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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY 18.-St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Bp. Young, Erie, died, '66-FRIDAY 19 .- St. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast.

- SATURDAY 20.-St. Eustachius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast. Bp. Gartland, Savannah, died, 1854. SUNDAY 21 .- Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
- cost. St. Matthew, Apostle. Less. Ezechiel i. 10-14 ; Gosp. Matt. ix. 9-13 ; Last Gosp. Luke xiv. 1-11. MONDAY 22.-St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Maurice and
- Companions, Martyrs. Bp. Smyth, Dubuque, died, 1865. TUESDAY 23 .- St. Linus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Thecia, Virgin and Martyr. WEDNESDAY 24. -Our Lady of Ransom.

AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUESCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

OFFICIAL statistics show that the tide of emigration to the United States from England is steadily declining. For the first eight months of the year the total decrease has reached 34,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883.

"GOVERNMENT by picnic" is receiving an immense boom in England and Scotland. Unending processions through the public streets and overflowing gatherings in the national halls and parks of the kingdom are being kept up with unabated enthusiasm. The English and Scotch people are rising as one man against the Lords and for popular rights.

THE Limerick Corporation have followed p their bold refusal to levy an illegitimate for turning out 770,000 hundred weight per annum of various fabrics manufactured from that material. Over 20,000 persons are engaged in this industry in Scotland, and great alarm prevails among these workers lest the German competition drive the Scotch article out of the market and force the home manufacturers to close down.

THE announcement is made that friends

of the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, are about to present him with a residence at Ottawa. A presentation of that kind, for which there are many illus. trious precedents, both at Washington and Ottawa, would, no doubt, prove a happy and gratifying event, and would be looked upon with general satisfaction. We quote the following complimentary remarks of the Ottawa Daily Sun, an independent paper, anent the proposed testimonial :--- "As the leading re-

presentative Irish Catholic in Dominion affairs, Hon. Mr. Costigan has performed the duties of a difficult and onerous post in a manner that has won the approval of his own people and the admiration of all. It is no secret that Mr. Costigan has, by devoting the best years of his life to the service of the country, been unable to give that attention to his private affairs which, if not thus engrossed. would have placed him in a position of independence long ago. Apart, therefore, from all party or political considerations, we regard the proposed testimonial as only a proper recognition of the long, able, faithful services which Mr. Costigan has rendered to the country, and particularly to his fellow-

countrymen."

THE Christian Evangelist, a very religious journal, has no great admiration for Catholic ceremonies, and when a Bishop or Archbishop presides, it takes strong objection to the ceremony of kissing the ring. The ring is the jewelled symbol of episcopal authority and cesc; hence the kissing of the ring is an acknowledgment of his authority and an expression of respect and affection. But the Christian Evangelist views the matter in another light and says : "It is all meaningless ' nummeries and mockeries of semi-pagan 'ism, so characteristic of an Apostate "Church." We imagine our pious contemporary got its right answer from the Western Watchman, which says :-- "The Christian Evangelist says kissing a bishop's hand is pagan. The seven wise men who edit that paper are bald about the chin from excessive osculatory exercise, and they gabble about the paganism of kissing ! The Old Church an Apostate ! All the apostates who have gone out from her were of the kissing kind, from Martin Luther down to Hyacinthe. If she had allowed more latitude and promiscuousness in kissing, Protestantism would never have been,"

THE Liberal party in Ontario are making extensive arrangements for a grand popular demonstration in honor of Hon. Mr. Mowat, the Premier of the Province, when he returns home from England. The young men are naturally lending a helping hand and are

A HANGMAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A 'Presidential candidate in the United States has indeed a hard road to travel before he can get into the White House. . The latest charge brought against the Democratic candidate for that honorable office is of the most shocking. Mr. Cleveland is now accused of having acted the

part of common hangman some twelve years ago. At that time two men found guilty of capital offences were executed in Buffalo. It is Low made to appear that Mr. Cleveland, who was sheriff of that town, did the hanging. Hangmen are generally not character. ized by any high feeling of humanity, or any elevation and refinement of thought; their instincts are rather of a low and brutal order. The fact of Cleveland having performed the dreadful office, is made the basis of fierce attacks on his character as a gentleman and a humanitarian. The New York Sun, which is a responsible organ of opinion, makes the charge in unequivocal terms, and it has as yet met with no denial or refutation. In its caustic comments it says that "the law imposes no such duty as the hanging of of criminals upon a sheriff. He must see that the sentence of death is executed, but there is no obligation upon him to be himself the hangman. It is true that when he performs this revolting office himself, he saves to his own pocket the feei which he would otherwise have to pay to a professional executioner. It is a question of money, not of duty."

The Sun sarcastically concludes it may be that "the doing to death of the criminal by the sheriff's own hand constitutes a merit in him and entitles him to a greater degree of respect and confidence on the part of reformers and patiiots. This may be the popular judgment on the question at the ballot box: out at the same time we are bound to declare that, even if such should be the vote, the emblem of a Bishop's espousal to his dio- / no American citizen will feel any pride in the fact that a hangman has been promoted to the Presidency."

As the campaign progresses it becomes clearer that the Democratic party made a huge and damaging blunder when they hoisted Cleveland over the heads of such men as Bayard, MacDonald, Thurman, Hendricks, Butler, and a host of others whose services to their country and to their party were more worthy and deserving of reward and whose character and record were less impeachable than those of the unknown and accidental Governor of New York. With any other head on the ticket the Democrats would certainly have swept the country, but with Cleveland their chances of capturing the presidency are becoming dim and slim. Blaine may have been a bad and unscrupulous politician, but it is a question of selecting either him or a candidate who has been publicly branded as a libertine and haugman. Which is the lesser of the two evils ? That is what the Republic will have to decide on the 4th of

THE INCARCERATION OF LUNATICS.

WHEN doctors, and especially experts, differ about the insanity of a patient, the patient giving a very effective support to the move. should be given the benefit of the doubt and ment. The Toronto Mail has been much allowed to go about his or her business.

November next.

tuted. The Lord Lieutenant's reply was denounced by the Trish press, as the crowning infamy of his blood-stained regime and as simply a brutal mockery of the demand for inquiry and justice. Archbishop McEviliy has determined that an outrage on justice shall not be followed by another with. out letting the world know of it. His Grace has returned an answer to the Castle and he places in the forefront of his letter the fact that Casey now speaks voluntarily and is content to pay any human penalty, even that of death, for the crime of which he declares he has been guilty in swearing away the life of Myles Joyce. The archbishop, in the course of his reply, makes the following points : " The circumstances of the case," he says, "are very much altered since the trial, and the public, therefore, naturally expect that the Government would take advantage of those circumstances to arrive at an exact knowledge of the actual condition of things. These circumstances are-the delaration of Casey that, in proof of his sincerity, after having been repeatedly reminded of his risk and responsibility, he was prepared to undergo any punishment, even death itself, if necessary, in atonement for the guilt of having sworn away the life of an innocent man, whom he declares to have

been altogethor absent from the scene of the horrid massacre at Maamtrasna. The absence of any conceivable adequate motive on the most powerful motive on the former-viz., the saving of his own neck from the halterdeeply impressed all who were present as to the truthful sincerity of his statement. Add to this, apart from the strong universal feeling then as well as now prevailing throughout Joyce's country respecting Myles Joyce's innocence, the dying declaration of the two other men executed with him as to his innocence, as reported in the public press at the time. It is hardly conceivable how, in the very jaws of death, they would allow themselves to be launched into eternity with a lie on their lips. * * * * * The exceptional nature tional consideration on the part of the Government by instituting a public inquiry."

If the Lord Lieutenant does not grant the request of the Archbishop, he may rest assur-Irish National party as soon as Parliament elements for a tremendous storm.

THE JAMAICA ANNEXATION TO CANADA.

The proposal that the West India colonies should be admitted to the Canadian Confederation does not seem to meet with anything like general favor. The Island of Jamaica, which is at the bottom of this proposed annexation movement, is in a lamentable position of decay as regards its political institutions and its industrial and social condition. It is a Crown colony of England that has been, like the rest of her colonial territory, in a constant state of ferment for a number of years, and is now in an attitude of defiant hostility to the Crown. The country is vithout representative institutions; its popu lation is divided into classes, composed of the proprietors representing the aristocracy, who are all-powerful, and the common people, who are little above mere serfs, and from whom the dominant class has strenuously sought to keep all power. The inhabitants have forwarded a memorial to Lord Derby, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which a heavy indictment is drawn up against the present administration. The petitioners among other grievances, declare that the administration of the government has been marked by extravagance, inefficiency and neglect of the public interests, that large sums of public money have been and are being squandered in maintaining an excessive and useless civil establishment, and that on other nccessary items of expenditure the most pressing wants of the people are neglected. It is further contended that the condition of education is extremely backward and that the people are unable to satisfactorily educate their children under the present system. There are no adequate means of communication, and the roads that do exist have become impassable. All the towns in the colony, with the sole exception of St. George, are left unsupplied with the first necessary of life, water, whereby the people suffer great privations, uncleanliness and filth reign supreme, and the health of the communities is most injuriously affected. This would be a decidedly interesting colony to add to the tail of the Dominion. If it is ever annexed, it will be a fortunate thing that an ocean lies between them. There EARL SPENCER AND ARCHBISHOP is no reason to doubt that great advantages would accrue to the Jamaica and the other islands by a union of interests with those of Canada; but Canada on the other hand would have little to gain and of Ireland, anent the famous Maamtrasna would be a heavy loser by the transaction. In fiscal arrangements Canada would nocent men were sworn away at come out second best. Then there are the great differences of climate, of national characteristics and habits, of commercial connections, as well as the imperfect means of intercommunication, which must in themselves give rise to difficulties of a nature as yet unknown in the history of the Dominion. The question arises, should Canada consent to become a dumping ground for the British. Colonial Office whenever it wishes to relieve striking to the pious daily is "the brave offer ; feared and knew that the facts would itself of a troublesome and deteriorated not bear the light of day and colony? The St. John (N.B.) Globe strongly "husband." The Witness must really that he and other administrators opposes the union; but it seems to think imagine that Ireland is like many of the law in Ireland would be disgraced by that if the British Government makes their disclosure, wrote a long rigmarole of a up its mind that Jamaica is to be united to the Dominion, united it will be. The Globe then makes the following sad con fession :- " Opposition will be useless unless it becomes active warfare. The expenditure

stowal of a few offices, the conferring of a few titles, would weaken whatever opposition might arise. If the, Imperial Government not to be baffled'; blood they wanted and seeks to confederate 'us with Jamaica, the blood they must get. Accordingly Mr. Mat people may as well begin to persuade them. lon, Chief of the Detective Department, wa selves that the union will be of immense ad- sent to Mountjoy prison to "see" vantage." Thereupon the New York Herald Grundy, prisoner therein. Mallon saw Grun rises to remark that it had thought dy and made his business known without better of the manliness of the Ca-) much circumlocution. The chief nadians than this. Some day or other the prisoner that if he swore agains all the world supposes they will themselves Joe Poole and three other men, ask to be annexed to the United States ; but whose names would be given him, and whenever that day comes, if they are then would testify that he was on the scene such a poor-spirited, feeble, corrupt lot as the the murder of Kenny and saw Poole commi Globe now describes them, certainly this country will refuse to encumber itself with their association. It is to the honor of the Irish | heart, and that the government would give people that they never have acquiesced of him a couple of hundred pounds and send their free will in an act of union which a cor- him to any part of the world he would like t rupt majority of their ancient Parliament was go to. Grundy replied that to comply with bribed to ratify "by the expenditure of a few | such request would be murder on his part, a hundred thousand pounds, the bestowal of a few offices and the conferring of a few titles." Although that happened eighty-four years ago, they never yet have "begun to persuade themselves that the union is of immense advantage.'

THE SAVIOURS OF THE PEOPLE.

how that the cholera scourge is extending its avail ; Grundy would not swear false. A few ravages in various directions and over an im. mense area. One thing which this cholera plague has brought into noticeable prominence deavored to get him to swear against Poole the latter occasion, while he had obviously is the utter heartlessness and want of human for the consideration of five hundred pounds ity of the atheistic and radical officials charged with the care of the plague stricken of the world, but Grundy remained firm. people. Instead of remaining at their posts and in jail until last month when and doing their duty to their afflicted fellowcreatures they run away like cowards and seek safety in precipitate flight. They are those who, in times of safety, shout from the | of uncompromising Orangemen, and hanged housetops that there is no God and no super- by Earl Spencer's orders. The Castle officials, intending Providence watching over the to destroy the effect of this latest revelation, world; and behold, when God manifests His power and raises His hand to strike, these cowardly cravens are the first to run away and leave their work to be done by the Catholic Christians. But every evil-or that which appears as of the case as it now stands, with all its cir- evil-has its compensating good. The cowardof the case as it now stands, with all its cir- evil-has its compensating good. The coward- was not "in" the murder of Kenny. Kenny cumstances, would seem to call for excep- ice of radical and atheistical officialism in was sentenced to death for having been sup-France and Italy has afforded another opportunity of showing to the world the courage, the sublime self-sacrifice, the heroic devotion to the interests of suffering humanity of the ed that he will hear pretty sharply from the Catholic priest and Sister of Charity. As in the hospitals of Scutari and Balaklavi during meets. His conduct will furnish enough of the Anglo-Franco Russian war, as in the United States during the civil war, on every blood-stained battle-field, and in every plaguestricken spot-in the m of danger, disease and death, there are to be found, unflinching and fearless at the post of duty, the Catholic pricst and the Sister of Charity. And to-day in France and Italy, where the dying are abandoned by the mercenary officials paid to take care of them, the Catholic priest remains and dministers to them, not only the last rites of religion, but leven lifts up the dead bodies with his own arms and places them in the coffins, which callous officialism brings only to the doors of the hospitals. And the de-

solutely no evidence that Poole was guilt Earl Spencer and his minions were, howeve it, that the authorities would put him (Grundy) in a position to marry his sweet he knew nothing of the Poole case, and that he would not perjure himself and swear away another's life for all the money the British Government could giv him. The chief detective then tried to work upon his fears and threatened to have him charged with conspiracy to murde and also to implicate the girl he loved, bu Latest accounts from France and Italy the threats were, equally with bribery, of no days afterwards Bolton, the infamous Crown Solicitor, took the prisoner in hands and en his liberty and a free passage to any part he was liberated and made known the terrible secret of Joe Poole's death. The latter was convicted by a second jury composed have published a manifesto in their organ, the Dublin Mail, which, instead of disproving the charge, goes a long way to substantiate it. The manifes'o says :--

> Mr. Mallon did see Grundy, but never made such a proposal or anything in the nature of it, as it is detailed. He well knew Grundy posed to be the author of the information which led to the arrest of some of the more prominent Fenians as suspects, and some o whom were afterwards sent for penal servitude as Invincibles. But Grundy was not concerned in his murder. He could not even tell who committed the murder. The name of the actual murderers were, however known to the police, and the parties had by Ireland in November, 1882. It was elicited at the inquiry held under the Orimes' Act in Lower Castle Yard, that Kenny was to have been assassinated before he met Poole at all Poole himself, who, on his second trial was found guilty and hanged for the murder Kenny, was under sentence of death at the hands of the Council Party of the Fenians for having stolen rifles, which formed part of a consignment of seventy that had come from London.

Here we have the blunt statement that the same men who killed Kenny had also plotted Poole's death, and the still blunter and significant avowal that the actual murderers were known to the police, but that they had lef Ireland. Knowing this, the Crown neverthe less executed upon Poole the sentence voted Sister of Charity never relaxes her labors; she tends the sick, nurses of death, which "the actual murderers," them, anticipates their wants, flits noise. whose offence he was to suffer for, had passed upon him conjointly with Kenny. In trying to rebut a charge of minor foul play the Chief Detective has unwarily corroborated Grundy's charge and has brought home to the British Government another dark brutal crime All this innocent blood, shed by such infamous means, must ery out to Heaven for vengeance. England's record in Ireland is a terrible one, and the sooner it is cut short the better.

tax to pay Earl Spencer's extra police, with a resolution not to send a deputation to meet he Lord Lieutenant on his approaching visit to the city of the "violated treaty." The men of Limerick know how and when to be consistent. They owe the Red Earl nothing, and they are going to give it to him.

ALTHOUGH the standard of admission to the British army has been so lowered that lads of seventeen, five feet three inches high, and thirty-three inches around the chest (regular broomsticks), are gladly admitted, still there is, according to the St. James Gazette, a shortage of 9,000 men. No wonder General Wolseley applied for large brawny Canadians to help him over the Nile.

THE English newspapers are full of Imperial confederation. England is making a most desperate effort to extend her commerce by imposing free trade on her colonies. The eat was let out of the bag at the recent meeting of the British scientists, in which a paper was read showing the advantages of free trade under this proposed confederation. How do our ultra-loyal manufacturers like the prospect?

THE returns for the month of August, 1884, show a further decrease in the number of immigrants to Canada. In the mouth of August, 1883, the total arrivals were 18,262, while for the same period this year there were only 14,836. The total arrivals since January, 1884, reach 112,512, of which number no less than 48,277 passed over to the United States. This leaves 64,235 settlers in the Dominion, as against 80,000 for the corresponding period of 1883.

LORD DUFFERIN has been appointed Viceroy of India. Our ex-Governor has thus reached the highest position in the colonial service of England. Canadians will be surprised to hear that the genial Lord goes to India to put his foot down on the Hindeo. He is said to have set himself the task of reducing or abolishing the armies of the tributary states, which he regards as a growing menace to England's supremacy, Is Lord Dufferin afraid that India will back up its growing demand for self-government by a recourse to arms?

THE jute manufacturing industries in Scotland are said to be threatened with serious competition on the part of German less women are daily beaten manufacturers. Returns recently published show that the jute manufactories of Germany have added ten thousand spindles to their existing machinery, which gives a capacity | ary !

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lowing gem :---

of friendly fences, against which they can lean, to pull at the cigar ends that accident places at their command. They are redolent of whisky and slang, and tobacco and pro-fanity; and will shout you for Hardy with hearty good will, or cheer you for Pardce with a wink and a leer, at the slightest provocation. Out of such materials a good picturesque procession can no doubt be provided. But for any much better material it s vain to hope.'

It is no wonder that respectable conservative folks in Toronto want to start a respectable conservative paper. For out and out scurrillity the Mail can't be beat. And what is peculiar about that paper, it imagines that it is written by gentlemen for gentlemen.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, is "glad" to hear that the Prince of Wales proposes to make a tour through Ireland. But the reason why our pious neighbor would be glad is extremely good. It is becauac His Royal Highness would be furnished an opportunity to display his personal courage which he never lacks, and because his manly readiness to throw himself upon the Irish people will do as much to restore good will as all the concessions in the world. The Witness must be cracked The idea of any "personal courage" being required in the Prince of Wales to go through Ireland is absurd. If he went in his individual capacity he would be as politcly received as any tourist ; but if he undertakes to go as the representative of a Government which has given the Irish people so much cause to hate it, then he would certainly have to stand the hisses of maltreated anbjects. The Witness imagines that a visit from the Prince of Wales ought to satisfy the Irish | The Archbishop in the first instance people, make them forgetful of coercion acts and of Dublin Castle rule, and that his blessed presence in their midst would be of more consequence than all the concessions in the world. It is really incomprehensible how a public journal can fill its columns with such unmitigated trash. But what is still more startling revelation. Lord Spencer, who

" of the Princess of Wales to accompany her districts in England, where poor help. and kicked to death. We wonder if the recent hot wave has had anything to do with the Indicrous notions of our esteemed contempor- | which the British Parliament in the last hour

vexed at the course pursued by these young To incurcerate people on the testimony of men. The Tory organ, unable to master its any one or two persons is an outrage on perfeelings, launched a terrible diatribe at their sonal liberty, and on the justice and protecdevoted heads, from which we select the fol- tion which the community at large owes the individual. We don't see why a person

"These young men are peculiar to the Grit | charged with insanity should be more harshly party. They may be found at street corners and arbitrarily treated than one charged after nightfall. They are fond of the shelter with crime. The latter is incarcerated only with crime. The latter is incarcerated only when the crime is fully established, in the light of day, by competent and reliable witnesses and before impartial judges, and when it is brought home to the accused beyond the shadow of a doubt. The alleged lunatic is, on the other hand, deprived of his or her liberty without any such formality, and without any adequate precaution against "expert" blundering or the injustice of so-

called friends or relatives, who are interested in getting the party out of the way. The result is that the lunatic often goes into a living tomb on the strength of testimony given by interested parties, obtained without due care as to its truth, and neither dissected nor weighed by judge or jury. It is evident from the mere statement of the facts, that the laws which give rise to this atrocious system are opposed to the first principle on which modern society and government are based-liberty of the subject. These laws even sanction and justify a violation of that liberty in the most unwarrantable manner. Personal liberty is a thing not to be trifled with, but should be religiously and adequately safeguarded. Our present lunacy laws do not do this. A change is consequently in

MCEVILLY.

order.

A REMARKABLE correspondence has been taking place between Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, and Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant murder case, in which the lives of inthe insligation of the Crown Solicitor. laid the facts of Casey's confession before the magnate of Dublin Castle, and pointed out that an investigation was absolutely necessary to satisfy the demands of justice and to clear the Government of any suspicion of unfair play that might have been aroused by the letter to the Archbishop in which he asserted there was nothing in Casey's confession, and concluded by refusing to grant the inquiry,

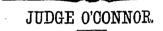
lessly from ward to ward wherever her services can be of most avail, comforts the dying, whispers consolation, holds their hands in hers, mingles her tears with theirs, directs their thoughts to heaven, and bids them hope in the mercy and goodness of God. Ah ! there is a picture which the atheists and anti-Catholic officials may well admire, but can never hope to imitate. What say the infidel rulers of France to such heroic devotion ? What say the reformers and humanitarians who, in the safety of their study, put their schemes on paper only, but never face the danger ?

"Ye fireside philanthropists, great at the pen, Ye lazy philosophers-self-seeking men, How stands in the balance your eloquence weighed, With the life and the deeds of that high-born maid?"

Love of God and neighbor for Christ's sake together with the hope of reward in the world to come, are the all-inspiring motives of the Catholic priest and the Sister of Charity in the discharge of their duties. In periods of danger, they are the best, bravest and most useful citizens of the Commonwealth, and the Government of France will yet come to recognize and appreciate the services of that Church which it has been persecuting, and whose members it has been treating with such injustice and ingratitude.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL MURDER-IT WILL OUT.

Murder will out, no matter whether committed by an individual or by a Government. The administration of the law in Ireland was known to have been bloodthirsty; it is now proved to be bloodstained, and deeply so. There is not the slightest doubt that the Government was guilty of a judicial murder in hanging Myles Joice for the Maamtra na tragedy. The Most Rev. John McEvilly. Archbishop of TLam, brought the charge against Earl Spencer, supported by the strongest and most direct testimony, and the Crown has been unable to refute it. To-day the British Government in Ireland stands charged with another horrible abortion of justice practised against an innocent man. The people of this continent will remember Joe Poole's case, the trial of which caused intense excitement two years ago. An informer named John Kenny was shot at Seville Place, in Dublin, in the month of July, 1882. There was at the time no clue to the party or parties who fired the shot : but it was the epoch of the Gladstone blood and iron rule in Ireland, and some suspect must suffer without delay for the crime. The Castle officials pitched on Joe Poole as the victim of blind vengeance. A charge was trumped up against the prisoner, his trial was commenced," and although the jury, was well, pauked, they of the session had promised [would be insti- of a few hundred thousand pounds, the be could not agree on a verdict. There was ab i now conferred upon him. it will be The state and the state of the state of the



The Canada Gazcile to-day contains the appointment of Hon. John O'Connor to the position of Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, in the room and stead of Mr. C. Cameron, who has been made Chief-Justice,

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Hon. John O'Connor is descended from two distinct families of the O'Connors, of Kerry, Ireland, his father and mother being both Ireland, his father and mother being both O'Connors, though not related within known degrees of kindred. The family emigrated to America in 1823 and settled in Boston, Mass., where Mr. O'Connor was born in the following year. In April 1849 he married the eldest daughter of Richard Barrett, Esq., late of Killarney, Ireland, and in 1854 was called to the Ontario Bar. He is also a member of the Michigan, (U. S.) Bar, and was appointed a Queen's Council in 1873. He was Reove of the town of Windsor and warden of Essox for three years, being twice elected by the unauimous vote town of Windsor and warden of Essox for three years, being twice elected by the unauimous vote of the County Council. He also, for 12 years, fulfilled the duties of chairman of the Board of Education of the town of Windsor. Mr. O'Connor is the author of Letters addressed to the Governor on the subject of Fernianism, pullish-ed in 1870. He was president of the Council in Sur John Macdonald's Administration from 2nd Sir John Macdonald's Administration from 2nd July, 1872, until 4th March, 1873; Minister of Inland Revenue from 4th March, 1873; Minister of 1873, and Postmaster-General from the latter date until the resignation of the Government, on the 5th November of the same year. He was again sworn as president of the Samo year. It was October, 1878, which position he hold until 15th January, 1380, when he resigned and became Postmastor-General. On Noven and became Postmattor-General. On Active ber 8th, 1880, he was appointed Scoretary of State and again Postmaster-General on the 20th May, 1881, holding office until May, 1882, when he resigned. Mr. O'Connor was an unsuccessful candidate for Essex in the Legislative Assembly of Grande at the general closetion in 1861, but of Canada, at the general election in 1861, but succeeded, in 1863, in unseating the sitting member (Mr. Arthur Rankin) and obtaining new election, when ho was returned and suntil the dissolution of Parliament in May that year. He again contested the same scat at the general elections in 1863 when a specia return was made to the House by the returning officer; both candidates petitioned to be unseated, and Mr. O'Connor's petition be to be unseated, and Mr. O'Connor's petition being thrown out by the speaker upon preliminary objections, Mr. Rankin was seated. Mr. O'Connor was returned to the Commons for the County of Essex at the general elections in 1867 and 1872, as well as at the special election after unseating Mr. Rankin, for Russell, at the general election enterty of the special election of the special election of the special election. general election. We congratulate Mr. O'Connor on his cleve

tion to the Bench, and feel assured that his ap pointment will be hailed with pleasure by the Irish Catholics of Ontario, among whom he has held a prominent position for a number 0. years. Mr. O'Connor has served h party long, faithfully, and well, and fully earned the hon and the second second