

THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
AT THEIR OFFICE:
355 GRAFT ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum.....\$1.50
50 cents strictly in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at the per line (space), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for the per line. Special rates for contracts exceeding 100 lines. Advertisements for Teachers, Insurance, Wanted, etc., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of births, deaths and marriages each insertion. The above and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers in the country should always give the name 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 Mail or Post Office Order. All remittances should be accompanied by changing the date on the subscription label attached to paper. Subscribers will call by date on the address label when their subscription expires.
Sample copies sent free on application.
Papers waiting to become subscribers can do so through any responsible agent, when there is no time for our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN THE SUBSCRIPTION IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, AND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 9, 1886

Scotland has set out on the march to Home Rule. Resolutions favoring the establishment of a Scotch Legislature were adopted at a meeting held by the Highland Reform League, at Glasgow, last night.

The Montreal Herald exclaims:—

"Thank Heaven, Parliament has been prorogued. The country breathes freely once more."

To which the people one and all say a devout and hearty amen.

Some of the Scotch landlords are beginning to imitate the barbarity of their Irish counterparts. A cruel case of eviction lately happened at Linlithgow, Scotland. Miss Eliza Wilson, teacher of the Douglas Cottage School, was ejected from her house, and her bed-room another, eighty-six years of age, was removed from her bed and placed on an easy chair on the way. She laid there for two hours and then expired.

A cable despatch informs us that two parties of Orangemen were drilling near Slough, when they were surprised by the police. Seeing that they had no chance to escape, the Orangemen pleaded ignorance of the law, and the police testified themselves with "taking the names" of the incipient rebels.

This was not exactly the mode of procedure adopted towards the Fenians; instead of taking their names the police seized their rifles and had them sent to the scaffold or the prison.

We have received the following from under in New Brunswick:—

INFORMATION WANTED.
The electors of this county are anxious to know, by return of your text issue, if it is our representative, K. F. Burns, who voted against Blake's motion for Home Rule for Ireland? Surely not.

GLoucester, N.B., 29th May, 1886.

We regret to say it is the same gentleman who represents Gloucester that voted against Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions in favor of the Orange amendment.

The Montreal Daily Witness says:

"The Post has returned to its good, honest course of publishing in full our statements which it criticizes."

It grieves us to say that we cannot return the compliment. The "only religious daily" is afraid to quote our statements which it criticizes, for it feels that even its benighted readers would detect where the truth flourishes, if they had a chance to peruse the articles of THE POST. We are never afraid to show what we write contrasted with what the Daily Witness writes. The easiest way to demolish the statements of the Daily Witness is to quote them, to hold them up to the light. Many of the productions of our contemporary are like the whale on the Champ-de-Mars; the more the latter is exposed to the sun, the more it smells; and so with the Witness, the more it is held up to the public gaze, the more nauseating it becomes.

THE PLEDGE OF A MINISTER OF THE CROWN.

These Orangemen of Ulster appear to be taking courage from the resolution by which Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America pledged themselves to send men and arms to Ireland to put down the "Papists." The funeral of young Curran, who had been murdered on Thursday last by the yellow fever of Belfast, took place yesterday. Twenty thousand people turned out to do honor to the victim of Orange brutality and fanaticism. Notwithstanding this formidable number, and notwithstanding the solemn and sad occasion which had brought these people into the funeral procession, a body of Orange men called forth from the lanes and by-ways of Belfast and peddled the cortege with stones. This exhibition of Orange rowdiness no doubt fully vindicates and warrants the action of a

Canadian Minister of the Crown in pledging himself and the rest of the fraternity to send men and arms to Ireland.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

ONE of the reasons for Sir John Macdonald going to the country this autumn is that next year the Ontario Parliament will have completed its term and that Hon. Mr. Mowat will be going to the country. Considering the strong hold the local Liberal Government has upon the people of Ontario, and considering its record of honesty, efficiency and economy, it is but natural for the Prince of Corruptionists to shrink from too strong and crushing a contrast with an honest and faithful guardian of the public interest such as Oliver Mowat. This unpleasant situation is to be avoided if possible, and it can only be done by precipitating the general elections for Ottawa a year before their time.

A TRIBUTE.

A VERY pleasant incident occurred at an Irish National banquet recently given in Bathurst, Australia. The Pope's health was proposed by a Protestant gentleman, Mr. A. B. Rae. It would, said Mr. Rae, be a mistake to omit the toast on such an occasion as that. He was neither a Catholic nor an Irishman; but, as a broad-thinking, unprejudiced Scotchman, he recognized that the Pope had proved himself a truly great man and a universal peacemaker. The efforts of His Holiness in this direction had prevented anarchy and bloodshed. Leo XIII. was a staunch advocate of education, and a friend of peace and progress, and was, therefore, deserving of the highest honors. It is to be feared that a long time will elapse before some of Mr. Rae's correligionaries, such as the Daily Witness, will prove themselves as unprejudiced as he in judging of Catholics.

KING OF THE BOODLE MEN.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY, M.P., has won the title of King of the Boodle members in the Dominion Parliament, by successfully engineering his Northern Pacific Junction Railway Bill, through the Senate and the House. It is a triumph the most fastidious public plunderer would be proud of. It is not every day, or every century for that matter, that a bill which is denounced as an attempt at blackmailing and robbery by the Prime Minister of a Government, is literally shoved down the throat of Parliament by a private member. That is the feat accomplished by Dalton McCarthy and which justly entitles him to the admiration and homage of boodleners the world over. He received timely assistance from Hon. Senator Frank Smith and Senator Turner, who are with him directors of the railway and entitled to "divvy" up the swag, which amounts to the snug little sum of \$3,220,000, of which they have already gobbled up \$1,320,000. These two Senators used all their influence to get the Senate to restore the clause in the bill, which gave their company the power to plunder the public treasury to the above extent. The spectacle is simply disgraceful, and the disgrace of it was not decreased by the subsequent action of the Prime Minister and his slavish following in compelling Parliament to legalize this act of robbery. Such rascality has no parallel in the annals of the most corrupt administrations.

TWO ANTI-CONFEDERATE MINISTERS.

The Gazette announces that Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, and Hon. Mr. McLellan, have gone to Nova Scotia to take a hand in the local elections, and prevent if possible a complete routing in the Tory camp. The two Ministers will specially direct their efforts to a defeat of the cry for the repeal of the Union. What will trouble these two gentlemen more than anything else is their own personal record on the very question of confederation. There were probably no two men more strongly opposed to the entrance of Nova Scotia into the confederation than Messrs. Thompson and McLellan.

A Halifax contemporary, speaking of their arrival on the election scene, says:—"Mr. McLellan may be expected to give us extracts from his anti-confederate speeches in our house against the union, and to claim credit for the correctness of his prediction that if carried the grass would soon grow in the streets of Halifax. He will probably also inform us whether he still holds to the opinion he then so forcibly expressed, that his present patron, Sir Charles Tupper, who took him from the Senate and put him in the position he now occupies, may still be regarded as the high priest of corruption."

"The Minister of Justice's confession may be expected to be particularly interesting and is looked forward to with much interest. With that genial frankness which has characterized his public life, he will doubtless let us into the secret of his conversion from a warm anti-confederate and opponent of union to a pliant and subservient follower of the Government at Ottawa. His election experience in Antigonish may require a separate chapter. We trust during his stay he will afford the citizens of Halifax the opportunity of hearing his views on public matters. We can assure him that our repeat friends will be quite prepared for a joint discussion."

THE TORY PRESS AND MR. BLAINE.

MR. BLAINE, by his magnificent speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, delivered at Portland on Tuesday last, has excited the anger of the English Tory press and brought down upon his devoted head a torrent of abuse. The London Times, in its attack upon him, questions his motives and charges him with making a bid for the Irish vote. What strikes us as something peculiar is the fact that when the occasions are favorable, British public men and jour-

nals endeavor to make out that the United States is a real, genuine Anglo-Saxon nation—a chip of the old block—and when Presidents, Congress, the State Legislatures, Governors or representative Americans proclaim their sympathy with Ireland's struggle for liberty, these same men and journals speak and act in such a manner as to justify the contention that the real valuable and influential element in the United States were the Irish and their descendants. The St. James' Gazette, for instance, says in the same breath that "it does not think that the sentiments uttered by Mr. Blaine express the genuine opinion of Americans upon the Irish question," and then adds that "securing the Irish vote is the prime object of the Yankee office seekers, and Mr. Blaine has made his bid."

The resentment and displeasure of these papers evidently obscure their logic and their consistency. Why should Mr. Blaine or any other American representative or governing bodies run counter to the general feeling of the American people to please an alleged insignificant element, when by so doing they would lose the support of the greater element?

A sensible man does not throw away a salmon to catch a sprat; but Mr. Blaine knows that the Irish in the United States are the salmon and the others are the sprat. It is about time for the London Times and its confederates to realize the fact that "the Irish did not leave Ireland with a vengeance" for nothing.

A SOCIETY JOURNAL WANTS BLOOD.

A high-toned English society journal, published in London and sold at sixpence a copy, beats the record of violent and insane language. O'Donovan Rossa's paper fades into insignificance beside this organ of the aristocracy. The anarchists and communists, with Herr Most and the other bomb-throwers at their head, are eclipsed in their mad ravings and brutal threats against law and order by The Bat, which is the name of the journal in question. The Toronto Mail, The Week, of Goldwin Smith and the Daily Witness, will no doubt be proud to make the acquaintance of The Bat.

A choicer gem of fire brand literature is seldom offered to the public, especially by a sixpenny paper of high-toned society. Joe Chamberlain, in his speech in the House last evening against Home Rule for Ireland, must have taken his inspiration from it. But read it yourselves:—

"No one can possibly imagine that the proposed state of things will be tolerated without a struggle. How and when that struggle will commence, how much valuable blood will be spilt, and how many noble fellows sacrificed, cannot possibly be predicted at present. There is only one way out of the difficulty, only one method by which the sympathies of the careless mob by whom we are now governed can be enlisted. The remedy I am going to propose is a terrible one, but circumstances justify it."

Then comes the remedy:—"Let the Northerners commence at once. Let them arm themselves, form their battalions, and turn the weapons up till now used against themselves against their enemies the Papists. Let Ulster go to ruin in its thousands and burn down every Nationalist building, every cot or hotel in which there resides an avowed Nationalist. Let them shoot down the agitators like the dogs that they are, and then the Liberal Government will understand that Ulster is in earnest. Gladstone is a coward, and his following rabble are cowards. Once they see that the Loyalists are a power, which at present they have declined to recognize, and like the dastards that they are, they will bow down to that power, admit its rights and provide for the protection to which, according to the laws of nations and of humanity, it is entitled. The Boer, who were not eighty thousand strong, tried similar tactics and succeeded."

What have the upholders of "law and order" to say to that? So far they have said nothing, and no action has been taken against The Bat, which it appears is published a few doors from the headquarters of the police at Scotland Yard. The most vulgar and common dynamite would be ashamed to use the language which that swell society organ dares to publish in the teeth of the authorities.

THE TORIES WISH MR. GLADSTONE IN HELL.

We can readily understand why Tories should wish Mr. Gladstone out of power, but we fail to see any temporal or spiritual reason why they should wish the Grand Old Man in hell. Dislike of and opposition to a man, pushed to that depth, are far from being commendable, and are not creditable to Mr. Gladstone's opponents. Such sentiments are peculiarly unchristian, and their expression betrays more of the brute than of the man in those who are animated by them.

The Ottawa Free Press, in terms none too severe, rebukes the Citizen, the Government Tory organ at the capital, for "the character," "idle bad taste, malignity of purpose and coarse breeding displayed in reproducing" "possible in its columns, an epitaph written 'over the imaginary grave of Mr. Gladstone' in which the insinuation is conveyed of his 'being after death in hell.'"

The following is the rowdy paragraph complained of:—

At a dinner at Wareham, Eng., one Captain Fryer, speaking of Mr. Gladstone, suggested the following as a fitting epitaph of the G. O. M.:—

Here lies the body of W. G. Gladstone; Where he has gone to I can't see; What has become of him or how he fares, Nobody knows and nobody cares; If he is gone to the realm of love, I'm very sorry for those above; If he is gone to a lower level, I heartily pity the poor old devil.

—Ottawa Free Press.

All decent folks will heartily join with the Free Press in stigmatising the

duction as "a vindictive attack suggested by 'low and contemptible blackguardism.'"

We sincerely hope and pray that when Mr. Gladstone will be called upon by Providence, to pay the last debt of nature, he will go to an honored grave, with prospects other than these which lurk behind the portals of the eternal abode.

THE GAZETTE ON BRIBE GIVERS AND BRIBE TAKERS.

To judge by a paragraph in this morning's Gazette—the semi-official organ of the Bribe and Boodle Government at Ottawa,—remorse is already accomplishing some of its purifying work in the conscience of our contemporary. Commenting on one of the resolutions adopted by the Knights of Labor at the Cleveland convention, which declares it to be the sense of the General Assembly that the occupation of the bribe giver and bribe taker should be destroyed; that to do this it will be necessary to educate those who suffer most through bribery and corruption that it is hurtful to the welfare of the nation to receive a bribe or give one, the Gazette, with much apparent contrition, confesses that this resolution "embodies a truth that the laws of every free country should seek to enforce," and complacently assures its readers that "there is no question about the soundness of the doctrine (in the resolution), and were it embodied in the legislation and strictly enforced there are few communities that 'might not benefit.'"

If our contemporary had only preached and acted upon this doctrine during the past session of the Dominion Parliament, how many of the Ministerial bribe givers and bribe takers would not have had their occupation destroyed, and how much would not have been saved to the treasury and to the reputation of the Dominion?

The Whites and "blind shares," the Beatus and "swag for the Boy," the McCarthys and "outrageous steals," the Riopels, the Smiths, the McGreevys, the Robitailles, the Jamiesons and fat railway grants, would not have formed an unparalleled record of public plunder if the Gazette had only acted up to the spirit of virtue which it manifests to-day in its criticism of the above Labor resolution.

And yet the Gazette will have the cheek to ask the electors of the country to return these same public plunderers and "blackmailers," as the Premier called them, to power, so as they can continue uninterrupted and unpunished their systematic depredations which are surely draining the life blood out of the Confederation.

Let the bribe givers and the bribe takers be turned out, one and all, and let the curse of the nation go with them.

A MINISTER OF THE CROWN PLEDGED TO SEND MEN AND MEANS TO IRELAND TO AID THE ORANGE MEN AND OPPOSE HOME RULE.

THE "Grand Orange Lodge of British North America" has just held its annual "pow-wow" at Toronto. A Minister of the Crown, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, ex-Grand Master, graced the occasion with his distinguished presence and brought encouragement and hope to the "brethren" in an orthodox Orange address. The speech of this shining light in the Government of Sir John Macdonald evidently did not fall on barren soil, for we find that the following resolution was subsequently adopted with great enthusiasm and unanimity:—

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge of British North America takes this opportunity of declaring the continued loyalty of the Orange association in Canada to the British Crown and the unity of the Empire and our determined opposition to the Gladstonian attempt to pander to the solicitations of the Parnellites and other disloyal parties throughout England and the British Dominions in general. We hereby pledge ourselves to aid and support the Loyalists of Ireland by men and means, if necessary, in their struggle to maintain the integrity of the Empire and their civil and religious liberties.

This is rather a nice resolution for a Minister of a Canadian Government to sanction, and the objects of which he, in common with the brethren, solemnly pledged himself to carry out. No body would mind the rag tag and bobtail of Orangemen threatening to send men and means to Ireland to oppose the will of the Imperial Parliament and shoot down the Irish Papists. Their bluster would create neither annoyance nor alarm. But when it comes down to a Canadian Minister joining in the threat, then we want to know what the Canadian Government is going to do about it.

As long as Sir John and his colleagues worked their Orange racket and played their Orange game in secret, without giving Canadian people any direct and positive indication of their intentions and aims, they could find protection against all imputations of impudence, and were thereby enabled to lull the people into a sense of false security.

But emboldened by their latest exploits in the Northwest and Home Rule questions in Parliament, the Orange "wholes" imagine that they can defy the whole sentiment of the country, and find the Minister of Customs leaving his parliamentary and ministerial duties at Ottawa to attend an Orange gathering at the Grand Lodge and to declare his position to Home Rule for Ireland and his readiness to pledge himself to find men and rifles to make that position effective.

There are two ways to meet the situation. The first would be for the representatives of the Canadian people in Sir John's Government, to leave Mr. Bowell and who dares to demand from Mr. Mackenzie Bowell a repudiation of the civil war resolution passed by the Grand Orange Lodge, or to exact his decapitation as a Minister of the Crown.

The other way would be for the representative bodies of the Irish Canadian people to

call a convention and pass a resolution pledging themselves that not an Orangeman nor a rifle to be used against Irish freedom would be allowed to leave these shores. We would have the sympathy and support of the intelligent and liberal-minded masses of the country in the execution of this object, not to count the resources that would be placed at our disposal by friends across the line.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, and its ex-Grand Master, Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, may just as well know from the start that they will have a lively time in getting their "men and rifles" shipped from either Canadian or American ports.

A ship load of Orangemen and rifles for Ireland would have, we are afraid, a slim chance of getting across the Atlantic.

THE IRISH PAPERS SUPPRESSED THE RESOLUTIONS.

It is a significant fact that the Irish National press at home did not reproduce in their columns the emancipated Home Rule resolutions supported by our Irish Canadian representatives, and adopted by the Orange-Tory majority, instead of Mr. Blake's resolutions.

It would be strange, if the Irish papers considered Hon. Mr. Costigan's amended resolutions to be of any consequence and of service to the cause of Irish independence, that they would not think it worth their while to give them even a little corner in their columns. Our Irish contemporaries have found room for resolutions emanating from bodies and gatherings much less important and influential than the Dominion Parliament.

The secret of this suppression of the Canadian resolutions lies in the fact that our confederates found too much Orangism in them to accord them even the courtesy of publication. To have given them prominence in their naked state would have injured the cause of Home Rule, and would have been a source of humiliation to the Irish people, in as much as the resolutions insolently asserted, in effect, that the Irish people were not to be trusted in their relations with the Ulster minority, and urged the Imperial Government to take precautions for the protection and security of the rights of the said minority.

It was against this suspicion of Irish fair play, this impeachment of the Irish sentiment of justice and right and this assumption of intolerance which characterized the Costigan resolutions, that the entire Irish Canadian people, with the exception of place hunters and time servers, revolted and protested their honest indignation.

It was on account of those Orange characteristics that the Irish papers threw the resolutions into the waste paper baskets. It was the only treatment they deserved, and our Irish confederates were unanimous in ignoring them.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal does not accord the Canadian resolutions the honor of even the slightest allusion. In its issue of the 8th of May the Freeman announces the fact that Mr. Blake introduced his resolutions in Parliament and obtained from the Government a day, the 6th, to discuss them. In its issue of the 15th of May there is neither telegraphic news nor editorial mention of either debate on or adoption of Costigan's resolutions. As a proof that the Freeman intentionally suppressed all mention of them, the personal telegram from Mr. Costigan to Mr. Parnell, which was meant to cut the ground from under Mr. Blake, is published in full, and prominently, for the simple reason that Mr. Costigan's private views were not tinged with the Orangism which made his public Ministerial pronouncement a libel on Canada's Home Rule sentiment, a disgrace to the Irish Canadian members in Parliament, a disappointment to the Irish people and a weapon in the enemy's hands against Ireland's freedom.

United Ireland, the official organ of the Irish party, also meted out to the resolutions the same contemptuous treatment. It had no use for them and would not publish them. On the contrary it took all our confederates' ingenuity and skill to paint the Orange amendment green and to prove to the Orange and Tory press that their rejoicings over the defeat of the Blake resolutions and the adoption of the Costigan amendment were based "on no particular ground." These are the words of United Ireland.

"Great capital is set of the fact that the couple of Tory papermillers has, by a large Dominion House resolution of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, the opposition, in favor of Blake's amendment. On looking to the telegraphic report of the debate on the motion, we are enabled to fail to discern any particular ground for Tory delight."

It is clear from this that if Mr. Blake's resolution had been allowed to pass, there would have been no ground at all for Orange wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The Dublin Nation, which has been the most potent factor in Ireland's resurrection, equally ignores the resolutions, but, with much good will, tries to save the situation by noting the resolution introduced by Mr. Blake. The Nation writes:—

"On the 4th of the present month the Hon. Mr. Blake moved: 'That this House doth join in the submission to Parliament of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland, and expresses an earnest hope that the principle of said measure may be affirmed, forming the basis of a great question, and conducting to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Empire.'"

The Hon. Mr. Blake is leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, and it would seem as if the Government did not wish that he should have the credit of carrying this resolution. The Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, moved as an amendment a slightly watered down edition of it, which was carried on a division by a large majority."

This is what the Irish National Press,

speaking in the name of the Irish people, thought of the emancipated Canadian Home Rule resolutions, and that is the reception they met with in their columns.

Our readers and the general public can now judge whether the Post was not more than amply warranted in repudiating the Costigan amendment as being injurious to the cause of Home Rule, and in passing censure and condemnation upon its supporters, and more particularly upon the Irish Canadian members, from whom a more patriotic, honest and independent course was expected in the performance of a solemn and sacred duty. They were found wanting in a crisis of vital importance and consequence to Ireland and to her people at home and abroad. The cause of Irish independence suffered from their blind and servile partisanship; let them reap the fruits of their treachery.

THE LATE JOHN KELLY.

The death of John Kelly, the famous leader of the Tammany Hall democracy of New York, has been universally mourned by the American press. Even his most bitter political opponents say that his death is a public loss. For more than thirty years John Kelly was a commanding figure in civic, state and national politics. He was a man of great moral character and of powerful brain. Study and work had nothing but charm for him. By his own indomitable will, pluck and brains he built himself up from a poor and friendless boy to a position of power and wealth in the great metropolis of the Republic. In fact there have been few men who ever attained the prominence or wielded the power he did, and fewer still who bore themselves with such honor, dignity and honesty as John Kelly always did. He was in many respects a remarkable man. By instinct he was combative, and in his political combats proved himself a natural born leader and a great organizer. There was no American politician more feared or courted by the greatest statesmen of the land. As a representative Irish American, Mr. Kelly reflected lustre on the race of which he was so true a type; as an American citizen, no one could ever accuse him of a lack of attachment for the country he served so well in public life, where his name was a rallying cry, and in private life, where his virtues adorned his circle and edified the community.

John Kelly was born in New York City in 1822, of poor, hard-working, Irish parents. The poverty of his surroundings prevented him from receiving more than a brief term at the public schools, and when only eight years of age he began to earn a livelihood in a rope-maker's shop. He afterwards learned the trade of soapstone cutting and grate setting, at which he made a large fortune. In the Know-Nothing riots Kelly came to the front as a champion of the Irish Catholic, and defended old St. Patrick's Cathedral at the head of an armed force against a mob who attempted to burn it down. Later on he tested the right of the Irish American to the ballot in voting in the presence of a large crowd. His first venture in politics was when he ran as a candidate for Ward Assessor against the Tammany Hall candidate. He was defeated, and ran again for Assistant Alderman, being again defeated. In 1853, however, he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1854 he was elected to Congress. He resigned his seat before his last term was completed to take the office of Sheriff of his county, to which he had been elected. It was while in Congress that Gen. Cass President Buchanan's Secretary of State, spoke of him as "Honest John Kelly," which he has commonly been called since. In 1868 he was chosen the candidate for the mayoralty in opposition to Tammany Hall candidate, but an awful burden of domestic affliction—the loss of his wife and son—compelled him to withdraw and take his two daughters—all that was left of his family—to Europe for his own health as well as theirs. He remained away three years, and during his absence New York city was given over wholly to the hands of the Tweed ring. Prominent men like Messrs. Tilden, Seymour, Hewitt and Belmont sought Mr. Kelly to help them in this crisis. He had vowed never again to enter politics. Their importunities continued for a year, till at last he entered the fight, and while Mr. Tilden and Charles O'Connor attacked the Tweed ring in the Legislature and in the courts, Mr. Kelly had a hand-to-hand tussle with them in Tammany Hall, their citadel, and routed them, as is known. This gave him a prestige which he has held since.

From 1860 to 1876 the debt of New York steadily increased till it had reached the enormous sum of \$112,000,000. Kelly increased revenues and reduced expenses, and during his four years' term he actually diminished the debt of the city no less than \$12,000,000. Kelly retired from the comptrolership in 1880. Bitterly engaged in the local political faction fight for supremacy in the party he was the target for constant and severe criticism and animadversion, but his integrity and ability were never questioned. Besides his importance in local politics, he possessed great influence in regard to national affairs, and was a member of nearly every Presidential convention after that of 1860. His lecture on the Catholic missions has brought in \$100,000 in charities. He was a frank, straightforward speaker, and his earnestness always interested his audience. He was worth at least \$1,000,000, and received more applications for private charity than any other New Yorker. Mr. Kelly was married twice. His present wife, whom he married in 1877, is a niece of Cardinal McCloskey.