TESTIS IN CŒLO FIDELIS

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BRITISH POLITICS.

Gladstone's Work—The Coming Session of Parliament—Irish Affairs still Uppermost.

LONDON, January 13.—I had a long talk yesterday with a prominent English journalist who is intimately acquainted with many close friends of Mr Gladstone, and who gave me some insight as to what is now going on at Hawarden, the rustic home of the Prime Minister. This journalist, I may say at once, had no belief in the reality of Mr. Gladstone's illness, and thought it merely a passing indisposition, the result of excessive worry for some time past. The rearrangement of the Cabinet, has been a much more difficult and perplexing task than any outsider would have been disposed to think. The Dilke difficulty was really a serious business, for on the one hand the opposition of the Queen was very strong and on the other Dilke was determined to have his rights to the full, and would not be put off with a mere honorary and do-nothing office like the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. Then there were several bitter disputes about the smaller offices—little things which worry a big man often, more than State questions of the highest pith and moment.

Gladstone's greatest trouble, however, has been in reference to Egypt. There can be little doubt now that in this respect there is considerable difference of opinion between different sections of the Cabinet, and the adoption of Lord Derby to the Cabinet has had the effect of accentuating these divergences. Derby is about the worst man to have in a Cabinet at a moment when a difficult question of foreign policy has to be settled, his best action, timidity, and vacillation being fatal to anything like consistent or firm action. Chamberlain, too, is said to have considerably modified his position. It is well known that the Egyptian war was made by Chamberlain inside and Dilke outside the Cabinet; and for a long time Chamberlain was thought to be in favor of stronger and more determined action than any of the Ministers. It is believed, however, that of late he has backed down a good deal; and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is his organ in the press, every day denounces anything like annexation or even a protectorate in Egypt. Lord Derby like Chamberlain, is favorable to a very moderate policy with the Khedive, and so the Government is divided between varying counsels. Meantime the days are passing; the opening of Parliament is approaching and unless the Government have hit upon a definite and good plan by the time they meet their opponents, much of the prestige they have gained by the success of the war will be lost.

To return to Mr. Gladstone; I do not take quite so sanguine a view of his state of health as my friend and informant. I noticed—and if I mistake not I mentioned the fact in your column—that he looked terribly jaded toward the close of the autumn session. It is now more than a month since that session came to a close, and yet there is talk of his still suffering from the effects of his labors during that period. This is very significant in the case of a man the chief characteristic of whose mental and physical temperament has been a wonderful resistance and exhurance by which the strain was most rapid from apparently complete exhaustion to apparently complete restoration of power. Another thing I hear, which seems to me rather an ugly sign, is that Gladstone was greatly worried over the speeches he had to make during the Midlothian campaign. This would not be surprising in any other man; but in Gladstone it makes an extraordinary change, the chief feature in his public appearances previously being that he never seemed to have time enough to let off all the talk and the thoughts that were bursting within him. To sum up, if I were a friend or a relative of Gladstone I would advise him to select the present moment for his retirement. He is as high now as he can ever be; probably the advancing days will bring not further elevation, but gradual decadence. He has lost nerve considerably lately, especially since the death of Dr. Tait, the Archbishop of Canterbury, once his school fellow and throughout his life his friend, and he is said to have been deeply affected even by the sudden demise of Gambetta; and when a politician begins to lose nerve, the days of his prestige are numbered.

So far for the chief personal topic of the hour; now with reference to the political situation generally. The coming session was intended to be emphatically an English session. Sir Charles Dilke recently delivered half a dozen speeches to his constituents, and in every single one of them there was the same almost monotonous theme—the necessity for immediate legislation on certain English questions. A few moments' consideration will explain why it is that the Government are compelled to take up this position; and why it is that taking it up, they are bound to push the business through at most as a matter involving official life or death. They came in, as I have often written, to reform all things in heaven, on earth, or beneath the sea; and now they have been three years in existence without adding one English act of importance to the statute book and without reforming one single English grievance of importance. Their record of Irish legislation has not done them any particular good with the English any more than with the Irish people; for the English cannot be expected to feel very grateful for attention to Ireland purchased by neglect of England; and, besides, the legislation of the Government in Ireland has not borne anything like fruit proportionate to its promises or its pretensions. English legislation is, then, imperatively demanded, and it is demanded with new circumstances of peremptoriness. Gladstone and his friends have declared that the new rules of procedure were required to expedite the business of the House of Commons, and this implies the converse proposition that with the new rules business can and ought to be done. The Government, therefore, cannot urge any excuse if this session pass away, like its three predecessors, without any legislative product; and if next August the Government have to face the country with nothing done, its prestige is absolutely gone. It must be remembered always that a Government at its zenith is often quite close to its nadir; and for these reasons the proposition may be accepted that the Government will stand or fall by the result of the coming session.

When one comes to consider what that result will be, the inevitable Irish party is again found to be the main factor of the problem. The Tories, of course, appreciate to the full the importance of spoiling the session for the Government; and the Fourth party, under the leadership of Lord Randolph Churchill, may be trusted to exhaust every possible form of obstruction in filibustering in order to upset the Government coach. It is quite possible, too that young Churchill may succeed in impressing his ideas on his leaders and on his party generally, there being a strong feeling among the Conservatives that something vigorous ought to be done to revive the spirits of the party and rouse the hostility of the country against the Administration. A combination of the Tories and the Parnellites might, even under the new rules, seriously impede the business of the session, and might possibly bring about that collapse of the Ministerial programme, the serious results of which I have pointed out. According to present appearances the attitude of the Irish party is likely to be one of fierce and active hostility. The action of the Government in Ireland since the close of the session has been scandalous, and Lord Spencer, the statesman of conciliation, is carrying out the policy of the displaced Forster, the only difference being that he is more energetic and less hesitant. I have not space here to detail the recent acts of the Irish administration. It must suffice to say that the perusal of an Irish weekly paper suggests something like the details one might expect to find in a Russian journal published in Warsaw during a time of disturbance. In one column you read that reporters are sent to jail for attending a meeting; in another there is the account of an editor marched through the streets in convict clothes for having published the report of a meeting. The Mayor of Wexford, another journalist, is likewise sentenced to imprisonment for the same offence of publishing a report. Mr. Harrington, a candidate for Parliament, is committed for trial although he proved the police reporter who gave evidence against him to be incompetent and perjured. Mr. O'Brien is indicted for an article in his newspaper. Meetings are suppressed at the rate of half a dozen a week; in fact, the work of repression goes on at a daily increasing speed and daily increasing vehemence. I hear that there begins to be considerable hesitation even among the colleagues of Lord Spencer as to where this kind of thing is going to end; and a shrewd political wire puller like Mr. Chamberlain with an eye to the polling booths, begins to think of the effect of all this on the Irish vote in England. As to the immediate future, these transactions impose upon the followers of Mr Parnell the duty of attacking the Government on the very first opportunity and one of the first events of the session—I think I may prophesy—will be an Irish amendment to the speech from the throne, and the delivery of some speeches which will not be altogether complimentary to the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary. Thus the session will open in tumult and storm.

The opening of the session may, however, offer no very trustworthy indication as to what its future will be. Here, again, a good deal will depend on the attitude of the Irish party. If the Queen's speech contains no promise of Irish legislation their course will be clear; it will be their duty to break down the Government as much and as quickly as they can. If on the other hand, there be the promise of some important reforms the problem will by no means be so easy. The intentions of the Government with regard to these measures may be sincere or dishonest; they may bring them in and yet not push them through; they may push them through the House of Commons and yet not make a determined stand by them if rejected by the House of Lords. I have not the smallest doubt that the Government will act dishonestly if they can, and that they mean to dodge the Irish party. On the whole, look for a stormy session.

T. P. O'CONNOR.

SPORTING NEWS.

LACROSSE.

Mr. W. E. McNaught, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association, writes to the press giving the proposed amendments to the laws of lacrosse that will be brought before the next Convention to be held in Montreal in April next. The proposed amendments are as follows:—

Rule VI.—Referee. After the first sentence in sec. 1 add the following:—"When the captains have agreed upon a referee they shall make a written memorandum in duplicate of the agreement, which shall be signed by both captains."

After the first sentence of sec. 3 insert the following:—"He shall also obtain from each of the captains a declaration and list of their team, and shall satisfy himself that the players are *bona fide* members of the club they represent, in accordance with sec. 1, rule ix."

Add to the end of sec. 6 the following:—"When the referee is satisfied that a foul has injured the chance of one of the teams competing in a match, he may, if he choose, order the side thus injured to have the benefit of a free run. By a free run it is to be understood that the player fouling and the one fouled shall be placed in exactly the same positions they occupied immediately previous to the foul, the player fouled having the ball on his crosse. At the word 'play' from the referee, each shall be allowed to play in any manner allowed by the rules of the game."

Rule VII.—Captains. Add to the end of sec. 1 the following:—"Before commencing a match, each captain shall furnish the referee with a full and correct list of his twelve, and a declaration stating that they are all *bona fide* members in good standing of the club they represent, and of no other, as provided for in sec. 1 of rule ix."

Rule IX.—Miscellaneous—Add to end of sec. 1:—"Any player convicted of playing under an assumed name shall be immediately ruled out of the match by the referee, and his side compelled to finish the match single-handed."

Rule XXIX.—Championship. Add to end of sec. 6 the following:—"Should there be any dispute about the accuracy of these returns, at the written request of the Secretary, forwarded through the Secretary of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada, the Secretary and President of the championship club shall make a statutory declaration as to the truth of the returns so furnished."

The constitution it is proposed to alter as follows:—

Article V., sec. 1.—After the last sentence to read as follows:—

"Clubs shall be allowed to have one vote for each delegate to which they are entitled.

"If represented by the full number of delegates, each delegate shall have one vote, but if the full number of delegates is not present, the delegate or delegates representing them shall be allowed to cast the full number of votes to which their club is entitled."

MR. DAVITT'S FIVE POUND NOTE.

A curious incident occurred at the Bermondsey town hall, England, where Mr. Michael Davitt addressed a large meeting. Some person sent a five pound note to Mr. Davitt, without any letter, card, or token by which the donor could be recognized. Mr. Davitt immediately said he was very much obliged to the lady or gentleman who had sent it, but when he commenced to advocate freedom and liberty for Ireland he made a resolution that he would not accept anything for his efforts or services. He, however, accepted this five-pound note on the condition that he might send it to a Reverend gentleman in the west of Ireland to purchase and distribute, by its aid, food for the starving peasantry in that famine stricken district; and he felt assured that whoever had sent the money up to the platform would not object to this disposition of it, because, as far as it would go, it would be productive of good.—*London Register.*

BAZAAR.

The bazaar held in Perth, Ont., last week in connection with the R. C. Church was a most successful affair, the proceeds amounting to about $3,000. The managers of the bazaar gave a ball on Friday night, which was also a grand success so far as attendance goes, there being over 200 couple present. Praise is due the pastor, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, for the zeal displayed by him in wiping out the parish debt, as is also to his parishioners and the public generally for their hearty co-operation.

IRELAND

"NOT CONQUERED YET!"

Concocted evidence—Lying approvers—Discrepancies in the informers' testimony—English Tory organs demanding Irish disfranchisement—Their demands derided by Liberal journals.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—McCarthy, O'Donnell and Callan, Irish members of Parliament, addressed a meeting here this evening to devise means to relieve the distress in Ireland. McCarthy appealed to the English people to assist the starving Irish farmers and laborers. Resolutions were passed appealing to the Government for aid. A deputation was appointed to wait on the Lord Mayor and ask him to open a relief fund.

CORK, Jan. 30.—On the arrival of the Dublin train this evening detectives arrested a jarvey, who stated that he knew Kavanagh now in prison on suspicion of being one of the Phœnix Park murderers. The jarvey had in his possession a ticket for passage to America. When arrested, he called upon the crowd to cheer for Councillor Carey.

At a meeting last night to devise means for the relief of the distress in Ireland, Justin McCarthy said he anticipated the pinch of the famine would be felt in February and March. O'Donnell M. P., violently attacked the Government which he said had millions to spare for bayonetting Egyptians but none for relief works.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The feeling of Ireland is faithfully reflected by Mr. O'Brien's triumph at Mallow. Writing on the subject last Tuesday, the Dublin *Freeman* says that Ireland was never farther from being conquered.

While the English and Orange journals are already proclaiming that the cases against Councillor Carey and the men arrested with him are proved, Irish public opinion remains suspicious. The evidence of Lamie, the second informer, differs in several material points from that given by Farrell. Lamie testified to the existence of a "Vigilance Committee," Farrell to that of an "Assassination Circle." Its object was described by Lamie as the assassination of informers, while Farrell said it was organized to murder Crown officials. Lamie swore he expected no reward for turning informer.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

The girl Carroll gave her evidence in the most flippant manner, and her testimony conflicted with that of the second Crown witness, Connolly; the former maintaining that it was Joseph Brady who used the sword in the attack on Field and the latter that it was used by Timothy Kelly, another of the prisoners in the hands of the authorities. The female witness also declared that she had not spoken to her parents of the matter on the night of the attempt on Field's life.

MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE.

All the evidence bears apparent marks of having been manufactured. It is believed that the long remands demanded by the Crown were asked for to give full time to complete the manufacturing process and in the hope that the prisoners might be induced to inform. Government wish to keep up the excitement, which serves their present purposes admirably.

THE LAW VIOLATED.

The prisoners have been refused permission to receive visits from their relatives, to which they are entitled under a provision of the new Prisons Act inserted at the demand of Mr. Parnell and strongly opposed by Lord Spencer when the measure was before the Lords.

ANTI IRISH FEELING IN ENGLAND.

English Liberal opinion is for the moment bitterly anti-Irish. Their confidence in their strength is increased by Tory disunion and incapacity, which are constantly exposed by stupid Tory writers in the public journals.

LESSON OF THE MALLOW ELECTION.

The result of the Mallow election has forced the English journals to face the inevitable return of seventy Nationalist members at the next election. *The St. James' Gazette* advocates the disfranchisement of Ireland, and a horde of Liberal members follow the Marquis of Hartington in his scream that Home Rule shall never be granted. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Echo*, and other journals deride these cries, and compare them with similar emphatic declarations concerning the inadmissibility of other Irish demands which have been successfully asserted.

THE PORTARLINGTON ELECTION.

The Nationalists have not yet decided whether Portarlington shall be contested or not. The constituency is extremely small, and usally returns a Tory. Should the seat be challenged by the National party the result is uncertain, but in any case a Whig will not be allowed to get in.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The Land Corporation has been reconstituted and will commence operations immediately.

WATERBURY, Ct., Feb. 1.—Rev. Mr. Walsh has forwarded $600 to the county of Donegal, Ireland, for the famine sufferers, contributed by the Land League of Boston.

It is understood that on the meeting of Parliament the Irish members will vehemently attack the administration of the Crimes Act.

SLIGO, Feb. 2.—A gunboat attempted to reach the island of Innismurray with stores for the starving inhabitants, but heavy seas prevented a landing being made.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—James Carey, the member of the Corporation, Brady, O'Brien, McCaffrey, Peter Cary, Hanlon, Doyle and Kelly were charged to-day with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

There was great excitement among the large crowd in the Court when the prisoners were placed in the dock. The prisoners shook hands with each other and joked, nodding to their friends in the room. The reading of the charge was greeted by the prisoners with a burst of loud laughter, which created a painful sensation in the Court. There was a painful pause when the first witness, named Fitzsimmons, was called. He identified Councillor Carey as connected with the conspiracy. He deposed that he rented a room from James Carey. He discovered in the loft of the house two knives and a rifle. The said rifle and knives were among the rubbish. Amid intense excitement an Inspector produced two sharp long-bladed dissecting knives and a rifle, which were eagerly examined by the bystanders. Some uneasiness was evident among the prisoners. Fitzsimmons deposed that James Carey some times visited the loft where the knives were found.

Dr. Porter deposed that the cuts in the clothes and the wounds on the bodies of Cavendish and Burke were inflicted with instruments similar to those produced. He said the wound that transfixed Burke's heart enabled him to judge the length of the weapon used, which must have been nine or ten inches. He added that some of the wounds might have been made with weapons different from the knives produced.

The evidence of Dr. Porter was followed with extraordinary interest, the prisoners leaning over the dock, apparently drinking in every word.

Dr. Myles deposed that some of the wounds on the bodies of Cavendish and Burke corresponded exactly with the knives produced.

A witness named Hands identified O'Brien as one of the four men seen lying near the scene of the murder, and Brady as being close by shortly before it was perpetrated. A female witness confirmed the above. Hands also identified Brady as the driver of the car on which the assassins rode. Upon his identifying O'Brien the latter attempted to smile, but broke into a profuse perspiration.

The Magistrates ruled that the identification of Peter Carey by Fitzsimmons was complete.

After another witness had identified Brady and McCaffrey as being at the scene immediately before the murder. The case was remanded until Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is believed by many in Dublin that the murders of Lord Mount-Morris, the Earl of Leitrim and several other persons were due to the same widespread organization, and it is hoped that the perpetrators will be brought to justice. The first clue is said to have been obtained at the time of the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell.

Mr. Field, the wounded juror, has gone to England for his health.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—Additional evidence has been secured by the police regarding the Murder League in Ireland and the clues obtained are being worked by detectives specially detailed. A little girl named Brophy has identified Michael Kavanagh as the driver of the car with Juror Field's intended assains. Every suspected person is being closely watched and police searches are of frequent occurrence. In the hands of the police are numerous warrants for execution. It is expected that the evidence today will be of a sensational character and most damaging to the prisoners. The counsel for the Government will prove to the Court that James Carey, the town councillor, and the prisoner Whelan hired drilling houses in various parts of the city. At these houses, it is alleged, regular meetings of the conspirators took place for the purpose of armed drills. A body of police went to Whelan's house to make an arrest, when they found a large quantity of ammunition, rifles, hand grenades and knives of the most deadly description. The neighborhood of the gaol is crowded, the streets are alive with people and the city is in a fever of excitement over the promised details by the recently arrested informers as to the conspiracy. The positive attitude of the prosecution, and the precision and unexpected success with which it has produced evidence thus far in these trials have spread a sort of terror among the peasantry. The Government seem to the people to be able to easily convict those directly accused, and to forever overwhelm with trouble and disgrace those against whom it directs suspicion. It is stated that the Government intend to go at great length into a scientific proof that the blood upon the knives is the same as that of the murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Under-Secretary Burke. The knives themselves can be positively proven to be similar to those bought by the prisoners before the assassinations, and the one found concealed in their premises after the murders, and to be necessarily of the same character as those with which the fatal wounds were inflicted must have been. It is not believed that any positive evidence can ever be obtained by the Government that any of the prisoners had these identical knives in their possession at the time of the murders or then used them. But to make the circumstantial evidence on this point as strong as possible the Government has gone to great pains to have the blood of the murdered gentlemen carefully examined by microscopists and to have the blood upon the knives also examined by the same scientists. It is understood that the result of the examinations will be produced in court to show that the blood upon at least one of the knives is identical with that of one of the victims of the assassinations, Lord F. Cavendish. It will be remembered that when the body of Lord F. Cavendish was found in the Park, it was still warm. The saturated clothing was carefully preserved and the deposits of blood upon it are alleged to be identical in composition with those remaining upon one of the knives when found. This knife is much stained and has been carefully guarded. The other knife is not much stained and has not afforded the microscopists much material for evidence. Some medical authorities have urged the Government to place great stress upon the evidence of these microscopists, while others are trying to dissuade the Government from attempting to make any use of it at all. It cannot be demonstrated that the blood of one man differs from that of another sufficiently to be identified by any such means as those proposed. Should the microscopists be sworn as witnesses the prisoners will be able to secure strong advocates to defend them and the trial will be prolonged; otherwise the case will be soon ended. Two well known lawyers are said to have refused interviews with friends of the accused because of the horrible nature of the charges, who, it is said, will defend them if the Government proposes to introduce scientific evidence, because they say that would convince them that the prisoners should be defended against what might well be a made up case.

When the Court opened, James Carey, Wm. Mullett, Peter Parry and Patrick Whelan were placed at the bar, charged with the Phœnix Park murders. The prisoners appeared to treat the proceedings as a huge joke, and kept turning to each other laughing and making signs. Witnesses proved that James Carey personally hired a large room in which military drillings went on day and night. John Clinton testified he knew that the room was let to Carey, and that to his knowledge over sixty men attended daily. Witness saw James Carey and Joe Brady constantly at the room "looking over things." There was always a man outside the door acting as a sentinel. Admission to the room was closely watched, and no one was allowed to pass in without giving the sign. William Winters also testified to letting rooms for secret meetings to Andrew Cullen and Patrick Whelan. At these rooms the committee of the League used to hold council. He knew nothing of any drills being held there.

Inspector Marshall deposed that on searching Whelan's house on Brabazon street large quantities of new arms, powder, bullets, hand grenades and explosives of every description were found and seized. He also discovered a quantity of dynamite in kegs. There was also found a number of books with entries recording the despatch of arms to various Fenian centres, also the appointment of an envoy to James Stephens, and the treasurer of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Inspector Warmington testified to finding loaded revolvers, a quantity of ammunition and a two-edged dagger in Hugh Mullett's room. Some of the rooms in the occupancy of the prisoners and their friends had the appearance of military arsenals.

Inspector Marshall further testified to finding letters at Whelan's house addressed to Whelan at a marine store dealer's where a great quantity of cartridges and explosives were found. The prisoners were remanded until Saturday.

There is a report to-day that the magistrates sitting at this trial are to be shot.

Earl Spencer has left the city suddenly for London. A good deal of comment is the result of the Lord Lieutenant's flight from Ireland. There is a rumor that his movements are in some way connected with the whispered conversation heard in Court on Saturday by a detective. Rumor says that the police officer then obtained a clue which he has been working pointing to the probable assassination of Earl Spencer. It is said by some that the Home Government has summoned the Earl on urgent business. Others declare that the Castle is alarmed and that Earl Spencer fearing the awful fate of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke has gone away from the scene of danger. The city is full of rumors. One is that not only the high officials at the Castle are doomed, but the Fenian knives are to reach the hearts of all officers of the Government. There is the wildest excitement in the city over what appears to be a well founded report that Michael Kavanagh, the car driver, has turned approver. The Government has been working to this end for several days. Kavanagh has been gradually weakening and his bravado has now left him. From the fact that Kavanagh can tell the whole story of the murder and name the conspirators individually, feeling among the citizens is intense. The defection of Kavanagh will prove a bombshell in the conspirators' camp. The police are now making every effort to force confessions as the one means left to them for breaking up the league and bringing the murderers to justice.

The first sensation of the day was caused by reading extracts from books found when the Fenian armory in Cross Keven street was seized. One, in the form of a diary, by Patrick Whelan, records his appointment as treasurer of the Executive of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, purchases in London of Snider rifles and Bunsen's electric battery, meeting of the Executive to consider resolutions afterwards proposed at the Rotunda meeting of the Land League by the Nationalists and a meeting to consult on the advisability of sending James Maher to America to consult "Our Chief," James Stephens. The reference to Stephens caused laughter among the prisoners and audience. The Inspector admitted that Whelan was formerly arrested, but not tried. Another book contained a list of the Workman's Club. Among the entries in Whelan's diary is the following:—"Prior to the death of John O'Mahony the I. R. B. lost its former effectiveness and prestige, and no longer a decided revolutionary body, it had become a mere tool in the hands of parliamentary aspirants."

During the examination a policeman deposed to finding the murdered body of the informer Bailey. The prisoners' counsel declared this wholly irrelevant. Murphy replied that he was prepared to prove the prisoners were members of a conspiracy to which he would trace all the murders in the city during the last few years. Bailey was connected with the discovery of the Fenian armory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Dr Farrington, of the Astor House, said to day to a United Press reporter that in his opinion it would be impossible to prove anything against the prisoners on trial in Dublin by the blood stains found on the knives which, it is alleged, were used by the assassins of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Under-Secretary Burke. He never heard of a case where an attempt was made to show that the blood found upon a weapon was identical with the blood of a certain human being. Pathologists could tell the difference between the blood of animals, but they could not discern any material difference in the blood of human beings. The only difference in the blood of one man from another was that one had more corpuscles in his blood than another. It is common thing for medical experts to say whether certain bloodstained garments have been stained with human blood or not, but no medical man, Dr. Farrington says, would undertake to testify as to any particular man's blood. The Government authorities in Dublin may have some evidence that they are at present withholding bearing upon the question of the identification of the knives which has not been divulged, but no matter what the circumstances are, Dr. Farrington says that it will be impossible to prove that the blood on the knives exhibited in the trial is the same blood of either one of the assassinated men.

LOUGHREA, Feb. 5.—A man has been found starved to death. The Poor Law guardians said the case was only one of many. A crowd of hungry people gathered in front of the residence of Right Rev. Patrick Duggan, Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, on Sunday. The Bishop informed them that he and the priests had distributed every shilling available, and that the opening of relief works was the only resource left to relieve the sufferers.

TRALEE, Feb. 5.—An informer has tendered evidence concerning the murder of Herbert near Castleisland. It is supposed the murderer is now in prison.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—The Bishop of Killala has issued a pastoral condemning secret societies as establishing a tyranny compared to which the state of things they profess to desire to remove is liberty itself.

The Grand Jury has disagreed in regard to finding a true bill against O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, on the charge of seditious libel. The counsel for the Crown promised to submit further evidence.

An informer from Tralee has identified Casey as the murderer of Herbert.

A MURDERER'S ESCAPE

AND HIS RECAPTURE!

Albert Smith, the Negro Murderer, Escapes from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, but is Recaptured—A Desperate Struggle.

The murder of Mr. Hayes by the negro, Albert Smith, about a twelve month ago, is, of course, fresh in the minds of our readers. Smith, it will be remembered, was found guilty of murder with a recommendation to mercy, and was sentenced to twenty years in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. This morning between four and five o'clock the desperado managed to escape from the building, but was recaptured about three hours after near the Mile End by Deputy Warden Ouimet, who in making the capture was furiously set upon by the negro, who rushed at Mr. Ouimet with an open razor. The officer, however, succeeded in wresting it from him, but not before he was severely cut in the hand by the desperado. It is probable that Mr. Ouimet would have been more seriously wounded had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, the wood and coal merchant of Bonaventure street, who was passing at the time, and seeing the encounter courageously went to Mr. Ouimet's rescue, and with the combined efforts of the two the murderer was handcuffed and conveyed to the Central Station. As an explanation as to how the convict came to have a razor in his possession, it should be stated that since his incarceration in the penitentiary he has been acting as one of the barbers of the institution. His conduct up to the time of his attempted escape had been rather exmplary than otherwise, but from the fact that he was dressed in the prison garb at the time of his recapture, it is surmised that his departure must have been a hurried one, and not premeditated. Smith will be tried to-morrow for escaping from the penitentiary when it is probable he will have an additional year or two tucked on to his previous sentence.

The Deputy Warden states that when he came up with the prisoner on the road he ordered the carter to stop and immediately rushed at the prisoner who had the razor open in his hand at the time, and made several ineffectual attempts to cut his (the Deputy Warden's) throat. He, however, succeeded in capturing him, but not before receiving the injuries above mentioned.

When searched in the Penitentiary, the prisoner was found to be in possession of a razor in addition to the one he had used on Mr. Ouimet. When asked why he brought them with him, he stated that the price of them would be sufficient to procure food. Being asked by the reporter as to how he was treated in the Penitentiary, he replied that he never had better treatment in his life, nor was better fed, but that his sole object was his desire to escape, as liberty was sweet.

The young man who says "yes?" with an interrogation is to be married to the young woman who says "no!" with an exclamation.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Herr Most has gone to Texas, and it is not unlikely that he will stay there, if the rope they hang him with is strong enough.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Mrs. Langtry tells a St. Louis newspaper that she is but 28, but omits to state how many years she has been so.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

He did not object to his daughter joining a musical society, but gently insisted that abbreviations were course—Philip Harmonic sounds much more gently, my dear.—*Providence Press.*