

THE INFORMER CASE. THE POST-McNAMEE LIBEL SUIT.

[John McGrath's evidence continued.]

Court. But we want it in legal evidence. What was the object of the movement as far as this organization was concerned? A. It was to sever Ireland from the yoke of England and to establish a free and independent Government on Irish soil.

Q. And that is the revolutionary movement to which the money and means of this organization were to be sent to assist? A. Certainly.

Q. By what means was that revolutionary movement intended to bring about a free and independent Government in Ireland? A. Well, I was not posted in the inner working, but they are to be inferred.

Q. What was this organization's contributing means for? A. I understood we were contributing money to purchase arms to free Ireland from England in a revolution.

Q. [The witness went on to say that subsequent meetings were held in Mechanics' Hall, when contributions were levied on members, and that afterwards Mr. McNamee resigned the Presidency because he was solicited to withdraw from the Society, by himself amongst others.]

Q. Why? A. We had called a meeting at the Mechanics' Hall, and there were certain parties came and when they saw McNamee they would not join, saying he was a politician. Then at a concert held in the City Hall, I spoke to him and he said if he had kept anyone from joining he would withdraw. He withdrew ostensibly as a member, and the organization still continued. Mr. McNamee was afterwards at one of the meetings. I believe that after his ostensible withdrawal he among other outside people, contributed funds to the organization. I had conversations with him after his ostensible withdrawal and he never expressed any lack of sympathy in the movement.

Cross-examination by Mr. CARTER, Q.C.:—Q. You have heard of another association in connection with Irish matters, known as the Land League? A. Yes.

Q. Is not the object of that Association the accomplishment of precisely the same thing as the organization referred to by you in your examination in chief, that is to bring about a severance between Ireland and Great Britain so far as legislation is concerned? A. Not being a member I can't say what their objects are.

Q. Are you aware that one of the objects is to raise large sums of money to send to Ireland to assist the people? A. I only know from public print.

Q. Do you know there is a branch of the Land League in Montreal? A. I have heard so.

Q. And who is the President of that branch? A. I don't know.

Q. You have heard Mr. Doherty lecture upon such matters? A. Yes.

Court. I will not allow that. It is not a lecture.

Q. Have you not heard some very celebrated men and orators advocate the severance of England from Ireland? A. Yes.

Court. There is no harm in advocating a change of political system, but what we have to deal with here is a severance by violence.

Q. Do you know Mr. O'Mahoney? A. I know him personally afterwards.

Q. But, at the time of this meeting at McNamee's house, you could not personally swear and did not know he was President or head of the Fenian Brotherhood? A. I used to read a paper published by him called The Phoenix, and I knew it through that, and I sent correspondence to that paper.

Q. Were you spoken to about your evidence before you came into Court? A. By whom?

Q. That is what I want to know? A. There will be no harm in his belief spoken to about his evidence; the question should be whether he was spoken to improperly; suppose the Crown prosecutor brought up a witness without knowing what he was going to say, I should say that he did not act very wisely.

Q. Did you at any time before this libel was published communicate with any of those connected with the paper? A. No.

Q. Did you afterwards communicate with them as to what you could prove? A. No.

Q. How do you account then for being summoned here as a witness? A. I cannot account for how I was summoned or how anyone else was summoned. I cannot account for what other people do.

Q. Before appearing in court had you any conversation with Mr. Whelan or any person connected with The Post respecting the evidence you would give? A. No; nor anyone else.

The Court then adjourned until next morning.

The second day's proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench—Something about "Clipping" and the American War—The proposal made by Mr. McNamee to Mr. O'Reilly, "fraternal daylight" through Mr. C. J. Brydges.

The second day's proceedings in the case were of the most interesting character, and the Court room was densely thronged.

The Court opened at a quarter past ten. Michael Huck, boarding master, of Quebec, was the first witness called. He testified:—I know the private prosecutor, Mr. McNamee, for upwards of 30 years; I have acted with him in elections, but not as his agent in any respect, and I deny any one; I never was in partnership with him; I never took part in sending any man to the States on his account; I remember that he engaged a lot of men in Quebec some time but could not recollect the exact date; there was a handbill posted up in Quebec directing men to go to the Grand Trunk shed advertising for men to go to work on a railway; knew some of the men engaged to go to work, but could not tell the number; had no conversation with Mr. McNamee on the subject; was not spoken to by anyone since arriving in Montreal respecting the evidence I should give; knew Michael Burns when he was in Quebec.

John Bennett, of Quebec, stevedore, sworn— I know Mr. McNamee, the private prosecutor, for 30 years; during that time was never engaged on behalf of Mr. McNamee in taking men out to the United States. I wanted to go to Cleveland to see my mother, and knowing that he (McNamee) was sending men out to Ohio to work, I asked him if he would give me a passage up and down if I went with a crowd of men; and he told me he would, but I did not go with the men, because there was some trouble about the men going, I don't know what; I believe the authorities stopped the men from going; I don't know why; did not know at that time that the reason that the men were stopped by the Government was because they were being taken there to be drafted into the American army; I heard two or three years after that the authorities took it in hand to stop them from going.

Q. Why? A. They didn't like to be having the population put out of Quebec, I suppose. I think it was during the American war that this occurred; it was publicly proclaimed all over the city that Mr. McNamee was sending men to the United States; worked in the office for nothing, for I got no pay (laughter); think there were about 500 men sent; I worked in his office a short time, but the business stopped like a clap; I swear positively that I never went to the United States with a gang of men; (witness excitedly) I never was in the crimping business; I never started with a gang of men employed by McNamee to the United States; I went by myself; don't know whether there were other men on the train with me; I went to Cleveland in the winter; I returned in April; it was in a different part of Ohio that where the railroad was; never troubled my head about it; know Jeremiah and Frank Gallagher in Quebec; I don't think that I stated to them that I went with a gang of men for Mr. McNamee to the United States to work on a railway, and afterwards found out it was a blind; I might have said something about it; I don't remember; I just told them what I told you; I did not go at first because the authorities put a stop to the men leaving; I went some months after the time when I was to have gone with the men.

Cross-examination by Mr. MACMASTER—I saw the public placards in Quebec inviting men to go to the U. S. I worked in Mr. McNamee's office for a short time; I have no personal knowledge that the Government stopped the men from going; I thought it was the authorities, and I never went with a gang of men to the U. S.; I know Mr. Whelan and received two letters with regard to my being a witness in this trial; when some of the men returned from the United States they said something about there being a railroad there, but they soon shut up about it; identified letter from Mr. Whelan. (Witness nervously and excitedly, "Where did you get that letter? I don't know where you got it; give it to me.") After some discussion the letter was read to the jury. The letter was dated 20th April, and merely expressed a request for Bennett to give his evidence to prove that Mr. McNamee acted as a crimp in Quebec, as he (Bennett) knew that he was one; I have been speaking to Mr. Whelan since I came to Montreal, but he never asked me whether I received his letters; I gave them to a man who asked me for them, and I don't know how they came into McNamee's hands.

Another letter from Mr. Whelan being handed to the witness, Mr. Justice Ramsay asked why these letters were being brought into the case by the prosecution at this stage of the trial.

Mr. MACMASTER submitted that the letters contained charges against Mr. McNamee, which amounted in reality to an extra publication of the alleged libel.

Judge RAMSAY.—But I cannot understand why you bring them in here; your case is closed; and we are now on the case for the defence.

Mr. MACMASTER:—But it is only now that we are able to put these in; we were not in a position to do so before.

Judge RAMSAY.—So you are making your case out of the defence.

Mr. MACMASTER:—No, your Honor; our case is made out; but these show a further publication of the libel.

Judge RAMSAY.—You are making this out as something extra, as something additional to your case.

Mr. MACMASTER:—We did not possess these before, your Honor; and I submit that the contents of these letters, which repeat the libel, tend to show malice.

Judge RAMSAY.—Well, this is a very unusual way of proceeding; and the only inference that I can draw is that you have been in communication with the defendant's witnesses.

After some further discussion, the second letter was read to the jury; Mr. Kerr remarking that its contents would show that the defendant's object in writing to the witness was perfectly legitimate; the letter stated that a subpoena was sent to the witness, and that he was wanted to state what he knew of the taking of men from Quebec in 1863, to work on a railroad.

RE-EXAMINATION. Mr. KERR.—You manifested some astonishment at first when these letters were produced here. How did they come to leave your hands? A. I told a gentleman I had two or three letters from Mr. Whelan, and he asked me to give them to him and I did so.

Q. Who was the gentleman? A. Witness.—I don't think it makes any difference. (To the Court)—Am I compelled to say?

Judge RAMSAY.—Certainly.

Witness.—I gave one of them to Mr. Thos. Tracey.

Q. Mr. Tracey is the brother-in-law of Mr. McNamee, is he not? A. I think so; a step-brother-in-law or something like that.

Mr. KERR.—To whom did you give the other letter?

Witness.—To a man by the name of Callaghan (laughter); saw Mr. Tracey once in Quebec, and he asked me what I knew about the case.

Johannan Joynt was the next witness called—I know the private prosecutor, Mr. McNamee, and I'll never forget him.

Q. How long have you known him? A. I know him these many years; I know him since before he was married to Mary Ann Burns, that's his wife now.

Q. About how many years? A. I suppose about—Oh, I could not explain the time; I know him, but I know this many a day.

Q. Did you know him at the time of the American war? A. Did I know him? It's me that ought to know him, for he took away my boy aged seventeen.

Q. Under what circumstances? A. I was coming home to get the supper for my son and his brother; and I had a lot of young children too, but he was my oldest boy, and a neighbor meets me, and says she: "Mrs. Joynt, your son has gone on the cars. He has gone away to a railroad." But there was no railroad at all there when my poor boy reached; and my husband went to McNamee and they telegraphed for my boy.

Q. Did you go to Mr. McNamee yourself? A. I went to him and I said: "Did you take away my boy?"

Q. What did he say? A. He gave me no decided answer; he gave me two tickets to follow my son, and told me to go along with Billy Brown; Billy Brown was starting with another batch of thirty or forty men for Mr. McNamee; and Mr. McNamee also gave me \$3 along with the two tickets to follow my boy along with this man Billy Brown; I says to McNamee, says I: [he is there (pointing to the prosecutor) and he knows it] "I will be the end of you for taking away my boy." My husband said to him: "Why did you take my boy?" He (McNamee) said, "I did not know he was your boy;" and my husband says, "You couldn't but have known it, for there are no Joyns in Quebec but my family;" he then went with my man to the telegraph office to telegraph for my boy; well, the next morning I was up early enough; you may be sure, and I went out, and Mr. McNamee was standing at the telegraph office;

I said to him: "Have you any account of my boy?" He said, "No, I have no account of your boy; to tell with you and your boy?" I collared him by the neck, and I bats him with my hand, and chased him through the streets with a crowd; and he is there (pointing to prosecutor) and he knows it; and only my husband took me off I would have thrashed him; and, no mistake, women as I am; he was the cause of many a tear to my eyes, and many a day I was very near out of my head through that man; I went afterwards to his (McNamee's) boarding-house and asked if he had yet any account of my boy, and he said again, "Do tell with your boy;" those were his words; there were twenty or thirty men from the country that I saw; he took them out of that Grand Trunk Railway in Quebec for the army.

The Court.—Is this to your knowledge? A. To my knowledge! There was one young man named White and one named Nixon taken away and never returned; they went into the army; and my boy was taken over and there was no railroad there.

Q. When you went to Mr. McNamee what did you accuse him of doing? A. I asked what made him take my boy away; he gave me no satisfaction.

Q. Did you accuse him of taking your boy away to be drafted into the American army? A. What else was he going to be done with him when there was no railroad and no work over there!

Q. Did Mr. McNamee deny the charge you made against him of having taken away your son to be drafted into the American army? A. He couldn't deny it.

Q. Well, did he deny it? A. No; he did not; he said that he didn't know it was my husband's boy but he knew my man well and that there were no other Joyns.

Cross-examination by Mr. MACMASTER.—My son came back in a short time; he was sent for to come back home; there was no work when my son got there; he told me so.

Court.—You are not to say what other people told you.

By Mr. MACMASTER.—Although you were given tickets and money by Mr. McNamee, to go after your son, you did not go? A. I would not be let go by my husband.

Q. Did you return the money to Mr. McNamee? A. Oh! I kept the money.

Q. You knew the American war was going on, and you were naturally afraid of your son going with the army? A. I would not be afraid, unless he was sent out there and there would be no work.

Q. But you did not know there was no work till he told you after? A. Oh, I knew long before it was the American army they were being sent to.

Q. Did not Mr. McNamee say he was sending them to work on the road? A. He told me no such thing; I got enough of him.

Q. And didn't he tell you he would send for your son? No, not to me, but to my husband.

Q. You heard Mr. McNamee telling your husband? A. No, I didn't; my husband told me he said so.

Q. I suppose there were a great many people went out to the railroad? A. There were plenty, and never returned either.

Q. You never were out on the railroad yourself, were you? A. I was not out on them railroads at any rate.

Michael Surry, of Quebec—I was a resident of Quebec for twenty years, and knew the private prosecutor during the American war; he had an office near the Champlain Market, near the Grand Trunk wharf; I saw him distributing tickets to laborers who were supposed to be going to a railroad in Ohio; he was setting all the men he could get; a few days afterwards I saw Mrs. Joynt screaming at him and abusing him; McNamee said to Mrs. Joynt that he did not know the boy was her son; saw McNamee give Mrs. Joynt two tickets, but saw no money; Mrs. Joynt accused McNamee of taking her boy to the American army; he said, however, to the best of my recollection—I am not certain—that he sent him to a railway, and I think he said he would bring him back; it was understood in Quebec, and I heard hundreds say it, that he (McNamee) was gathering men in Quebec for no other purpose than to send them to the United States to be drafted in the army, never received any money from McNamee to give to Mrs. Joynt; knew a man named Brown in Quebec who told him that he had taken men on two occasions to the United States; Brown's wife was present at the time; and he asked me to give them to him and I did so.

Q. Who was the gentleman? A. Witness.—I don't think it makes any difference. (To the Court)—Am I compelled to say?

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Q. Under what circumstances? A. I was coming home to get the supper for my son and his brother; and I had a lot of young children too, but he was my oldest boy, and a neighbor meets me, and says she: "Mrs. Joynt, your son has gone on the cars. He has gone away to a railroad." But there was no railroad at all there when my poor boy reached; and my husband went to McNamee and they telegraphed for my boy.

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McNamee had any sympathy for me; do not wish to put a construction on his words; Mr. McNamee did not offer the money; he did not produce the cash, but he mentioned the best feeling between me and McNamee; I am married to Mr. McNamee's sister; was never separated for a considerable time; was once separated for four days through McNamee's instrumentality; I spoke to Mr. McNamee last about seven or eight years ago.

Q. What was the cause of your dismissal from the Grand Trunk? A. It came about through Mr. McNamee's writings some anonymous letters to the Toronto Globe at the time, about Grand Trunk officials. The Superintendent showed his papers in his private car. A consultation had taken place and the conclusion arrived at after investigation was that McNamee was the anonymous letter writer.

Q. Was it about you that the letters were published? A. No.

Q. Then how had those letters anything to do with your dismissal? A. Well I had had a confidential conversation with the Superintendent, and said to him that I trusted the affair would not interfere with my bread and butter; and he said, no; and I remonstrated with McNamee about his conduct; in consequence of succeeding letters which actually narrated the interview between the Superintendent and myself, I was led to believe that my ultimate dismissal resulted from the Superintendent assuming that I had broke faith.

Court.—It was out of these transactions that you were dismissed, was it? A. Yes; I remember at some time having a conversation with Stephen J. Quinn in regard to my relations with McNamee; did not recollect saying that I would be "even" with McNamee; might have said so, but don't remember; it was at my place of business at the Mile End; don't remember ever saying that I would yet ruin Mr. McNamee; know John McCreven of Montreal met him once or twice; don't remember ever saying to him that I would yet ruin McNamee and bring him down as low as he could go; swear I do not remember having said such a thing; don't believe I ever went so far; I might have expressed my contempt, but did not wish to injure him patently; I usually say "every dog has his day," or "every man has his day," and that it would naturally come to this man's lot to come down.

Michael McEnery, hotel-keeper, Cornwall, Ont., sworn.—Have resided in Cornwall 30 years, and was there in 1866; I know the private prosecutor and saw him there at that time; kept an hotel there at that time; had a conversation with him; he was in Cornwall along with Mr. Lyons; they were there to see Murphy and associates who were confined in jail for Fenianism; I had a conversation with Mr. McNamee with reference to Fenians and Fenianism; Mr. McNamee said to me, looking me sharply in the face, "Are you not one?" meaning, I suppose, a Fenian; I answered, no, I never belonged to a society in my life yet; he then said to me, "When you come to Montreal call and see me and I'll put you through;" I suppose he meant to enroll me in the body order of Fenianism (laughter); the preceding conversation led me to put that construction on his words.

Cross-examination by Mr. MACMASTER.—Did not at that time know Mr. McNamee well; I had seen McNamee before; thought the Lyons mentioned was Daniel Lyons; he was not present during the conversation with McNamee; there were only the two of us; did not know him intimately before; the conversation occurred in front of my house; Lyons told me the object of their visit was to procure counsel for Murphy and his associates; could not say that he saw Lyons and McNamee together.

Thomas Doderich, trader, of Quebec—Knew McNamee for twenty-five or twenty-six years; did not know anything personally about his doings there; only knew by what remark said.

Patrick O'Meara, of Montreal, deposed.—Knew McNamee; was Secretary for St. Patrick's Society in 1862; knew McNamee made a journey to New York in the fall of '62; at that time, by a resolution of the Society, a letter was written by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Mr. J. Curran, inviting Mr. John O'Mahoney to lecture in Montreal; saw a letter; an answer was received which was entered on the minutes; I went to Mr. McNamee's house shortly after; his return from New York to attend a meeting; could not swear, but to the best of my belief, it was at Mr. McNamee's invitation; when I arrived at the house there were others there numbering four or five; the objects of the meeting were to establish the Hibernian Society in this city, that is a branch of the Hibernian Society in New York; Mr. McNamee suggested the organization of the Hibernian Society in Montreal; Mr. McNamee introduced the subject; he spoke of his trip to New York, and mentioned several names of parties he had seen in New York, among them being that of John O'Mahoney; he also mentioned the name of a General in the American Army; Richard O'Gorman's name was also mentioned; the Montreal branch of the Hibernian Society was not organized at that meeting; Mr. McNamee had the constitution of the Hibernian Society at the meeting and produced it; it was to assist the people in Ireland to get better terms to secure a self-government similar to what we enjoy in Canada; Mr. McNamee spoke of an interview with John O'Mahoney; he mentioned Mr. O'Mahoney being at the head of an organization by the name of the Irish Republican, since known as the Fenian Brotherhood; two months afterwards a document was produced from John O'Mahoney; at one of the meetings I made a motion to ascertain where the funds of the Society went to, and it was then that the document was produced from O'Mahoney, and a statement made that they had no business to know; I then left the Society on that account, and became the Rev. Father Dowd denounced the society as being a branch of a secret society; it was started first more as a benevolent society; thought the letter was produced by the corresponding secretary and not by Mr. McNamee; it was a notorious fact that Stephens was the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and O'Mahoney was his representative in relation to the organization in America; I do not know exactly in what manner the Fenian Brotherhood contemplated securing the amelioration of the condition of the people, as there were so many splits in the camp; did not see McGrath at the first meeting at Mr. McNamee's house; he was at subsequent meetings; he was a member of that organization.

Q. Did he offer you anything to do it? A. Yes, he said he would give me \$500.

Q. Where did this conversation occur? A. On Bonaventure street, or Desrivières street, between Bonaventure and St. Antoine streets.

Q. When was it? A. During the month of September, 1871, about the 26th of the month; I left the road on the 22nd.

Q. Who was the man who made the proposition to you? A. Unfortunately, it was the private prosecutor, Mr. McNamee.

Q. Did he say anything about what he would do if he was in your position. A. Yes, he said he would do it to any man who would take the bread and butter out of his children's mouths.

Witness, continuing, said—McNamee knew all about my dismissal from the G. T. B.; McNamee did not say anything about a contract; Mr. Brydges at that time was General Manager of the G. T. B., and it was through him that my connection with the road had ceased.

Cross-examination by Mr. MACMASTER.—McNamee was not complaining of any grievance that himself had at the time of the conversation; I do not believe that Mr. Mc-

think he made any statement as to what it was, but he handed it around.

Q. Didn't he make any statement as to what it was? A. We could see for ourselves; it was not a constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, but more of a power of attorney; he submitted it to the meeting.

Q. Did Mr. McNamee make any remarks concerning what it was? A. The document spoke for itself.

Q. Where did it come from? A. John O'Mahoney.

Q. After the production of the document you left the meeting? A. Yes.

Q. So you don't know what transpired afterwards? A. No; it was left to the option of the members whether they would adopt it or not; this document would turn the Society, in fact, into the Fenian Brotherhood, if adopted.

Q. When the document was laid before the meeting was it not understood that it was a constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood which was to be adopted or not by the meeting; was there a statement to that effect? A. As I said before there was some difficulty about this time concerning the funds; there was an authorization produced at the meeting by McNamee; it was an authorization or some document of that sort from New York and was produced with a communication in reference to the funds and our having no right to know where such funds went; the document was something like a power of attorney rather than a constitution.

Q. To authorizing the formation of the Society as a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood? A. Yes.

Cross-examination by Mr. EDWARD CARTER, Q.C.—The Hibernian Society was not a Fenian Society as first organized, but more of a benevolent society to assist by peaceable means; something same as the Land League in Montreal now, so far as I can remember.

Re-examined by Mr. DOHERTY.—Q. That is what you understood about it until you made this discovery about where the money was going to? A. Certainly; and then I left it.

John MacKenzie, broker, Montreal, testified.—Knew Mr. McNamee for 25 years; had a conversation with Mr. McNamee in 1863 about some men whom he (Mr. McNamee) was sending off to the United States; was standing on the wharf in Quebec when the steamboat was going to cross with some men sent by McNamee; Mr. Gaherty was standing with him (witness) at the time; and McNamee approached and in a joking sort of way, said "There goes something like \$100 a head" (referring to the men). This was during the time of the American war; knew other men—whom he believed McNamee had employed—had gone before these; did not know their destination.

Cross-examination by Mr. MACMASTER.—Knew Mr. McNamee was a contractor and employed such kind of men.

Bernard Emerson, carpenter, Montreal, sworn, testified.—Knew McNamee 15 or 20 years; was not aware of any transaction he (witness) had with him in regard to the Fenian Brotherhood; did not remember of being a member of the Hibernian Society; could not remember anything particular about it; did not remember joining any society where he took a premises or pledge.

Cornelius Corcoran, fullerer, Montreal, testified.—I was approached in 1863 by Hugh Brennan with a view of my going to the States; he told me he was acting for Mr. McNamee.

Mr. Justice RAMSAY here suggested that the defence must prove something to connect Brennan with Mr. McNamee, direct, before this evidence could be allowed.

The witness was therefore ordered to stand down for the present.

Bernard Tansy sworn, testified.—I know Mr. McNamee for 25 years; since I have known him he has always sought to push himself forward as the leading Irishman; he (McNamee) held the Presidency of St. Patrick's Society for three years, and holds it at present; this Society was organized originally as the representative of the Irish nationality in Montreal, and the position of the President of that Society entitled the holder to stand forward as the representative Irishman, and as such he would on all public occasions act as that representative.

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Q. What has been the effect of Mr. McNamee putting himself forward as the leading Irishman in Montreal? A. I think there would be more members if he had not been President of St. Patrick's Society; I know there was another Society—an Irish National Society—started afterwards, which would not have been started otherwise.

Q. I suppose the majority of St. Patrick's Society represents the respectable part of the Irish community? A. It did at one time, but there was some little difference, through Mr. McNamee being elected President, and another society was formed; there were many who refused to remain in the St. Patrick's Society with him as head.

Q. Do you know what effect the part taken by Mr. McNamee has had upon the share taken in Irish national affairs in Montreal by respectable Irishmen? A. Well, they did not wish to have anything to do with him; they did not like to take any active part in anything with which Mr. McNamee was connected; they did not want to meet on the same platform with him on public occasions.

Court.—Who are these? A. Mr. Mullarky for one.

Court.—The plea charges that Mr. McNamee by his conduct, as described in the plea and the alleged libel, succeeded in driving all respectable Irishmen in disgust from taking any active part in Irish affairs in Montreal; Now that must be proved in its entirety.

Q. Has the position taken by Mr. McNamee had the effect of driving nearly all respectable Irishmen from taking any active part in Irish affairs? A. It has driven a good many, I know.

Q. What is the membership of St. Patrick's Society? A. I don't know what number it has now; I think at one time it was as high as 400.