66 THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" as 160 per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, information Wanted, &c., 50c per nsertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births Deaths and Marriages 50c cach insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the ""est advortising medium in Canada"

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the ame of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to maker. Subscribers will see by date on the lidress had hen their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent tree on application

James Han... Hen uner subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application

inter wishing to become subscribers can do so

in ugh any responsible news agent, when there is

it of our local agents in their locality. Address all

munications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

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

WEDNESDAY......OCTOBER 14, 1885

Ir may be a smart trick to put at the head of news items which are the common propert, of all papers, or which are olipped from exchanges, the fraudulent mark "Special to the Montreal Daily Star," but such a mode of appropriating news is not honest. Of course it has the advantage of creating a show of enterprise at a minimum cost of dollars and cents, and that is all our contemporary aims at, as it quite recently admitted.

For dollars and cents it publishes the most lewd and fithy advertisements. Our attention has been called to a special instance of this kind of advertizing, which is perfectly disgusting, and the language of which war 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 itefforts were directed towards hounding himdown. That was when the Irish leader was young and struggling for life But to-day that Parnell is supreme in the councils of the nation and is the most potent and dreaded factor in British politics, the Herald comes over to the winning side and grows loud and hearty with the victors. In commenting on Mr. Parnell's Wicklow speech

"In the first place, Mr. Parnell deman's legislative independence. Ireland has a right to look after her own affairs. Misgovernr industrie and taken the heart out of the people and ex tinguished their ambition, must come to an end. English statesmen may attempt to compromise, but the day for compromises has past. Ireland is to be trusted altogether or not trusted at all.

" to the second place, the question of separation is to be left to the future. What it is right for Ireland to have she should have now, and consequences must take care of themselves. As for himself, he will promise nothing. He will give no guarantee which does, however, declare that while Irishmen have been made disloyal by manifest oppres sion honest concessions will have a tendency to bring about pleasanter relations between the two countries.

"The speech was bold, radical and very forcible. It created great enthusiasm, I will doubtless have a telling effect on English statesmen. If the cause of Ireland, thus openly stated, can be pushed without blouat length what it does not dream of yielding now. Revolution, however, is a hard road to travel, and it is reported that considerable opposition to Mr. Parnell has already been

CROCODILE'S TEARS.

The Woronto 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 certain factions is "extremely regrettable." The World is evidently not aware that the course pursued by the Star is comething like bour's house, or breaks his leg, and then difference of opinion or ill feeling." The regrets of that journal are a little too late for its sincerity to be accepted or bear lieved in. The World will do well to re member that the difficulties between the two races-if there be any such as are alleged to exist are happily overrated-have not been engendered by the French but by the ill-timed utterances of an irresponsible press, imperfectly informed and injudiciouly conducted, encouraged perhaps, by a handful of fanatical bigots of to a "demonstration" to the conductor of the Terente News. The evil spirit of Orangeism around it is idle for the real culprits to begin to regret the consequences of the mischief they have themselves brought about.

INSULTED BY VOLUNTEERS.

THE volunteers should not forget that their mearing the uniform. They are no longer from the most deadly confluent type of the

Samuel Control of the State of

partizans 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 langer of such manitestations of sympathy, and we cautioned them against repetition of their foolish conduct. We regret to learn that within the past few days several complaints have been made gainst the actions of certain volunteers. For instance, when a reespectable citizen has his private vehicle damaged by a cavalryman and is told by the latter " to go to h-l, you d-d Frenchman," this is adding insult to injury with a vengeance, and should not be tolerated. Such language is not only disgraceful, it is positively dangerous, and the volunteer that used it ought to be drummed out of the service.

4 1171

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. The militia officers would do well to read their men a few salutary lessons on this subject of discretion and impartiality in the accomplishment of their police duties.

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. In his speech Hon. Dr. Sullivan made a brief allusion to the fact of certain bigots objecting to nis appointment on the ground of his religions belief. The new senator is an Irish Catholic, and in their eyes that should have been sufficient to disqualify him, and to deprive the country of the services of an able, enlightened and honest citizen, In enswer to that class of miserables Dr. Sullivan pointed out that there 320 829 Catholics in a population of 1 926 966, and if granted representation according to numbers they would have fifteen members in the Commons out of 92 sent by Oatario to the Dominion Parliament, but they have only three, o e of whom is a Frenchman, and the Senate in i s composition should correct as far as possible the exclusion of any particular class by prejudice or otherwise from the popular chamber. Dr. Sullivan did not grumble at his, but that one must be a miserable propagandist of bigotry who would say that Catholics had more than their share. He did not for a moment claim any position, public or private, on account of religion All he hoped for or wanted was that religion would not debar him from aspiring to what he had a clear and perfect right to, and no fair-minded man could assert the contrary. Hon. Dr. Sullivan would be perfectly satis fied with the result whatever it might be.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The people who have, by a neglect of preautionary measures and a peculiar prejudice against vaccination, contributed so seriously to the spread of the epidemic, will at least ment on the part of England, which has have the pleasure of paying a very large sum Ine present expenditure will be found to have a marked effect upon the civic taxation, an I, before the scourge is stamped out, it will certainly be found that the present bill, which the citizens will have to pay, will be lengthened to an unpleasant and startli g extent. In Philadelphia, where the epidemic once prevailed to an extent, relatively, lesthan that in Montreal, it cost the city can be considered hinding on posterity. He \$11,000,000 before the plague was declared extinct. But in that case there was no ex penditure incurred which was not absolute a necessary. It is much to be regretted that the same thing cannot be said here. The large expenditure a day for military purposes, at the outset about \$2,000, now \$200, can hardly be justified when it is remembered that we are supposed to be an indering, Parliament will be compelled to yield telligent people. It should at least be unnecessary, apart from that view of the case. It our civic establishment had been more effective, probably the need of this martial and costly array would not have been evidenced. We are glad to observe that the recent unfortunate occurrences have brought before the civic authorities the desirableness of establishing a mounted police force. Such a corps properly equipped and drilled would have made short work of the mob, and rendered the interference of a military force unnecesthat the quarrel that has sprung up between sary. There are enough cavalry men in the city to form a good troop at a moment's notice, and there need not in fact be a day's delay in making such a force an accomplished that of the man who burns down his neigh- fact. The speedy formation of such a corps would prove economical in the long run. Its "regrets to think there should be any great advantages would soon be made manifest, even in times when civic tumult is absent. Our outlying districts demand such a force as ordinary patrols.

A FOREIGNER ON THE SMALLPO X 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 the calibre of the men who lent themselves of courage and zeal on behalf of his paper. We venture to doubt whether any of these enterprising Montreal romanciers who have, may have something to do with it, but all in the seclusion of clean and safe chambers, penned lurid descriptions of imaginary horrors in order to swell the volume, and hence the market value of their reports for the American press, ever knowingly went within a mile of a reported case of the disease. Not so, however, with the American visitor. Interiors with bad cases position in the present crisis demands unusual | were investigated by him as well as exteriors. discretion; they should keep a very silent He looked at the yellow placards and he also tongue in their heads while on duty or while stood by the bedside of the dying sufferer

people who claim to belong to the city, but whose highest aspiration seems to be to blacken its reputation, damage its property, and to picture it as a hot-bed of rebellion, riot, bigotry and disease. The New York correspondent tells a plain, unvarnished tale, and the corclusion to be arrived at is that the disease is being fought as well as it in he in the face of difficulties, and that there s a prejudice against the remedial process of vaccination in certain quarters. This, it will be said, is no particular news to us. But it is the position, and if our correspondents were half as simple in their statements they would not perhaps convey such erroneous impressions abroad as they do.

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 to the enormous load of debt the Bishops and to the Irish leader, their Republican party has of late piled Lordships have openly and explicitly withdrawn all opposition to the movement and its leaders. Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, who was at first opposed to the League, and prohibited his clergy from taking part in the political affairs of the day, has, himself, started branches in his diocese and encourages his clergy to participate.

The Right Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Queenstown, has moved in the same direction. His Lord hip had been invited to attend a banquet in honor of Mr. Paenell, and bein unable to go in person sent the following letter, which is a remarkable tribute to

the Irish leader :--"MY DEAR LORD MAYOR,-Your kind initation to the bacquet 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. Fo the honor you have thus done me, I be, thank you very sincerely, and a the s me time to express my regre that I cannot avail of it owing to the ressure of protestional duties occurred by m ab ence. Though unable to testify by my p sence the sense I entert in of the great audin, ortant services rendered by Mr Parnell an h able and patriotic party which he has a uccessfully and to judicionaly led during th ast few and eventful years. I do not the less thoroughly apprec ate the magnitule of the. ervices and the inksome and se f sacrificing abore by which they were achieved. A doubt er at first of the wis lom of his portey and ap prehensive of the excesses into which it may ead an impulsive people goaden almost to des peration by the oppression and misgovernmen f conturies, the experience of the last two years has tended to ren ove there double, anallay those apprehension s, and to convince me that is the only policy, guided as it has been of late by the same boldness and infi kibility of purpose, and greater moderation of tone, that can concentrate the public opinion of the country and bring it to bear with resistlesforce on the redress of your grievances and the realization of that which has been my earliest political aspiration-the restoration of the legislative independence of our country. 1 am, my Lord Mayor, yours faithfully, "TJOHN M'CARTHY."

ALL ABOUT THE CAROLINES.

PRINCE BISMARCK has sunk very low in the estimation of our good and nious con temporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, no because he bungled the job of squetching the church and of wining out the sixteen million Catholics out of Germany, but because he the man of blood and tron-should have been sa weak as to go to Rome and ask Pone La XIII to settle that quarrel Oermany had with S ain over the Caroline Islands. The Daily Witness has turned on the German Chancellor and the other interested parties with all the snappishuess of an ill-bred canine.

Our enraged confrere wants both Germany and Spain, as well as the Pope, to understand that "the Carolines" don't belong to any of them, and that none of them has any claim whatever to the Islands. The Witness was somewhat superfluous in denying to the Pope what His Holiness never claimed. What the "pious daily" ignores of the subject is much more extensive than what it knows, as the following quotation from its pecvish and silly production will conclusively show. It savs:-

We do not know whether the Pope claims a say on the basis of the old assumption by Gregory of domain over all islands, or because these Islands are a out where Pante, by boring th ough the world, found purgatory in the shape of an insular mountain rising to heaven, or be-cause he claims, as of old, to be lord paramount to all Christendom, and to divi e among his faithful the uttermost part, of the ear h for a possession, or whether he has simply been im ported into the question as a friend of both par-ties, or as an arbiter, who, for a consideration, could bring one of them to terms.

This is a remarkable confession of ignorance, and it is seldom we find one so caudid as to admit so much of it at one stroke of the pen and in one day.

It is a real pity that Lee XIII. did not take the Witness into his confidence and tell it all about that "old assumption by Gregory of domain over all islands."

Apart from our contemporary's ignorance. does not "old assumption by Gregory of domain" constitute queer philological melody?

But the idea of making Dante bore through the world to find purgatory in the shape of an insular mountain rising to heaven is indicative of a very big head.

It is a gentle reminder that Canon Farrar has passed through the town, and that his lecture left a most distinct impression.

Of course we are to understand that if the Daily Witness can find out for a fact that the Carolines are situated on the top of that " insular mountain rising to heaven," the Pope could lay all the claims he would have a mind to to the Islands. Our pious contemporary, you know, would not touch anything that would be so close to purgatory."

epidemic. From such an observer what do iv, as of old, lord of all Christendom. We we learn? Something altogether different can tell it that His Holiness is still the head from the supposed lesson given us by those of Christendom. The Pope, however, does statistics in Lord Carnaryon's pigeon-holes in New York, had become the president. not enjoy the right of dividing among his faithful the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession, except in a spiritual sense.

> Finally, the Witness does not know how many dollars and cents (a consideration) were spent in getting the Pope to act, or in what capacity he act d, and we are not going to help "the religious daily" to find out either.

"Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be

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. The people at large see very little honor and no glory in the campaign, and this, added, up, has caused no little irritation among the country people. It may be noticed in passing, that while the finances of France have indiested an amazing amount of elasticity upon their surface, the fact remains that they are governed by precisely the same laws which control monetary operations elsewhere. The payment of the war indemnity to the Germans was, to all appearance, an easy task, and to the superficial observer it looked as though the effort had put no atrain on the fiscal machinery of the country. But the forced loans from the people, necessitated by the expenditure, though exacted under more gentle names and specious machinery, cannot but have their inevitable paralyzing effect in the long run. This the mass of the people have long felt, and it is well known the extraordinary financial operations that have been in progress during the last few years have had an irri tating and alarming effect. Mr Freveinet's grand scheme of public works, involving an expendit re of something over six hundred and forty million dollars, was not advised by the people of France. But the heavily taxed Frenchmen "grinned at and bore the infliction." Patience was, however, fairly exhausted when the apparently purposeless wars in Tonquin and Tunis were undertaken, and the irritation at the latter was intensified, broause it was felt that it was a demonstration partly levelled at England, who was held to have got the best card in the Egyptian embro lio, and hence a French humiliation indirectly. So, at th close of the last financial year, when the debt was reported to be more than five hundred millions of dollars. with the prospect of steady increase, it was lear, from the tone of the public press and public men reflecting the undercurrent of feeling, that a storm might be expected. Added to this there was he growing feeling n favor of protection, greater than is now forded, from American cereals and pork But even apart from this there has long been growing a feeling of enmity to the ${f R}\epsilon$ charity. public in the rural districes, and "Paris," is the saying goes, "is no longer France." It must not be forgotten that the ancient Gallican fidelity to the Church is still as -trong as ever, and the attitude assumed by the Republican leaders to the Catholic hierarchy has added to the disfavor with which so large a portion of the population start at once in some business. Saracity in have always regarded the Government. These combined elements, though the last is

THE "OUTRAGE" DODGE.

loubtless the strongest, have brought about

the result of Sunday's election, the conse

quences of which will certainly be great and

immediate.

The fact that reports are just now being spread abroad of "outrages" in Ireland is very suggestive and very suspicions. The oublic, especially the portion of it which ap preciates the situation in that island, will not sample of these "outrages" was announced by cable yesterday. The house of Lord Lans- often called, downe's agent, it appears, was "attucked." A "number of shots were fired," but nappily and very oddly, "no damage was done" and "no arrests were made." Doubtless the "attack" in question, like some otners of the same kind, will not be without a moral effect in certain circles. But the design is obvious. As United Ireland tersely remarks, a "general election is in the fling," and it is clearly the tactics of the Liberal party to endeavor to make the Conservatives look dark in the eyes of English electors by representing them as the allies of Irish disorder. Of course, in order to emphasize this a few "disorders" have to be prepared. How this can be done the readers of Charles Lever are familiar. But these people will certainly over-reach themselves by too much cunning. The truth will prevail, and the peaceful condition of Ireland is such thatfine amount of talsehood or theatrical "outrages" of the class described above can, in the long run, have any effect. United Ireland puts the matter in a nutshell in the following words:-" The coercionists are contradicted flatly, by all statistics and experience, when they pretend that the ' country is in a state of crime and outrage, ' and they are working English opinion to fury, not even in honest terror, but through base and calculating mendacity. They can-"not point to a single landlord, agent. bailiff, land grabber, or Emergencyman murdered, shot at, or maltreated throughout the whole island since the Crimes Act expired. The Cork landlords, at their

the torsh."

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. This eminent churchman and pure philanthropist, in his quiet home, under the shadow of the great Cathedral of the continent, passed away this morning in peace, prayer and hope to the bosom of that Power he had so long and so faithfully served. Like unto our own good and great Bishop, Ignace Bourget, of illustrious memory, Cardinal McCloskey was singularly blessed, and he filled a life, full of years of grace, of charity and of good works. What the one was to the Church in Canada, and to his diocese of Montreal in particular, so also was the other to the Church in the Republic and to the dioceses which he specially administered. Ignace Burrest made the diocese of Montreal the most Catholic in Canada-the centre of Canadian Catholicism. Under John McCloskey the diocese of New York developed and prospered until it became the fairest portion of the Church's domain in the United States There is much in the lives of those two bishops that is similar, not only with regard to the results and fruits of their lauors, but as to their habits, their ways, their motives and their methods of action. Both labored for scores of years with indefatigable industry as organizers and creators of institutions. Both went abroad in search of assistance from the most renowned communities, orders and societies in Europe Both were men of indomitable courage and administrators of unsurpassed excellence, although the two distinguished prelates were, physically, none of the strongest. They had equally strong holds on the affections of their people, because they were equally pious, good and charitable in the most apostolic sense of the words. Their virtues shone all the more brilliantly because of the humility and seclusion of their lives. Cardinal McCloskey will be a cher ished memory with not only his own insmediate flock, but with the whole people of the American Republic, which esteemed and respected him, and which felt itself honored when Pope Pius IX bonored one of its citizens with the purple, and made him prince of the Church. The record of his life is one full of honor to his own memory and of deep interest to the people who have beneficted by or who can appreciate and admire the work of a devoted life and the lesting monuments of truly apostolic zeal and yard deemed Father McCloskey worthy

John McCloskey was born in Brooklyn on the 10th of March, 1810. Itis pare its 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 business, industry and perseverance were already securing to them a fair measure of worldty presperity when the birth of this son brought joy to their household.

Brookiyn, 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 Catholies in it, and no church. The census showed the population of New York city to be less than one hundred thousand. There were only two Catholic churches-the old brick church of St. Peter's, in Barclay street, and St. ne slow to understand the reason. A fair Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street-"the new church out of town," as it was

The Catholics were so few that for a time High Mass was celebrated in each church on alternate Sundays, one church being closed at the proper hour in order that the other might have somewhat of a suitable congregation. The clergy were so few that the venerable Bishon Councily used to take his turn with the priests each Sunday in singing the usual High Mass, pontificating only on the more solemn festivals. John McCloskey was bap. tized in St. Peter's Church by Rev. Anthony Kohlman, S.J., who, with Rev. Benedict Fenwick, S.J. (afterward Bishop of Boston), and Father Mallou, assisted Bishop Connolly in the ministry of the church. The child of such parents could scarcely be other than religious and bright. The Cardinal gave a charming reminiscence of those early days when, in a sermon in Brooklyn, he nictured that sweet Irish mother leading her little boy by the hand on Sunday morning down to the strand of the East river -Brooklyn had no wharves in that day-and crossing the stream in a row-boat or in the primitive horse ferry, that they both might tend Mass in the little red brick church in Barclay street.

The boy was sent to school at an early age, and schoolmates of his who still live speak of him as a gentle, delicate lad, who avoided rough play and studied hard, always retiring and Count Marefoschi, a captain of the Papal and modest, ever in good numor, and, what Guard, were despatched to this country

it. His father, proud of the progress his son to announce officially the fact of the creation was making, and desirous of giving him every of a new ecclesiastical dignity in America. ill-omened muster of Saturday last, could advantage that a Catholic youth could then The news was received by the public with not quote one solitary instance of a crime of obtain, declared his intention of sending him, gratification and enthusiasm; the press com-The Witness does not know if the Pops of violence among the five hundred thousand as soon as his age would, allow it, to George mented favorably upon the great event and in the said detail the minimum of the form own own with the a fire The second of the second of the second of the second of

people within the borders of their great town College, of which Father Fenwick to country. We venture to say that if the whom the family had become much attached were runmaged, it would be found that But this was not to be. In 1820 Mr. McClos. " never since the Norman conquest, passed | key died, in the prime of life, but not until there an Irish autumn so little stained by he bad secured a competence for his widow outrage and so absolutely free from blood; and infant children. Father Fennick, too. though the present is a season of such des had left Georgetown College, having been peration as in other times would have made aent by the Archbishop of Baltimore to the midnight red with the blunderbus and Charleston, S.C., not yet an episcopal see.

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 muon 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 Emmettaburg, Frederick county, Maryland. in the autumn of 1821.

In this college John McCloskey went through the curriclum 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 mimiration and esteem of his teachers and the respect and love of his college mates. He closed his college course in 1828, graduating with the highest honors, and returned to his mother. then living in Westchester county.

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. Wisteman, and the Itish 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 anpoint d 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 o the change by his gentle ways, and altimately they fairly idolized him. In 1841 he was appointed by Bishop Hughes to the Presidency of St. John's College, Fordham, much against the wishes of his parishioners He returned at the end of a year to St. Joseph's, after skilfully completing the organization of the new college.

On the 10th of March, 1844, Pather Mc. Closkey was consecrated titular Bisnop of Artiere and coadjator 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 bad of genine unfold itself and I have seen it also in tall expansion, and I thank God that I have been spared to behold it now blessing the House of the Lord." The very reverend preacher added that the unanimous voice of the laborers in the vineamong them all of the high dignity that made him coadjutor Bastor.

In 1847 the diocese of New York was divided. On the 21st of May of the same year Coadjutor Bishop M Closkey was translated to the See of Alpany and made its first bishop. Archbishop Hughes delivered ered the installation sermon in St. Mary's Church. Albany at that time contained only three Catholic Courches. During the years that Bishop McCloskey spent in Albany he accomplished much for the cause of religion, Churches were built and iostitutions organized-Those excellent establishments presided over by the Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of St. Joseph were organized by him. During his term the Provincial Seminary at Troy was bought by Archbishop Hughes. The Bishop went to Europe at this time for the purpose of engaging professors for the new seminary. Jesuit Fathers, Augustinians, Franciscans and Oblates were also brought to Albany and other parts of his dioceee by this zealous prelate. Churches and educational institutions have been established under the auspices of these orders. But the Bishop's greatest accomplishment was the erection of the imposing Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, the corner stone of which was laid in 1848 by Archbishop Hughes. In 1851 Bishop McCloskey visited Rome.

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 feetering and beneficent cure. To him the Catholics of New York are indebted for the Westchester Protectory, a foundling asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, homes for destitute children and for aged people. He also established various religious communities composed of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins and Little Sisters of the Poor. He also devoted himself untiringly to bring to a successful completion Archbishop Hughes' conception of the present stately Cathedral of St. Patrick on Fifth avenue.

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. Roucetti, the Pope's legate. ever his class, preity sure to be at the head of with the beretta and the Papal briefs