

PARNELL-O'SHEA.

CAPT. O'SHEA GETS HIS DIVORCE

Interesting Developments—Parnell Gets Out by Means of a Rope Ladder.

The trial of the O'Shea divorce case was commenced before Justice Butt and a special jury on Saturday in the Divorce Court. Neither Mrs. O'Shea or Parnell, the respondent and co-respondent respectively, were represented by counsel, which was taken as a practical admission of their guilt.

Sir Edward Clark, in his speech in presenting the case, gave an interesting short sketch of the life of Captain O'Shea. His marriage with the respondent, he said, occurred in 1867. Mrs. O'Shea's maiden name was Wood, and the marriage took place shortly after the death of her father. Mrs. Steele was present at the ceremony. From 1867 to 1880 their life was one unbroken dream of happiness. They lived at Brighton and also at Wellington, Newmarket, where he had stables, and met with the usual result. His money was absorbed after he had enjoyed luxury for a few years. The eldest boy of O'Shea was born in 1867, a girl in 1873, another child in 1874, and another in 1882, which last died. There was an oppressive silence in court when Sir Edward read Captain O'Shea's challenge to Parnell, which was couched in the following terms:

SALISBURY CLUB, ST. JAMES.

Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq.

Sir,—Will you please be so kind as to be at Lisle or any other town in North France which may suit your convenience on Saturday morning, the 16th inst. Please let me know by 1 p.m. to-day whether to expect you on that day, so I may be able to inform you as to the sign of the inn at which I shall stay. I await your answer in order to lose no time in arranging for a friend to accompany me.

WILLIAM HENRY O'SHEA.

Captain O'Shea was then put in the witness box and examined by Mr. Inderwick. His testimony corroborated many of the points of Sir Edward Clark's address. The witness testified that he met Parnell after being returned to Parliament and introduced him to his wife. In 1881 he had an angry quarrel with Mrs. O'Shea on account of the visits of Parnell to Eltham, of which he knew nothing until he found out himself. He wrote Parnell afterward on July 13, 1881. Mrs. O'Shea gave him assurances to such an extent that there was a reconciliation. In the spring of 1885 the witness was in Spain, and in the autumn of that year he and his wife were at Margate. After that he went to Ireland and saw Parnell. He had heard statements about Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea during the political contest he was engaged in against Healy and Biggar. He remonstrated with his wife, but she said her acquaintance with Parnell was for political purposes.

Mr. Inderwick—"Did Mrs. O'Shea tell you anything about Parnell?"

Witness—"Yes; she told me that she knew that he had been secretly married."

Afterward witness saw a paragraph to the effect that Parnell had been staying at Eastbourne. Witness immediately wrote Mrs. O'Shea. He had no notion his wife had taken a house at Eastbourne. Some time after that his son showed him a newspaper paragraph stating that Parnell had been at Eltham. He showed the paragraph to Parnell. He was much annoyed. The editors of one or two papers were written to and contradictions were inserted. In April, 1887, witness received a letter from his son Gerald. On April 15 he saw Mrs. O'Shea and had a long and painful interview with her. He showed her his son's letter. The letter referred to was then read by Mr. Inderwick. It communicated matters relative to the visit of Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea. The writer said he had heard the voice of "that awful scoundrel, Parnell," talking to the dog. He further said he should have liked to knock him down, but he did not wish to upset his mother, who had told him Parnell had only come to dinner and would soon be gone. "Perhaps," the letter continued, "I ought to have kicked him. You, however, know more about these things than I do. But if you wish me to kick him it shall be done on the first opportunity."

The first witness called was a servant who had worked at the O'Shea house at Eltham at the time Captain O'Shea charges that Parnell was paying clandestine visits to his wife. She testified that Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell were on one occasion locked in the drawing room. Mrs. O'Shea afterwards explained that the locking of the door was essential to the safety of Mr. Parnell, as a number of members of secret societies were prowling about the vicinity. She also told the witness to deny that Parnell visited the house.

Caroline Pethers, a widow residing in Cheltenham, was the next witness. She testified that towards the end of 1883 she was caretaker at a house in West Brighton, which she let to Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea. Two or three days after the family arrived a gentleman appeared whom she identified as Mr. Parnell. He went by the name of Charles Stewart. He sometimes called when O'Shea was there. He used to drive out with Mrs. O'Shea in the night time. He was in the drawing room one time with Mrs. O'Shea when O'Shea rang the front door bell. Parnell escaped from the house and then went to the front door, rang the bell and asked to see O'Shea. He did not escape by the stairs. There was a balcony outside the window, and there were two fire escapes to the house.

This closed the evidence, and as neither the respondent nor co-respondent made any defence the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict that adultery had been committed by Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell, and that there had been no connivance on the part of Captain O'Shea. The couple

granted a decree of divorce with costs to the petitioner, and also awarded him the custody of the younger children. At the end of six months Captain O'Shea can apply to have the decree made absolute. Then the marriage will be dissolved, leaving Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea free to marry if they wish.

HE WILL NOT RETIRE.

Mr. Parnell, in a letter dated Saturday, which he has written to the Freeman's Journal, reminds his followers of the importance of being in Parliament on the opening day. He says that it is unquestionable that the coming session will be one of combat from first to last, and that great issues depend upon its course.

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal declares Parnell has not the slightest intention of resigning the leadership of the Nationalist party or his duties in Parliament.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Daily Telegraph publishes Parnell's political obituary. It says he must cease for the present to lead the Nationalist party. It is reported that the followers of Mr. Parnell do not desire him to retire unless by his own wish, in which event the leadership of the party will be vested in a commission of which Justin McCarthy will be president.

The provincial newspapers join in a chorus of denunciation of Mr. Parnell. The Dundee Advertiser (Gladstonian) says the spectacle of Parnell's sneaking out of back doors and sliding down fire escapes is contemptible and pitiable and that he ought for a time to retire to private life, as the Liberal party will prevent an attempt to brazen it out.

Gladstonian papers, in many cases, advise temporary self-effacement.

The London Daily Chronicle says: "It is deplorable that he should have wrecked his career and destroyed his public usefulness merely to gratify a guilty passion. How can Catholic Ireland retain such a leaper? The middle class electors in England will certainly resist any appeal, even by Mr. Gladstone, to support the party led by Parnell."

It is thought that Parnell, unless there is something in the story about another marriage, will not be adverse to a wedding with the respondent, as he is believed to be deeply attached to Mrs. O'Shea, who retains much of her youthful beauty and whose family will compare favorably with that of Mr. Parnell as to social position and public distinction. A ribald sheet has been circulating in London containing a caricature of Mr. Parnell in the so-called balcony scene, when he is said to have jumped off a balcony to escape the pursuit of Capt. O'Shea. Accompanying is a parody on the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet with Mr. Parnell as the Romeo and Mrs. O'Shea as the Juliet. The sheet was having a large sale on Sunday and so a large number of visitors went to Eltham in Knut, the scene of the alleged episodes, that the local police were obliged to muster in force and turn a number of the crowd back to London.

ABOUT FAT PEOPLE.

A Course of Diet that will Reduce the Most Obstinate.

A certain celebrated woman doctor, who knows all the fat women in London and New York, and is considered one of the best authorities on obesity in the country, is just home from England. It is rumored that she went abroad on a special commission from Mme. Blavatsky, but no sooner was she summoned than the esoteric priestess received a message from the occult world bidding her to tamper with her 370 pounds of theosophical loveliness.

When asked about the matter the doctor refused to talk.

Here is a dietary prescribed for obesity which has the merits of being curative as well as reductive:

Breakfast—Beefsteak, lamb chops or fish, broiled, boiled or baked, and served without any butter, gravy or sauce; sliced tomatoes, lettuce or celery in season and coffee with saccharine, which is a tar and sugar product, and has none of the ill-effects of pure sugar on obesity.

Lunch—Cold meat and a salad with a glass of wine.

Dinner—Clear soup, shell fish or a plainly cooked fish; a choice of roast meats or game, minus gravies, sauces and condiments, and any non-starch vegetable, such as lettuce, spinach, asparagus, tomatoes, etc., a glass of light German wine; and for dessert a small quantity of raw fruit or stewed fruit.

This diet is for the reduction of adipose tissue, but if the patient is subject to gout, rheumatism, kidney troubles, etc., and wants to cure them, she must resort to a strict diet of beef and hot water. The meat must be minced and can be broiled or baked. The hot water is to be taken in pint quantities one and a half hours before the meat.

With a person who has not reduced before, the first dietary will produce a rapid reduction of flesh, but if previous experiments have been made and the system has become used to a nitrogenous diet, it will be necessary to become more rigid, and not only the food allowance diminished, but systematic fasting practised.

General Booth, addressing a large audience at Exeter Hall, London, on Monday night, said he must confess that the favor with which his scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the poor had been received surprised him. He ridiculed the statement that the sum desired would not be provided. Such an assertion, he declared, was a libel on the generosity of the country. He explained that it was proposed to ensure the use of the fund for by means of a deed of chancery. He predicted that after his scheme had had a 20 years' trial there would not be an able-bodied man or woman in the kingdom unable to find work and food. The subscriptions promised, he said, amounted to \$38,000.

Concerning Gray Hair.

Some people begin to show gray hair while they are yet in their twenties and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a premature decay of the constitution. It is purely a local phenomenon, and may co-exist with unusual bodily vigor. Many feeble persons and others who have suffered extremely both mentally and physically, do not bleach a hair until past middle life; while others, without assignable cause, lose their capillary coloring matter rapidly when about forty years of age. Race has a marked influence. The traveller, Dr. Orbidny, says that in many years he spent in South America, he never saw a bald Indian, and scarcely ever a gray haired one. The negroes become gray more slowly than the whites. Yet we know a negress of pure blood, about thirty-five years old, who is quite gray. In this country, sex appears to make little difference. Men and women grow gray about the same period of life.

In men the hair and beard rarely change equally. The one is usually darker than the other for several years, but there seems no general rule as to which whitens the first. The spot where grayness begins differs with the individual. The philosopher, Schopenhauer, began to turn gray on the temples, and complacently framed a theory that this is an indication of vigorous mental activity. The correlation of gray hair, as well as its causes, deserves more attentive study than they have received. Such a change is undoubtedly indicative of some deep-seated physiological process; but what this is we can only ascertain by a much wider series of observations than have yet been submitted to scientific analysis.

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