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SUMMING UP.

Eloquent Arguments for Defendants in the Cronin Trial.

The Long Drawn Out Case Coming to a Close -The Mass of Evidence Carefully Picked to Pieces and Its Principal Points Laid Stress Upon - A Verdict Ex. pected Shortly.

CHICAGO, December 4. When Judge Mchos, counsel for O'Sullivan and Kunze, began his address to the jury. He first took up Kunze's case, arguing there was no apparent reason why he should conspire to kill Cronin and that the identifications of him were incom-plete and indefinite. Mr. Donahue then took up the case of O'Spllivan and discussed the alibi eridence from various points of view, drawing the conclusion that it was incontestably proved that O'Gullivan could have had nothing to do with the murder. The speaker then recurred to the case of Kunze, pointing out as evidence of his innocence that, though he anticipated arrest, he did not run away, and declaring that it was not shown that Kunze knew any of the defend-ants except Coughlin and O'Sullivan prior to

Mr. Donahoe then read from legal works definition of the term "Reasonable doubt," and a number of decisions touching circumstan tial evidence. Taking up the question of O'Sul'ivan's contract with Oronin, the speaker read the decisions touching criminal intention. This was to show that this circumstance could and be turned against O'Sullivan, because it had not been proved that O'Sullivan's intention was to use this contract to bring about Cronin's death. O'Sullivan, said Mr. Donahoe, had no right to commit this crime. He was not at odds taken into the account when making up the judgment. The contract was made openly and O'Sullivan freely confessed it and told all about it to whoever asked, even after the murder. Mr. is to whoever asked, even after the murder. Mr. Donahoe paid his compliments to the New York Herald correspondent, Clancy, saying Clancy had overacted the part when he imitated on the stand the trembling and nervous hesitancy of O'Sullivan when Clancy urged him to go to the station to identify Grouin's body. The speaker argued that nervousness and hesitancy were no evidence of trime. They were merely matters of temperament. Two or three times during his speech Mr. Donahoe referred to Mr. during his speech Mr. Donahos referred to Mr. Haynes, of the prosecution, in denunciatory or sarcastic terms. At the close of his address the court adjourned.

THE AEGUMENT BY MR. HYNES,

CHICAGO, December 5 .- When the court was called to order for a further hearing in the Cronin case to-day, Mr. Hynes, of counsel for the p osecution, took up the argument to the jury. He arrayed facts to show that the line of defence had been organized before the murder was committed. There was evidence of that in Begg's declaration that Cronin would turn up; in the sending of despatches to that effect that Cronin had been seen in Canada, and this de-fence was only thwarted by the discovery of Cronin's bud; which had not been bestowed according to the programme. In the presence of the dead body it could not be claimed that he had gone to Eogland to testify as a British apy against Parnell. But counsel for the defence contested the identification of the body until Croniz's clothes and his instruments were found. Then for the first time they admitted that

the identification was complete.

If the clother had not been found perhaps the persons who sent the despatches would have been but upon the stand to bestify that they had seen Cronin alive after May 4, and so the detence had been reduced to the claim that it had not been proven that Oronia died of the wounds inflicted. The speaker reviewed the evidence of the medical experts to show that their evidence sustained the statement that he ience of the medical died of the wounds on his head. Here followed raview of the experts' testimony as to blood. Mr. Hynes next took up the alibi evidence in O'Sullivan's case and proceeded to show inconsistencies. He then said it was not necessary to claim that O'Sullivan was in the cottage when the fatal blows were struck. In fact, it was better that he should not be seen by Cronin on his arrival there, for Oronin had been told that he was out of town.

THE PARTY IN NIEMAN'S SALOON.

Mr. Hynes then analyzed the evidence con-cerning the time when the Hylands testified that they drank with O'Sullivan in Nieman's saloon and drew the conclusion that it could not have been on the night following the murder. The speaker next turned his attention to Coughlin, saying that not only did Nieman swear that he drank with O'Sullivan that night, but also that he was seen in that neighborhood by an acquaintance that afternoon. Both agreed that he wore a Prince Albert coat.

Mertes, the milkman saw a man at the Carlson cottage whom he believed to be Coughlin, it made no difference whether Coughlin or O'Sullivan were ever at the cottage or whether either struck a blow. The gravemen was the

conspiracy to murder.

Mr. Hynes analyzed the alibi to testimony for Coughlin given by his brother policemen, saying it was storng they should keep their knowledge to themselves till they came upon the witness stand and noting that, putting all their evidence together. Coughlin stood immovable before the station for two hours. Then he took up the matter of the man Smith, who drove the white horse, and declared that Coughlin, allowed the man to get away and pave a false description of him to Captain Sheack. If the story about Smith that he came from Han cook, Mich., was true, why was he not put on the stand. Mr. Hynes said no one, unless he was the veriest our, would remain concealed when a man's kindness to him placed that man under the accusation of the awful crime.

KUNZE'S GUILTY KNOWLEDGE.

Reviewing the circumstantial evidence against Kunze, Mr. Hynes outlined the belief of the prosecution that Kunze had guilty knowledge of the conspiracy, but took no active part in the tragedy. Mr. Hynes spoke of the lonely situa-tion of the Carlson cottage, and said that to connect anyone with entering it within a week of the murder, either before or afterwards, was to connect him with the crime. Concerning the knives found on Coughlio's person, Mr. Hynes expressed the opinion that Coughlin did not suppose he would be arrested, and thought his pocket was a safe place to hide them in. There was only one chance in a million that say man and then for the defense in treating of circum. one going would be found carrying two knives like those stantial evidence. The protecution treated it 480 feet.

in the order, that was opposed to the men that they were following, when they denied nearly every other statement of LeCaron on the stand; they were ready to accept the statement that they were epies and that Cronin was one of them according to Coughlin." The speaker then argued that the fact of the conspiracy and murder showed the truth of Cronin's charges. Before Mr. Hynes had finished the courted-

Senior Guardian Beggs' Position.

CHICAGO, December 7.—The usual crowd waited impatiently in front of the criminal court this morning for the doors to open for the Cronin trial. The interest of the public seems to increase daily, and not a one hundredth of those who desire to hear the closing arguments can be accommadated in the court room. Mr. Foster was to resume his address to the jury on behalf of Beggs to day. He said before the sourt opened that he could not say whether he would conclude his speech by the noon adjournment. At the close of Mr. Foster's speech the court will adjourn until Monday, when Mr. Forrest will close the case for the defence. Mr. Foster began the second division of his speech by an allusion to the "meeting which has now be-come historic that was held in camp 20 February 8," He said there was no principle of law more firmly established than that the burden of proof is on the State, and that the accused connot be compelled to prove his innocence. Referring to camp 20 Mr. Foster said :--

"Where is the agument, where is the as-sumption to establish in your minds the con ciusion that it was a conspiracy which originated in and was carried out by camp 20? Not right to commit this crime. He was not at odds one thing in all the evidence, not one believe, gentlemen, that a society composed of 380 members in the city of Chicago, composed ot such men as have appeared before you here, such men as Michael P. Brady, the lawyer; such men as John F. Finerty, the journalist; such men as have been present or have been compelled to come here by process of this court, and who testified that they were members of camp 20, do you believe that such an organization was corrupt? Do you believe such an organization as that camp has adopted and carganization as that camp has adopted and carried out a connected acheme for murder? Individuals may be dishonest, but societies never can be. The gentlemen are met with this proposition as a reply to every argument that they can make up. a the theory that that camp as a camp resolved upon the killing of Dr Oronin. It is false, it is unreasonable, it is unsupported by the testimony; it is untrue."

Taking up the question of the appointment of a committee in camp 20 to try Cronin, Mr. Foster denied that any such committee had

Foster denied that any such committee had

been appointed.

Mr. Longenecker—I say the motion was made and carried—made by Denis O'Connor.

Mr. Foster—For the appointment of a com-Mr. Longenecker-Yes, sir.

Mr. Foster-I deny it. Now I understand that suggestions have been made by Mr. Longenecker that a committee was appointed by Begga to try Cronin. I say it is a lie. No such committee was ever appointed. The wit ness is yet to be born who will swear that the object of such a committee, or of the appoint ment of such a committee, was murder. It is as false as hell, unsupported by a bit of evidence, and I challenge the whole record. Mr. Longenecker-1 only say that the testi-

mony was that a motion was carried.

BEGGS' BAD ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Foster-I know that a motion was caried. I have not falsified the record nor have I attempted to and it makes me mad, cool as my nature may be, when my client's life is jeo-pardized, to have men insinuate and interpolate n the hearing of the jury that there is evidence that a committee was appointed to murder Cconin. No adjective in the English language known to me is sufficiently strong to express my views and my sentiments when these harges are made, because it is false as hell. Foster argued at length that Beggs, as senior

guardian, had always counselled peace and unity, and then said:—"Hang him because he is a friend of Alexander Sullivan. I do not know whether he is a friend of Alexander Sullivan or not. I do know that Alexander Sullivan has been arrested in this case. I do know that he has been discharged under the evidence by one of the ablest and eldest jurists that sits upon this stole. I do know that his case has been presented to the Grand Jury and the bill ignored. I do know that the bonds under which was required to answer have been cancelled

and he is a free man. "Now, in the name of conscience and in the name of Heaven will they ask you to convict my client because he is the friend of another man whom they despise but against whom they can prove no criminal act? Hanz him for his friends! Now, I will not discuss the question whether he and Alexander Sullivan are friends or not. I don't know. For the purpose of the case, I don't care." This was followed by an argument as to the evidence. Concluding, Mr. Foster told the jury they must either find his client worthy of death or must acquit him. He said, "Jno. F. Beggs is the dupe of no man: he is the tool of no man. He stands forth responsible for his acts without a mitigating circumetance if he is guilty. Therefore I say to you in all candor and sincerity, you must de-stroy the life of John. F. Beggs, or else you must turn him free. Are you opposed to the execution of the death penalty. You and each of you have sworm that you were not, Are you waiting for a murder more atrocious. In the name of heaven where do you expect to hear of ne. I am talking sense now gentlemen. I am appealing to your reason, your judgment. If Beggs is guilty he must die. Shame to the verdict under the circumstances surrounding this case that would say, "" we will not terture our minds, we have not the moral turpitude to haug a man upon this evidence; but guessing, imaginary, speculating that he might be guilty, we will give him a term in the penitentiry upon

can stand no such outrage perpetrated upon one of the members." Closing the Detence Argument.

upon general principles or upon speculation, Shame upon such a verdict as that. Humanity

Mr. Forrest then began the closing argument

of Cronin. Mr. Hynes then took up the alibi of Burke, and dissected the evidence of the salonkeepers, drawing the conclusion that it was inconsistent and insufficient. Mr. Hynes next reviewed "the triangle" and the fight in the camps of the Clanna-Gael.

Referring to the meeting of camp 20 on February 8 when the row took place about Cronin's having read the report of the "triangle" trial committee, Mr. Hynes said: "They were ready to accept the statement of LeCaron when it was leavelled against a fellow criminal, then a brother in the order, that was opposed to the men that till the adjournment of the court in read-Forrest occupied the remainder of the time till the adjournment of the court in readng from the legal works and making an ex-inaustive statement of the methods employed in

the application of circumstantial evidence:
MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 8.—Supposed relics of the Cronin tragedy have been discovered here. Here are the clothes thought to belong to the missing suspect Gooney and with them in a trunk were found four blood-stained andkerchiefs, a number of photos and a bundle of papers. Captain Schuettler, of Chicago, made the find acting on an anonymous letter from Milwankee that the articles were in possession of expressman Mooney, with whom the trunk had been left by a defaulting boarder, Schuettler left to-day with the letters and photographs.

CHICAGO, December 6.—At the opening of the Cronin trial to-day. Mr. Hynes resumed his address to the jury. He continued his examination of the defence of Beggs. He said the evidence did not show, as claimed, that Beggs was simply in an attitude of waiting and deprecating any discussion until the report of the committee to try the "triangle" was made. It was not merely that Dr. Cronin was pre-mature in his report to his camp. Beggs ob-jected against uncovering the alleged frauds at all. He announced himself a friend of Alex.

ander Sullivan and he wanted the investi-gation of the frauda dropped Mr. Hynes added on this point: "He insisted that there was no use opening old sores. that they were the enemies of Irish unity; that the men behind him, the men who had the power, as he says here, or the men who are the power, will in time realize the motives who are continually breathing disorder in their ranks and a day of punishment will come. I am very much dis-couraged at the present outlook and hope no trouble will result.

"He did not mean the trouble that had been going on in the camp or discussion of it. The trouble had a more significant meaning than the wrotole had a more significant meaning than the mere acrimony of discussion than debate and ventilation on the subject in the camp. People were talking to Boggs at that time about trouble. Of course, in writing to Mr. Spellman be would not disclose any more than his anxiety that Spellman should take some action and, as der the cover of that secret committee that had been already appointed, was to do its work.
Who was breathing threats of trouble into the ear of Beggs at that time?"

Referring to the acts of Coughlin and Beggs, Mr. Hynes said: "These men, who were determined to wreck Dr. Cronin, who were determined to have his life and silence his tengue, knew they could go around and breathe suspi-cions in the ears of men who they felt had the possibility of murder in their hearts. Another was the reason why Coughlin said that a confederate of Le Caron was among us." towards the prisoners, the speaker said: "I upon. If they were imposed upon I do not now what villainous means were employed for the purpose of producing in the minds of some of them that they ware dealing with a British soy. We will never know the history of their purpose until some putrid conscience shows torth its phosphorescent light in the dark shadow of the gallows and tells the inner truth from a man about on the verge of the grave. If the men who inspired the murder of Cronin believed him a spy they would have sent him across the water : but it was not the apy thay were They were endeavoring to cover up their own frauds.

A GRAPPIC PICTURE.

Mr. Hynes dwelt on the scene in the Carlson cottage, and continued: "Gentiemen of the jury-This savagery and brutality is palmed off on you as patriotism. Many a hot Irish act has brought calamity, suffering and shame to the face of the Irish people, but in all their history in the past, and in all they can make in the future, this will stand out as the one conspicuous monument of shame against the Irish people and upon the reputation and character of the honorable generosity of the race." Mr. Hynes graphically pictured the finding of the corpse. "The naked body of Cronin stripped, it was believed, of everything that could identify him; nothing upon him except a towel around his body that was probably used for the purpose of lifting his bloodybody reeking with blood. The other thing that was found upon him was the Agnus Dei, an emblem of his faith and of his religion, around his neck, and this indicates one thing, that the men who killed him had the same faith, for the emblem that they found around the neck of the man they murdered similar behalf to identify them? ply belped to identify them."

After vividly describing the actions of the murderers after disposing of the body, the speaker said:—"Oh, think of this man, O'Sullivan, with his knowledge when he was talking with Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, and when, as he says, he was drinking with his friends. When he went to his bed at night, leaving the lamp lighted in his room, did that ghastly picture of his dead friend, headmost in the sewer, his head beaten and battered with the blows that struck his life out, covered with blood, as he lay in the sewer. Ch, did the picture of that body in the sewer ever haunt him when he went to bed? Did the horror of that scene ever stir his soul to one moment of repentance, to make a clean breast of it as the last refuge of a guilty soul ?"

THE "TRIANGLE'S" RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Hynes scored Burke's flight and his "triangle of aliases in honor of the 'triangle' whom he was serving." He denounced the war on defenceless men and women in Great Britain and charged upon the "triangle" the sending of dupes to English prisons that embezzlements might be concealed. In a deeply impressive conclusion he asked the jury for a verdict of their conscience—a verdict their judgement would approve, the court ratify and God sanctify; to yindicate the law and commit the guilty to a just punishment.

[Continued on eighth page.]

During the Conemaugh flood, thirtytwo locomotives, some of them weighing 91,640 pounds, were tossed about like on behalf of the accused. He contrasted the corks, 23 of them being conveyed an avmethods used by the orators for the prosecution crage distance of 1,347 feet down attenuation than the for the defense in treating of circum-consigning 4.844 feet, the shortest trip being stantial avidence. The processition treated it. one going 4.844 feet, the shortest trip being

of the Confederate States, died at the real-dence of his life long friend, J. N. Payne, From the beginning of his illness Mr. Davis had insisted that his case was nearly or quite hopoless, though the dread of pain or fear of death never appeared to take the slightest hold upon his spirite, which were even buoyaut from the beginning of his attack. In vain did the doctors strive to impress up-a him that his health was improving. He steadily insisted that there was no improvement, but with Christian resignation he was content to accept whatever Providence had in store for him. At six o'clock last evening, without any assignable cause. Mr. Davis was selzed with a congestive chill which seemed to absolutely crush the vitality out of his already enfeebled body. So weak was Mr. Davis that the violence of the assault soon sub-

sided for lack of vitality upon which to From that moment to the moment of his death the history of his case was that of gradual sinking. Despite the fact that the end had come slowly and peacefully and after she had been face to face for hours with the dread reality, the blow fell with crushing force upon the selicted widow. As long as there had been work for either hands or head she had borne up bravely, and not until the sweet uses of her tender ministrations were lost did she seem to realize the terrible force of the blow that had fallen upon her. Knowing of a predisposition to heart affection the doctors were at once gravely alarmed for her. They promptly administered a composing draught, and at a late hour she was resting quietly. After death the face of the deceased, though looking slightly emaciated, showed no trace of suffering, more nearly resembling that of a peaceful sleeper than of the dead.

Messages have been received from many points, all expressive of respect for the dead and of sympathy for Mrs. Davie in her affic-

MR. DAVIS' VISIT TO MONTREAL The news of the death of Jefferson Davis

caused a sensption among Montreal's older

oitizens, most of whom remember the celebrated Southern leader during his visit to this city after the close of the civil war. A reporter of the Gazette called upon Mr. John Lovell, who was the closest friend of the Davis family during their stay within one. He was in Richmond and when that our borders, and learned the following facto: city was captured was compelled to fise from It was in the fall of 1867 that Mr. Lovell first knew that Jefferson Davis' wife's family were residing in this city. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Toronto, Mr. Levell was kept for two years awaiting a trial. In called upon Mrs. Howell, mother in law of the 1867 he was released on ball, no subsequent ters, Mrs. Waller and Miss Howell, and two children of Mr. Davis, were staying in a boardinghouse on Viger square in somewhat straightened circumstances. Mr. Lovell did overything that lay in his power for them. The two children were placed in the Convent of the Sacred Heart and he secured a furnished house for the family on City Councillors street, just above St. Catherine. At this time Mrs. Davis was in Richmond, but after her husband's arcest she came to Montreal, when Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, as close friends of Mrs. Lowell, mut her, and in the course of their acquaintance in Montreal Mr. Lovell formed a very high opinion of Mrs. Davis, who was a very intellectual lady, and who, as, he said last night, probably largely infigenced her husband in his actions through life. Mrs. Davis also had with her her son, Mr. Jefferson Davis, jr., and for a while they lived at Lennoxville, where the boy went to school. He afterwards went back to the States, where he took a fever and died ; he was a most promising young man and had he lived would undoubtedly have made a name for himself. When Mr. Davis was allowed out on bail, the famous Herace Greely becom ing his security, he came on to Lennoxville to see his family. When he was returning to the States he came through Montreal, and Mr. Lovell had an opportunity of meeting him. On that occasion Mr. Davis introduced Mr. Lovell to an English friend of his, when the latter remarked, " I am a great friend of Mr. Davis, and I am going back with him to see him stand his trial, and the man who hurts a hair of his head will fall." His English friend, suiting the action to the word, opened his coat, when four pistols were ed. Another interesting incident occurred when Mr. Davis, in the course of conversation with Mr. Lavell, remarked, "Mr. Lovell, you are near enough to the States; den't get any nearer." Mr. Davis also de nied the story that he ever attempted to encape in woman's clothes as absolutely without foundation. The younges of Mrs. Howell's daughters is an author of some note in New York. Mr. Davis also paid a brief visit to Mentreal subsequently, and when he came here in 1881 about his work he stopped at the St. Lawrence Hall. While here after the close of the war it was noticed that he tried to be cheerful, but his face were a very sad expression. One of his brothers in law. son of Mrs. Howell, was in business for a time on St. François Xavier street. The Rev. Dr. Belch, a Southern clergyman who heartily sympathized with the Davis family, was a very warm friend of Mrs. Davis while she was in Mentreal, and shewed her many gernmendable acts of kindness. They also named among their other friends Mr. Fennings Taylor. After having gone to the States, Mrs. Hewell, the mother of Mrs. Davis, returned to Montreal in the winter of 1868-69, and died in Mr. Lovell's house, from whence her remains were taken across the lines. Mr. Lovell also had the good fortune

years of his childhood his father removed into the State of Mississippi and there the great Confederate leader grew up to years of manhood. In 1823 he entered West Point military academy and while there became acquainted with many of those who afterwards became prominent in the great struggle which was to come. Graduating in 1828 he at once went into active service fighting the Indians. In 1835 he resigned his communion and returning to his adopted state, Mississippi, became a cotton planter. Soon after his return, he met, wooed and married Miss Tayior, a daughter of General Zachary Taylor, afterwards president of the United States. In 1843 he became interested in politics. He was a strong Democrat and took a promiqent part in eccuring the election of Mr. Polk. In 1845 he was elected a member of Cong rees, and while there took part in debates on the tariff, the Oregon question, military affairs and the preparations for the Mexican war. When this latter broke out he resigned his seat in Congress, was elected colonel of a Mississippi regiment of volunteers and at once pressed to the front, joining the army of General Taylor, then encamped on the banks of the Rich Grande. He was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista and the storming of Monterey. It was in this campaign that he became acquainted with General Grant, then only a second Lieutenant

His "covereign state" tendencies, which

afterwards were so strongly shown in the rebellion, were evidenced at this time by his refusal of the rank of General of Volunteers from the President, Mr. Polk, on the ground that the appointment was one with which the Federal Government had no right to meddle, wa it belonged to the separate states. In 1847 he was elected a senator for Mississippi and in 1858 was elected chairman of the committee on military affairs and was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slavery and by his zealous advocacy of state rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to enter upon a canvaca for Franklin Pierce, who, on being elected Pre-sident, appointed Mr. Davis secretary of war. lo 1858 he was elected to the Senate, but in 1860 the election of Mr. Lincoln and the consequent seconsion movement caused him to withdraw. Then came the rush of the coming storm and when it broke Mr. Davis was, on February 4th, 1861, chosen provisional President of the Confederate States. He was inaugurated on February 22nd and was in 1862 elected President for six years. The great contest which was then going on made Mr. Davis' position anything but an enviable It, being captured only a few weeks later, May 10th, 1865, at Irwinsille, Georgia. He Drucoedings being released, he visited Europe and Canada, and on his return to the United States took up his residence at Memphis, Tenn., where he was for a time president of a life insurance company. In 1881 he published in two volumes "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." Lately he has resided at Beauvoir. Miss., where his family estates are altuated. He was 81 at the time of his death and died a comparatively poor man,

IRELAND IN LONDON.

The perusal of a volume under the above title has set us thinking of the enormous in-crease of the Irish in this island during the latter times, and the important and progressive stake they hold in the community. Irish may be accepted in a sense as synonymous with Catholic, and, if we consult the statistics, we find there were but 27,696 Catholics in England and Wales in 1699. Taking half of these as and Wales in 1692. Taking half of these as Irish, they formed but one-fourth per cent. of the entire population, or 1 in every 400. In 1845 the Catholics were 284,300, or 1.70 per cent. In 1881 according to the census papers, the Irish born had risen to 562,734, or 1 in 46 of the population, and if to this be added the children of Irish parents it is estimated that there must be a quarter of a million of Irish— not in the island, but in London alone.

As a sad necessity of the circumstances under

which they were driven here, the vast majority of these immigrants are poor. In the metropolis, as we learn from the able compilation to which we allude, the occupations they chiefly follow are those of the unskilled branches of the tuilding trades, tailoring, shoemaking, domestic service, the laundry, and unloading at the docks —the work requiring strength, exposure, and perseverance. Many of the market gardeners in the west of the town are Irish, but there are

very few Irish bakers, cabmen or barbers.
The districts the humbler Irish affect—for they are gregarious and like to meet their own people—are St. Olave's in Southwark, White chapel, St. Giles's, Holborn, St. George's in the Chast, Stepney, Greenwich, Lambeth, West-minister, Marylebone, Poplar, St. Saviour's (Southwark), Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. At St. Olave's in 1861 they were 1 in 6 of the population, they being there in densest proportion; at St. Giles, 1 in 9; at Holborn, 1 in 11, and at Greenwich, 1 in 16.

At one period the Irish who came across were accounted mostly as military or literary adven-turers. Now they belong to the great army of labour, not that there are not eminent soldiers and brilliant writers among our compatriots by the Thames. Too many of these we have no reason to be proud of, for they are something else or anything else often before they are "kindly Irish of the Irish." Not many o ancient race house themselves in Lane or canter their cobs on the tan of Rotten

The pictorial artists are not to the fore as in previous years—the epoch of the giants we may call it—for Irish names are not conspicuous in the Royal Academy. The painters seem to be losing the cunning of their touch, and the sculptors, where once we asserted a glorious pre-eminence, are few. But in the sister art of music lines. Mr. Lovell also had the good fortune to meet in Montreal Brigadier-General Fitz hugh Lee, nephew ef the fameus Centederate military leader, new Governor of Virginia.

JEFFERSON DAVIS CAREER.

In the death of Mr. Davis the world witnesses the removal of the most prominent remaining character of the great American struggle. He was born in Christian county, Keatucky, June 3, 1808. During the early clever men. This preponderance is owing to the Elbing.

substitution of the system of competitive examinsubstitution of the system of competitive examination for the old rotten rule of appointment by paronage, Some amongst them, also are weak members, belonging, as they do, to the haw-haw order of humaniarchitecture, which despises the musical broque, affects—at what a distance!—the ease and accent of the Piccadilly lourger, and are more interested in betting and billiard-playing than in the history and literature of their naive soil.

There are numerous Irish medical men in London, and brave, skilful, humans they are: ever ready for a call, and bringing big hearts and smiling faces to the bedasde of the sick, alt and smiling faces to the bedasde of the sick, alt honour to them. The lawyers are not very numerous, but among those who hall from the verdant sod are some of the lights of the Bar; acute, learned, and eloquent. The priests we to not attempt to pauegytise. They do not need it. We all know them. But this we may say without offence to their colleagues of other nationalities if the pleasant charitable under nationalities, if the pleasant, charitable, indef-atigable Milesian suggestles were removed from our midst it would be a bitter black day for

our midst it would be a bitter black day for Catholicity.

Here, as in America, the exile from the horse of the ruined abbeys and holy wells is the staunch prop and stay of religion. Look at the green-and-gold-scarved cohorts of the League of the Cross, five-and-thirty thousand strong, what a moral force they are with their thrift, piety, and temperance! Ninety-five per cent of them are Irish, and the most inspiriting melody to our ears, although at times it may be too boisterous for nice connoisseurs, is that of their boisterous for nice compliancing, is that of oneir eighteen brass and twenty-three drum and fife bands. We have a partiality for the Irish me-chanics and day-toilers, and why should we not? They are of our blood, and The Universe was their earliest exponent at the press, and continues to be their trusted champion. They are civil and generous, sparkle with native humour, and reveal a gleam of intelligence such a never lightens up the animal countenance of the guz-zling stupid Chawbacon. When it is recollected how they came here, despondent, penniless, beaten bown in the battle of life, what adverse opinions they have had to overcome, what trials and privations they have had to undergo, how pure of morals, how joyous of spirit and how nobly independent they are, it is a marvel

approaching the miraculous.
They lazy; they ignorant? Is maddens us when we hear such charges

made by the Rippant.

They ignorant? By the unavoidable circumstances of their training—there were no School Boards in their youth, and they have had to earn their bread almost from the hour they could toddle—they may be deficient in book-learning, but they know the tenets of their faith and their duties to their neighbour. They are honest as the sun, thath, and gently behaved when they are not cursed by the too prevalent fondness for strong liquor, and even for that made by the Sippent. wake the strong liquor, and even for that weakness they have the excuses to plead of open handedness and a love of society, of a shinahus and a merry dance.

The people who save and send back regular remittances to relatives in Ireland, the people who have and send back regular remittances to relatives in Ireland, the people who come have sting under the lots are here.

who come harvesting under the hot sun here and tie the bulk of their wages in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief, that they may take it to pay the exorbitant rent of the do-nothing land.

They lazy! Give them constant employment and fair wages, and who can work better, aye, and laugh and sing as they stited or dig, pile up bricks, or carry heavy burdens, or drudge will-

We are proud of them, and we maintain in the face of all-comers that they are vigorous, industrious, pious, patriode, and bountiful, auxious to have their children well schooled, ever ready to lend a hand to a fellow-country-man in distress, and with purses freely unloosed

man in distress, and with purses freely unloosed to help any movement which they believe to be for the good of dear old Ireland.

Glory, then, to the Irish exiles in London, and not only there, but elsewhere throughout the foreign land, and shame on their detractors.

—London Universe.

An Opium Easter's Frenzy.

Sr. Louis, December 7.—Casper Clispy, a machinist, 27 years old, loved Mary Anson, aged 22, daughter of John Anson, also a machinst and co-worker of Olispy in the Missouri Facific railroad shops. Clispy and a confirmed oppum eater, and Anson had forbade him visiting his daughter. A few minutes before 6 o'clock this morning Clispy went to Anson's house while the family were at breakfast. Angry words passed between the men when Clippy drew a revolver and fired at Anson, inflicting a mortal wound. He then shot his sweet heart,
Mary, and her younger sister, Agnes, fatally
wounding the former and seriously injuring the
latter. All fell to the floor, and while they lay there bleeding the murderer placed the revolver to his own head blowing his brains out and

to his own near brown dying in half an hour.

Mr. 2. son was shot in the head and died about noon.

Mary was also shot in the head, but the ball glanced around under the scalp and made only a flesh wound which will soon heal. Agnes received a ball above the left temple which penetrated the brain and still remains there. She will undoubtedly die. Michael Anson, aged 15, grappled with the murderer and was shot in the wrist and hand, but the wound is not severe. Lillie and Maggie Auson, two other children, were not hurt. When Clispy entered the house he had a pistol in each hand. and, is it now learned, began firing at once and without other warning then using the word "Now." When Michael grabbed him, Claspy dropped one pistol and ran up to a b sloony on the second floor and there fired three balls into his head. It is said Clispy forced his absentions on Mary and when he found the did not care for him and that the family their marriage, he treatened to have blood.

Recent medical returns show an alarming increase in case of drunkenness among children, says a Berlin letter to the London Standard. A child of four and another of eight died a short time ago from the effects of drink. Four children became the victims of epileptic fits from the same cause. One child, a boy of five, took two or three glasses of brandy a day; a boy of four was accustomed to drink daily sixty to eighty grammes of cognac. In a large number of cases of nervous affections the origin has been traced to strong

Besides the new irenolad, the Twelve Apostles, the keel of which has just been laid at Nicolaleff, the Russian government intends to increase the Black Sea fleet by two moniters and a large torpedo oruleer, which have been built at the Schischan terpedo werks at