

The True Witness

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

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HEALY'S LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT

INTIMIDATING POPULAR LEADERS.

The Four Coming Trials.

HOW MEN ARE "TRIED" AND COMMITTED UNDER THE CRIMES ACT.

THE CASTLE AND THE PRESS

DUBLIN, Dec. 28, 1882. While other men were enjoying the season which is supposed to bring peace on earth and good will to men, the authorities of the Crown in Ireland, were serving summonses. On Christmas eve *United Ireland* was seized by the police, and its editor, Mr. William O'Brien, cited to judgment for a "false, malicious and seditious libel." On Christmas Day Mr. T. Harrington, Secretary of the National League, who had gone home to Treleo for the holidays, received the Queen's commands to attend before the crimes act magistrates at Mullingar, County Westmeath, on Saturday next. Next day Mr. Biggar's turn came, and the landlord press, which had spread and smeared over the rumor that he had fled to England, was obliged to record that he was served at Waterford, where his speech had been made and where he was staying with a relative. The same week, the Mayor of Wexford, Mr. Edward Walsh, got his notice of a prosecution, and he will appear before the stipendiaries to-morrow at New Ross. It is not without some difficulty that the machinery under which all these proceedings are taken, and their subsequent operation, can be understood by American readers. You have no crimes act and (unhappy republic!) know not of seditious libel or two for speeches, and there are two distinct methods of procedure employed, the one for the common law. One writer and one speaker are to be prosecuted under the crimes act and one writer and one speaker proceeded against at common law. The Mayor of Wexford for his newspaper publication, and Mr. Harrington for his speech are favored with the crimes act.

AND TRIAL BY TWO MAGISTRATES, while Mr. Biggar's speech and Mr. O'Brien's writings are to be pronounced upon by judge and jury. The editor of *United Ireland*, however, gets a taste of both methods of procedure, as it was under the crimes act that his journal was seized. He and Mr. Biggar will now enjoy the "benefits" of trial by jury because of the manner of their indictment, while Mr. Walsh and Mr. Harrington will be summarily dealt with by two paid castle magistrates. The Government apparently hesitates to deal with the more prominent men under the coercion act, and it is for this reason Mr. Biggar and Mr. O'Brien are to be permitted to put themselves on their country; in other words, the proceedings may wear a semblance of fairness, as their guilt or innocence will be decided by twelve of their countrymen, "indifferently chosen" (*morally*). When the crimes act is availed of in the case of a press or a platform prosecution it is always done, as Mr. Trevelyan has announced, by the sole direction of himself or the lord lieutenant, and as the resident magistrates who try under it are their mere creatures pulled by wires from Dublin Castle, sentence is practically pronounced beforehand by their masters. For instance, under a recent crimes act prosecution at Kilmacshommas, where twenty respectable farmers were sent to jail with hard labor for stopping the landlords from poisoning their lands, the warrant and committal was discovered on the bench by the prisoners' counsel already made out before the case was heard at all, with the sentences filled in opposite each name and only awaiting signature. Hence, were Messrs. Biggar and O'Brien to be tried under the crimes act, it would be patent that their sentence (since conviction would be inevitable) must be the direct expression of Mr. Trevelyan's will, and of this he wants to avoid the odium. The same feeling doubtless operated when a few weeks ago Mr. Davitt and myself were cited before the Queen's bench judges, who do not appear to be so directly the creatures of the Castle. But for Mr. Harrington and the mayor of Wexford.

THE ROUGH AND READY CRIMES ACT is handy and sufficient, and whatever their sentence may be, their conviction and sentence are absolutely in the discretion of the government. The "offences" committed by the four culprits are curiously diverse. Mr. O'Brien wrote an article complaining of the jury-packing system under which so many capital sentences have recently been secured, and alleged that the exclusion of Catholics from the panel, coupled with the dying protestations of innocence made by many of the condemned men, gave ground for a belief in their declaration. Mr. Biggar was still more outspoken. He declared, in a speech at Waterford, that Lord Spencer was a bloodthirsty peer who was convinced of the innocence of Hynde and Myles Joyce when he allowed them to perish. The Mayor of Wexford is proprietor of four newspapers, and in one of these, the *New Ross Standard*, he printed, on November 15, in his news columns, a resolution of the local ladies' Land League as follows: "That we are sorry to say that John Murphy of Bathmore still holds the grabbed farms from which Hynde was evicted twelve months ago, and other land grabbers (viz), John and Nick

Gill, Ballynabrack." Mr. Harrington made a speech at Mullingar, county Westmeath, on December 14, but on reading it one is at a loss to discover what the government find fault with. It contains a suggestion to farmers to find work and pay better wages to their laborers during the winter, and this is actually tortured into "intimidation" of the farmers "with a view to cause them to do certain acts which they have a legal right to abstain from doing." Of the quartette of prosecutions this last is decidedly the most monstrous, the least justifiable and the meanest. There is not a trace or flavor of "intimidation" or violence in Mr. Harrington's language, and the sole object of the government in prosecuting him is to create and accentuate a difference between farmers and laborers, to give grounds for the pretence that they are

TWO BODIES AT WAR WITH EACH OTHER, that the National League is the champion of the laborers and the enemy of the farmers, that the latter stand in need of the protection of the crimes act as much as the landlords, and that the government are impatiently employing it in their interest. A shabby, more malicious or more insidious trick, was never resorted to by a gang of sharpers. The chief result for Mr. Harrington, as soon as he sets out of jail, will be that the farmers of Westmeath, whom he is alleged to have so "intimidated," will triumphantly return him to Parliament as their representative. Mr. Gill, their present member, intends to resign when the House meets in February, as being the head of the well-known publishing firm, his business will no longer permit him to give up the necessary time to attendance at Westminster. The fact that the secretary of the National League has been sent to jail for a speech in the county will be quite sufficient credentials to insure his success. The entire set of prosecutions, however inconvenient to the individuals concerned, tend only to embarrass and discredit the government, but prove utterly every one is in their power at the present time. The fate of Messrs. Harrington and Walsh will be forthwith made known, but the trials of O'Brien and Biggar cannot be had for a couple of months. Meantime the Mallow election will occur, and the editor of *United Ireland* will be degraded into a "parliamentarian." He last summer issued his address to the electors of the seat which has now been vacated by the promotion of the Queen's Bench, which post has been kept awaiting his convenience for over a twelvemonth. While a National candidate in counties like Westmeath is certain of a "walk over," small boroughs like Mallow are bitterly contested. There are only 239 voters there altogether, so limited is the franchise, and at the last contest the attorney-general polled 201 out of these.

MALLOW HAS NEVER RETURNED A NATIONALIST, and, therefore, if Mr. O'Brien does not carry it, there could be no real defeat, as it would simply be a case of the Government holding their own in a Government stronghold. But it is believed that the land agitation on the one hand and the coercion policy of the authorities on the other have changed the feelings of very many of the electors, who, up to this, have supported the Whigs, and it will be less likely to be degraded into a "parliamentarian." He last summer issued his address to the electors of the seat which has now been vacated by the promotion of the Queen's Bench, which post has been kept awaiting his convenience for over a twelvemonth. While a National candidate in counties like Westmeath is certain of a "walk over," small boroughs like Mallow are bitterly contested. There are only 239 voters there altogether, so limited is the franchise, and at the last contest the attorney-general polled 201 out of these.

THE NATIONAL CANDIDATE IS BEING CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED by the law officers whom he is fighting. In all Ireland I know of no man worthier of public honor or of private esteem than this William O'Brien. Both because of weak health and a natural repugnance to appearing in public, it was only with the greatest reluctance that he yielded to the pressure put upon him to stand for Parliament, but, if elected, Mr. Parnell's party will have had since its formation no such accession of strength. Mr. O'Brien never delivered a public speech until his appearance on the hustings at Mallow, but as a brilliant journalist his name has long been familiar to the Irish public. It is now not much of a

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

BY CABLE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—Mr. Leamy, member of Parliament for Waterford, and Mr. O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, who is the Nationalist candidate for the seat in the House of Commons for Mallow, addressed a large number of the Mallow electors on Saturday. A letter from Archbishop O'Rourke was read at the meeting, endorsing the candidature of the "fearless and uncompromising editor of the *United Ireland*."

Moynihan, the captain of the Mill street moonlighters, has been convicted in Dublin, but sentence was deferred. Connell, the informer, was the principal witness against the prisoner.

A farmer, named O'Sullivan, has been beaten to death near Bristowford.

On Jan. 9.—John O'Brien, charged with using intimidating language against landlords while establishing a branch of the Irish League, has been convicted and sentenced to two months. Ex-suspects Hodnett and Glibbo, arraigned on the same charge, were also convicted and sentenced, the former to two, and the latter to three months.

On Jan. 9.—A meeting announced to be held at Cliffrone, under the auspices of Sexton and Healy, has been proclaimed, and a large force of police drafted into the district.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Davitt speaking at Birkenhead last night referred to distress in the West of Ireland. He said it was humiliating that Ireland should stand before the world from time to time as a mendicant. The people of Ireland had had enough of futile agitations and semi-insurrections. They were going to fight it out this time.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—To-day Healy and Quinn attended court to answer to a charge of inflammatory speeches. Davitt, summoned for a similar offence, was absent. The prosecutions were postponed till next week.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The linen factory of Richardson & Niven was burned to-day; damage £30,000.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—A lively correspondence is again progressing between Egan and Pigott concerning the Land League funds. Pigott desires that £100,000 has not been accounted for.

GALWAY, Jan. 11.—Marwood, the hangman, has arrived for the execution of the Huddy murderers.

MULLINGAR, Jan. 11.—Harrington, Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the National League, has been convicted of using intimidating language at a public meeting and has been sentenced to imprisonment for two months without hard labor. He appealed and was bailed.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Sexton departs immediately for the United States in response to a request of Parnell, who received a cable from President Moorey of the American Land League, asking him to send Sexton to attend the convention to be held in the United States in February, for the purpose of reorganizing the American Land League into the National League.

LIMERICK, Jan. 12.—A parcel of dynamite was mailed to the post office to-day. No damage was done. The police are investigating.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Davitt, in a speech last night, referring to the proposal that the Land League funds should be appropriated for the relief of the distress in Ireland, said that those funds were forwarded from America for the removal of the landlords, who were the cause of the existing famine. When England was engaged in war with a powerful foe that might be Ireland's opportunity.

The Irish News Agency furnishes the following:—Earl Spencer continues to wage vigorous war against the National Land League. There is an evident resolution to prevent the propagation of the doctrine enunciated in the platform of the League. Speeches are doctored by the official reporters as in the days of the existence of the Land League. Three prominent citizens of Cork are on trial for advising the people not to take farms from which tenants have been evicted nor to pay rack rents. Nearly a dozen meetings in connection with the League have been suppressed within a fortnight.

Parnell has received £395 from the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the city and county of New York for the relief of the suffering peasantry in the North and West of Ireland. He has sent £1,000 to Eather Gallagher and Flynn at Donegal. Other sums will be sent immediately to other distressed districts. It is circularly requested to tenants, public works and allow the guardians to grant outdoor relief will be withdrawn. His action has been strongly condemned in England. Mr. Trevelyan's tour through Donegal is said to have been undertaken to afford the Irish Government an excuse for rescinding the Act. John Dillon and Harris and Father Sheehy have completed the audit of the accounts of Treasurer Egan of the National Land League in Paris. The two latter are now actively engaged in auditing and League accounts. Mr. Sexton, M.P., has been presented with a purse of 500 guineas by his 51,000 constituents.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—A deputation of Catholic prelates waited on Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant to-day. They pointed out the present privations of the people in the West of Ireland, and represented that severe distress was impending in the future. They suggested that the Board of Works should advance loans to all holders of land in order to enable them to improve their farms. They said it would be expedient to establish arterial drainage for the reclamation of waste lands. They deprecate emigration, and pointed out the repugnance of the people to enter the workhouse. Earl Spencer promised to give the matter earnest consideration.

society had resolved to assassinate certain members of the police force, fifteen arrests were made last night and this morning under the Crimes Act. Most of the prisoners are artisans, and, when arrested, a number of them had weapons on their persons. Carey, a member of the Municipal Council and a prominent Nationalist, was arrested at midnight in his own residence and conveyed to the station under a strong escort. He had been previously arrested under the Coercion Act. It is not believed he is connected with the assassination party. The prisoners were privately examined to-day, the charge being that of conspiring to commit murder. The magistrates refused bail. Carey said conspiracy was on the bench, and threatened an action for false imprisonment. Two of the conspirators have turned approvers.

Later—Carey and twenty others were charged with conspiracy to murder Government officials. They were remanded. It is understood that the arrests were the result of a private investigation at the Castle. Seventeen of the persons arrested had been examined at private investigations at Dublin Castle. Some of them have signed depositions; others were asked to sign, and some were sworn. Several of them have been imprisoned under Rowlett's Act on suspicion of being concerned in the murder committed here, two of them for the Phoenix Park crime. The knives used in the Phoenix Park murder were found behind the house of one of the prisoners. The authorities, finding that there was no chance of bringing home the guilt to any of them, decided to group all the men alleged to be by informers in a general charge of conspiracy. It is rumored that the accused will be examined next week. The knives supposed to have been used to fit the cuts in the clothes of Cavendish and Burke. The authorities are convinced they are the identical weapons with which the murders were committed. Efforts are being made to procure a description of the purchaser of the knives in the Strand, London.

The police have a clue to the purchaser of the revolver with which the attempt was made on Judge Lawson's life.

A riot occurred to-night on Arne Street, where police and marines were mobbed.

The police last night fruitlessly searched a number of places for arms and ammunition.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—A dozen rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition were to-day discovered under a heap of rubbish in a low quarter of the city.

LONDON, January 14.—A Dublin despatch says Carey has long been suspected as being concerned in some of the worst proceedings of the revolutionists.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The knives supposed to have been used by the Phoenix Park assassins were found near the premises of Carey, the member of the municipality who has been arrested.

The Lord Lieutenant has decided that the law must take its course in the case of Patrick Higgins, one of the Huddy murderers.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The police made a raid for arms here last evening.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—The destination is some of the western districts of Ireland is the subject of much concern to the Poor Law Guardians. The Government are persistently urged to provide employment by public works. In a few instances emigration is viewed with favor, and a number of people have applied to the Ballinacree Guardians for help to emigrate to America.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Many laborers in the west of Ireland desire to emigrate to Queensland. Steps will be taken to ascertain the views of the Colonial Government on the subject.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—When Davitt appeared before a meeting at Oltham last evening to deliver an address on the Irish question, he was howled down by an organized gang, who attempted to storm the platform, but were repelled with chairs by the occupants of the platform. A free fight ensued, in which chairs, brass knuckles, &c., were used. Many persons were hurt. Davitt called the disturbers a cowardly crew, and declared that if 20 men would follow him he would clear the hall of the gang. He advanced toward the latter for that purpose, but was restrained by a policeman. Addressing his opponents again, Davitt said they were miserable, contemptible, cowardly dogs. When they were sitting in taverns he was fighting the British Government. They were drunken blackguards and a disgrace to the name of Nationalist. If Ireland were made of such, she would earn the contempt of the civilized world. He travelled throughout England, and Egan-Higgins, although his enemies, gave him a hearing. What a spectacle for the English was afforded by these professors of blackguardism at a time when Ireland was seeking for self-government! The police finally succeeded in removing the disturbers.

A vote of thanks to Davitt was then passed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Three further arrests for conspiracy to murder officials have been made to-day. The accused were remanded. It is said the police purposely left to some persons named Higgins an opportunity of quitting the country.

Four of the informers will be examined on Saturday. Evidence will be given of the extent of the Fenian armory; also of the formation of the plot to murder Cavendish, Spencer and other Government officers. Proof will be submitted that the conspirators were the prisoners with persons found guilty of murder on outrages. There is a perfect panic among the conspirators.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Patrick Higgins, one of the murderers of the Huddys, was hanged in jail this morning. Few persons were outside the jail. Higgins also had a hearing before a coroner. After Marwood had plied the prisoner, the latter walked firmly to the scaffold. He was in his shirt sleeves and bareheaded. He looked when he first caught sight of the gallows, but did not flinch. He recended the scaffold, repeating the responses to the service for the dying, and continued going so after his legs were strapped and the cap adjusted. He was still speaking when Marwood drew the bolt and Higgins disappeared through the drop. The strain on the rope was very great, Higgins being heavy, but he died without a struggle.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sexton, speaking at Mallow yesterday, said the day was coming when Parnell's party would be supreme in Ireland. At the next election of members of the House of Commons they would have two-thirds of the

seats, which would make British rule in Ireland impossible.

At the Mansion House Judge Barry, in the case of two persons convicted of shooting with intent to murder, passed sentence of penal servitude for life and for twenty years respectively.

The Court of Queen's Bench has returned the application of O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, for a mandamus compelling the magistrates to receive evidence showing that the "editious libel" with which O'Brien was charged was true. The judges held that it would be monstrous for the Court to compel a magistrate to accept evidence of the truth of a statement made with the intention of bringing the administration of justice into contempt. The effect of the decision will be that O'Brien will be committed for trial.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS AND ENGLISH COERCION.

A pitiful appeal to the Lord-Lieutenant in Dublin—Pleading for succor for the starving thousands in the West—The temperance of the Government—Speech at Birkenhead—O'Brien in Mallow—The Crimes Act in working order—Wholesale arrests.

[By Cable from Irish News Agency.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.—There can no longer be question of the deplorable condition in which Ireland is placed. Present distress and impending famine may be summed up as the position and prospects of the country. The statements of agitators might be set down as extravagant, and the newspaper representations taken with a grain of doubt, according to their political tendencies; but when even the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, living among the people and knowing their wants, make formal pronouncement on the subject, there is no longer room for doubt. Yesterday a deputation of bishops waited on the Lord Lieutenant at the official residence of the Viceroy, Upper Castle Yard, Dublin. They were introduced by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, and the Rev. Dr. Duggan, on the part of his brethren in the Episcopate, stated that the special object of their visit was to lay before the Irish Executive the sad condition not only of the peasantry, but of all classes in the West of Ireland. Dr. Duggan said that bad as was the condition of the Province of Connaught now, the prospects, with a long winter-time yet before them, was such that records of famine and fever death would probably be as fearful as in the disastrous years of '46 and '47.

Earl Spencer, who received the deputation with much courteous attention, asked if their lordships the Bishops had any special suggestion to make in the direction of remedy. Dr. Duggan, in reply, proposed that the Board of Works Department, which was empowered to do so by statute law, should make loans to the proprietors and holders of land with a view to improving the drainage, sub-soiling, &c., of their lands. This would not only be a permanent benefit to the land, but would promote much needed employment among the laborers in the present, and by the expenditure of money benefit the trading and working classes generally. The reclamation of waste lands, undertaken directly under Government supervision, would also be a great remedial agency.

Rev. Dr. Conway supplemented Dr. Duggan's statement by observing that the emigration facilities provided by the Arrears Act, even if efficacious for the desired end of sending the Irish people out of Ireland, would be the ruin of the country, and there was, he said, no justification for expending a large amount of money in the depopulating process when the same expenditure would not only enable the people to stay at home but materially, and for all time, develop the resources of the country. The Bishop also referred to the Government circular making the workhouses the test of destitution, and said there was nothing an Irish parent so much loathed as the expedient which would cause the breaking up of homes, poor though it might be, and the separation of husbands and wives and parents and children which the Poor Law system of discipline enforced.

The Lord Lieutenant, in a brief reply, acknowledged the strength of the points made by the Bishops; he expressed gratification that their lordships had shown their confidence in the Executive by appealing to it, and promised to give the subject prompt and earnest consideration.

DAVITT SPEAKS HIS MIND.

There was a large gathering at Birkenhead last night to hear a lecture by Mr. Michael Davitt on "The Condition of Ireland and the Duty of Her People." There were large contingents of the Irish elements from Liverpool present, and the towns along the Mersey in Cheshire and the City of Chester contributed largely to the audience. Mr. Davitt's speech was a strong and earnest one. He drew a picture of Ireland, already in the flames throes, and unreservedly condemned the "linking of Dublin Castle" in its proposed remedies for the plant evil. Where, then, was the remedy to be found? It might seem ridiculous or romantic to suggest, in the deplorable condition of the country, the doctrine of self-reliance; but without a recognition of this duty the Irish people could never be saved from present ills or perpetual misgovernment. Among the present ills there was none so great as the eternal dependence on outside aid. Foreign nations might be humored, but only at the expense of Ireland's honor, and it was time to cast aside the reproach that in a period of difficulty she placed her dependence on charity, and posed before the world as the mendicant of nations. Many efforts at amelioration have been made from time to time. Agitation was regarded as the universal panacea, and ill-directed uprisings of the people had but left them hitherto more down-trodden than before; but happily the people had first step to real effort, and this time the people were going to fight out their own battles in the right way. Immense cheering followed the expression of this sentiment, but Mr. Davitt did not clearly indicate the direction

of the fight, or whether the people's weapons were to be of moral or physical coercion. Repression, not remedy, is still the practical policy of Dublin Castle. To-day Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. Quinn, a prominent member of the Irish National League, appeared in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, to answer six fictitious charges made by the Irish Attorney-General for making inflammatory speeches at recent League meetings. The speeches were legitimate criticisms on the administration of the Crimes Act, and of a character that would be considered mild if addressed to an English audience on English soil on the subject of English mal legislation. Mr. Davitt was included in the summons to answer, but that gentleman did not "put in an appearance." After a short preliminary discussion between counsel for the Crown and the traversers, the trial was postponed for a week in order that the case may be brought before the full court. The general opinion is that the Crown would not be displeased to find a way out of the prosecution without the self-admission of ineffectuality.

The Nationalists do not indulge in too extravagant hopes with respect to the issue of the Mallow election. The constituency only numbers two hundred and sixty, of whom seventy are Tories who will vote in the Whig interest. At the last election the National candidate polled only fifty-four. If there are three candidates William O'Brien will win; but Moriarty, the second Whig candidate, will probably be required by the Government.

THE LITTLE BIDEAU TRAGEDY.

MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

EFFECT OF THE TRAGEDY.

LITTLE BIDEAU, Jan. 9.—It is reported that the proceedings at L'Original on Saturday were irregular in some points, and that two at least of those who arrived on the scene of the murder first were not examined, and that one of them was not subpoenaed to appear at all. The carelessness shown by the magistrates in not pursuing the murderer, the day he committed the horrible crime, is also being freely discussed both here and throughout the country at large. The two constables, one from L'Original and the other from Leobate, were called into requisition as soon as possible, and both are said to have returned to their respective homes the evening of the murder, when they should have followed up the murderer. After the reward was offered, it is said they went to work with a will, but it is more than probable the accused would not be in custody now had not the farmer, Mr. Nichols, given information that two suspicious individuals had slept at his house on the night after the murder was committed. Mr. Nichols was so certain that he was harboring suspicious characters that he kept strict watch upon them all night, and with he and his wife were so uneasy after they had consented to allow the two constables to sleep in the house, that they could not sleep. Time, they had heard of the horrible murder of the Cooke family, but they never for a moment thought that the diminutive looking lad, Mann, could murder four persons. He seemed to them, as he did to all who have seen him, an innocent-looking country lad of about 16 or 17 years of age.

L'ORIGINAL, Ont., Jan. 12.—The preliminary examination in the case of Frederick Mann, charged with the murder of the Cooke family, at Little Bidau, on the 27th of December, 1882, was resumed to-day before A. T. Johnson, J. P. The prisoner, on entering, wore the same indifferently air and attitude as when Mr. Maxwell appeared for the prisoner. Mann stated he was born at Stockholm, Sweden, and that he came to this country two years ago with \$500 in his pocket. He has worked about the United States until several months ago, loading a dispirited life, until he had squandered his wealth. He spent some time at the Hotel de New Mexico, where he enlisted in the 19th U.S. Infantry. He remained here but two weeks when he grew tired of military life and decided to go back to his home in Sweden, how he earned a livelihood there, saying that he had no bearing upon the question. He also lived in St. Paul, Minn., for a short time, but did not intend to give any information of his doings. He executed satisfactorily of his meeting with the murderer. In answer to a question as to whether Mann had any reasons for being present at the murder, he stated that he had. On the approach of a driving party, Mann had run into the bush, and, on being interrogated as to his motive for so doing, said he had hit the crack that morning and was afraid that he had put an end to his existence. Mann was committed for trial at the next assizes.

It is believed that the tragedy has created throughout the Ottawa Valley an uneasiness of mind, and that since the perpetration of the terrible crime there has been a general feeling of nervousness, two of whom, at least, are not expected to survive. A little girl, aged ten, a distant relative of Cooke, died yesterday from inflammation of the brain, produced by fright. It appears that a man rapped at the door of Mr. Barrow's residence, an uncle of deceased, to enquire the way to the house, and that the girl had the impression that he intended to murder, and went into hysterics and died before medical assistance could be obtained. The girl had, it was possible, increased the gloom, and sent another thrill through the country.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15.—A committee of twenty-four members of the Catholic hierarchy of the city has been appointed to elect Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop-elect of this diocese, at Trevo and escort him to Halifax. The consecration, which takes place on the 15th, will be taken part in by all the Catholics, and many from the other maritime provinces are expected to be present.