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WEDNESDAY SEPT. 26, 1983.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1883.

WEDERDAY, 26 .- St. Linus, Pope and Martyr (Sept. 23). SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. THUBSDAY, 27.-88. Cosmas and Damian,

Martvis. ERIDAY, 28.—St. Wenceslaus, Duke and

Savusday, 29.—St. Michael Archangel. Bp Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875. BUEBAY, 30 .- Twentieth Sunday after Pente-

cost. St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Epist. 2; Tim. iv. 1-8 Gosp. Matt. v. 13-19; Last Gosp. John iv. 46-53. Cons. Bp. Hennessy, Dubuque, 1866. OCTOBER. 1883.

MONDAY, 1.—St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor. Cons. Abp. Feehan, Chicago,

Tumpay, 2 .- The Holy Guardian Angels.

10 our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST and TRUE WITHES to our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a few months ago, in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the True Withese for \$1.00 per annum could do so, provided they paid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new effort to collect accounts sine and increase our circulation. All re-

MARY ANDERSON, the distinguished American actress, is at present the object of highly complimentary remarks from all quarters, on account of her refusal to be prosented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Miss Andersen intimated that it was her desire to keep her name free from Boandal, and accordingly declined to meet the future king of England. Her action has been duly applauded by the American press. Firtue and talent in Mary Anderson are on a par, and she is evidently desirous of keeping them there, even at the risk of offending Toyaliy.

The other day the first long electric tramway in the world was inaugurated in Ireland; It will run from the railway terminus at Portrush to the famous Giant's Causeway. An American exchange commenting on the event remarks that there is no doubt, if left the people, and it has denuded Christ'an so fulfil their destinies untrammeled by the marriage of its religious sanctity. It has of-Irish people would soon redeem their land mannels to prosperity that are opened to en-

FIFTY THOUSAND people form quite a multi. and when together, and that was about the size of the meeting of the Irish National League held on Sunday at Carrick-on-Shanmon. Order, harmony and unanimity reigned supreme, while T. P. O'Connor, M. P., de. Rivered a stirring speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It must have been an inspiring sight to behold that sea of faces hanging to the lips of the national orator as he pleaded for his country and encouraged his pountrymen to persist in their efforts until a mative Irish Parliament is established. The Irish party have manifestly decided to give Mr. Oladatone all the evidence he desires that the people, and the whole people, are in carnest when they make their demands for Home Rele.

very bitter pill for the Bepublicans to swal- thought, that his mission to Australia would Bow. His Excellency has nominated a negro prove a fallure. Mr. Bedmond had to face to a Massachusetts Judgeship. The nomina- the bitterest opposition and very ill-natured tion has got to come before the State Council columnies. To reach the ears of his fellowfor confirmation or rejection. This is where countrymen he had to pass over, as it were, the tentalizing feature of Butler's action | the dead hodies of a hostile population that comes in. The Council is Republican, and was embued with strictly English sentiment. consequently, opposed to the Democratic Without giving him a hearing Mr. Redmond Hovernor. The Council is in a quandary, was put down as a firebrand engaged in If it confirms the Republican nomines, treasonable work. Orange feeling was exmodiety people will be shooked, and the whole cited against him. The majority of Republican aristocracy will be paralyzed. If the leading organs attacked him pleasure at being able to give publicity to the Council reject the negro, it will be equi- fiercely without giving him the "an incident which affords a complete (?) neither hesitated nor delayed to enter a plain | would have been among the first to endorse | the Government in Ireland Intends to problem

valent to serving notice on the colored peo. right of answer. The corporations ple, who are already clamorous for their share, would not rent him their halls for Lesgue postore. This is a nice predicament for the Council of the ancient and cultured commonwealth to be in. Butler is said to be as serene as possible and to be surveying the situation with almost fiendish delight.

Ir would appear that the shadow of a Nibilist forever falls over the path of the unhappy Rulers of Russia. The Czar and Charina are at present on a visit to the King of Denmark. The Empress has made the discovery of a member of the Nihilist society among the immediate suite of the Imperial party. On entering her chamber in the palace at Copenhagen she caught one of the chamberlains in the act of placing Nihilist documents in her dressing case. The documents are said to contain a threat against the life of the Czar unless he complied with the wishes of the Nihilists and introduced immediate reforms in the administration of justice. The question arises, who can their Imperial Majesties trust after this, when the most trusted is false and is engaged in plots against their lives? Obviously a person who is able to put incendiary documents into the imperial bedchamber, would also be able to put infernal machines and explosives there-

THE Montreal Herald says that the Carnarvon banquet last night was weak in one respect, inasmuch as there was no mention made of the commercial and industrial condition of Canada, and that there was no speaker to represent these interests of paramount and national importance. The banquet lacked not only in this respectit was also found wanting in the matter of international courtesy. The representative of the great nation to the south of us was conspicuous by his absence. The toast of the United States was not to be honused, and the American consul did not put in an appearance. If ever there was an occasion upon which it was becoming that the American Republic should have been represented, it was last evening, when a dirtinguished statesman was being banqueted for services which affected so intimately the relations between the Canadian and United States Governments.

DIVORCE AND MORMONISM IN NEW ENGLAND.

We have been accustomed to look upon Utah in the far west as the great and only stronghold of Mormonism; but it now seems that this pestilential institution has found favor with the inhabitants of the enlightened New England States. Not far from annum. We trust also that those who are in Boston the Mormons have established church, and they succeeded in making a good many procelyter, both men and women. In fact the degrading practices and faith of the Latter Day Saint, mittences can be made by registered letter or appear to be very popular in that region, and Post Office order, addressed to THE POST especially in the village of Plainville, where Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal. | their church, it is said, is the only one in existence and which has a constantly increas. ing membership. There is nothing surpris. ing, we are told, in the success of the Mor- "Commons, London, Mr. Parnell and his mons in Massachusetts, as the standards of domestic morality have been lowered there to an amazing extent and as religious faith has been almost entirely lost. Even in little mountain villages of Massachusetts people have got accustomed to breaches of domestic morality, and have grown dangerously tolerant of them. Divorces and re-marriages of the divorced are of common occurrence and the obligations of marriage are not considered very binding. Unlike the Mormonism of Utah which has to scour the slums of Europe for recruits, that of New England gathers fresh strength from its own vile surroundings Divorce has become a powerful ally of Mormonism. It has lowered the moral tone of Belish and depressing policy of England, the | ten been asserted that polygamy cannot subsist by the side of monogamy, and that from the condition of stagnation and pover- it is bound to die out. This does not seem, by under which it now languishes. The la- and in fact cannot be the case, for a society Sent energy in their character requires only which cherishes the divorce institution to be developed by the influence of self-gov- cannot logically strike at Mormonism ernment to insure rapid advancement in the without striking at its own sinfulness. When the laws of a State recognize suclightened freemen in a country naturally rich | cessive polygamy, the door has been more in resources and favored in geographical than half opened to simultaneous polygamy, and the average citizen ceases to be shocked at the excesses of Mormonism. Herein lies the true cause of the popular apathy displayed in the attempt to root out this enormous evil. A divorce. ridden community may be well told to look at home and purge itself before crying down Mormonism in another community. The state of Utah is bad, but the state of New England is rotten.

> MR. REDMOND IN AUSTRALIA. Some seven months ago Mr. J. E. Redmond, the gallant young member for Rose, arrived in the Australian colonies. He had gone there as the pioneer and exponent of the National League. The first reports that

labors were not of a very encouraging nature, and Orange character of the Daily Express. and then and there it was confidently pre-GOVERNOR BUTLER has procured another dioted by those whose wish was father to the

of the spoils of office, that they have meeting purposes. In fact he and his misnothing to expect from the Bepublicans, and slop were discountenanced in every conceivthat their political leaders are the basest im- able fashion. But the young Irish member, like his prototype Parnell, who visited America three years ago under similar but less trying circumstances, had confidence in himself and faith in his mission. And later results have more than justified this confidence and this faith. Despite the ribaldry and oblequy which were hesped upon him, he has come out triumphant and master of the situation, a fact which is but another proof that at the antipodes as well as at home, the onslaughts of the enemy are the surest pass port to the affections of Irishmen. As the opposition grew in vehemence, so did the welcome of the great mass of Australian Irishmen grow in warmth and enthusiasm. Mr. Bedmond, by his manly bearing, by his calm and foroible exposition of the truth, and by his indomitable pluck, wrought a great and striking change over the entire continent. He has visited the principal towns in New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand, and has held upwards of one hundred meetings, attended by large and enthusiastic audiences of all creeds and political opinions, and presided overby Ministers of the Crown, members of the Senate and the House, Mayors of towns and justices of the peace. In fact, the redemption of Australia could not be more complete and more satisfactory, considering the fierce and hostile elements that had to be contended with. While several wealthy sc-called Irishmen joined in the howl raised against their country's envoy, and one or two non-Irish Episcopal dignitaries even went so far as to warn their clergy to beware of the intruder, several notable bishops and archbishops, on the other hand, came forward to give Mr. Redmond their cordial and substantial support. The Bight Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, publicly subscribed \$100 for the national fund, and another prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulbourn, in subscribing \$52, issued a letter for publication, stating his position in the question. Addressing the national delegate as Dear Mr. Redmond," the Bishop of Goulbourn said :- "In your mission of peace you " have met stern opponents, and most likely you feel a little surprised at it: I, at any " rate, feel surprise. Some in Australia ap-"pear to think that by late legislation all school daily. Who gave it? Again it was " a pleasing delusion. If the newspapers used * to the utmost to cry you down had published your lectures which appeared in some "Catholic journals, and if those powerful sec-" tions who closed their halls against you had, "as freemen disposed to allow freedom so "to others, too, attended your lectures, "they would have an opportunity of having their delusions corrected. However, you may excuse those who shut their halis against you, for they looked on vou as an associate of men who more than "connived at outrage and assassination. A short time ago a telegram told us that "Mr. Forster charged, in the House of " party with the crimes which took place in "Ireland. A telegram told us, too, that Mr. "Parnell's reply was not considered satisfactory. Now, if the papers which published these telegrams had published Mr. Parnell's " reply, their readers would be able to see there were no grounds for Mr. Forster's charge. " Prejudice is an evil. Ignerance is an evil. "To remove both is a virtue and a charity. "You are working effectively for this end. "You are doing it in a manner which cannot

> disposed. I then, for myself, welcome you to Goulburn." From this it will be seen that Mr. Redmond wins over to the cause men of weight and intelligence. His efforts, viewed from a financial standpoint, have also been highly successful. His splendid remittances to Ireland testify to the fact. He has been enabled to forward some sixty thousand dollars to the treasurer of the National League, and there is a probability of his being able to send five thousand dollars by every fortnightly mail until his departure for home-At the beginning of next month a convention comprising delegates from all the colonieson the lines of the late American convention -will be held to consolidate the movement he has inaugurated. The result of this work will be the establishment of an enduring and widespread organization, from which continual support may be expected in the future.

provoke bad feelings in anyone rationally

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON LANS-

DOWNE. The Dublin Daily Express published, a few week ago, an account of the proceedings of a school feast held in the village school of Derreen in the County Kerry, close to Lord Lansdowne's summer residence, on his estates. The Daily Express accompanied its repertorial account of the event with a highly eulogistic article on the goodness and magnanimity of our future Governor-General. We came from the Southern Continent about his need not remind our readers of the anti-Irish It is the staunch advocate of landlordism in Ireland, and a bitter foe of the tenants. To look in the columns of that paper for a truthful or impartial statement of facts that would be, in the least, derogatory to the character of a landlord, would be an absurd and unprofitable effort. It is to that landlord organ, however, that a certain number of Canadian newspapers have, at the eleventh hour, turned to seek a character for the Marquis of Lansdowne and a letter of recommendation to the Canadian people. These Tory organs express their eleventh hour

"rejoinder to the charges of harshness which "have been preferred against him by a prejust injudiciousness of the appointment. It diced faction in the country. There has was severely managed on commercial principles in his grandfather's days and, although a man cannot be his own grandfather, some of the Canadian newspapers, notably the Montreal Post and Toronto Canadian, have been trying to cast on the lenient and generous grandson the blame for the severity of his ancestor." Now, it is a farcical and illusory contention to hold that "an incident" in a made; and lastly, on account of man's career can afford "a complete rejoinder" to an uninterrupted record of No attempt was ever made by the few Tory harshness and oruelty, especially when that record is consigned to the pages of contemporary history by eminent writers arguments, especially as regards the two last and impartial observers. When Tax Post grounds of our protest. It made no differfelt it to be its duty in the premises to expose the character of the man that Downing Street persisted in folsting upon the Canadian people as their next Governor General, we did not have recourse to the sinks of calumny and slauder for information about Lansdowne—we leave such methods to others but we quoted from such authorities as the Nun of Kenmare, Mr. Charles Russell M.P. | individual for the position was a persona Michael Davitt and a score of other authors. grats, as the Canadian Illustrated News put anta and their relations with the landlords. And now on the strength of this solitary scholastic incident at Derreen, which was evidently availed of by Lansdowns to get a little puffing and a whitewashing on his departure for Canada, the Canadian people are asked to displayed by these Canadians if Bradlaugh had of Lord Lansdowne. As an authority on believe that His Lordship was maliciously been selected? Certainly not, because such the question Mr. Russell cannot be impeached. slandered while he was all the time a paragon | a selection would not be in accordance with of kindness and a father to his tenants. We their sentiments or views. In ignoring the of Gladstone's personal and intimate friends would wish that such was the case, but it is sentiment of a large portion of the Canadian and followers. He is the leading member of

against the facts. Mr. James Redpath, after visiting the Kerry estates, three years ago, wrote concerning this school and village of Derreen as follows: "I have seen within ten days tenants of Lord Lansdowne clad in rage so filthy and patched that not a human being in America would give them to the meanest tramp. The men were barefooted. There is a school of over 100 children within sight of Lansdowne's house, near Derreen. They are well dressed-for Ireland. But Lansdowne did not give one penny to clothe them. Langdowne's avarice had clad them in, and attired them in decent garments. These chil-Nun of Kenmare. This 'noble lord,' last night, had the amazing audacity to speak of rents—the rents that have made his tenantry

when one of his tenants begged for mercy for

his family of 8 or 10 children, sneeringly

family ! '

Here, then, is the explanation of the im-Barrett, who was the spokesman at the school devotion of the Nun of Kenmare and the money of the American people that secured they enjoyed. It has been asked how is it that some priests on Lansdowne's estates speak in very flattering terms of His Lordship? We find that this query has not been put, now for the first time. When Mr. Russell was engaged writing his reports, the fact was pointed out to him that some of the priests were by no means unfriendly to Lord Lanedowne. Mr. Russell investigated the relations existing between them, and then wrote as follows :- " Indeed, Lord Langdowne has been exceedingly kind to many priests on his property, in conferring upon them, on easy, if not nominal terms, glebe farms, and it would be strange, indeed, if they did not appreciate his consideration." This. then, is the secret and the motive of their admiration and eulogies of Lansdowne. It would be strange, indeed, if they did not ar-

preciate his consideration. When Father Nelligan attempted to give Lansdowne a character which was not in accordance with his well known record, we plainly intimated that perhaps the rev. gentleman had cause to so act and speak in favor of his landlord. Writing on this point on Friday last the Gazette says, "It was a matter for sincers regret "that Father Nelligan's statements were "not only contradicted, but his good faith was impugned by newspapers, which could "not possibly be so well qualified to speak on the subject." We now aske the Gazette if it considers Mr. Charles Russell, M.P. qualified to speak on the subject, and whether his testimeny is not more acceptable on account of being disinterested. Perhaps we have already convinced our morning contemporary and the other Tory organs that we have not written about the Marquis of Lansdowne from "insufficient or false information." Rather, their information on the subject has been both false and insufficient, and the proof of it is in the reports of Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., which we continue to publish in another column.

LANSDOWNE, HIS ADMIRERS AND HIS CRITICS.

When it was officially made known, four Governorship of the Dominion, THE POST tested against the imposition. THE POST

and unmistakable protest against the It was clear, from the outset, that THE POST been much aspersion of Lord Lansdowne as in so acting had voiced the indubitable sena landlord. The fact is that the estate timent of a million of Canadians. The Lansdowne, however, were by no means of a solely sentimental nature. During the disview : first, on account of the person selected; secondly, on account of the imperious manner in which the appointment was the motives or reasons why it was made. or toady journals that are ready to swallow anything for loyalty's sake, to refute our ence to them whether Canada was snubbed and our Canadian statesmen treated with contempt in open Parliament by the ministers of England. Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons that it was none of Canada's business whom he sent out to govern that dependency, and that he did not trouble himself about whether the intended it at the time. "Of course, it doesn't make For the benefit of the Gazette and all others any difference to us," chorused the few admirers of Lansdowne, "who is sent out!" Would the same obsequiousness, we ask, be English Government committed a grave mistake and left itself open to correction.

In the second place, we found fault with and repudiated the reasons for which the appointment was made. The English press plainly intimated that Lansdowne was sent out by the Government as a rebuke or protest against the Home Rule resolutions transmitted to the foot of the throne from the Dominion Parliament. The London Morning Post said, in speaking of Lansdowne's opposition to the Land Bill, that his action America, by the white hands of the Nun of in this matter "justifies the conclusion that Kermare, stripped off the foul rags that "when exercising vice-regal sway in our " North American dominions he will not per-" mit himself to be made the tool of faction." dren looked happy. They got a meal at This was a direct slap at the Marquis of Lorne for having forwarded Canada's sympathy for abuses are swept away. Such a thought is | not Lansdowne, but America through the | Ireland to Queen Victoria, and asking Her Majesty to extend self-government to that country. Another ill-timed reason for which the landlords as a class who had spent, for- Lansdowne was appointed was disclosed tunes, lives, and energies in endeavoring to by the London Globe, which said ameliorate the condition of their country and that with His Lordship "annexation life reached a minimum. This has set an example of order and industry within a intrigues can, perhaps, be more effecit. This is the man who has raised his a tually combated at Government House where murders became so common after the "than in the Parliament of Ottawa." On mere outdoor paupers for generations—25 per | this point we protested that Canada wanted cent. during the last ten years. This is the | no Governor to dictate its politics or attempt | lish it. The fact that the orime of murder is wretch who, within the last few months, to crush out the aspirations of the people. We do not want the Viceregal Lodge to be set up against the Senate and the House of replied, 'I am not responsible for your large Commons. Finally, the third reason ed is the fact that capital punishment keeps offered was repugnant in the extreme. the crime of murder within the most restrict-The London Times informed us that ed limits. A distinguished judge once took proved condition of the Derreen school child- | Lansdowne's mission to Canada would | the ground that no other mode of punishment ren. It was not the generoelty of Lansdowne | be that of an agent of wholesale emigration | than hanging "gratifies and justifies in so that was the cause of it, as the Bev. Father | from Ireland. The Times said : "We may be | emphatic a manner the vindictive sentiment, " sure that a fully organized attempt to re- the existence of which is one of the safefeast, would have us believe, but it was the | " lieve the poorest districts of Ireland will be | guards against crime: and no other punish-" one of the first to occupy Lord Lansdowne's ment deters men so effectually from commitattention, and indeed it is one which, from for these Decreen tenants the little comforts | " the Irish point of view, he has already | deterrent power which attaches to capital " studied in detail. It will be a satisfaction | punishment is considerably curtailed, how-" to Lord Lansdowne if he is permitted to aid | ever, by the uncertainty that the penalty will " in the solution of the well nigh insoluble ever be inflicted. Then the law or the execu-" Irish problem."

We never doubted that His Lordship had studied in detail the policy and method of exterminating the people from the Irlah point and its healthy horrors. Either the majority of view, but we never expected that it should become the qualification of a Governor General of Canada. What Canadian will say that we were I (properly justified in protesting, with all possible vehemence, against an appointment based on such illicit and inhuman reasons. And if the English Government wants a wholesale emigration agent, let sociate the office with the position of Governa. General.

N .. jection is made to paying a salary to a Governor, but the country is by no means willing that a hundred thousand dollars and more of Canadian money should go into the pockets of an emigration agent for the landlords of Ireland. These, we presume, will be admitted to have been high grounds of national policy on which to have based a protest against the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the office of Governor - General in Canada. And no successful attempt has been made to show that these grounds were unsound or illogical. But besides this, there entered into the discussion another element—the character of the man appointed. Lansdowner according to competent and impartial authorities, had gained the ill-will and detestation of the Irish people in general and of his Irish tenants in particular, by his persistent and malignant opposition to all remedial legislation for Ireland, and by his harsh and cruel treatment of his tenants. It was evident that a man with such a record would not and could not be welcome to a large portion of the population in the Dominion. We would have been wanting in the fulfillment of our duty and in self-respect if we had refrained from giving voice to the sentiments which animated a million of people at the idea of having to do honor and pay tribute to a ruler of this stamp. And if English, French or Scotch Canadians were called upon menths ago, that Lord Lansdowne was to be to accept an enemy of their race or country the successor of the Marquis of Lorne in the as their Governor here, and that they prc-

and support them in their action. And under similar circumstances, why should not Irish Canadians exercise the same right? But we are told that we have libelled and slandered our future Governor-General. For instance, grounds of our objection to the Marquis of the Montreal Gazette said yesterday that an attempt had been "made in Canada to create "a feeling in certain quarters against our cussion we held and proved that the appoint- of future Governor-General." It further exment was objectionable from a triple point of presses its surprise that "journals, which as-" sume to speak in the name of the Irish people of " this country, should have written of him as "they have done;" and it hopes that "they "have done it from insufficient or false "information." We pass by the Gasette's puerils assumption about journals assuming to speak for Irish Canadians; but as to " its hope" that we have written about Langdowns from insufficient or false information. we will let the Canadian public judge. Any statements that have been made in this paper about Lansdowne as a haughty and bad land. lord, have been taken from reliable sources. But to prevent all possibility of vain and dis honest contradiction, we have procured from England a copy of the Reports by Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., who had been specially commissioned three years ago by Mr.Gladstone to investigate the condition of the Irish tenwho are voluntarily deaf to the truth, we will publish the several letters or reports by Mr. Russell bearing on the Irish estates His character is above reproach. He is one population by appointing Lansdowne, the the English Bar and a member of Parlia. ment. The people of Canada on peruaing Mr. Bussell's observations will see who is on the side of truth and justice.

MURDER AND CAPITAL PUNISH-MENT.

At the recent meeting of the Social Science Association at Saratogs, the question of capi tal punishment was discussed. There seemed to be a growing tendency among these social scientists to have imprisonment for life established as a substitute for hanging. Those in favor of the change contended that capital punishment did not have the deterrent effect it was supposed to exert upen persons of a murderous disposition, as, if anything, the crime of murder was on the increase throughout the country. But these social reformers do not bear in mind that if the death sentence was done away with murder would not simply be on the increase, but would be more than doubled, as experience has taught. Wherever hanging hasbeen abolished, there has respect for been the experience of Switzerland abolition of capital punishment that the citisens had to urge the Legislature to re-estabcommitted even in face of the death penalty, is no argument against its usefulness as a preventive of crime; what is to be considerting orime as the punishment of death." The tors of the law create conditions and circum. stances around the condemned which tend to deprive the gallows of its penal character of murderers escape the gallows altogether, or they are made to die like heroes. Of course under such circumstances capital punishment loses half of its deterrent effect. At the meeting of the Association referred to above, statistics were given illustrating the manner in which the law of capital punishment was carried out.

Thus, we find that in the State of Connecticut, during a period of thirty years, from 1850 to 1880, ninety-seven persons were tried for murder in the first degree. Of these only thirteen were convicted of that crime, and not more than seven were hanged. In New York city alone there were a hundred and eighty-five homicides during the four years ending with 1877, and during this same period there were only four executions, or just one a year; while there was an average of nearly one murder a week.

The statistics for Massachusetts show that from 1866 to 1882 there were one hundred and seventy persons tried in that State for murder in the first degree. Of this number only twenty-nine were convicted and only sixteen paid the extreme penalty of the law. Of those convicted one committed suicide and twelve got their sentences commuted, Here, then, during a period of little more than twenty years were a hundred and seventy murders in one State and only sixteen executions. These figures prove, if they prove anything, that the crime of murder remains unchecked, not because there is no deterrent power in capital punishment but because in the vast majority of cases the Statute imposing the death penalty is reduced almost to a dead letter. Until a substitute of greater efficiency than the gallows is discovered by our Social Reformers it is incumbent upon our legislatures and our administrators of justice to make capital punishment as effective as possible.

A CABLE despatch says that thirty-six townships in County Clare, eight in Limerick and two in Mayo have been proclaimed, and that