

THE LONDON TRAGEDY.
It is not often that in the well-ordered community of London such a tragic event as that recorded in our local columns to-day is to be chronicled. The fearful end of the life of Henry Smith does not require to be said on by us to convey a lesson of reprobation. It is the old story of the terrible perversion of human nature. Henry Smith stands charged with the murder of the woman whom he had sworn to love, defend and cherish, and who for 22 years had been his companion. It is an awful charge, and though the evidence at present is overwhelmingly in favor of the assumption that it is well founded, it would not be fair to say anything in this connection that might in the least prejudice his case when he comes to his trial. In what manner the crime came to his death, Henry Smith does not know, and up till now his tale has been none too coherent. But there seems reason to believe that the tragedy was the outcome of domestic brawling, the indulgence in which by the occupants of the Smith house has, it seems, been of common occurrence in recent years. In all probability it will be found that the victim of the tragedy lost her life in a quarrel, the result of ill-concealed passion and passionate nature. The world is full of such cases, and though they are not common, they are not rare. It is not enough "give and take" in the constitution of the household to ensure that harmony without which domestic life can never afford much happiness.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

The French Government proposes to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the republic on Sept. 4 in an extraordinary style at Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles.

The Russian Government has ordered the planned great railway line across Siberia to be begun in May. When the line is completed it is estimated that the tour of the world in 50 days will be feasible.

European military critics assert that the French army could be mobilized as soon as the German, though the latter's equipment in arms and supplies would be much superior, aside from the question of fighting qualities and generalship.

At the North Norfolk Conservative convention yesterday at Walsingham Court Wm. Morgan, M.P., was nominated unanimously. Out of 75 delegates entitled to sit in the convention 76 were present.

Leo XIII. has directed that his monumental tomb shall only consist of his figure recumbent in white marble upon a sepulchral urn of porphyry, on the sides of which are to be the statues of religion and justice, many of the Pope's prescribed monuments, though this, did not leave any directions in regard to it.

The directors of the De Beers Company in the Kimberley (South Africa) mines gave a Christmas picnic to their three thousand employees at which were eaten 1,200 fowls, 400 turkeys, 150 geese, 100 hams, 1,000 pounds of spiced, roast and boiled beef, and 1,800 pounds of veal and ham, and chicken and ham pies, washed down with 5,000 bottles of English and German beer, 100 cases of champagne, 200 cases of claret and 100 cases of Burgundy, besides brandy and whisky.

A fashion expert informs us that English women have but two requisites for dress, and the pretty Parisiennes over the channel have already grown tired of straight skirts and are putting on puffed and short upper skirts. Asrakhan skirts, sleeve, and collars are worn, and exactly as the points of some woollen stuff opening over the fur. If you would be an aid with the latest mode, remember that the hair is to be worn low as the season advances, and exactly as a catogan, perhaps, but do not fall lightly on the neck and caught together with invisible or visible slides. Slides of diamonds, gold filigree set with jewels, or shell with ornate designs of gold, pierced work are all worn, and wire hairpins must be replaced by shell in every case.

Patent Fire.—Henry Fritz's confectionery and three adjoining buildings were burned yesterday. Loss, \$50,000. Mrs. Mary A. Burns, aged 22, was suffocated.

The Wisconsin Female Fester.—RACINE, Wis., Feb. 19.—The women of Racine, who commenced a 21 days' fast to cure dyspepsia, has finished her seventeenth. She is in good health, has lost but very little flesh, and is confident that she will hold out the 21 days.

The Women Mean "Business."—ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 19.—The women at Plattsburg are preparing to clean that place of its saloons because a boy was carried out of one of them drunk Sunday night. It is also said the Crusaders will visit Cameron on a similar errand.

Strangled by a Tooth.—DEQUETTE, Ill., Feb. 19.—Mrs. L. W. Bradley, wife of a wealthy citizen, was called, stumbled, and in the fall broke her arm. A surgeon, before proceeding to the arm, administered chloroform, while she was at work upon the arm Mrs. Bradley sank rapidly, and soon died with a recovering consciousness. The physician says an artificial tooth, of which she was unwary, fell down her throat and strangled her.

Gen. Ben Butler Saved from Partial Blindness.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 19.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler yesterday had a delicate operation performed upon his eyelid by Dr. C. C. C. of Boston. The drooping eyelid with which he was born has, with his increasing years, grown more troublesome, and recently hung so far over the eyeball as to practically destroy the sight, while it caused the General a great deal of pain. The operation was necessary to restore the sight of the eye. It was successful, and the patient will be able to go out again in three days.

THE LOGIC OF FORCE.

Irish Misrule Defended by the Ministerialists.

Mr. Morley's Caustic Criticism of the Government's Policy.

Death of the Noted Home Ruler, Joseph Biggar.

The British Troops in Egypt Affected by Grippe.

The Grippe in Egypt.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The influenza has been very severe among the British troops in Egypt.

Tenants to be Turned Out.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—One hundred and twenty tenants on the Ponsonby estate will be summoned to-morrow to surrender possession of their holdings.

A Severe Election Struggle Predicted.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A Berlin special predicts the electoral struggle in Germany will be very severe, and that the Cartel party will lose the majority of the seats they held in the last Reichstag.

The Arbitrator of His Own Fate.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—An inspired article in the *Saïr* indicates that the exercise of the pardoning power in the case of the Duke of Orleans will depend upon the Duke himself or his father appealing to President Carnot.

Salisbury Sick.

[Via Daily News Agency.] LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Salisbury's health causes much uneasiness to his friends. He is ordered to the seaside, and has, in consequence, gone to Bournemouth, and is forbidden to attend to any but the most urgent business.

Damages for Libel.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Henry Campbell, private secretary to Mr. Parnell, has received £200 damages from the Belfast News Letter for publishing a statement that Campbell had provided the knives with which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were murdered in Phoenix Park.

Parnell Congratulated.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Council of the Liberal Federation has passed resolutions congratulating Mr. Parnell and his colleagues upon the result of the investigation, regretting that the authors and the persons responsible for the forgeries were not called to account by the Commission, and demanding that the Government order reparation to Mr. Parnell.

Death of Joseph Biggar.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Joseph Gillis Biggar, the well-known Home Ruler and member of the House of Commons for the division of county Cavan, died to-day at Clapham, a suburb of London. He was 62 years old.

Mr. Biggar's death was caused by heart disease. He was in the House of Commons last evening and was one of the tellers in the division on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, asking for the repeal of the Coercion Act.

London's Labor Troubles.

[Via Daily News Agency.] LONDON, Feb. 19.—The report of the London Gas Company upon the recent strike shows the cost to have been £250,000.

Seven hundred miners at Aberdare, Wales, have struck for an advance in wages. A deputation of miners called upon Mr. Gladstone, who said consideration must first be given to the fact that some workmen were willing to work more than eight hours a day, and then the question whether the miners were entitled to separate treatment. He was unable to give the deputation any pledge himself, as to his own judgment.

British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Maurice Healy, member for Cork, asked the Government in the House of Commons whether, since the funeral of John Daly, a life convict in Clapham prison, to connect the Parnellites with the dynamite outrages, he had been treated with enhanced severity by the prison officials. Mr. Healy requested that a written inquiry be made as to Daly's treatment, or that members of the House who desired to investigate the matter be allowed the same access to the prisoners as the agent of the London Times.

Mr. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, said he had no authority to grant the request for a sworn inquiry. He denied the allegations against the prison officials.

Mr. Healy then asked: "Was Daly near?" In reply, Mr. Matthews said the prison dispenser had put too much belladonna in a prescription for Daly. He had been suspended for his negligence.

Henry Labouchere asked whether the Government intended to demand a vote for the expenses of witnesses who testified before the Parnell Commission.

Wm. L. Jackson, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, stated that no demand of that nature had been made upon the Treasury.

Henry Campbell Bannerman, Home Ruler, member for the Stirling district, resumed the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He summed up the case against the Government by declaring it willfully reprobated to coercion when coercion had proved to be worse than useless. The Government's whole Irish policy, he said, was one of persistent wrong-doing. There could be no pacification of Ireland as long as there existed alienation of the masses and destruction of popular confidence in the administration of justice.

Mr. Balfour said that since he had been Secretary for Ireland he had replied to a constant series of votes of censure, all much alike, backed by much violent language, but by no substance or fact. Brutal attacks upon his Government, exactly the same as those made by Mr. O'Brien, were made by the press upon Earl Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan.

Mr. O'Brien appealed to the Speaker to say whether it was in order to impute to him "brutal and savage attacks."

Mr. Balfour withdrew the epithet "brutal." He said the endeavor of the Government was to free Ireland from the bondage of an unscrupulous conspiracy, to suppress intimidation, to give to the people the common rights that all people are

supposed to possess in civilized countries. The system of terrorism involved in the Plan of Campaign and boycotting was contrary not only to the general law, but to common morality, and absolutely destructive to the simplest element of freedom. It was admitted by the opponents of the Government that Ireland is now peaceful and prosperous.

At the end of the debate the vote was taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, which was rejected—307 to 74.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Henry James declared that the inextinguishable fires were against the Parnell party in their endeavors to prove that the present tranquility of Ireland was due to a union of hearts, to that understanding between an English and Irish party which, it was pretended, promised the triumph of their ideas. The truth was that a similar improvement was observed under the influence of coercion as it was enforced during the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone. He thought Mr. Parnell, from what he said, must be ignorant of the condition of Ireland, instead of boycotting being more than formerly it was now absolutely fiendish. Ireland wished to be left alone, and members like Mr. Lefevre would really assist in the solution of the difficulties only by ceasing to interfere between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Morley said surely a Government depending upon coercion and menace should approach the projected remedial measures with the deepest misgivings. Mr. Balfour had asserted at Edinburgh that the laws against coercion were alike in England and Ireland, and this had drawn out a denial from several Tories. He invited those gentlemen to repeat their denial in the coming election for St. Pancras.

He reminded the House of Lord Salisbury at the election of 1885 took the stand that the law could not touch boycotting. He challenged the Government to exhibit courage enough to denounce the *Times*, their ally, whose language was worse than that of United Ireland, or if they believed its charges, to expel their colleagues, who were charged with murder, and to ascribe as a farce the proposed legislation that needed the co-operation of the Irish people and their leaders under a policy of coercion and intimidation.

General Strike of French Miners. [Via Daily News Agency.] PARIS, Feb. 19.—The trouble heretofore reported in two coal mines at Ste. Thienne, where the miners had struck on account of the discharge of one of their number, has spread to other mines, and has resulted in a general strike of French miners.

The Times' Tool.

[Via Daily News Agency.] LONDON, Feb. 19.—Hearings, who procured the forged Parnell letters from Pigott and furnished them to the *Times*, has resigned as secretary of the Loyal Union. Houston was prominent throughout the proceedings of the Parnell Commission, and the *Times* has been a member, and is denounced by the Irish as a ringleader in a conspiracy to break them down.

Miss Vincent's Case.

[Via Daily News Agency.] LONDON, Feb. 19.—The case of Miss Vincent, paramour of L. H. Isaacs, Member of Parliament for Newton, Walworth, under arrest for shooting him in the arm on his failure to compel him to sign certain promissory notes in her favor, came up for hearing to-day. The prisoner was committed for trial. In his testimony Mr. Isaacs admitted that the pistol might have been fired by accident and asserted a great anxiety to know when he created the pistol she first threatened to shoot herself and thus make his conduct public.

AMERICAN.

Malignant diphtheria is raging at Wellington, Ohio, and the public schools have been closed.

Charles J. Harrah, the millionaire Brazilian railroad contractor, died at Philadelphia Tuesday night, aged 74.

Louis Somers, of Hastings, Minn., aged 21 years, shot and killed his sweetheart, Mary Fietzen, aged 15 years, because she refused to marry him.

The Jung and Crescent breweries at Cincinnati, Ohio, have passed into the hands of an English syndicate. The owners received nearly \$1,000,000 cash for their property.

R. E. H. Smith, who represents the Corbin Banking Company, of New York and who had opened a large plantation state at Elmore, La., has disappeared, leaving a deficit of \$40,000.

An aged blind woman named Anderson, living three miles northwest of Aberdeen, South Dakota, was found frozen to death Sunday morning, having wandered from her son's house during the night.

Patrick Conroy, known as "The Fox," indicted for complicity in the Cronin murder, has been arrested at St. Louis, Mo., and identified as the man supposed to be Smith, who took Cronin to the Carlson cottage.

CANADIAN.

There was no riot in Hull Tuesday night. The evangelists for the third time attempted to hold a meeting there, and were successful. Hundreds of people thronged the streets.

One of Bowmanville's most influential citizens, Mr. John McDougall, dropped dead on the street Monday evening. He had been curing, and was heard to complain of a pain in his chest.

Martin Folsiepe, farmer, 60 years of age, was found dead in his bed at his home, near Haystack, Ont., on Tuesday morning. He lived alone. A verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned by the coroner's jury.

A grant of \$10,000 has been made by a gentleman, known as "The Librarian," mentioned at present, towards the replenishing of the University. The first contributions to the library was a set of ten volumes of Grote's History of Greece. This is the nucleus of the new library. The classes resumed without the loss of a single academic hour.

Steamers Arrived.

Feb. 18. Reported at From
State of Georgia, G. S. New York
Vermont, New York
Oregon, New York
Feb. 19. Reported at From
Gallia, New York
Scandinavia, London
New York

Unless something is soon done to protect the ice industry we may lose it.

MURDER!

A Shocking Crime Perpetrated in the North End.

Henry Smith, of Regent Street, Kills His Wife.

While More or Less Under Liquor's Influence.

The Victim Terribly Battered and Disfigured—Handfuls of Her Hair Torn Out by the Roots—The Murderer's Deliberation—He Proceeds to Wash the Corpse.

London's record of immunity from serious crime which has been the pride of its citizens for a long time past was broken last night by the murder of Mrs. Henry Smith, of Regent street, by her husband.

The deed, from what has been discovered, was of a deliberate character, but over Smith was more or less muddled by liquor is also a fact. The scene of the murder is one of the most dismal, uninhabited sections that could be found in the immediate neighborhood of any city. At the extreme east end of Regent street, near the banks of the river, was the habitation of Henry Smith, a three-roomed house. The nearest neighbor was a full block away and any disturbance at the Smith house could readily pass unnoticed by the residents of the neighborhood. The family troubles were recently ventilated at the Police Court, and that the affairs of the household did not run smoothly was then brought before the public. Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a telephone message was received at the police station stating that:

THERE WAS A DISTURBANCE at a house on Regent street, and the patrol was started for the scene with P. C. Woolway and Constable Gault. After a long run over rough country they arrived at the hotel at the end of Regent street, on the bank of the river, owned and occupied by Henry Smith. The house consisted of but three rooms, two bedrooms and a kitchen, all miserably furnished and showing signs of want and wretchedness. In the middle of the kitchen a terrible sight met the gaze of Constable Gault as he entered. The

body of a woman lay on the floor, and on inspection it proved to be the corpse of his neighbor's wife, who had but a few hours ago been in his own house. Mrs. Smith was now silent in death, and the body was horribly bruised and mal-treated. The body was found in a state of decomposition, and the body was found in a state of decomposition, and the body was found in a state of decomposition.

SENDING WORD TO THE POLICE, who responded with commendable promptness. Coroner Smith placed the body on a sofa and left a watch composed of Messrs. James Middleton, George Bart and William Tierney with it until morning, when it will be removed to Ferguson's.

The patrol wagon containing the police officers and the reporters came rumbling back into the city after 11 o'clock.

SMITH'S RECORD.

Chief Williams was interviewed by an *Advertiser* reporter. He said, "I know Smith well. He was in the habit of taking a glass occasionally, but I never knew him to be under the influence of liquor. About eight or ten years ago he was employed on the Higgins' estate, back of the Carling farm. He was up at the Police Court once for having a horse on the market which was suffering from glanders. He agreed to bury the animal and take the necessary sanitary precautions, and the matter was dropped. Some time ago he removed to the city and went into partnership with a man named Reddick in raising cattle. The partnership ended disastrously from a financial standpoint, both men being thrown into a state of poverty, and the cattle were sold. He has since been at market gardening. He speaks to me to-night regarding the care of his horses, and didn't seem particularly drunk, although he had been drinking. He said nothing about the crime, except 'It's a bad job.'"

Dr. Smith will hold the inquest this afternoon, the jury being summoned to meet first at the house.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

A large crowd of citizens drawn together by the news of the awful deed completely filled the auditorium of the Police Court this morning and waited with patience for the appearance of the accused man. On his entering the court a hum of whispering went around the anxious spectators and each crooked and strained his neck to get a better view of the man who was registered in the black-book of the police as a murderer.

It was expected by many present that the prisoner would be called on to make some statement as to what he had done, but they were disappointed. The charge of murder was made by Constable Woolway, one of the officers who arrested Smith at his house.

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pending the action of the coroner's jury, which meets this afternoon. After the return without any comment or remark upon his action.

THE MURDERED WOMAN.

The murdered woman's maiden name was Lucy Jackson, and she married Smith about 22 years ago. Smith had previously been married, and had five children by his first wife, all of whom are in England. Many years ago Smith kept the hotel known as the "Poor Men's Home," on Richmond street, near the toll-gate. He had only one son by this marriage.

THE SON.

William H. Smith, the son of the murdered woman, has been in jail for the last two weeks on a charge of assaulting his father. This morning he was released by Police Magistrate Park on the Chief guaranteeing payment of the fine of \$10 for which the young man had been imprisoned. Young Smith was spoken to by an *Advertiser* reporter just after his release and seemed very much cut up at the terrible occurrence. "I am

and have lost my right hand now my mother's gone," he said, with his eyes filling with tears. "You'll excuse me talking to you now, but I tell you it is a hard thing and I can't speak about myself just now."

The poor lad evidently felt his position most keenly, and broke down completely when he talked of going to see the body of his murdered mother.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

On the table in the room where the body lay were a few articles which, taken collectively, are of interest in connection with the crime. Several books and papers were at one side. There was a bound volume of "The Stock Doctor and General Stock Encyclopedia," two well-worn Bibles, a book of 69 Sunday readings, a copy of the *Canada Presbyterian* and a clerical production entitled, "The Railway of Safety." The works were evidently, with the exception of the stock

about two feet long and half an inch wide covered with blood and hair was discovered with which it is supposed the deed was committed. In one of the adjoining rooms was found a number of blood stains which evidently had been made by

DIAGRAM OF THE HOUSE.

REAR ENTRANCE.

Woodshed.

Bedroom.

Kitchen.

Bedroom.

East. REGENT STREET. West.

Note.—The body covered, X, rocking chair, in which body was washed, R, stove, on which was the bath, and take the necessary sanitary precautions, and the matter was dropped. Some time ago he removed to the city and went into partnership with a man named Reddick in raising cattle. The partnership ended disastrously from a financial standpoint, both men being thrown into a state of poverty, and the cattle were sold. He has since been at market gardening. He speaks to me to-night regarding the care of his horses, and didn't seem particularly drunk, although he had been drinking. He said nothing about the crime, except 'It's a bad job.'"

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Smith in his endeavor to clean his hands. THE SMITH FAMILY consisted of Henry Smith, his wife and son, and it is freely stated that they have never enjoyed any domestic felicity owing to the evil temper of Smith. He is a man 5 feet 10 inches, strong but heavy, and is 64 years old, with curly sandy hair and whiskers which are turning gray. He followed the vocation of a market gardener and was not known as a drunken character. Mrs. Smith was 34 years of age.

A THIN, WEAKLY WOMAN about 55 years old, and it is alleged that the treatment meted out to her by her husband, in life and death, was to do with her poor health. She had been afraid to go home on several occasions for fear of her husband, and had stopped at a neighbor's named White the night before. The fact that she had stayed away was

THE REASON FOR HIS ANGER yesterday. The son William was convicted two weeks ago at the Police Court on a charge of assaulting his father and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, which term has but half expired.

BEFORE THE MURDER. About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Smith was seen by the neighbors making his way home, some of whom aver that he was the worse of liquor, while others say that he was sober. At 4 o'clock Smith and his wife were at a neighbor's house (Mr. Middleton's), about a block from their own home. After they left there Mrs. Middleton accompanied them home and remained until 8 o'clock, when she went to her house, after receiving a promise from Smith he would not maltreat his wife.

THE FIRST INTIMATION OF THE TRAGEDY that the Middletons had was about 8:30 o'clock, when Smith came to the house and said to Mr. James Middleton: "Where is the boss?" Come over to the house, the missus is dead." Mr. Middleton replied: "She is not." But Smith again replied: "She is dead," and added:

"SHE KNOCKED HERSELF AROUND." Young Middleton then went with Smith over to the house and found that the terrible tidings of the woman's death were but too true. On entering the room he saw with an overcast and a shawl lying on the floor, and on inspection it proved to be the corpse of his neighbor's wife, who had but a few hours ago been in his own house. Mrs. Smith was now silent in death, and the body was horribly bruised and mal-treated. The body was found in a state of decomposition, and the body was found in a state of decomposition.

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