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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1885

It may be a smart trick to put at the head of news items which are the common property of all papers, or which are clipped from exchange, the fraudulent mark "Special to the Montreal Daily Star," but such a mode of appropriating news is not honest.

For dollars and cents it publishes the most lewd and filthy advertisements. Our attention has been called to a special instance of this kind of advertising, which is perfectly disgusting, and the language of which was enough to contaminate the very type in which it was set up.

THE N. Y. Herald has changed its tune on the Irish question. Mr. Parnell had no more inveterate enemy than it. For years all its efforts were directed towards hounding him down. That was when the Irish leader was young and struggling for life.

In the first place, Mr. Parnell demands legislative independence. Ireland has a right to look after her own affairs. Misgovernment on the part of England, which has resulted in the destruction of her industries and taken the heart out of the people and extinguished their ambition, must come to an end.

The speech was bold, radical and very forcible. It created great enthusiasm. It will doubtless have a telling effect on English statesmen.

CROCODILE'S TEARS.

The Toronto World rejoices, as it alleges, because the Montreal Star endeavors to perform "the good work of throwing oil on the waters troubled by the Anglophobes and the Francophobes," and expresses the opinion that the quarrel that has sprung up between certain factions is "extremely regrettable."

INSULTED BY VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers should not forget that their position in the present crisis demands unusual discretion; they should keep a very silent tongue in their heads while on duty or while wearing the uniform.

partisans and should be guilty of no act that would wantonly excite hostility on either side. Thus when the volunteers halted on Victoria Square to cheer the Hon. Peter and his organ, we pointed out the danger of such manifestations of sympathy, and we cautioned them against a repetition of their foolish conduct.

Again, this is not a fitting occasion for the volunteers to march through the streets shouting songs of triumph and defiance. Let them keep cool in public and sing all they like in barracks.

RELIGION SHOULD BE NO BARRIER

Hon. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, was tendered, last week, a grand banquet by his fellow-citizens in honor of his elevation to the Dominion Senate, which the Mayor very appropriately remarked, was a recognition of an industrious and honorable life.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The people who have, by a neglect of precautionary measures and a peculiar prejudice against vaccination, contributed so seriously to the spread of the epidemic, will at least have the pleasure of paying a very large sum of money as the price of their eccentricity.

A FOREIGNER ON THE SMALLPOX

The investigation of the condition of the smallpox epidemic by the representative of the New York World cannot be regarded as anything other than impartial. While giving him credit for impartiality, it is perhaps only due to credit him with an unvarying amount of courage and zeal on behalf of his paper.

epidemic. From such an observer what do we learn? Something altogether different from the supposed lesson given us by those people who claim to belong to the city, but whose highest aspiration seems to be to blot out its reputation, damage its property, and to picture it as a hot-bed of rebellion, riot, bigotry and disease.

THE TIDE OF SUPPORT AT ITS FULL.

It will be remembered that at the outset of the present agitation Mr. Parnell was more or less distrusted by a few of the Bishops and clergy in Ireland. Now every vestige of distrust has disappeared, and what is highly honorable to the Bishops and to the Irish leader, their Lordships have openly and explicitly withdrawn all opposition to the movement and its leaders.

The Right Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Queenstown, has moved in the same direction. His Lordship had been invited to attend a banquet in honor of Mr. Parnell, and being unable to go in person sent the following letter, which is a remarkable tribute to the Irish leader:

MY DEAR LORD MAYOR.—Your kind invitation to the banquet to be given to Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party reached me here this morning on my return home after an absence of some weeks.

ALL ABOUT THE CAROLINES.

PRINCE BISMARCK has sunk very low in the estimation of our good and pious countrymen, the Montreal Daily Witness, because he bungled the job of quelling the church and of wiping out the sixteen million Catholics out of Germany, but because he—the man of blood and iron—should have been so weak as to go to Rome and ask Pope Leo XIII to settle that quarrel Germany had with Spain over the Caroline Islands.

THE "OUTRAGE" DODGE.

The fact that reports are just now being spread abroad of "outrages" in Ireland is very suggestive and very suspicious. The public, especially the portion of it which appreciates the situation in that island, will not be slow to understand the reason.

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as of old, lord of all Christendom. We can tell it that His Holiness is still the head of Christendom. The Pope, however, does not enjoy the right of dividing among his faithful the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession, except in a spiritual sense.

LAST SUNDAY'S ELECTION.

It is always noticeable that great changes of a political nature in France follow unfortunate military operations. Though there has been no recent Sedan to precipitate matters, still the tone of the French press and the speeches of public men in the Chamber of Deputies and elsewhere have indicated that the Chinese war has exercised a very potent power in influencing the elections.

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people within the borders of their great country. We venture to say that if the statistics in Lord Carnarvon's pigeon-hole were rummaged, it would be found that "never since the Norman conquest passed there an Irish autumn so little stained by outrage and so absolutely free from blood."

THE LATE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

THE whole Catholic world will grieve to learn that His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, the venerable head of the Catholic Church in America, has been summoned from the field of his labors, and that his hours upon earth have been numbered.

THE "OUTRAGE" DODGE.

John McCloskey was born in Brooklyn on the 10th of March, 1810. His parents were both natives of the County Derry, in Ireland, and had emigrated to the United States a few years before, bringing with them what was then deemed a sufficient amount of means to start at once in some business.

town College, of which Father Fenwick, to whom the family had become much attached in New York, had become the president. But this was not to be. In 1820 Mr. McCloskey died, in the prime of life, but not until he had secured a competence for his widow and infant children.

Whether through the recommendation of friends who had already had sons there, or because it was thought that the pure air of the place, the outdoor exercise of an almost country life, and the amount of "roughing it" unavoidable in those early days of that college would do much to invigorate the frail constitution of the lad, or for other reasons, John McCloskey—not yet twelve years old, though advanced in studies beyond his age—was sent to Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmetsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, in the autumn of 1821.

In this college John McCloskey went through the curriculum of studies, lasting for seven years. The piety and modesty of his character, his gentleness and sweet disposition, the enthusiasm with which he threw himself into his studies, and his prominent standing in class won for him the admiration and esteem of his teachers and the respect and love of his college mates.

He then decided to enter the priesthood, and returned to Mt. St. Mary's, where for four years he pursued his theological studies. In Jan. 12 1834, the order of the priesthood was conferred on him in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1835 he went to Rome, where he came in contact with the students of the English College under Dr. Wiseman, and the Irish College under Dr. Cullen, and became the intimate friend of these two men, who afterwards with himself rose to such distinction in the church, all three having been raised to the Cardinalate.

Upon returning to New York he was appointed assistant pastor to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and shortly after was made parish priest of St. Joseph's Church, in 1838. He was not very warmly received at first by the parishioners, but they soon became reconciled to the change by his gentle ways, and ultimately they fairly idolized him.

On the 10th of March, 1844, Father McCloskey was consecrated titular Bishop of Artiere and coadjutor to the Bishop of New York. On the occasion of the consecration the Very Rev. Dr. Powers said in the course of his sermon:—"I have known him from his boyhood. I have seen the useful bud of genius unfold itself and I have seen it also in full expansion, and I thank God that I have been spared to behold it now blessing the House of the Lord."

In 1817 the diocese of New York was divided. On the 21st of May of the same year Coadjutor Bishop McCloskey was translated to the See of Albany and made its first bishop. Archbishop Hughes delivered the installation sermon in St. Mary's Church, Albany at that time contained only three Catholic Churches.

Brooklyn, at present boasting of over half a million of inhabitants, was then a little town of not quite four thousand five hundred souls. There were few Catholics in it, and no church. The census showed the population of New York city to be less than one hundred thousand.

In 1864, when Archbishop Hughes died, Bishop McCloskey was chosen his successor. His departure from Albany occasioned gloom and sorrow there, so firmly had he taken possession of the hearts of his parishioners. He did for New York what he had accomplished for Albany. Churches and institutions sprang up like magic under his fostering and beneficent care.

March 15, 1875, was a memorable day, not only in Archbishop McCloskey's career, but also in the history of American Catholicism. On that day he was appointed a cardinal by the Pope. Mgr. Roncetti, the Pope's legate, and Count Marofschki, a captain of the Papal Guard, were despatched to this country with the beretta and the Papal briefs to announce officially the fact of the creation of a new ecclesiastical dignity in America. The news was received by the public with gratification and enthusiasm; the press commented favorably upon the great event and