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TEST IS IN CŒLO FIDELIS

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DAVITT'S LETTER

Dublin Castle in "a Fix."

PARTIALITY OF THE RED EARL.

No Crimes Act for Orange Rioters and Assassins.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE ABROAD IN ULSTER.

Hypocritical Defenders of Property, Law and Order.

THE TOLERANT SPIRIT OF FOUR MILLION IRISH NATIONALISTS.

Landlords Opposing Equal Religious Recognition in the Government of the Country—The Castle Scheme of Kidnapping the Irish People Exposed and Denounced by the Hierarchy.

Special Correspondence to THE POST *and* TRUE WITNESS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10, 1883.

Dublin Castle was never more in need of sympathy, in the hour of trial, than it is at the present moment. Its misfortunes—for they are many—are not, on this occasion, owing to the actions of its enemies. Not at all. There would be some scrap of comfort in a situation of that kind, from the circumstance that it would be nothing new to find the Irish people giving a little trouble to the depot of English Government in Ireland. The cry of the Castle, just now, is "Save us from our friends"—particularly from the champions of "law and order!" It is not that the loyalists and landlords have incited their followers to a breach of the peace and to a disregard of public authority. That would be a mere trifle—an ordinary occurrence to be overlooked by Earl Spencer on account of the outspoken national sentiments of the popular party; but the mischief to the Castle is, that at a time when the right of free speech and public meeting is denied to the Nationalists, and they are still provokingly peaceful and law-abiding, the adherents of

The Landlord Faction

are found openly inciting their followers to the commission of outrage which results in actual bloodshed. Here is "a fix," indeed, sufficient to ruffle the placid temper of Mr. Trevelyan and direct, for a time, the attention of the Red Earl from schemes of expatriation to perplexing landlord insubordination. What is to be done in face of the acts of violence perpetrated in Derry by an armed band under the orders of Lord Ernest Hamilton, son of ex-Lord-Lieutenant, His Grace of Abercorn? Will the young defender of "law and order" be prosecuted for being in command of men who fire upon the citizens of Derry because they invite the Lord Mayor of Dublin to lecture on the question of the franchise? And if no such prosecution is instituted, what becomes of the Crimes Act? Whence the justification for putting Healy, Harrington and myself in prison for alleged inflammatory language? Most certainly is Dublin Castle in a bad way while face to face with such a dilemma. Already the English press is crying out for proceedings against the authors of the Derry outrages. They, innocent English writers, demand that the law shall be put in force as well against landlord rowdy as Nationalist disturber, and if some show of vigor is not made by the Executive to punish its law-breaking friends in the landlord and Orange camps, it will be made plain to an on-looking public opinion, that law, under Castle rule, is meant but for one class in this country.

Will Earl Spencer Prosecute Lord Hamilton and Col. Waring?

Not at all. He dare not attempt it. They belong to the class in whose interests, social and political, the system of Dublin Castle is maintained, and to indict two members of the Irish aristocracy for being concerned in the mere shooting of two Nationalists in an Ulster city would be preposterous. Such a thing would be unprecedented. It would amount to a revolution in the legal etiquette of the law's administrators. The party of law and order would be disgraced. The Nationalists would triumph in the humiliation of their rivals, the Castle would be deserted by its indignant friends, and the Empire would be endangered! No. Lord Spencer will not prosecute either Lord Hamilton or the Orangemen who obeyed his orders—he will only proclaim some Nationalist meetings in Ulster, so as not to be again placed in a similar fix by the too exuberant loyalty of the supporters of "law and order." There is no denying the fact, however, that the evil spirit of

Religious Intolerance

is again abroad in the North of this unfortunate land. Sir Stafford Northcote can congratulate himself upon the work which he has performed during his mission to the landlords of Ulster. Once more we are made familiar with the battle cries of "Protestant" and "Catholic," "Orangeman" and "Papist," while in the deplorable scenes which are taking place in public bodies and in workshops, we are being taught anew how great was the mischief which this bitter religious rancour worked to the country in past times. *No more dishonest or infamous* proceeding was ever resorted to by a political faction, worsted in the field of argument, than that with which the landlord Tory party are endeavoring to fight the progress of the Nationalist movement in Ulster. To sustain the dying cause of landlordism and class ascendency the newspapers and leaders of that party are appealing to the Protestants of Ulster "to stand by the principles of civil and religious liberty!"—principles as remote from those which are contending for political supremacy in Ireland at the present time as were those of temperance from the cause of the American civil war. But it is with these champions of rights which nobody but themselves deny in Ireland as it was when they stood before the world, in the fight of the Land League, as the

Defenders of Property.

In the enthusiasm of their intolerant selfishness they appear to forget that a newspaper-reading public is forming its opinions alike upon the political honesty and consistency of a party which preaches one doctrine and practises the opposite. The landlords constituted themselves the defenders of the rights of property during the recent land agitation. The property which they were anxious to protect (to themselves, of course) is now declared by law—in the reduction of rent made in the Land Courts—to have been the property of the tenant farmers. The meaning of this cry about the rights of property is, that no property shall have rights but that which a monopoly of land shall give to a landed aristocracy. We next find our friends, the enemy, posing as the bulwark of "law and order." Law, however, that shall be administered by and in the interest of a few against the rights and the opinions of the many, and order which shall be maintained by an armed force for the suppression of all discontent against such law and order. When things will not work exactly in this way, and the representatives of the popular voice attempt to exercise the privilege of public meeting or free speech, law is defied and order is disturbed as in Fermanagh and Derry by

"The party of law and order."

And now, after having distinguished themselves in this disinterested and edifying manner, the landlords inscribe upon their banner of defeat "Civil and Religious Liberty." It is an illustration of the old saying about the religious inclinations of a certain old gentleman when sick. Irish landlordism is in a very bad way at present. It is beginning to stink even in the nostrils of Englishmen, and looking about in its despair for some ally that may help to arrest its fall, it becomes enamored of the cause of religion, and seeks to arouse the forces of fanaticism in Protestant and Catholic minds by tricks as dishonorable and for a purpose as infamous as ever discredited the worst of played-out tyrannies.

The real sentiments of the Catholic hierarchy, priests and people of Ireland towards our Protestant fellow-countrymen, in matters political and social, were admirably expressed by the Catholic Bishop of Limerick at the time when Mr. Gladstone had passed the Church of Ireland Disestablishment Bill, in 1869. Said this good and patriotic prelate: "Let us hope that the Catholic and Protes-"tant people of Ireland—now that a wall of "separation which kept them asunder for "centuries is happily levelled forever, will "unite in honorable and loving brotherhood "to work out hand in hand, the regeneration "of our country. Why should we not? We "are all children of Ireland—children of the "same mother equally dear to us all. Why "should we not join hands to raise her up "and nourish her and wipe away the stains of "long suffering from her face, and try to array "her again in that moral and natural beauty "that once was hers." This is, to-day, the spirit which animates the

Four Millions of Irish Catholic Nationalists

towards the million of their fellow-countrymen of other religions, and such would be the guiding principles that would obtain in an Irish Parliament in all legislation concerning the welfare of the Irish people. There is no assurance of this needed, even by the landlord party. Their solicitude for the religious interests of the minority is a sham. The Catholic South and West have demonstrated in a hundred ways, that a man's religion shall not weigh in the selection of popular representatives. At the last general election the priests of Meath rejected a Catholic candidate for the constituency in favor of the Protestant Mr. Metge, the present senior member for the county. Catholic Galway elected Protestant Mitchel Henry. Mayo kicked out Catholic George Brown and accepted the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian Minister from Belfast, and this in a portion of Ireland where over ninety per cent of the people are staunch Catholics! Cork County returned Mr. William Shaw, an ex-Methodist minister, while Cork city severed a long connection with Catholic Nicholas Daniel Murphy, a liberal financial supporter of the Church to which he belonged, and accepted, instead, the Protestant Mr. Parnell, as one of its members; and to crown this

Splendid Proof

of the tolerant spirit animating not only democratic Catholic Ireland, but manifesting itself in the public acts of its patriotic priests and prelates, the member for Cork is recognized as the leader of the Catholic people of the country, as was his Protestant predecessor in that position, the late Mr. Isaac Butt. There is not, because there cannot be, a particle of real honest apprehension abroad among the Protestants of Ireland that their religion would be interfered with, or their persons ignored, if the country were constitutionally ruled to-morrow by the voice of the majority of its people, and assertions to the contrary by landlord alarmists and the hireling scribes in the Tory press are but the dishonest political subterfuges of a beaten party vainly endeavoring to sustain the principle of ascendency as well as a monopoly of the land.

What are the Relative Positions of the two Religions

towards the rule of Ireland and the administration of English law therein, as evidenced by the faith of our public officials? The Lord Lieutenant is a Protestant, so are the Chief Secretary, Under Secretary, Attorney-General, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice and four out of every five judges; so also are the heads of police, boards of works, poor law administration and national schools; also nine out of every ten Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of counties. The magistrates (stipendiary) of Ireland are almost exclusively recruited from the anti-Irish or West British section of the people. There are not half a dozen Catholics among the whole seventy-five. In addition to this slight upon the religion of the country, these salaried officials of justice are taken from the ranks of those classes and from those callings in which they are most likely to imbibe the strongest prejudice against both the social feelings, religious convictions and national aspirations of the country. Ex-land agents, promoted constabulary officers, retired naval and military men, or legal dependents upon Dublin Castle, are the stamp of men from whom the paid magistracy of Ireland is selected by that policy which has failed to win our people to a respect for the law which is administered by those who are most obnoxious to them. The justices of the peace, or honorary magistrates of Ireland, number over 3,700, about 98 per cent being landlords and land agents. The religious population of the country shows the Roman Catholics to number about 4,000,000, while all the other denominations combined, which class themselves as Protestant, amount but to 1,000,000; yet the proportion of Catholic to Protestant justices of the peace is one of the former to over 35,000, and one of the latter to every 290 of their respective co-religionists. The faith which claims upwards of 80 per cent of the population as belonging to its Church receives recognition, in the honorary magistracy from the Government, at the extent of about 4 per cent; while that which can count but 20 per cent of people to belonging to its fold has no less than 96 per cent of the country's rural and petty justices. It will be seen from this brief

Analysis of the Religious Persuasions

of those who have the reins of power in their hands in Ireland, that the cry of "civil and religious liberty" which is now being raised in behalf of their class has as much of a grievance to rest upon as had that of the "sacred rights of property" when Parliament stepped in and declared that such "rights" should no longer be tolerated, as they represented both rack rents and confiscation. The landlord party fears that equal religious recognition in the rule of Ireland will be granted to—that is, won by—the members of the popular faith, and that law would then cease to subserve class purposes as now, and mayhap become the impartial arbiter between man and man irrespective of rank, religion or race. This is the dread calamity which is in store for them. Knowing how deeply they have wronged our people they believe we would deal with them as they have dealt by us. They credit us with feelings as unjust as their own, and anticipate intolerance towards themselves such as they have ever manifested in their government of the country and administration of its laws. In a word, conscience makes cowards of the guilty.

Another "Fix" for the Castle.

Troubles never come singly, even to governments. I was about to close my letter when an announcement comes from the Castle, by way of a letter to the public press from Under Secretary Hamilton, that there is no intention on the part of the government to carry out the scheme of expatriation which the *Freeman's Journal* unearthed a few days ago, and which was denounced in the strongest possible language by the Archbishop of Tuam on Wednesday. The Chief Secretary assures his Grace "that the document which "found its way into the public press was "merely a confidential list of suggestions "made by three of the men employed in emi-"gration work last year. These suggestions "were printed for office convenience"—That's all? Indeed, Mr. Trevelyan. But why allow this scheme to remain before the public without repudiation for eight or ten days if it did not embody the intentions of yourself and Earl Spencer? The abandonment of the plan whereby 40,000 families were to be removed from Ireland to Canada comes very clumsily from the Castle, after the proceedings at the National League on Wednesday, where I urged that ten or twenty thousand pounds of our funds should be expended, if necessary, in rousing all Ireland against the infamous expatriation scheme, and in sending envoys to America and Canada for a similar purpose. The Castle comes out of this business very badly. A mistake, followed by a defeat, is a huge blunder in its policy, and at a time, too, when it stands convicted before public opinion for conniving at outrage and violence in Ulster because such disturbance was the outcome of opposition to the Nationalist movement.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

A HUMAN FIEND!

WHOLESALE MURDERS

By an Englishman

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LACONIA, N.H., Nov. 26.—Thos. Samon, an Englishman, aged 36, left his house on Saturday wheeling a trunk which he took to the house of an acquaintance, James Ruddy. He stopped there for the night, taking his trunk upstairs. Shortly after four this morning the neighbors were awakened by a woman's screams proceeding from Ruddy's house. They found Mrs. Ruddy lying on the ground under the front window through which she had made a desperate leap. She was bleeding profusely and was unable to rise. On entering the house the flames burst out from the doors and windows, but were soon extinguished. The officers found lying upon the kitchen floor the body of Ruddy and his infant child, both cut in a horrible manner, and covered with the contents of a feather bed, which had been saturated with kerosene and set on fire. Both bodies were disfigured by the flames past recognition. In the bedroom was found the trunk mentioned and the lifeless body of Mrs. Ford, which was identified by her husband. One of

HER LIMBS HAD BEEN CHOPPED OFF,

and the detached member and the remaining leg were bound to the woman's body with a clothes-line. The bedclothes had been saturated with oil, piled on the body, and an attempt made to set them on fire, which failed. Mrs. Ruddy, on being questioned, said the crime was committed by Samon with a hatchet. "We all went to bed about nine o'clock. At 11 Samon came into the front room, looked out of the window, saying he was nervous and could not sleep. I got up and made him a cup of tea, and went back to bed. At 4 o'clock Samon came into the front room again and acted queerly. He went back into the kitchen. My husband and I then got up, and he also went into the kitchen. I soon heard a fall, and going out found my husband hanging over the chair with his arms down. Samon struck me with a hatchet on the head. I grabbed his arm, but he then struck me and threw me to the floor. He went into the front room and killed the baby, who was crying. While he was there I tried to unlock the kitchen door, but he returned again and struck me on the head, knocking me down. I laid perfectly quiet. He went back into the front room, got baby, then came back and poured feathers and straw over us and went out. I got up and tried to open the front window, but could not. I then broke a pane of glass and jumped through.

THE HATCHET

with which the crime was probably committed was found in the river. Samon was arrested this afternoon on the road between Laconia and Plymouth and did not resist arrest. There being a suspicion against Ford, the husband of the murdered woman, he also was arrested. Several suspicious circumstances tend to show his guilt. At Ford's and Samon's there was no evidence of Mrs. Ford's murder, and it is thought her death was accidental at Samon's hands; that wishing to conceal the body he took it down stairs in the trunk, thence to Ruddy's, whence perhaps he could carry it from the house during the night, that Ruddy refused to assist him when the struggle ensued. The supposition is Mrs. Ford died from strangulation or drugging, as she frequently indulged in strong drinking. Great excitement prevails and fears are entertained that a vigilance committee will be organized and the prisoner be lynched. Samon is in gaol at Plymouth. He denies all knowledge of the affair, and says his arrest was a perfect surprise. Samon has never been regarded as vicious, even when intoxicated.

LACONIA, Nov. 26.—Later—Salmon is a cook by trade. He has a wife but does not live with her. It is alleged he caused a separation between Ford and his wife and that he was a frequent visitor at Ruddy's house. When he reached the latter place with his trunk he called out Mrs. Ruddy and the two conversed for fifteen minutes after which they went into the house. On Saterday morning Salmon took down a clothes line in the back yard of Ford's house. It was noticed his hands trembled violently. Mrs. Ford was between forty and fifty years of age, and was last seen in the company of Salmon on Friday morning going in the direction of the village. Ford says his wife had been in Salmon's company two or three nights. Salmon had a hair lip and is a repulsive looking person. There are several blood spots on his clothing. The Coroner's jury found him guilty.

THE STRAYED MONK A FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Father Hyacinthe had a large congregation on Sunday, when he preached in the French Protestant church, but his audience at his Steinway Hall lecture two nights later was decidedly otherwise. Most of the seats were empty when he began and more before he had finished. A good proportion of those who went to hear him did not know a word of French, and the lecture was all in French. As it went on, persons here and there in the small audience got up and left, stopping at the ticket office on the way out and demanding their money back, on the ground that they had been defrauded, but not getting it. They went away grumbling, as a matter of course. No intimation had been given that the lecture would be in French, which was hardly fair. The only thing in English was the introduction by David Dudley Field. The few who understood the lecture say it was very good. Father Hyacinthe is no such celebrity now as when he visited this country immediately after his new departure. Thus far his present visit can hardly be called a success. He comes to get some money, and it does not seem as though he was likely to get much. Oscar Wilde did well enough the first time, but fizzled out the second.

SCOTCH NEWS.

GAME PROSECUTION AT FALKIRK—John Swan, *mason, Laurieston, was brought before Sheriff* Bell, at the instance of the Excise authorities, charged with a contravention of the Game Laws by carrying a gun and killing a partridge on the estate of the Earl of Zetland without having a license. He was fined 30s, with an alternative of 20 days' imprisonment.

PIT ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, about nine o'clock, a man named James Johnston, residing in Shanks street, Airdrie, met with a shocking accident in No. 7 Rawyards Pit, occupied by the Rawyards Coal Company (Limited). Johnston, it appears, was breaking up a stone, which had been taken down from the roof by means of dynamite, when the shot hung fire. He went forward to adjust the fuse when it exploded, and Johnston's left hand was blown to pieces. Dr. Kirkland, of Airdrie, was in attendance, and ordered the removal of the unfortunate man to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

SAD BURNING ACCIDENT.—A distressing burning accident occurred in Ayr on Tuesday morning. A little girl named Eliza Jane Muir Findlay, six years of age, daughter of, and residing with, Mary Findlay, 37 Green street, Newton, was left in the house at six o'clock, the mother going out to her employment at that hour, but lighting the fire and locking her daughter in before she left. About eight o'clock, the woman who lived in the room below, heard piercing screams, and on having the door broken open the neighbors found the girl lying on the floor, with her clothes all burnt, and her body dreadfully scorched with the fire. The assistance of Dr. Macdonald was at once procured, and by his advice she was removed to the hospital. Little hopes are entertained for her recovery.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY IN THE NORTH.—During the last few days a staff of engineers from the firm of Messrs Blyth & Cunningham have been engaged in the neighbourhood of Inverness in taking surveys for a proposed new line, which it is said the Great North of Scotland Railway Company intend to make to Inverness. The line, it is understood, will commence at Grantown, forming a connection there with the present Strathspey line, and run on to Inverness by way of Carr Bridge and the old Highland road. The surveyors have now gone over the greater part of the ground.

MEMORIAL TO EGYPTIAN HEROES.—There will shortly be placed in St. Giles' Cathedral a brass tablet, six feet high by four feet wide, as a memorial to the officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders who fell during the recent campaign in Egypt. The base of the memorial shows a design representing the turf mound of a grave, an officer and a private, both in Highland uniform, standing at the head and foot of the grave mound. In the distance the Pyramids are seen, with palms relieving the prospect; and the borders are formed by two large palms, whose branches sweep upwards and outwards, and form an archway over the general design. The tablet, besides having engraven upon it the names of the gallant officers and privates who fell in action or died from wounds or other causes in Egypt, bears the following inscription:—"This tablet is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 42d Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), in affectionate remembrance of their comrades who fell in action or died of wounds and disease during the Egyptian campaign, 1882.

A BLOODY AFFRAY.

RIOT OVER DISPUTED CLAIM TO PROPERTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—A bloody riot has occurred at the Natural Gas Well, Murraysville, Westmoreland County. The burning well is claimed by the Pennsylvania Fuel Company, also by Milton Weston, a Chicago capitalist, the Fuel Company being in possession. This afternoon a gang of thirty laborers, in the employ of Weston, appeared, armed with guns and clubs, to take possession. To reach the well they would be obliged to remove a large pile of lumber. The Fuel Company's laborers were unarmed. A. V. Haymaker, a member of the Fuel Company, ordered all the men to sit down on the lumber pile. The Weston forces moved forward, and ordered the laborers off. The latter refused to go, and after threatening demonstrations the attacking party raised their guns and fired. The assault was unexpected, and the result frightful. When the smoke cleared away A. V. Haymaker and four others were found lying on the ground. Haymaker was dead, and others of his party seriously and probably fatally injured. Scenes of the greatest confusion ensued; workmen of both parties engaged in a pitched battle, and many were seriously injured. Weston's force being armed finally put the Fuel Company's forces to flight, and at last accounts were in possession. The Sheriff has been called upon, and detectives from this city have been despatched to the scene.

The statement of the Post Office savings banks for October shows: Deposits, $588,458; withdrawals, $507,060; balance at credit of depositors, $12,394,407, being an increase of $81,000.

LORD LORNE'S PAPER.

Ex-Judge Ryan, of Winnipeg

TAKES ISSUE WITH HIS LORDSHIP

In the Winnipeg *Free Press* ex-Judge Matthew Ryan criticises at some length Lord Lorne's paper on Federalism in Canada. Mr. Ryan says:—

The Marquis tells us that the history of Canada shows a tendency to increase the power secured to our Ottawa Government by the Confederation Act. He is mistaken. For reasons sufficiently known, a desire in that direction obtains at Ottawa, as shown in the despicable boundary warfare, and in the many grievances of the North-West; but it cannot be fairly said that the Dominion has yet sanctioned such a policy. The premier Province has certainly otherwise decided, the famous gerrymandering bill preventing the decision from being more emphatic, and I have a strong conviction that the earnest protest of Manitoba to the same effect will soon constitute another page in Canadian history.

Little as Canada has to expect from the judgment of the Marquis as to what is true Federalism, Ireland is, alas! even less favored. By way of showing, no doubt, that the demand for Home Rule can be justly resisted, he tells us that "the Central Government of Great Britain is the outcome of centuries of successful efforts to unite in London the Imperial Legislature." So far as Ireland is concerned this is simple nonsense. The union of Ireland with this "Central Government" was not effected successfully, but with the little success that is usually attendant upon fraud and force. Sir Jonah Barrington says that the means resorted to "were so flagitious and treasonable that for the sanctioning of them Pitt should have lost his head." Lord Jeffray in reviewing the question sums up thus:—"One thing, however, is certain, that is, that unless the union is made equal and complete on the part of England, Ireland will one day tear it to pieces and fling it in her face." Has this completeness been yet reached? *Why, sir, the first Peer of the* Realm, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, whose agency is necessary at the Coronation, cannot be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland because he is a Catholic! The Emancipation Act (1829) excepts that office and several others. Talk of the heart of Ireland being united to Lord Lorne's model central government! What said the present Earl of Derby in the House of Lords in 1871? "Is there a public man in this or the other House of Parliament who would at the present time, no more than any other time in the memory of man, like to submit to a plebiscite the question whether the two countries should be separated? You know perfectly well you could not do it, and I am sure that feeling would not be confined to the lower classes."

Whether or not the noble earl's view is fully correct, it must be plain to every student of history that the relation of England with Ireland must be one rather of political calculation than of sympathy; and he who at present leaves out of that calculation the question of Home Rule is either a slave to prejudice or a tyrant at heart. He is not a statesman.

EMIGRATION KIDNAPPERS.

THE PRIESTHOOD OF THE WEST

Denounce the Government's Plo

By Cable from Irish Special News Agency

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Government Emigration scheme has raised a storm of indignation. The bishops and priests of the West openly denounce in the strongest language this new effort to depopulate Ireland. No attention is paid to the lying denials of the Gladstone Government. The clergy of the Westport Deanery conclude a series of resolutions by thanking the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* for its timely exposure of the plot, which meant the transportation of thousands of Irishmen.

RALLYING ROUND PARNELL.

The confidential Emigration-circular and the Orange riots have solidified all shades of decent Irishmen round Mr. Parnell. The only friends the British Government have now got are the Orange residuum. At the next election Mr. Parnell will carry eighty seats for certain, and perhaps ninety.

MURDER ACCORDING TO LAW.

Poole's trial for the murder of Kenny was conducted in the most flagrantly unfair manner, jury-packing being shamelessly resorted to. The Castle wants to hang Poole as an example. In Dublin the general belief is that Poole is innocent. Informer Lamie swore that Kenny's murder was in revenge for the seduction of a girl, and had nothing to do with politics. But the Castle wants to hang some one.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Mr. Mathias O'Flaherty, a respected member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, No. 4, London, died on Sunday, 18th instant.

A new branch of the C. M. B. A. is being organized at Petrolia, Ont.