



THE LONGUE POINTE MURDERER
EXPIATES HIS CRIME ON THE SCAFFOLD
HE DIES RESIGNED AND PENITENT.

At exactly thirteen minutes to eight o'clock this morning Timothy Milloy, the murderer of William Nesbitt of Longue Pointe, expiated his crime on the scaffold. Since his sentence four weeks ago, he has been very assiduous to his religious duties. Father Lavallee has been most attentive to his spiritual welfare and two of the Sisters of Providence have been in constant attendance upon him. He slept well on Saturday night; ate a hearty dinner on Sunday, and spent the day in prayer and religious reflection.

Father Cuzen, Director of the Jesuits College, and Father Lavallee assisted him in his devotions and the Sisters from the Providence were untiring in their kindness to him. At eleven o'clock last night he expressed a wish to retire, but on the Sisters leaving the cell, he stated to his guards that he had no intention of sleeping, but he felt sure that the kind and gentle Sisters needed some repose. However, on their departure he lay down on the bed, but did not sleep; in fact, he did not close his eyes all night, but spent the night in reading and prayer.

Low Mass was celebrated at half-past six o'clock and again at seven. A daily breakfast was sent to him at a quarter to seven, but he was unable to eat anything, and merely drank a cup of tea. During the whole time of his incarceration he never alluded to the crime for which he was condemned, except perhaps to his spiritual adviser, nor has he left any confession or any document whatever in connection therewith; but from the hour of his sentence he became resigned to his fate, and at once prepared himself for his awful end. At sixteen minutes to eight o'clock this morning the Deputy Sheriff asked him if he was ready, he replied in the affirmative, then wishing the good Sisters, gaolers and attendants good bye,

THE SAD PROVISION
was at once formed, consisting of the attending priest, Father Lavallee and his assistant, the condemned man, assisted by two guards, the Deputy Sheriff, the gaoler and the executioner, who, of course, was masked. The mournful procession then proceeded to the plaining room, where the condemned man submitted to the ordeal of being bound without a struggle, and walked manfully to the scaffold, where when the priest had said a short prayer and the doomed man had kissed the crucifix, the bolt was drawn and he was

LAID OUT INTO ETERNITY
at exactly thirteen minutes to eight. After the fall not a muscle moved, and he died without a struggle. After hanging for about three minutes Dr. Moun, who was present, felt his pulse and found it beating at about 90, and almost directly after it fell to 50, and at eleven minutes after the bolt had been pulled the prime actor in the Longue Pointe tragedy had ceased to breathe. His body was, however, allowed to hang about 20 minutes, when it was cut down and conveyed to the jail vaults, where it was reviewed by a Coroner's jury composed of the following gentlemen:—Jos Octave Villeneuve, George Wait, William Macdonald, Cyrille Fletrasuit, Edward Lusher, Olivier Henri Messicotte, Timothy Charles O'Brien, Louis St. Louis, George Richmond, Alfred G. Price, Napoleon St. Denis, Frederick Albert Gowdey, Malbec G. Hauman, Edward Bypollite Gravel, Joseph de Bruce, Samuel C. Fatt. The inquest was then held and the usual verdict rendered.

THE HANGMAN.
It was the general opinion that Joseph Lawson, who is supposed to have hung the last man, was the executioner on the present occasion, but it was not the case. The hangman was an entire stranger to the city. He applied for admission to the gaol at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, and was totally unknown to the gaol officials, but, however, he is an expert at the business.

Very little is known of the antecedents of the prisoner. He was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1843, and served nineteen years in the British army, where he appears to have borne a very good character, being in possession of two good conduct badges, and nothing was known against his character until his commission of the fatal deed.

The crowd in the jail, which was limited to about one hundred and fifty persons, including the members of the press, were admitted by ticket, and conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

On the inside cover of a small prayer book used by Milloy, the following letter was found, which had the appearance of being hastily scrawled, probably a few minutes before he

went to the scaffold. It is an exact copy: DEAR SISTERS,
Do I ask it as a slug last favor, but I know not why, but you have opined a command of my feelings that no other been ever yet possessed, and yet tis a mystery, tis like a dream that I knot only revere but love you.

T. M.
Shortly before day-break this morning Milloy turning to St. Louis, the gaol engineer, who was then acting as guard over him, said "I suppose the execution will take place this morning. I am not afraid to die as I feel sure of going to heaven, but I do not like the idea of dying in this way. I feel afraid of the preparations which will be made, and I dread them I cannot tell you how much." Nevertheless he ascended the steps of the scaffold manfully and died without a murmur.

IRISH AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, April 12.—John Walsh, who was arrested at Havre at the request of the British authorities, on suspicion of being connected with the Phoenix Park murders and afterwards released, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, April 12.—At a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to-day, Justin McCarthy presiding, Parnell being unable to be present owing to the condition of his health, a resolution was adopted by a large majority declaring that while the good work done by the Irish-Americans was fully recognized and appreciated, it was advisable that at the present juncture Parnell should remain in England to attend his parliamentary duties. The Irish members of the House of Commons sitting on the Ministerial benches will make another representation to the Government that there is a most urgent necessity for meeting the distress in Ireland arising from inadequate supplies of food.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Parnell announces that if the projectors of the Irish Convention in Philadelphia postpone the meeting until the autumn he might be able to attend it. He therefore advises the convention to be deferred until the fall.

LONDON, April 14.—Six more men were arrested here to-day on a charge of conspiracy to murder. The arrests were made in consequence of the disclosure of an informer.

LONDON, April 15.—The Observer states that an English vessel with a large cargo of dynamite has sailed from Antwerp for England. The police are cognizant of her movements.

Mr. Gill, member of Parliament for Westmeath, has been liberated from gaol.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Prof. Mezeroff has arrived from Europe. He is represented as saying that if England did not loose her hold on Ireland his party would leave her a mass of ruins. A dozen men could destroy London in a night by chemical fire and dynamite. They meant to do it. They would blow up every English man-of-war and all merchant marine flying the British flag. They could do this without breaking international law. At a trifling expense every harbor in England could be fired. They would blow up every tank in England and take the money that England forcibly plundered from Ireland. Next they would begin the destruction of the property of the aristocracy, capitalists and monopolists, then fill the English rivers and harbors with torpedoes. The harbors in Ireland will be protected with torpedoes and the English soldiery fought with explosives.

John Byrne, of Cincinnati, has written Ger. Barne, of the New York Land League, denouncing the opinion expressed and the action taken by the meeting of the Boston faction in New York on the 8th inst., expressing the belief that Boston and his fellows are the agents of England to injure the cause of Ireland, and asserting that the meeting referred to caused much distress among the patriotic friends of Ireland in the West and begging the conservative element at New York to take some restraining action. The letter condemned dynamite and declared the true Land League policy consistent with American citizenship, and respectable effort. Dr. Wallace to-night sent the following reply:—"New York has one wise and responsible Irish element; this is calm, conservative and determined, and sustains Parnell, but do not hold brawlers and sore-heads. Newspaper publishers give them their only importance. Western men at convention will find New York solid with them."

Boston, April 15.—The steamer "Nestorian" arrived last night with 680 passengers, most of them impoverished Irish people sent over at the expense of the English Government. An agent of the Government furnished money to those who desired to go beyond Boston, the amount depending on the size of the family. Some received a few shillings; others £2 to £6. A great many are farmers, but seem undecided what to do. The steamer "Parthia," from Liverpool, arrived this morning with a large number of the same class of immigrants.

BOSTON, April 15.—Patrick Egan, ex-Treasurer of the Irish Land League, John Devo, editor of the Irish Nation, and James Mooney, President of the American League, addressed a large meeting of Irishmen here to-day. They refuted the charge that the Land League advocated assassination, advised combined and harmonious work, and predicted the freedom of Ireland.

LONDON, April 10.—In the House of Commons Mr. O'Connor Power submitted a resolution in re the distress in Ireland, proposing an expenditure of £5,000,000 for promoting home colonization, the sum to be advanced by the Treasury and the charge for repayment to fall primarily on the land settled on by the scheme, and then, by way of security, on the assessable property in Ireland in such a way that the Treasury shall lose nothing. Provision is made for optional emigration. Mr. Trevelyan said the distress at present was nothing like that of 1847. He declared

Mr. Power's plan impracticable. Many persons were taking advantage of the facilities now afforded for emigration. If the motion was adopted a serious blow would be dealt to the work which the Government is carrying on.

The motion was rejected.
LONDON, April 11.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, during the discussion of the Electric Councils bill, Mr. Trevelyan showed the spirit of the opposition thereto, when Mr. Parnell accused him of showing his readiness to speak to order and turn his back upon his former principles. He and many of his colleagues supported a smaller bill brought by Dr. Butt, when the Tories were in power. He sincerely hoped this question, which had already provoked such extended controversy, would now be left to the reformed Parliament and a very different ministry. The bill was rejected.

The elective councils bill embodying Mr. Healy's scheme for local self government in Ireland was rejected in the House of Commons this afternoon by 58 to 231.

COKE, April 16.—As a precautionary measure of safety the force at the harbor, forts and magazines, has been increased. The report that a torpedo boat was aboard a suspicious craft from America created a sensation.

GALWAY, April 10.—Harrington, member of Parliament for Westmeath, having completed his term of imprisonment here, his constituents entertained him at a banquet to-night. Replying to an address at Mullingar, Harrington deprecated the wicked dynamite attempts which would never achieve the objects aimed at. He counselled united legislation.

THE CONVENTION.
Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., are notified that arrangements for accommodation have been made with the following named hotels: The Continental, cor. Ninth and Chestnut streets, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day; Grand House, Chestnut street below Ninth, \$2.50 and \$3; Lafayette, cor. Broad and Chestnut streets, \$3; Bingham House, cor. Eleventh and Market streets, \$2.50; Washington House, Chestnut street above Seventh, \$2.50; Great Western Hotel, Market street above Thirtieth, \$1.50 and \$2; Dooner's (European plan), Tenth street above Chestnut, \$1 per night. The headquarters of the Central Union of the Philadelphia Land League will be the Philadelphia Hall, Twelfth street below Walnut, where delegates desiring information are requested to call. Delegates elected are requested to send report of name and organization to Martin J. Griffin, 711 Sanson street, Philadelphia.

MINISTER LOWELL AND THE AMERICAN FENIANS.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The State Department is making the most strenuous efforts to prevent any publication of the character of the despatches which may have passed between our Government and Minister Lowell at London, or of any communications which may have been held between the British Minister here and Secretary Frothingham. An imperfect statement of the conversation between Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Sackville West has got into print, and for some days the State Department officers have been endeavoring to discover its source. It was very manifest that our State Department will be unwilling to give the public any definite information as to events which may now be occurring until it may be necessary to communicate the results to Congress. But there can be no question that the State Department has indicated its entire readiness to see that neither the spirit nor the letter of the neutrality laws shall be openly violated. At the same time our Government does not forget that the right of asylum has been most vigorously vindicated by Great Britain for a long series of years.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.
The report for the past year of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language states that at the commencement of the present century probably not more than 400 persons could read and write Irish, whereas this society alone had disposed of over 62,000 elementary Irish books. Their publications continue to be in great demand. The number of persons in Ireland who speak the old language is nearly 950,000, as against nearly 818,000 in 1871, although the population has during that period diminished, in round numbers, by 252,000 persons. This is pointed out by a report to the number of Welsh people speaking Welsh. "Not only," it is observed, "has the number of Irish-speaking inhabitants increased, but Dublin has made a considerable advance in this respect, partly fulfilling the old Irish prophecy."

CATHOLIC NEWS.
His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has granted a plenary indulgence for all pilgrims to Lourdes during the year 1883, as it is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin in the grotto.
In Russian Poland last year the seven Catholic dioceses into which it is divided contained 5,560,277 Catholics; 2,315 secular priests, and 409 regular priests, with 420 novices, 225 nuns of various orders, and 274 Sisters of Mercy, 1,574 churches and 694 chapels.
The Catholics of England have increased 158 per cent. since 1850, while her population has only increased 60 per cent. This has been due chiefly to Irish immigration, but also to numerous conversions and the fact that the Irish population multiplies three times as fast as the native.

The fifteenth anniversary of the foundation of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Quebec is to be celebrated by service at the Basilica on the 22nd prox. All the Roman Catholic bishops of the province will be in session there at the time, and will take part in the proceedings.

THE DUBLIN TRIALS!
JOS. BRADY FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged on May 14th.

DUBLIN, April 13.—In the Brady trial Dr. Webb, the prisoner's counsel, protested against the admission of evidence bearing upon the existence of a conspiracy prior to May third, even though evidence be thus excluded which would throw light on the plot existing before that date to murder Burke. The only exception to this principle would be that evidence which concerned words and acts of the prisoner mingled with propriety and according to the rule of evidence be admitted. Dr. Webb said the prisoners were first arraigned on a charge of conspiracy. This was followed by a charge of murder. He contended that such a combination of charges was unprecedented.

The Court said the present indictment was not one of conspiracy and murder, but a single indictment of murder.

Mr. Adams, for the defence, declared that the change in Kavanagh's evidence yesterday, his sudden discovery that it was Smith, not Delaney, whom he drove to the scene, was a story concocted between Kavanagh and Carey. There were other discrepancies between the evidence of the informers and that of other witnesses by whom the Crown sought to back up her case.

Only one of the Crown witnesses ever saw Brady before the 6th of May; yet they now claimed to recognize him as the man they saw in Phoenix Park on that day. If the jury believed these witnesses were mistaken, then the case rested solely on the spurious evidence of the informers. The doubtful character and unreliability of their evidence was obvious. If the jury would set the evidence of the innocent girl Meagher against that of the infamous Carey, a liar, a hypocrite and murderer, they would undoubtedly declare in accord with the facts and probabilities of the evidence, and find Brady not guilty.

The Court said the points Dr. Webb raised against the introduction of evidence could not be sustained.

Mr. Adams said, "Heaven forbid I should ever be arraigned before a tribunal of public opinion as Brady has been in advance of a regular trial." Brady's case had been prejudged; his guilt had been presumed in a manner the most scandalous on record. Let not the jury be prevented from doing justice because the crime was awful, but let them consider solely whether Brady is guilty; let them bear in mind that the chief evidence against him comes from persons who spoke to save their own necks. Such evidence must ever be regarded with great suspicion. The principal conspirators had fled to the United States and France before Carey and Kavanagh testified.

Judge O'Brien, charging the jury, commented on the evidence adduced by the defence to prove an alibi, and said there was nothing so far as could be discovered, to fix the particular evening of the 6th of May in the mind of Miss Meagher. The evidence tending to prove an alibi was frequently resorted to or invented, especially by women, when it would assist their friends. He dwelt on the evident desire of Kennedy to see the hour at which he saw Brady in his cell, before nine o'clock p.m. The testimony of this witness was open to the same comment as that of the other witness for the defence, namely, that he was declaring to have occurred on one day what actually happened on another. The Judge said that although Carey and every conceivable motive and inducement to give statements calculated to serve his own purpose, he told a straight story, which did not spare himself. The jury were exhorted to consider that if he had been detected swearing falsely the Crown would be justified in proceeding against him the same as the other prisoners. The same general rule was applicable to all informers. There was no evidence supporting the suggestion of Mr. Adams, that persons in the park as principals were now in France or the United States. The reverse was the case. The evidence went to show that the men in the park with the object of murder were "Invincibles," although some who were cognizant of the plan and were not there might not have been members of that Brotherhood. The Judge exhorted the jury to render an impartial verdict. He hoped they would be influenced by divine inspiration.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of forty minutes returned into court and announced that they had found Brady guilty of the murder of O'Connell and Burke.

The court then pronounced sentence on the prisoner, sentencing him to be hanged on the 14th of May.

There was breathless silence in the court when the jury announced their verdict.

Dr. Webb moved for an arrest of judgment. He claimed that under the Crimes Act the jury was not legally formed, but the judge refused to grant the motion.

DUBLIN, April 14.—When the jury in the Brady trial announced their verdict yesterday a murmur went round the Court room. And Brady, who had been singularly composed, turned ashen pale. When asked if he had anything to say he responded in a loud clear firm voice: "I am not guilty of the charge the informers have sworn on me. These men would swear away the life of any one to save their own." A few sentences were pronounced. Brady, who had roared with confidence, with solemn vehemence protested his innocence. The words in the street resounded the announcement of the verdict with dismay. There was no serious demonstration.

A despatch from Williams' Ranch, Texas, says:—At two o'clock yesterday morning a monster fell on the outskirts of the town, killing several cattle and destroying the dwelling of Martin Garcia, who, with his wife and five children, were buried beneath

the ruins. The meteor resembled a massive ball of fire, and the shock was similar to that of an earthquake. The meteor is still hot and steaming. It is imbedded in the earth probably one hundred feet, and towers above the surface several feet, and will cover about one acre. The concussion was terrific, and nearly every window in the town was shattered. People were hurled violently from their beds, and goods in the store-houses were thrown from the shelves. No lives were lost, as far as known, except the Garcia family, although several buildings fell. Cattle fled in every direction. The air was filled with a sulphurous gas, and the wildest confusion prevailed. This is the largest meteor that has ever fallen. It has already been visited by many people. It occasioned great excitement all over the surrounding country.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The mortality of Edinburgh last week was 71, and the death rate 16 per 1,000 per annum.

The production of coal in Scotland in 1882 was 20,515,134 tons, as against 20,823,055 in 1881.

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded £25 to the Lord Mayor for the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distress in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

At a meeting in Dundee on Tuesday of the farmers in Forfarshire and Fifeshire resolutions were adopted approving of the Government Bill granting compensation to tenants, and of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance. It was also decided to form branches of the Alliance in the counties of Forfar and M'le.

On Saturday and on Sunday a severe snow-storm prevailed over the north of Scotland. The wind was from the northwest, and was of considerable violence. In Edinburgh there were considerable showers of hail, and during one of these some vivid flashes of lightning occurred, accompanied by loud thunder.

The Lord Mayor of London has issued a second appeal for funds to relieve the distress in the Western Islands of Scotland, the extent of which his Lordship fears is by no means realized by the general public. His Lordship has received a letter from the Rev. D. Mackinnon, minister of Strath, in Skye, and personal assurances from Lord Dunmore as to the terrible distress prevailing, and he urgently appeals for adequate and prompt aid to avert a famine among these distressed and heart-broken people.

On Tuesday forenoon while Mr. Wm. White, underground manager of the Kinneil Iron and Coal Company, Bo'ness, was superintending the execution of some repairs in the shaft of the "Snab," belonging to the above company, he overbalanced himself, and fell out of the cage to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of some 13 feet, and, striking on his head, was killed almost instantaneously. Mr. White was well known and highly respected in Bo'ness, where he was manager of the U. P. Church.

On Sunday afternoon an alarming but happily harmless explosion occurred in the North Bute Parish Church, Rothesay. Just as the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dewar, was giving out the Psalm before the sermon, one of the pipes connected with the heating apparatus exploded, with a report resembling that of a small cannon. The church was instantly filled with steam, and the congregation rushed to the doors thinking the building was about to fall. When the cause of the explosion was discovered, however, the people went back to the church, and the service was resumed.

Mr. Duff Dunbar, of Hemphrigs, one of the largest landed proprietors in Orkney, has granted new conditions of lease of a liberal character. The tenant may follow any system of cropping he prefers, provided he shall not at any time have more than three-sixths of the land under grain crops, nor less than two-sixths under grass. The landlord will insure buildings against fire in his own name, one-half premium to be payable to the tenant. The landlord binds himself to give two years' notice in any case where he desires the tenancy to cease. The tenant on quitting shall be entitled to compensation for buildings erected with the landlord's consent, for drains three feet deep and lined with tiles, and for unexcavated lime, bones, and manurial matter resulting from consumption of linseed or cotton cake. All questions of compensation, and also all differences in regard to the conditions of leases, are to be determined by two arbitrators, one named by each party, the arbitrator to name an overseer to decide in the event of their being unable to agree. The conditions are dated 22d March current, and they are to be registered for preservation.

LEGACIES LEFT BY LATE MR. LUTY, EDINBURGH.—The late Mr. Alfred John Luty, late Chief-Constable of Mid-Lothian, has, by his deed of settlement, bequeathed the following legacies to charitable institutions, viz.:—Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, £200; Institution for Relief of Incurables, Edinburgh, £150; Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, £200 Society for Relief of Indigent Old Men, Edinburgh, £150; Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh, £150. He has also left £300 to the trustees of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, to be applied towards the liquidation of the debt upon the church.

Richard Power has resigned the whip of the Irish party in the Imperial Parliament. The resignation is due to ill health.

The colored people of Washington celebrated with unusual enthusiasm the 21st anniversary of emancipation, yesterday.

There are 300 applications for the place on the Mississippi River Commission made vacant by the resignation of Capt. Eads.

The Turkish Government has reduced the Smyrna railway dues eighteen per cent.

AVE MARIA.

Ave Maria! O thou the fairest! Loveliest flower that ever bloomed on earth, So rare, so fragrant, the highest angels, Gazed enraptured at thy matchless worth. O softly, softly incline now 'wards us, Who so love thy praises to repeat; Shed the glow of thy high beauty o'er us, And fill our hearts with thine odor sweet.

Ave Maria! O Star the clearest! Brightest that e'er cheered this "Vale of Tears;" So pure, so radiant, that God enthron'd thee Queen and Light of all his countless spheres. O kindly, kindly, now shine on us Who to thee our fondest homage pay, And let us feel thy great glory round us, See thy chast'ning beams o'er Life's dark way.

Ave Maria! O fount the purest! Gaze! O'er-gladened this world of sin and stain So bright, so glowing with health, God bids us seek thee, Our balm, and cure for each wound and pain. Let thy ripples sparkling still attract us, The weak, tired and heart sick to cheer. Let us taste the sweetness of thy waters, Find our strength and succor all in thee.

Ave Maria! O pride, our glory! Who hast higher than all the angels trod, Free from all taint, unconfined, immaculate, Queen of Heaven, Mother of our God. List to us, Mary, in thy holy ear, Who now make in thee our weary moan, And grant the dearest request we ask Thee, To be ever and entire thine own. S—K.

LIZZIE GANNON AND HER PAPER ANGELS.

FATHER FLEMING BELIEVES THE GIRL IS SHAMMING. —A JURY AWARDED HER ONE CENT DAMAGES IN HER SUIT FOR \$5,000.

BOSTON, April 10.—It was necessary to-day to guard the approaches to the court room and to turn away hundreds who sought to attend the trial of the case of Lizzie Gannon against Father Fleming. The plaintiff withdrew the action against Archbishop Williams, admitting that he could only be indirectly connected with depriving the girl of her paper angels. The defence opened and put on a number of witnesses, children and others, to prove that Lizzie had spoken and had attended to household duties since she was deprived of her paper angels by Father Fleming.

The defendant testified in his own behalf. He said that he first called on Lizzie Gannon in September, 1878. Her mother told him that she could not speak, but she sat up and sang. He was told to take her by the hand and that she would talk. He did so and had some conversation with her, taking her confession. She talked wildly and seemed to be out of the world. At a subsequent call, Lizzie had her paper images, which she kissed repeatedly. Father Fleming told her that it was foolish for a girl of her age to act about a piece of paper. She laughed, and a few minutes afterward handed one of the images to him. He said to her: "Suppose I should happen to hurt it?" She replied, "You would not hurt it, would you?" The witness said that the head of the image came off in his hands, and that he gave the girl one piece, at which she began to cry. Father Fleming said he attached no importance to the images, which he took away with him and which he lost. One evening in the summer of 1880 he called on Lizzie for the last time. He asked her to talk, and after some hesitation she replied: "I wonder why I can't talk." He never called again, being convinced that she was humbugging him.

On cross-examination, Father Fleming denied ever having threatened to murder one of the images, or having committed any of the other indignities charged upon him.

Other witnesses testified to an expressed desire on the part of the parents of the girl to make some money out of her. The medical testimony was to the effect that the girl was suffering from hysteria, and that she was shamming in some of her symptoms. The case is still on.

BOSTON, April 13.—The trial of the case of Lizzie Gannon against Father Fleming ended to-day in a verdict awarding the plaintiff one cent damages. As a verdict for less than \$30 carries only one-half the costs, the plaintiff is worse off in pocket than if the suit had not been brought. The jury evidently were of the opinion that the girl was entitled only to the value of her paper images in direct damages, and that the claim for special damages, based on alleged suffering caused by deprivation of her playthings, was groundless. The Judge's charge, involving as it did many novel points, was of much interest. He said: "If Father Fleming was called as special adviser and counselor to the child, it was for the power of the parents to do—and evidently some assistance of some kind was expected, otherwise he would not have been called—and being called did what he did to the best of his judgment, then, although some of the things which he advised may turn out badly, he is not liable, for he has done no wrong, but has made a mistake. The mere fact of the child's attributing to the images a value, produced by her suffering and disordered mind, would not be of the nature of damages. If the plaintiff was mentally deranged and the defendant took the images away carelessly, then the plaintiff has her rights and should be protected in them. If he knew she would suffer from his taking them away, he is liable. The universe is governed by law. The smallest speck which floats in the universe and the largest planet which lies upon its bounds of telescopic vision are subject alike to the same universal law of gravitation, and we are not to place any faith in the mysterious delusions of spiritualism. The girl alleges that she lost eyesight and voice. Unless you can trace the direct connection between this loss and the loss of the images there can be no damages.

THAT LABEL SUIT.
LONDON, April 14.—Bradleigh, who with the proprietor and editor of the Free Presser, was charged with publishing a sketch of the Deity, and a blasphemous libel, have been acquitted.