

VOL. XXXV.----NO. 50.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.



The Murder of the Innocents.

UNEVEN-HANDED JUSTICE. THE TRIAL OF MRS. JEFFRIES.

THE COURTS WINKING AT THE CRIMES.

Cardinal Manning and other Public Personages on the Subject.

LONDON, July 7. The following is a history of the now lamous Jeffries case, which led the Pall Mall Cazette to institute an enquiry into the crimes of Royalty and of the aristocracy, and to make the exposures which have horrified the world. The trial was a mockery and a farce, and an outrageous travesty of justice :---

Never was a house brought before the notice f a bench f magistrates under an indic m ut, if I might use the word, of such an un bjection-able character. The defendant has lived in the parish of Chelses something like twenty years, and up to the time of the institution of this prosecution there was no kind of compaint against her. The Inspector of police, who would have been called b fore your loadship, and the police of the district, would have told you and especially the Inspector, that during the whole time he had the district under his supervision not one case of complaint was made against the houses, and there is no doubt what The boast of Mrs. Jeffries, the procuress to royalty, to Inspector Minahan, that it was no use for her houses to be watched with a view to a prosecution, because she did business with persons in "the highest rank of life," has been justified by events. She has not been imprisoned. She has been fined an amount which it is seainst the houses, and there is no doubt whatnot unlikely she has frequently received ever that in point of fact they were no cause of scandal to the neighborhood. But besides the fact that there was no complaint on the part of from one of her patrons for the privilege of committing rape up in a child of tender years. It has been well remarked that such a senthe police, no inh-bitants had come forward and tence is inexplicatione, except we consider the influence of the titled criminals who should stated that their rest had been disturbed or hat the morality of their establishments or of their have stood hes de her in the dock. We read servants had been interfered with. I submit to your lordship that if there ever was a case callin history of a magistrate who was brave ing for lenient consideration it is the present. These remarks, of course, Mr. Besley perenough to commit un English Prince to prison. We have descended so low in these mitted to pass unchallenged, as well as the sudacious assertion of Mr. Williams that "of days, that it is hopeless to get justice done, not when a Prince is arraigned, but when a procuress is arraigued, who boasts that she does business with Princes. The whole proceedings at the Middlesex Sessions on May 5th, in the case of the woman Jeffries, were highly, if sadly, instructive. The trial was fixed for 10 30 a.m. Arriving there about ten minutes before that time, a member of the committee which was prosecuting, with three friends (two of whom were representatives of the Press) only suc ceeded, with great difficulty, in passing the policemen who were stationed to keep out the public on various pretexts, policeman insisting that the Court one was already crowded, and another that he had "orders to admit no one." After such contradictory statements, the member of the committee was not surprised on entering to find that he was the only spectator in the space allotted to the rublic. The next notable thing was that the jury and other persons in court were kept waiting for half-an hour in the absence of Mr. Edlin, J. C, and Mr. Besley, and Mr. Moutagu Villiams, the leading counsel respectively for the prosecution and defence. On the latter entering the Court at half-past ten, he "at once requested Mr. Besley," says the special report of the West London Press, "to retire for a private con-sultation." It was understood in Court that the judge closeted himself with them -certainly an extraordinary thing, highly adapted to give color to the report mentioned in a London evening rewspaper, usually well-informed, that they wore attempting "to effect some method by which the case should not be heard." For the judge to have patiently whited half an hour while the "opposing counsel" arranged the case in the interests of the culprit and her clients, would have been almost equally extraordinary. Certainly the subsequent proceedings, including the speeches of counsel and judge, and then the verdict, fitted into each other so harmoniously as to unistakably suggest to the spectator an exact pre arrangement.

REPEAL

### lusion with the prisoner and her high-placed clients, is contained in the fact, that while STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY he laid emphasis on the careful conduct of Mrs Jeffries' houses so as to exclude general crimes of violence, he had laying before him

#### BY JUSTIN HUNTLY M'GARTHY, M.P. the statemant of a former servant of Mrs. J. ffries, that she quitted her situation because of a rape committed upon a child of

thirteru years, who was brought up from the country for the purpose, her plain country clothes and nailed boots changed for The English Government acted on its usual give-and take principle in passing the Catholic Emancipation Act-that is to say, when it gave with one hand it took away apartment to be outraged, probably by some person of great conventional distinction. The servant was sent to bed, so as to be out of the with the other. It had been forced by O'Connell, and the gigantic movement which O Connell had created and fostered, to concede to its hish Catholic subjects the rights of which they had been so long and un-justly deprived. They endeavored to ob-taiu some small revenue for the concession which was thus wrung from them. B tween bitterly before the servant the next morning. O'Connell's first and second election a change had been made in the composition o the electors. By an Act of Heary VIII which had been confirmed in 1795, freehold consequence that she had to be waited upon ers to the value of forty shillings, over and like an invalid. The girl told the servant above all charges, were entitled to vote, a that Mrs. Jeffices had given her £15 out of system which naturally occasioned a large what the "gentleman" had left. We men-number of small land owners, who were ex pected to vote in obedience to the landlords who created them, O Connell's election showed that the landlords would not always command the forty-shilling voters. It was Court, willing and expecting to corroborate clear that they might be won over to any in the witness box the statement which she popular movement, and it was decided to abolish them, which was accordingly done by an Act passed on the same day with the Catholic Emancipation Act. The new act raised the county franchise to ten pounds, and freeholders of ten pounds, but under twenty pounds, were subjected to a complicated system of registration, well calculated to bewilder the unhappy tenant, and render his chance of voting more difficult. But all these provautions did not prevent the return of O'Connell the second time he appealed to the electors of Clure, nor did it even prove of much service in repressing the tenauts from voting with the leaders of the popu lar movements.

The disfranchisement produced intense discontent throughout the whole country, and | Mathew, the inaugurator of the temperance disorder followed close upon discontent movement, very famous. O'Connell imme-O'Connell now began to remind Ireland of his promise that Catholic Emancipation was a | ment would have if it were incorporated with means towards an end--aud that end, the Re. | his own movement, and he immediately gave was put down, too, and O'Connell was ar- | ways spoke with the greatest pride of his guilty. Judgment was deferred, and found noble army of tectotallers. guilty. Judgment was deferred, and Father Matthew himselt was not an active never pronounced, and O'Connell was re-politician. His duty in life was to wr sile leased to carry on his agitation more vig- with and to overthrow one of the greatest orously than ever. When Ireland, torn by | evils that afflict humanity, and with the

was never a man to be ingatened by stormy weather. He opened an Association on Burgh quay, and he held meetings there regularly every week, at which he addressed exceedingly small audiences with as much impressioned enthusiasm as though he were swaying by his eloquence the gigantic gatherings of the Clare Election. At Burgh quay he taught the doctrines of the Association. The Association proposed, first of all, to dissolve the Union ; but the dissolution of the Union was not its only object. It further proposed to ab-lish tithes, to give fivity of tenure to land holders, and it called for extension of the suffrage, for shorter Parlia-ments, for the abolition of the property quali-is ation for members of Parliament, and for equal electoral districts. These latter points were taken from the Chartist movement in England, to which O'Connell had given its name, and to which he had given such earnest support. The proud patience which the gods are said

to love stood O'Connell in good stead now. For more than a year he labored patiently at the hall on Burgh-quay, telling his scanty audiences again and again the shameful story of the Union, and appealing to all that was noblest and best in the national spirit to unite in breaking the hateful bondage. But the audiences did not increase. "Conciliation Hall," as O'Connell named his place of meet ing on Burgh quay, was sparsely filled with audiences which did not readily take fire at his glowing periods and passionate appeals. But O'Connell never for a moment lost heart, or appeared dis-mayed. He went on as if he had the whole country with him. The movement gradually spread. The Repeal agitation, which had first languished, suddenly began to swell up and assume large proportions. O'Connell was always remarkable for the manner in which he contrived to utilize every National force for the great purpose to which he was devoted. While the Rapeal movement was going on, another movement of a different kind was started in Ireland, and met with remarkable success. A good, purohearted Franciscan friar began a great crusade against intemperance, which proved strangely and unexpectedly successful, and which made the name of Father distely saw what a strength such a move-

peal of the Union. He started a society all the support of his great authority and of colled the "Friends of Ireland," which the his great name to the new crusade. He Government at once put down. He started praised it enthusiastically; he infinenced another, "The Anti-Union Association." It many of his followers to join it, and he al-

disorders against which the Insurrection scinal workings of political agitation he had little or no concern. His own personal opinions were, if anything, of a Conservative type, and he certainly had no kind of sympathy with any violent or demonstrative gitation of any sort. But he could not af ord to decline the enormous assistance to the temperance movement which O Connell's support and O'Connell's encourage ment gave. So it came about that the tem-perance movement became, as it were, and gamated with and absorbed into the Repea movement, and Father Matthew's temperance recruits swelled the ranks of the army that O'Connell was levying to wage war against the Union. Nothing was further from O'Connell's thoughts than any kind of ctive demonstration against oppression. By peace, and peace only, by orderly, quiet, constitutional measures, was the Repeal of

concern and enable it to resume business. THE IRISH CAUSE All the directors were present. The meeting appointed a committee to ascertain the exact financial condition and best means of reviving the hank or reconstructing it on a solid foundation. The directors were authorized Parnell's Latest Movements in England to oppose liquidation proceedings. A resolation was adopted amid prolonged and unanimous applause, hearily thanking Earl Carnarvon for his expression of sympathy with owners and depositors of the bank and his promise of assistance.

DUBLIN, July 18 .- The Munster Bank committee conferred with the directors to-day They proposed to double the capital of the bauk by a new issue of one and a half millions in ten pound shares, to make an imme-diate call of thirty shillings per share, thereby raising £225 000 and to substitute shares of two pounds paid up for the present shares on which three pounds ten shillings is paid, making the uncalled liability eight pound per share instead of 16 10s, the new shares to draw the same rate of dividend as the old.

# THE BLOW AT SPENCER.

PARNELL MASIER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE BRITISH PRESS WILD WITH RAGE-THE TRIUMPH OF THE IRISH PARTY IN DISCREDITING THE COERCIONISTS-THE TORIES WOULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR GLADSTONE'S ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, July 18 -The Times says the Government will suffer through the blow which it has allowed to be levelled at Earl Spencer and his late colleagues. To give a tacit assent to the Parnellites charges against Lord Spencer would falsify history and provike the indignation of every honest Irish loyalist besides the unhesitating censure of all fairminded Englishmen.

The Telegraph regrots that the ministern appear inclined to retain themselves in their present position by an un lue indulgence of the Irish demands, and hopes that the Conservatives will not adopt Lord Randolph Churchill's policy of disclaiming responsibility for the acts of their precursors. The Conservative party must assume the responsibility for some of these acts, and the country will not allow it to repudiate them with im punity. The Standard asks, Can Sir Michael Hicks

Beach persuade himself that the suggestion to reopen an inquiry contains no germ of mis chief? Is it a small thing that a leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, on a challenge from Home Rulers, declines to be responsible for Earl Spencer's acts, and that Lord Randolph Churchill should follow. almost off-nsively, repudiating them ? We agree with Lord Hartington that it would be an evil to encourage the notion that a change

# PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

Irishmen, men of Irish descent, and people of all nationalities in this city, are to day discussing the probable effect of Mr. Parnell's speech yesterday concerning the Muam-trasna case. "The subject is one of interest to every nation in the universe, for it involves grave charges against the English Government, and unless the Government can vindicate itself it must stand committed of being implicated in crimes that ourage the civilized world," said editor Walsh of the Summay Democrat to a reporter this after-noon. "Mr. Parnell," he continued, "inside no statement that the reading public is not familiar with. There was a verbal agreement between himself, as the representative of the Home Rulers, and the Tories to make the motion for an investigation by the Government, and it was thought that the motion would be carried. It failed, but the moral effect of his speech will be lasting. The Tories have al-ways been the manly enemies of the luish. Through them we obtained the Catholic Emancipation act and the abolition of titles. Parnell naturally looks to the support, and if they were not strong a meth in this instance they will show their point is our behalf in the future. The Manna manna case is one that has provoked comments throughout the world. It is a put that that the Government connived wi - Jen car in his Dublin Castle rule to e--3 t}... Crimes Act, regardless of law and m WHOLESALE PERSPEC.

The statement of Inspector Murph; lenges contradiction. He was the

Spencer and engaged in manutacturing crises, if I may use the expression. He suborned perjury to subserve the interests of his lord and master. On this manufactured testimony hundreds of men were arrested, imprisoned and many of them hanged-inpocent men, too, But Gladstone's policy had to be carried out; his advocacy of the enforcement of the Crimes act had to be endorsed, and guiltless men suffered, some the extreme penalty under this terrible maladministration. The English Government well knew this, still it supported Gladstone and count-nuoced the atracities he smiled at. After Marphy's dismissal he made a statement in the Cathedral which the world knows to be true. He said that he was employed to ongage witnesses to testify to anything that would criminate a person whom it was desired to prosecute. And as to the Maamtrasna affiir-the murder of the Joyco family-he affirmed and said it could be proven that the three man hanged were innocent, and, furthermore, that Spon-cer knew this long before the execution

On re-entering the Court Mr. Montagu Williams said to his client, Mrs. Jeffries, "Say you are guilty," which she accordingly did.

Mr. Besley, who was engaged for the prose-cution by the London Committee for the suppression of the foreign traffic in English girls, then made a speech for the defence. It was emphatically a speech for the defence, for its tone and tendency was to minimise the guilt of the woman at the bar. Our companions listened to it with astonishment. Our own feeling was not exactly one of astonishment, our experience in such matters being probably greater than theirs. Mr. Besley said-

With regard to the particular circumstances under which these houses were conducted, there does not appear to have been the slightest proof of disorder, rubbing, or anything like a breach of peace usually connected with the manage-ment of such houses. The case really resolved itself into a lowing people to assemble together for improper purposes. Undoubt-edly they were free from public scandal in the

ordinary sense of the word. While Mr. Besley was uttering those words he knew that there was a gentleman in Court prepared to swear that he had repeatedly complained to the local Inspector of Police and Mr. Kegan Paul, the London publisher, of the nuisance of Mrs. Jeffries' house paid \$26,250 for the manuscr.pt of General in Church street, Chelses ; and that there was Gordon's diary,

the importation or there is not a particle, not a shade of any sort or description of evidence."

exportation of

other evidence in his brief to the same effect.

But the most serious aspect of Mr. Besley's conduct, and evidence of his apparent col-

finery, and then deliberately placed in an

way while the infernal deed was accomplished.

But when the poor little child, who had been

told that Mrs. Jeffries was her aunt, cried

complaining that she had been very much huri;

and left in a few hours. Ihis woman's state-

ment also related a case of seduction, the

victim of which was so infected by disease in

tion this fraction of a price as an indication

of the large sums which the procuress re-

ceived from persons of rank. Mr. Besley

knew that this former servant was waiting in

had made to the solicitors for the prosecution,

yet he went out of his way to make asser-

tions tending to extenuate the crime of the

When Mr. Besley's speech was finished,

Mr. Montagu Williams made its complement,

accosed.

a which he said :--

woman would stay at the place no longer,

The Bench then retired for twenty minutes. On their return to Court, Mr. Edlin made a desperate attempt to appear judicial. and assuming a voice of stage grav-ity, he considerately fined the ac-cused (whom he did not even address as the "prisoner") the ridiculous sum considering her wealth, of £200, which was at once naid : and she was required to give at once paid ; and she was required to give up two of her houses only, (it being assumed by all, in contradiction of the evidence given at the Westminster Police Court, that she possessed no more than four); "to enter into your own recognizances in the sum of £400 to keep the peace, and to be of good behaviour for two years," and " to find one surety of £400, or two sureties each in £200 for your keeping the peace and good behaviour for that period."

According to the law, this woman might have been sentenced to two years' imprison-ment. Considering that Mr. Edlin was not dependent upon the speeches of counsel for his information, but had before him the evidence given in the case at Westminster, the would have considered such a publia punishment anything but excessive. Then why was this woman, to whom a fine of a thousand pounds would have been of little moment, not imprisoned ? What ! imprison a person who on hearing such a sen tence might, perhaps, stung with a sense of injustice in the imprisonment of the agert and not of the principals, turning to the judge, publicly arraign as her male accom-pluces in some of the blackest crimes known to Eaglish law, persons, the mention of whose names would set the civilized world by the ears. The risk was too great. Before the Court met it was decided that Mary Jeffrus should not be sentenced to imprisonment.

George Bellehambers, late coachman to the woman Jeffrics, gave the names of half a dozen clubs, amongst which were the Marlborough and Army and Navy, where he had taken notes announcing the arrival of girls. Since then I have had the painful privilege of looking through an immense quantity of evidence collected for the London Committee that prosecutes in this case, and I was not surprised to see that amongst the crowd of male debauchées the names occur of not a few of exalted rank, among whom I will mention Lord Fyfe, Lord Douglas Gordon, Lord Leu-nox, Lord Aylesford, Sir William Eaton, the Hon. Tyrwhit Wilson, Consul Hewett, the King of the Belgians, and the Prince of

Wales. (Immense sensation). But if the spirit of Nathan, or Elijah, or John the Baptist, or even of Old Chief Jus-tice Gascoigue, in the reign of Henry IV., is now extinct on the Judicial Bench, thank God, it lives elsewhere among the English people. The murderers of innocence, or the abettors of the murderers of innocence, will not go unnamed even though they be found upon the steps of a throne.

(Continued on fifth #ge.) -

Ten thousand Protestant children are now attending Roman Catholic schools in the United States.

Acts found it hard to cope, with the country aflame with anger at the extinction of the forty-shilling vote, the Governmen-judge it wise and prodent to bring in a Bi 1 for Ireland in January, 1832, effecting still further disfranchisement. The new Bl abolished the forty shilling vote in boroughs as well as in counties, and the lowest rate for boroughs and counties was ten pounds. But for the next few years all recolled tion of emancipation on the one hand, and disfranchisement on the other, was 10 be swallowed up in a struggle which has pussed into history as the Irish Tithe War. What the Tithe War was, and how it ended, I have already told. While it was going on, during the long years in which it alternately blazed and smouldered, there was but little time for Irish politicians to think of repeal. But O'Connell still kept the great purpose in his mind, still agitated, still planned, still schemed. It did not seem to him and to his followers that the dilliculties in the way o Repeal were in reality any greater than the which had menaced the movements in favor of Catholic Em neipation. The advocates of Catholic Emancipation had boldly facel all obstacles that were brought against them, had overcome them all in turn, and Catholic Emancipation was now an accomplished fact. To O'Connell, and O'Connell's allies, it seemed as if the difficulties which were in the way of Repeal might be successfully struggled with, and as triumphantly overthrown. There was a great deal against the agitation. To begin with, the country was vory poor. "Every class of the commun ity," says Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, "were poorer than the corresponding class in any country in Europe." The merchants, who had played a prominent part in political life since the Union, were now wearied and despairing of all agitation, and held aloof; the Protestant gentry were, for the most part, devoted to the Union : many of the Catholic gentry disliked O'Connell himself, and his rough, wild ways ; many of O'Connell's old associates in the Catholic Enancipation movement had withdrawn from him to join the Whigs. In England the most active dislike of O'Connell prevailed. The Pericles or the Socrates of Aristophanes, the Royalists drawn by Camille Desmoulins, were not grotesquer caricatures than the representa-tion of O'Connell by English opinion and the English Press. O'Connell himself was not so powerful with the people as he had been immediately after the triumph of the Emancipation struggle. He had poid the inevitable price of power in making many enemies. He used his power with un absolute indifference to appearances or public opiuion, and that indifference made him many more enemies, who might well have been kept as friends, and alionated friends whose friendship was of value. The Catholio clergy, too, who had been his strongest allies in the Emancipation movement, were by no means to be counted on as supporters in the new Repeal movement. Many of them regarded the so-called settlement of the Titbe War, not as a victory, but as splitable compromise; and they held O'Comell responsible for having yielded to the comprom-

the Union to be obtained. O'Connell had a most cordial hatred of the revolutionaries of '98 and 1804, and he was destined a little later to express the hitterest animesity to the revolutionaries of the Young Ircland move-

"The year 1843," said O'Connell, "is, and "The year 1843," said Venn." At the shall be, the great Repeal year." At the time when O'Connell uttered that prophecy, which was destined not to be fulfilled, it did indeed seem as if the Repeal of the Union was one of the contingencies-indeed, one of the probabilities-of the immediate future. O'Connell had worked up his organization and made it immensely powerful. Over in England he had established in the House of Commons an elaborate Parlia. mentary system of his own. By his own influence he had secured seats in Parlia ment for his sons, and for a great many of his relatives, and for a large number of his followers and supporters. The Repeal l'arty in the House of Commons was yearly growing stronger and more numerous. O'Connell's influence was almost all powerful with the Irish constituencies; and whenever a vacancy occurred O'Connell sont down a Repeal candidute to contes: the seat, and the Repeal candidate was, in most cases, successfully returned.

But what O'Connell chiefly relied on for effecting his purpose were now the batoric monster metings. Nothing showed O Connell's straigth as much as these monster from other localities miles and miles away. making for a common centre. These vast meethgs were addressed by O'Connell with the over-ready eloquence which endeared him b the popular mind. His marvellous voice would carry to the farthest end of these great assemblies; and the peasant on the furthlat verge of the crowd was as much stirrel and swayed by O'Connell's fiery mood of passion, patriotism and humor, as those who stood by his side on the platform. (Continued on eighth page.)

of Government will open prison doors, and we cann a repress the four that the Government's policy will encourage such a belief,

The News says the signs of an alliance b tween the Marquis of Salisbury and Parnell are obvious. We know of nothing more discreditable in the bistory of parliament than this combination of Conservatives and Parnellites in an attempt to decry their pre decessors, unless it be the effrontery with which the compact is disclosed. The Mar quis of Salisbury has made Parnell more completely than ever master of Ireland and almost master of himself

AT THE VATICAN.

MGR. MORAN TO RECEIVE THE CARDINAL'S HAT-CANADIAN CATHOLICS.

ROME, July 20 -His Holiness Leo XIII. has accorded a Cardinal's nat to Mgr. Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, an Irish prelate who far many years was a favorite and college comrado of Cardinal Pecci before he became Pupe.

The Pope also appointed the Abbe Gravel, Vicar General to the Archishopric of Que-bes, to be Bishop of the new diocess of Nica-let, Canada. This nomination is regarded here as an energetic assertion of the Pope's authority and marked disapproval of certain factions of Catholics whom His Holiness considered to be making petty opposition to the authority of the Vatican.

The Pope thus decides once for all the long pending question of splitting up the diocess of Trois Rivieres. It will be remembered that last year Canadian Catholics organized a movement against the Vatican and Canadian bishops, and even sent a delegation to Rome, which was very coldly received.

These obtained an audience at the Vatican only by the express stipulation that nothing relating to a Canadian diocese should be al luded to.

### AN OUTRAGEOUS AWARD.

DUBLIN, July 18 .- The grand jury of the County Kerry has awarded Mr. Samuel Hussey, the land agent, \$10,000 damages to meetings. They were held usually on a Sun- Hussey, the land agent, \$10,000 damages to day, and they were attended by thousands of compensate him for the partial destruction of people who came to the place of meeting, not his residence, Edenburn house, near Iralee, merely from the immediate vicinity, but often which was blown up by a charge of dynamite on the 7th of last November. Mr. Hussey away. The roads leading to the fields or hall is one of the largest land agents where the meeting was to take place in Ireland, and is so unpopular would be choked for hours and hours pre viously with the streams of people all that he and his house are continually under police protection. He never goes abroad without being followed by a constable armed with shotgun. The people of Tralee insist, however, that the blowing up of his house, which only broke the windows and a few fact of the back wall, was a manufactured outrage, and they hint that "Jim" McDermott, for merly of Brooklyn, New York, and now said to be a police decoy, had a hand in it. The taxpayers are furious over the award, and are resisting the attempted levy tooth and nail.

Suil worse, the mon wore arrested and convicted on perjared testimony under instructions from Dabtin Castle, and all for a political purpose. I believe it quite possible that, as alleged, the identity of the real murderers of the Joyces is known to the authorities, and the fact will undoubtedly be developed under Lord Lieutenaut Coronevon. He shows by the investigation he has begun that he will sift the matter to the bottom. Lord Churchill's speech is an evidence that the Government is in sympathy with Parnell's movement to have a solution of the matter."

### A POLITICAL SACRIFICE.

Mr. Meehan, editor of the Irish American, said :- " Mr. Parnell's motion for a Gavernment investigation was not made with theexpectation of its adoption, but for the purpese of letting the world know how Spencer had misruled Ireland and to bring out a cru bing indiciment against his regime. B fore M les Joyce was executed for the alleged crime of murdering the Joyce family, Spencer and the Government had incontrovertible evidence that Miles had no hand in the crime. Still, he was legally murdered for a political purpose-On the scaffold the two men who were hanged with Miles swore thet he was guiltless; but he had to be sacrificed to sustain Gladstone and the Crimes act. The Joyce murder was the result of a money quarrel. Oue Casey, a money lender, was an enemy to the Joyce family, and he hired men to kill them. There was no political significance attached to the affair, but Spencer saw his opportunity and he employed it, even if three innocent men did have to die for it. Parnell knew what he was about in again bringing the Mauntrusna case before the House of Commons. The effect will be to counteract the stunip speeches of Commberlain and Dilkes during the approaching campaign, and it will spur the present Lora Lieutenent in his investigation. Ireland and Irishmen throughout the world will think more of Pernell now than he was ever thought of

## WHITE BABIES SOLD TO CHI. NESE.

before."-N- Y. Telegram.

TWENTY-SIX RECOVERED THEPAST YEAR---THE TRAFFIC IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20 .- Another white girl baby has been found in possession of Chinese foster parents, in a loathsome den in Chinatown. The Mongolians having the babe in charge said that the child was two years old, and had been named Chuen Ho. It cost them originally \$100, and us it was sickly they had paid to physicians over three times the purchase money. The bate was given in charge of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This makes twenty-six white girls taken from Chinese, to whom they have been sold by inhuman parenta or mercenary midwives, within the last year. The purpose of their purchase is no secret among wealthy merchants of the Chinese quarter.

sponsible for having yielded to the comprom-ise and for sacrificing the interest of Ireland THE MUNSTER BANK TO BE RESUS. to the convenience of the Whigs Under such conditions it mut be admitted that the prospects of O'Connal's new move. ment were scarcely promising. But O'Connell to consider means to settle the affairs of the 

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and the strength and