope to see the other provinces and leading cities therein follow suit, and make the demand for Ireland's rights a grand universal chorus. Over the border we find the same enthusiasm, the same desire to bless and assist, existing in all ranks of the Hierarchy. A notable instance is that of the Archbishop of Chicago, who was among the first to swell the \$10,000 list of the Garden City. Then the other day, while in solemn conference, the Bishop and Clergy of Trenton, New Jersey, made the Irish question a subject of special discussion and action. Bishop O'Farrell, so well and fondly known to the Irish Catholics of Montreal, presided, and gave an earnest of his patriotism in passing resolutions of sympathy with Ireland, and backing these up with a large subscription. The preamble to the resolutions had no uncertain ring about it, and showed plainly just how the conference felt. It read: "That, whereas the eminently Catholic Irish nation has been struggling against political oppression for seven hundred years, and for three hundred of those years has suffered untold wrongs for the faith as well as for fatherland, and whereas, it is not only a duty of honor, of charity and of justice, but, still more, an anciently priestly act to sympathize with the oppressed and to assist them in their struggle,"

One of the resolutions set forth that the priests of the diocese should encourage their people to take an active interest in the struggle for freedom of their Irish brethren. And then, to crown its work, the conference authorized the bishop to transmit by cable the following message of good will and encouragement to Archbishop Croke:—"The priests of my diocese in conference assembled this day unanimously request me to offer to the bishops and priests of Ireland and to the Irish Parliamentary party their entire sympathy and best wishes for the success of the national cause." What happiness, new courage, and strong determination must not such tidings of aid and affection bring to the Old Land and inspire into the hearts of the rising generations? Truly the spirit of a nation never dieth. LORD LANSDOWNE ON FEDERATION. The question of Canada's future is forcing itself upon the attention of the public men and the statesmen of the country. Discussion of the coming national issue is no longer confined to the columns of newspapers or to the limited circles of debating societies. It is but a few days ago that the Hon. Mr. Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, handled the subject in an able and eloquent speech. He said with much bluntness that, despite the happy relations now existing between this country and the Imperial Government, it was obvious to every person who had studied and thought upon the matter that Canada's relations with Great Britain could not forever continue in their present form. Mr. Mowat would not say what direction those constitutional changes in our relations with England would take, but he was sure it would not be in the direction of Imperial Federation, which some

people sought to impose upon the colonies, but which would receive no popular approval on this side of the Atlantic. After the Ontario Premier, we have the Governor-General, who has taken occasion during his tour through the West and North of the Dominion to make a remarkable pronouncement upon the question, and which differs more radically from the views of his predecessor in office and from those of our High Commissioner to London. Lord Lansdowne has seen and comprehended with all level-headed men that the idea of sending representatives to a Parliament sitting in London from Canada, Australia and the dozen other colonies, is absurd and unpracticable, and he has not hesitated to say so in a public speech at Victoria, in British Columbia. His Excellency was right in expressing his belief that Canadians would view with suspicion any proposal of a union with Great Britain and her fiscal system. He would regard with apprehension any attempt, however well meant, to invent a financial system applicable to all the different parts of the British Empire with their varying wants, and he was afraid, sometimes with their incompatible interests. One might as well propose to federate fire and water. Lord Lansdowne also pointed out that in the event of a federal Imperial Federation, as the members from the colonies would be lost in the House of Commons. As bad as the Irish representation was treated therein, the colonial representatives would more than probably have to face worse. The voting power of the colonial members would be insignificant in the House of Commons, and the colonies would have to be more dependent on and more submissive to the will of the Home Government than they are now. The distance from their constituents would render impossible that close and frequent communication with the members without which no satisfactory results can be obtained. All the great colonies are bound to become independent States, and the Imperial Federation scheme is only an attempt to keep back the tide with a pitchfork.

THE HERALD'S MISCHIEF MAKING. The Herald is determined to play the part of the firebrand and stir up all the local strife it can. It has made as much mischief in municipal matters as lay within its power, and now it seems as though it proposed to start on Provincial affairs and create discord by flaunting the flag of "British interests," which it seems to suppose is the one principle that has to be considered, required and respected. The readers of the journal in question are gravely assured that "British" influence is the sole power that has produced the peace, the prosperity, the law, the justice and "the beneficent political institutions" of the provinces. They are further informed that the reason so many English talk favorably of annexation is because they object to a foreign domination, or one inimical to British interests, which is about the same thing. This is rather amusing. For the "English" to object to a power alleged, and falsely alleged, to be inimical to British interests, and then to throw themselves into the arms of the United States, where, save in some very old circles, British interests are detested, in search of their cherished principles, is, to say the least, a strange method of obtaining redress. But, in fact, the reason why some "English" talk with too facile tongues about annexation is because, as a rule, principle is not a deeply rooted guide with them. The real motive power is the almighty dollar, and a good many youthful aspirants to professional and commercial fame, misled by a superficial study gathered probably from a hasty visit to the republic or a perusal of its press faculty, that the accomplishment of their ambition would be better and more speedily attained by a union with the United States. These "browsers," however, would probably find their gilded visions only a disappointing nightmare. What the English—who are noted for a disregard of their duty to their country directly their personal interests come into the balance—say is perhaps not of much importance. This is a Canadian province, and as we know, mainly French, with clearly defined rights, powers and privileges. It has yet to be proved that they have not shown a loyal willingness to live on terms of equality with the other portions of the community. But who can wonder, if the opinions of the other portions of the community are really represented by such organs as the Herald and the Toronto News, that the French should object to an undue domination on their part? All the mischief is done by the "English," as the Herald terms them, and not by the French. It is time that this needless and wicked attempt to fan into life race prejudices was put a stop to. It is, of course, disreputable and there is a deep tinge of deliberate wickedness in the proceeding.

THE FUNERAL OF YESTERDAY. The funeral of the late Cardinal McCloskey has taken place with all the pomp and solemnity the Church can on such occasions bestow. There is, however, something deeply significant in yesterday's ceremony in New York. The observer could not but be reminded of Lord Macaulay's unwilling testimony to the wonderful power and growth of the Catholic Church. If there have ever been obstacles to the growth of Christianity they have most abundantly in the United States. They have not been of the kind which stood in the way of the early march of the church, but even, if possible, more formidable in a certain sense. In that