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**EDNESDAY......FEB. 14, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

YEBRUARY, 1883.

menay, 15 ... St. Raymond of Penafort, Con-Sessor, (Jan. 28). 88. Faustinus and Jo-Manuay, 16-Most Holy Crown of Thorns.

Bonber Day. Maronday, 17-Feria. Ember Day. Segray, 18 Second Sunday in Lent. Epist. I These, iv. 17; Gosp. Matt. zvii. 19. Mannay, 19-Feria. Bp. Loras, Dubuque,

Tempay, 20-Feria. Election of Leo XIII. Pope, 1878. TENNESDAY, 21-Feria.

TO OUR NUBSCRIBERS.

"Me has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large manneter of subscriptions which remain unmaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to manapapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be aniorced in the present case. Good wishes the success of our paper we have in Missis from our subscribers, but good wishes men met money, and those who do not pay for the paper, only add an additional weight to and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and THUE Takes must realise that it can only suo -seed by their assistance, and we shall conalder the non-payment of subscriptions now due se an indication that those who so neglect -to-support the paper have no wish for its presperity. We have made several appeals helere this to our subscribers; but we hope the present will prove absolutely effectual, and The confidently expect to receive the amount des in all cases, without being put to the mile and expense of enforcing collections Money can be safely forwarded to this office Post Office order or registered letter. We that none will fail in remitting at

TEACHERS PENSION ACT.

We are glad to find that public attention is Theing vigorously directed to the iniquity of The shove set and that the Press are unant mens in condemning it. It is a question of annels uncertainty whether any real good is derivable from any system of superannuation 36 Sooks too much like coercing a man for his cown individual good, whether he wills to acwent the good or not. And coercion in this diffraction. like coercion in religion, is a straing injustice and an intolerable grievsames. Particularly so is this the man in regard to the Teachers' Pension Act. The objections brought against it, when It was sought to be made a law, were well founded and are still unanswerable. Our manders will understand the ill-conceived design of this Pension Act when we tell them he what it consists. The fand from which superannuations are to be paid is comgased of a stoppage of one per cent. from the Emperior Education Fund, one per cent. from the Common School Fund, \$1,000 a year from sto Quebec government, and a compulsory stoppage of two per cent. per annum from all theachers' salaries, male and female, in the Province. For five years this fund will accumulate untouched, after which all those who have taught thirty years or over can retire an a pension equal to the average salary they amloyed during their years of service and on which years they had paid the stoppages of two per cent. Now it appears that the accumediations of this fund, invested at five per went, will be by no means equal to the demands which will be made on it by the retiring "functionaries" on July the 1st, 1885. and right here is where the glaring injustice and the law comes in.

The Act provides that "if the interest of the capitalised fund and the different stopmages be insufficient to pay the required pensilons, the stoppages from the teachers' salaries attell be increased in consequence."

Observe the unlimited power here given to "Saurease the stoppages on the teachers' salarfree up to any amount, fifty per cent, or even more, if needs be. So those first retiring will escape with a payment of two per cent. on their past salaries, whilst the young teachans who remain in the profession shall have

The shameless injustice of this unequalled

expects to derive one cent of advantage from this Pension Act. They will all become wives and mothers and rear decent families long before they could ever touch a pension, and it is ungallant, ungenerous, unchivalrous -nay, it is unjust, it is oppressive, it is mean to tax these poor, struggling, miserably-paid and delicate girls in order that a few pompous, pampered, over-paid, muscular functionaries may revel in retired and luxurious case, fare sumptuously and wear broad-cloth and fine linen. It is a sin against justice and humanity; it is depriving the labourer of his wages; it is a stain and a blot on the manhood of this province, and the sooner the disgrace is wiped from the Statute Book the better for all concerned. Let our wire-pulling, educational autocrats beware; Chapleau is gone, and there will be no more high-banded, hole-in-corner, tax-increasing legislation in Quebec for some time to come. The injustice bears scarcely less heavily on male teachers, chieffy on account of the uncertainty of their getting permanent employment even when certificated and com petent. The views of our morning contemporary—the Gasette-are so sound on this: question that we feel much pleasure in quoting it:- Teachers are employed for four months and then dismissed, with the hope, at the end of two months of idleness, # of employment in the same or some other school, or doomed to a further period of "idleness, in so far as teaching is concerned.

pretence of furnishing them with a pension at the end of thirty years' contingous teaching is simply a piece of cruel mockery." It is also an injustice to those "temporary teachers" in the profession, insemuch as all stoppages from their salaries is a dead loss for them. And if it be said laments that this British journal should rethat such teachers should not be in the profession, and therefore should not be sympathised with, we reply that such are in it and will continue so to be until better salaries are paid. They form a necessary part of the system as at present existing, and should not | but disloyal and uppstrictic, and cannot untherefore be punished for the defects of a system which they have had no part or act in | vise the subjects of the Motherland to go to a establishing. When sufficient salaties are paid in the profession, competent men will enter it and remain in it, and we shall then hear no more of "temporary teachers."

A good salary is the best pension for a teacher; give him a little more than will supply the mere necessities of life, and he can then start a little superannuation fund for himself without government coercion. The man who cannot be entrusted to do this much for himself and family with his own money is either a fool or an amadon, and neither should find a place in the teaching profession. We fully agree with our contemporary when it says that "The Act is the work of two or three teachers who are in the receipt of large salaries, as teachers' salaries go, and who want to retire on pensions to which their fellow-teachers, less fortunate in the matter of salary, are compelled to contribute. It is a monstrous law without even a plausible argument to justify it; a law condemned by those for whose binefit it has been nominally nor any one else will no longer have to shed adopted; a law full of injustice; and one tears over our fate and to socues British which, before serious complications arise out, journals of being disloyal and unpatriotic. of the questions of vested rights, should be Our connection with Downlog street, at the swept from the Statute Book."

"A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE."

Our contemporary, the Witness, dreading the consequences of the reign of terror instituted by the British Government in Ireland, expressed the hope that no convictions would | number, closing on five millions; size, half a be obtained without evidence of the most undeniable cort. The hope, as all will acknowledge, was a very laudable one and did credit to the Witness, which we were only too happy to recognize. But in our sim- legitimate rank of importance among the plicity we saked if this hope could be nations. This movement should be inaugurealised when convictions were sought for by the Castle and obtained from drunken or packed juries, from partizan judges and from bribed witnesses, whose evidence is purchased with a judicial carees or threat, or sums ranging from fifty cents to fifty thousand dollars. We, moreover, asked the Witness to hear testimony to these facts and draw the conclusions.

Our contemporary is evidently afraid of the slaughter and executions and wholesals pression that we are all in the same boat. arrests. The Witness follows admirably in the steps of Dublin Castle; it convicts a whole tion of the law; and some of the Ontario people before they are found guilty and refuses them the human and divine right to demand that the parties who have soted conprotest their innocence and to cry out against | trary to the spirit of the law of the land, be to pay ten, or perhaps, twenty times as much. the outrage—the miscarriage of justice. Is brought before a court of justice to show this what they call British fair play? Will

that " backed by their Press, they are one and slanderous as the admission of a miscarriage of justice is as true and discreditable. Surely the public can see how the Wines has over: stepped the boundaries of truth and added in." sult to injury in its atrocious charge against the Irish people. "The whole people banded to 'ecreen murder," and without eny right to complain of the miscarriage of justice ! ! ! This is dreadful language, and buildings for themselves. Lotteries, at the cannot be surpassed for intensity of hatred, bigotry and prijudice. What are the facts? The leaders and representatives of the people denounce orime, the bishops and priests of Ireland warn the people against crime and the people obey their leaders and listen to their pastors. But the Wilness tells us that they are "banded to screen murder!" Were they banded to screen the Huddy murderers or any other criminal convicted on "undeniable evidence?" No! But they protested against the execution of young Hynes found guilty by a drunken jury; they complained of Walsh being bung on the bribed evidence of an informer. If this is to be banded to screen murder, then we say that they may be banded for ever against such horrible miscarriages of justice.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF BRING A COLONY. THE London Times has been praising the United States as a splendid field for emigra-. To tak such teachers under tion; it points out to the ever increasing South Western regions of the United States are a magnificent estate which belongs to mankind and which should be the destination of all. The Toronto Mail complains of this extraordinary policy pursued by the Times, and serve all its praise for the land of our cousins and treat with contemptuous silence the rich land open for all comers in our own Canadian Northwest. The Mail prononness this policy not only absurd derstand how this Boglish fournal "can adforeign country rather than to build up a colony," Why, that word colony explains all : it is a stumbling block in the way of our progress; it is a barrier to our adequate development and diminishes, if it does not blight, all our prospects-The thought of a colony is more than enough to prevent at least three out of every five emigrants fiseing from the poverty and aristocratic rule of Europe, to visit our shores and pitch their tents on Canadian soil. It is the title of colonial which has neither charm por attraction for these emigrants. Ask them which they prefer to become,-a free and independent citizen or a colonist, and they answer by going ten to one to a free and independent country. Let Canada unfurl its own flag, and let it take, no matter how humble, a position among the independent nations, and our condition and chances for progress and development will have changed materially for the better. The Mail present stage of our existence, has ceased to dignity and importance. be productive of any good or benefit to the Dominion. We have all he requisites for a distinct nation; we are old enough, numerous enough and large enough. Age, three hundred years; continent. What we want in Canada is a before the close of the nineteenth century. that our progress and development would be much more rapid if the country was inde-

LOTTERIES.

answere, it dare not say that it expects to see | complain of the partiality and unfairness of its laudable hope realized, it dare not bear the English Press in relation to the recent testimony to the facts which we have called drawing of prizes of the Masonic Lottery to its attention, and it dare not draw any bold in London, Ont. Our contemporary conclusions; but it has dared to do worse, it says: "The whole English press has been ublizzards." The first thing these immihas dared to say that "the people of Ireland unanimous in condemning the scheme of a at least have no right to complain of the mis- lottery which a number of patriots of this carrige of justice." What the Witness Province were desirous of adopting on behalf isiled to admit in a straightforward of colculation. This, however, does not manner, in admits in two words of awful omen prevent our English confreres from giving us more harm than good, and it is in conseand significance-"miscarriege of justice." all possible publication to the drawing Then there is no justice in Ireland; but of prizes of the Masonic Lottery. there is worse—a miscarriage of justice, which | We beg to differ with our contemporary, and means that innecent lives are sacrificed and | to inform it that all the English press has liberty trampled upon. And against this not been guilty of this glaring inconsistency, not acting humanely towards those the people have no right to com. or, if it will, unjust partiality. There has poor people to bring them over here plain-a pretty sentiment for a re- been, no doubt, a certain number of papers ligious and justice-loving paper! And that puffed up and encouraged the Masonic and severity of the climate without seeing why have they no reason to complain? Lottery after having opposed tooth and nall that they are sufficiently equipped to stand Because, according to the Witness, the whole the lotteries alluded to by La Menerue, orpeople, backed by their press, are banded to screen to quote a correspondent-"after one could murder. Indeed! And anppose (although bave seen the whites of their indignant eyes no more infamous slander could be uttered as they rolled in virtuous horror at the proby cowardly lips or written by reptile pen) posed iniquities.". We are sorry to have to the whole people were banded to screen acknowledge to our French confrere that there from being heavy. It is cruel on the face of murder, would that justify "a miscar are a few such unprincipled and parriage of justice?" which means, in tial papers among the English press, but the case of Ireland, indiscriminate it must not run away with the idea or im-

The Masonio lottery was decidedly a violapress, who are not tongue-tied by partiality cause for their action, or that the blame be

the reprehensible parties do not escape trying to make the humblest Irishman all banded to screen murder," is as false and through any more technicality." It would realize that he is a governing egency have been more satisfactory if the law had and also that the Government will be carried been enforced at the outset and before the on for him and by him." What a cruel mockfirst ticket was sold. Our contemporary fur ther says that because the scheme is a charitable one is no argument in its favour. The Masons are a close corporation, and there is no reason why they should come on the public to erect magnificent Castle! best, are but a species of gambling which leads so often to disastrous results, as it tends to make people dissatisfied with their normal condition. "You have a chance to draw the big prize as well as the next," and these words, if listened to excite in the mind a ruin ous desire to speculate: Once in the vortex of speculation it is hard to get out, and a life of gambling is the result.

DEGENERACY OF THE UNITED

STATES SENATE. The United States Senate is not what it used to be-one of the most intellectual and talent-gifted bodies in the world. The Senate was, in every sense of the word, an assembly of brains when such men as Webster, Clay, Chase, Sumner, Calboun, Everett, Hayne, Cass Wright and others of equal weight and brilliant attainments filled the legislative halls and deliberated on public questions. A period of decay has set in and the Senate of to-day has lost much in intellectual force and character. It is now an assemstream of emigrants that the Western and bly of money; the seats of the men who used to stir the nation by the eloquence of their speeches, are held and bought by dumb or ungrammatical millionaires. Most of the present Senators are successful men of business or political tricksters who represent neither the intelligence nor the statesmanship of the country; in fact, who are unable to represent anything but dollars and corruption. The cause of this degeneracy and decay of the Senate is not far to seek. The elections by which men are sent to this Honse are to-day the most corrupt in the country. and there is nothing to wonder at that the had effects of such elections should be communicated to and represented by the men thus elected. United States Senators are, secording to the constitution, chosen by majority vote of the State Legislatures. and are subject to the most corrupt influences. Recourse is had to the most disgraceful bargains, plots, intrigues and combinations to elect the man who can afford the largest bribes. The result is that very inferior men find themselves forming a deliberative assembly, to which only the first minds of the country should be sent. This state of affairs is exciting general comment and people are looking around for a remedy. The necessity for a change has become patent and it has been suggested that the people of each State should choose their Senators at a popular election just as they choose their Governor. This change in the mode of selecting Senators would certainly curtail the possibilities of no bodies being elected to the Senate. The people may make mistakes, but they cannot be ests. bribed, and none but candidates of talent and

> THE IMPRODENCE OF WINTER IM-MIGRATION.

ability would be elected to an office of such

Canada wants all the immigrants it can get hold of, but the wisdom of fetching them out here in the depth of winter is questionable to a degree. They arrive in the country when national party, who will put the stamp of In- | Wiggins or Vennor's storms are raging, dependence upon this material, and raise the when the cold is away kelow zero, and Dominion from colonial insignificance to its when our railroads are blocked by ever-falling masses of the beautiful. Their chilled frames, frost bitten ears and rated without much more delay, and certainly | noses give them a very uniavorable impression of the agreableness if not of the healthful-There is no use of denying or hiding the fact | ness of our climate. It does not pay, nor, is it very encouraging to hear our immigrants declaring their intention of "getting back to the old country as soon as possible if this was the sort of a climate they had come to."as was declared by the immigrants who arrived yes-La Minerve has found an opportunity to | terday morning from Halifax ex. 88. " 83r. matian." No one can blame them for expressing this desire after taking almost three days and a half to travel from Halifux to Montreal through snow blockades, storms and grants will do will be to write to their friends in Europe and communicate startling and prejudicial intelligence of our "awful climate." Winter immigration is, therefore, likely to do quence a question whether it would not be wieer to discontinue the enlisting of immigrants during the severer and colder months of the season. And, again, it is to be exposed to all the rigor and protect themselves against our plercing winds and bitter cold. We have seen in the streets of this city groups of these poor people light straw hats, no gloves, and clothes far it to encourage people in that condition and with insufficient provisions to emigrate to this country in the depth of winter. We want our country to become as thickly populated as possible, but we do not want to see this object attained at the expense of a sufferng humanity.

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

GLADSTONE in an interview with Clemenpleas of blundering legislation becomes still our gospel teaching contemporary show us fixed upon the authorities. The Toronto successor to Gambetta, stated that the curse was necessary and that victims were more apparent when it is considered that where one evil justifies another? But in the World says :- "We think it is the duty of the of Iroland had been centralization. "I needed. The crime must be avenged Share-fourths of the teachers in this Province case there are not two avils, for the accusa- Attorney-General to see that the law desire," he said, "to decentralize the and punished in some fashion, or poor and the hard working have been burdened

and the second s

ery these professions of the English Premier turn into, when contrasted with the actual state of Ireland! How these words of Gladstore are given the lie direct by the crushing misrule of his obedient coherts in Dublin The Premier is trying to make the humblest

Irishman realise that he is a governing agency. If he is, the civilized world fails to see how, when, and where the effort is being made. There never has been a period in Lish history when not only the humblest but the greatest Irishmen by intelligence, ability and patriotism have and are prevented from realising that they are governing agencies, than during the past few years and at the present day. A people cannot realize that it is a governing agency when its leaders are without fair and honest trials sent to jail, and the rank and file are made to mount the gallows We doubt if ever in his fifty years of public life Mr. Gladstone has uttered words more illustrative of bitter irony and heartless mockery. The Premier, however, believes that the government of Ireland should be carried on for Irishmen and by Irishmen. That is nothing more nor less than what the entire Irlsh race have asked for during centuries and what all friends of just government have urged upon England to concede. If Ireland was governed for her own and by her own, there would be no murdering of alien efficials, nor any artificial famines. The country would not now be on the brink of ruin nor the people forced to face starvation.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. On Friday afternoon the doors of the House of Commons were thrown open for the purpose of going through the uninteresting ceremony of swearing in the members. The formal opening of the first session of the Fifth Parliament of Canada will, however. only take place this afternoon, when His Excellency the Governor-General will deliver the speech from the Throne. The Speakership of the House has been entrusted to Mr. Kirkpatrick, a young These Legislatures are controlled by rings but one who has already had con. siderable parliamentary experience. Sir John Macdonald's Ministry meets the representatives of the Dominion with the brightest prospects of a powerful administration, and let us hope of an administration which will prove as beneficial to the country as it is undoubtedly strong.

Sir John appealed to the country for a favorable verdict, and the country gave him a most emphatic answer of approval by returning him to power with a majority of over seventy, in a house of two hundred and twelve members. He has, therefore, at his command all strength and prestige necessary to ensure the passage of any measure which he may deem to be advantageous to the public good or which may be demanded by the public inter- they had seen only for a moment, after a

of the country, and its aim should be, even from the outset, to retain public sympathy by watches the evidence given by the injudicious, practical and beneficial legislation.

A RUMOR from Ottawa says that Sir John intends to adjourn the House on or about the 20th inst., in order to give the Conservative members of Parliament an opportunity to besiege the Ontarlo constituencies in the approaching local elections. It is to be hoped that there is no foundation for the rumour: an adjournment for that purpose would be creative of the utmost mischief: it would be degrading the Federal Government and undermining the respect and dignity of Parliament. What would we think and say if the United States Congress adjourned to allow its members to plie into Texas to carry a State election. or if the British House of Commons disbanded to interfere in the election of a Board of Poor Law Guardians? We would have nothing but words of scorn and condemngtion for such action. The people of the Dominion could have nothing else for Sir John and his Government if they so far forgot themselves as to abandon their work of legislation to become mere election spouters or bummers.

THE DUBLIN TRIALS AND INFOR-MERS. It is in the interest of the honor and the patriotism of the Irish people that the Phonix Park atrocity should be pursued to its legitimate and just punishment; but it is decidedly more in the interest of justice and of the English Government that the punishment of the murder be not compassed by means as unjust and airoclous as characterized the commission of the crime itself. The foul deed was a blot on the character of the Irish nation, and at the time frustrated the best hopes and legitimate designs of the people. They were horrified at the crime, but their rulers eagerly seized on it as a pretext to justify coercion and to Charless Townsend Cox, ex-Mayor Wilshivering and shaking with the cold, wearing crime, but their rulers eagerly selzed inaugurate the hangman's rope and the convict cell as the chief institutions of the land. Since that day the efforts of the Boyal Irish Constabulary and of the detectives have been liam R. Grace, ex-Internal Revenue largely directed against the innocent masses Collector Sheridan Shook. Some of of the people, when they should have spent them in obtaining a clue that not stand any of their "kicking" or nonsence, would have led to the arrests of the real as- and politely informed them that if they did sassins. Loud complaints were in conse- not serve he would have them arquence made against the police departments rested. The result, was that the mafor their inactivity and inefficiency; they ceau, the leader of the French Radicals and were given to undefstand that vindication

stood what was wanted and its detective force was made to do the unscrapulous work. Inducements were held out, not only to the treachery of accessories, but to the invention of the logenlous in crime theories. The detectives devoted their time to gather. ing together a lot of informers of the vilest reputation, whom they either persuaded or found ready to swear to anything and everything for the large rewards Twenty thousand pounds sterling, purdon and state patronage are the inducements offered by the British Government as rewards to men of the Kavatagh, Farrell and Leamy classion information leading to the conviction of the seesseine. It is a disreputable and disgusting piece of

business is this manufacturing of informers. but it is nothing but the old game over of organizing a special corps of well trained spies and approvers, who are more like eleuth hounds put on the track of their victims than honest and disinterested witnessee. It was only when the stories, which these ruffians declared themselves in readiness and fully prepared to prove, were put in shape to be acted upon, that twenty men are suddenly pounced upon by the police and put on trial for their lives. Many of the prisoners are among the most respectable citizens and tradesmen of Dublin, while the informers are mostly low characters, as they always have been, and inmates of dens of ill-repute. Is it on the tainted testimony of these perjured approvers that the British Government intends to base and erect a gallows for the execution of its victims? We would be among the first to rejoice at the blot on Ireland's name being wiped out by the blood of the murderers, but no consideration can justify the imperilling of life and liberty on the word of a vile informer or on so-called evidence that would be laughed out of court in any justice-loving country in the world. It would be scandal. ous if it is the determination of Dublin Castle to have victims of some sort which will send the accused to the scaffold instead of undeniable and unimpeachable evidence The use of these instruments by the State cannot conduce to that respect for law and justice which should exist in all countries. The evidence of these informers is, as John Philpot Curran one said, the evidence of men who "dip the Evangelists in blood; they are horrid miscreants who have been worked upon by the fear of death and the hope of compensation to give evidence egainst their fellows. Any one of these is a wretch who is buried; a man lies till his heart has time to fester and dissolve and there is dug up a witness." In the trials In Dublin the evidence of the identification of the prisoners is deemed sufficient by a portion of the English Press, but the other portion, with Irish opinion, distinctly charge the Castle authorities with first forming a theory as to the names of the men who were likely to have committed the murders and then deliberately working up the evidence so as to make it fit the theory. The witnesses who professed ability to identify men that lapse of nine months are discredited. The training process is said to be perfectly manifest to any impartial man who carefully formers. When their memory happens to fail them, the Counsel for the Crown are heard to whisper, "Exercise your imagination," and they apparently respond with a vengeance. To convict a real murderer on "imaginary" evidence would be bad enough, but to risk the lives of twenty men on such evidence alone would be an unqualified outrage. These witnesses are, moreover, allowed to hear one another's evidence in court, while the prisoners are prevented from changing their position in the dock so as to test the informers. An organized conspiracy to assessinate can only be surpassed by an organized conspiracy to hang, and the indications are that Dublin Castle is about to perform the feat.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS JURY.

CORONER MERKLE of New York is now the most notorious coroner in the United States. The killing of one patient by another in the alcoholic ward of Believus Hospital, made it necessary for it to hold an inquest and summons a jury. The Coroner had during the past exhausted the list of the poor, hard-working and illiterate citizens of the Metropolis; he had also come to the conclusion that it was neither fair nor just to forever burden this class with public responsibilities. He consequently deolded to procure the most enlightened material to serve on his juries, men of large experience and of scholarly attainments. That he was terribly in earnest to attain his bject, no one will doubt, when it is known, that he summoned one ex-President of the United States, one famous ex Senator, six ex-Mayors, three Wall street bulls and the obless of the anti-Monopoly League, as well as several railroad kings. The list of gentlemen who received subjuments to serve on the jury is a gem which ought to be tressured. Ex-President Grant, ex-Senator Conkling, W. H. liam H. Wickham, ex-County Clerk Charles E. Losw, ex-Mayor and ex-Senator Daniel F. Tiemann, Francis B. Thurber, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, ex-Mayor Wilthese jurors considered that their dignity had been offended, but Coroner Merkle would joilty of them attended, and the others sent in humble apologies and excures of ill health or absence. Coroner Merkle has taken a step in the right direction in making men of wealth, position and intelligence share public responsibilities with which the are females, not one per cent. of whom ever tion isvelled against the people of Ireland, is enforced in this case, and that administrative authority. We are now other. Dablin Castle authorities under- for too long a time.