

VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 24

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

# **MR.** CARBRAY'S ELOQUENT SPEECH

IN REPLY TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE THRONE

#### AT THE OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Carbray, on rising to second the Address of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was greeted with loud applause. He said :

MR. SPRAKER-I have much pleasure in seconding the motion made by the hon. member for Laval, and avail myself, as is customary on such occasions, of the opportunity showing that the yearly consumption of wood to address the House on the subjects treated | goods in France is the largest of any country in the Sneech from the Throne, and shall en- in the world, after the United States. In any denvor to do so without trespassing at too case I am aware that it is something enorshall take up the different clauses or sub. a very small portion comes from abroad. jects in the order in which they occur. The My memory fails me as to the exact pro-good wishes expressed towards both Houses portion, but 1 know it is exceedingof the Legislature, by His Honor the Lieut. Governor, are, 1 am sure, most heartily consumption of the country. Now I and respectfully reciprocated by every member of this House. The hope that Government the wisdom of obtaining such harmony, good feeling, and the greatest information as will put us in possession of to felicitate Her Gracious Majesty on the prompt, brilliant and happy termination of of forest protection and preservation. I underthe Egyptian campaign, and to wish to her empire a long peace and that prosperity States to have the duty on Canadian lumber which is the result thereof. [Applause.] I must say I feel especially proud to see that the shiftel General which led the British ber. A great change thus seems to have come army throughout that campaign and achieved | over our friends across the border, as this has so great success is a son of the Green Isle, the hitherto been opposed by the United States a love as though she were the land of my birth. I am again proud that, with their brother Celts of Auld Scotla, the Irish troops were the first in the breach, in every fight, notably in the gallant "Rush" on Tel-el-Kebir. [Cheors.] As Ireland may boast of her illustrious son who was first in preserve their own forests, they are disposed war, she may also point with pride to the to open their markets to the free admission of other no less illustrious son, the Earl of Canadian woods. They are quite willing we Dufferiu, Canada's Dufferin also, under whose admirable skill, the diplomatic part of the Egyptian campaign was conducted, with euch may increase yearly in value as ours become immense advantage to England. (Renewed exhausted. Pas bete du tout, say I, but we cheering). There is no question but what can rarely reproach our Yaukee friends the possession of Egypt and control of the with being obtuse or lacking in clear-Suez Canal is of vital importance to the conservation of the Indian Empire to England. at etake. (Laughter.) There is no doubt, (Hear, hear). I ardently hope that Eng- however, that if this duty is removed inauguration of such wise and good laws s will lift up the long suffering people of Ireland from their obronic state of poverty and mistortune. (Great applause) 1 hope the day is not far distant, when a fair measure of Home Bule shall be granted to Ireland, say, such as is enjoyed by ourselves as well as by most of the other British colonies, and without which she can never be peaceful nor prosperous. (Hear, hear.) The three paragraphs which follow refer to the progress of the consolidation of our statusry laws, proposed judicial reforms, and to improvements in our code of procedure, also ameliorations in the system of jury. As I am not a lawyer, I pass these over the more freely, as after the eloquent and full remarks thereon by my talented confrere, the member for Laval, it would be superfluous on my part to sure, however, that all those who have to do with law, be they olients or lawyers, will hall as a boon overything tending to simplify and accelerate all legal proceedings. (Hear, hear) question of very deep interest to our prejudicial to the country. We should en-Province; our forcets, our principal source of revenue. The Government is deserving of much oredit for their determination to apply themselves immediately to the study of the most efficient means for the preservation and replanting of our forests. (Hear, forward promptly, as it is a momentous one, or firme, who are driven by such posiand I areure you, Mr. Speaker, it is not one minute too soon, as under the present system, our forests are thing deauded without any regard for the future, and denuded on a scale of such magnitude that the day may be nearer than we would wish, when, instead of being the chief source of revenue, our forests will form a very small contribution to it. Two very great evils have existed in the past, the ravages caused by firo, and the great waste in making square timber for the European markets. From the revolution taking place in our lumber trade which is gradually lessening our exports to Europe and tuoreasing them to the United States, the quantity fature depends on it, and if we wish to hold of square timber made is every year decreasing, and saw logs, which leave no waste in the woods, increasing. Thus the evil and I think the time is not far distant when little, or no square timber will be exported to Europe, as the tendency is yearly more and more for European importers to import their wood requirements from Ganada in the shape of sawn wood, deals and even uses for which they are required, especially in oak and other hardwoods. With reference to forest fires, I, believe there exist preity stringent laws and regulations. The trauble leading lumbermen of the country that during such period the quantity of timber destroyed by fire has far exceeded that cut down by the axe of the lumberman. I understand it is the intention of the Government, among other measures, to inaugurate some sort of beginning in,

setting aside in different localities portions of the public forests, as "Forest Reserves." This would certainly be a most indicious measure. Whilst on this point I cannot refrain from making the comparison between North America and Europe. In almost every country of Europe. the protection and preservation of the forests has received the ntmost care and attention on the part of the different governments. So admirable is the

system of forest laws in France that I shall probably surprise those of my hearers who have not travelled in that country, by informing them that in many places, wood is still used for fuel, and the North American traveller visiting Paris itself, is surprised to see in such a place as the Grand flotel a crackling fire in his room of beech or other woods. I have witnessed this myself. I will not say I am correct, but

I think I have seen somewhere statistics great length on the time of the House. 1 mous. Well, of this large consumption but iy small as compared with the entire would respectively recommend to the spirit of justice may preside over our the wise and experienced forest laws of the deliberations, I am confident we all old world—of France, Germany, Norway, concur in. [Applause.] We are called on Swedon and Russia. We certainly would learn many invaluable lessons in the business land of my fathers, which I love with as deep lumbarmen, who considered they were pro-alovens though she were the land of my birth. tected to the extent of the duty. But these same lumbermen are to day foremost in calling for the repeal of the duty on Canadian iumber, as they are becoming slarmed at the extent to which their forests are disappearing. And now, with a view to protect and should exhaust our forests now, and supply them with cheep lumber, that their forests

ness of vision where the dollars are land will return the great debt she owes to the movement of lumber from Canada to the bar Irish generals and Irish soldiers, by the United States, will assume vasily increased proportions. Reason again why prompt measures should be taken to inaugurate as efficient laws and regulations as possible for the preservation and protection of our forests. In any new legislation touching the forests. I sincerely trust that, our lumberers and licenscholders will receive from the Government that isir and sympathetic consideration which they are, for so many reasons, entitled to. The next two parsgraphs refer to our mining resources, and phosphate deposits. Unquestionably the mineral resources of our Province are of vast extent and richness, and the present Government will be entitled to much credit for the inauguration of such a system as will enable the same to be developed, to the benefit alike of the country and of those who undertake to work them for their personal profit. Whilst here, I would most enter into those questions in detail. I m earnestly recommend to the Government, as well in reference to our mining and phosphate lands, as to our timber lands, the great importance of not allowing them to pass in large areas into the hands of simple specula-The next paragraph is one which concerns a tors. This would be in the highest degree deavor as much as possible to ensure that our timber and mining lands pass into the hands of those who will work them. I firmly be-Here that one great cause of the indiscriminate destruction of our forests in the past, is due to the immense extents hear.) It is to be hoped this will be pushed of the same held by single individuals, tion to carry on the operations of lumbering to much beyond a legitimate or profitable extent. Their position compels them to cut down so much forest yearly, whether it pays or cot. The latter bappens most irequality. The next noint reached is that touching our colonization. We have a guarantee in the life long interest of the Hon. Promier, in this most important affair, that it will receive a special and fostering care at his hands. I consider the question of colonization as one which should in our Province occupy a posttion, if not that of grostest prominence, at least second to no other question. Our entire our own with our sister Provinces, it is imperative that no stone should be left unturned, that every possible means should be caused by this waste is yearly diminishing, adopted to foster and aid the opening up and the colonization of our unocoupled lands. It is often said of our Province that it is a frozen, barren country ; a good country for the settlers to give a wide berth to. But don't forget this is usually said by parties who are interested in diverting boards, or into special sizes to suit the special settlers to some other regions. That we have having participated in the plot to assassinate a frozen country, plenty of ice and snow in winter, I admit, but that we have a burren country 1 most emphatically deny. I claim we possess land unsurpassed for richness and is there is no such supervision as assures com- fertility in the world. I have often heard pllance with the law. I would respectfully strangers who have travelled through our suggest that some means be adopted to sup. country places express their admiration at ply this great lack, as it is well known that the richness of our lands and the verdure in the past 25 years or more the loss of and inxuriance of its vegetation. (Applause.) standing timber by forest fires has been Agriculture may be backward, but it is not enormons. It is, in fact, the opinion of the the fault of the soil, but the fault of the backwardness of our farmers, who shut out, as I may say for so long, from the outside world, have not had the opportunities of keeping pace with the great progress made by the big nations around them in the art of agriculture. Steam and Continued on Righth Page.

# LATEST IRISH NEWS.

BY CABLE. DUBLIN, Jan. 16 - There has been another arrest in connection with the conspiracy to marder.

Arguments in the prosecution against Davitt, Healy and Quinn, accus d of making isfismmatory speeches, have been concluded, and judgment reserved. In an affray at Cappaghwhite, growing out

of resistance to an eviction, the bailiffs were attacked with pitchforks, and many people wounded. A number of arrests have been made. DUBLIN Jan. 17 .- Davitt, in Court to day,

applied to be heard in reply to the Attorney-General. The application was granted. TRALRE, Jan. 18.—Local workmen refuse

to erect the scaffold for the execution of Poff and Darrett, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Brown near Castleisland. Marwood arrived with carpenters from Dablin, who will construct the scaffold. Upon the arrival or Marwood at Limerick the police had great difficulty in protecting him from the crowd. DUBLIN, Jan. 18 .- Davitt oppeared in Court to day. The room was densely crowded, and many members of the Ladies' League and

Mr. Healy were present. The Judges de-clined Davitt's request to be allowed to question Sub-Inspector Seymour who laid the charge against him. Davitt addressed the Court. LONDON, Jan. 18 .- Davitt appeared in Court

to-day. He contended that his speech at Navan did not justify the charges of inciting appearance of the three men arraigned to lawlessness. The principle he advocated did not interfere with the administration or observance of the law. He had urged immediate relief for the distressed. The same subject was alluded to a few days afterwards in the Queen's speech. Punishment on suspicion was abhorrent to the English law. The proceedings were calculated to bring the bench into disrepute. His speech did a public service. He was ready to stand by it, as reported in the Freeman's Journal I hat report differed from the report of the informers. He asked that the application be dismissed.

Mr. Hoaly then addressed the Court. He contended that his speech was no more directed against the constituted authorities than was Cobden's egainst the Corn Laws, or Gladstone's on Bulgaria. He said all liberty gained in Iteland had been gained by agitation. The Court r served judgment, pending the perusal of the affidavite in the case.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The Government are playing a tricky game in Mallow. They are delaying the writ of election in the hope of wasting the popular fervor. William O'Brien claims to have received promises of support from one hundred and eighty voters. If these cause should be kept distinct from the deeds of keep faith with him his election is these unballowed associations. He suggests men

tified Kally, Brady, Curley, Maloney, Dwyer growing sick of the whole business, and and Boyle in the prisoners' dock, as having saw it was a sham and a delusion, good for been on the Ellis Quay when the attempt only those who lived by it. He knew only was make to waylay Mr. Forster. Curley a mite about the society to some of those in was much vexed at the failure. Farrell said the dock. During the soven or eight years Kelly, Brady and Ranklin-the latter now in he had been in the society it was not always Limerick-followed Forster's carriage in a alive; sometimes they had no meeting places. cab on another occasion, and MacMahon, It was never dead, however, and for three lately accidentally shot, assisted by watching | years he obeyed instructions. on foot. All the prisoners were remanded for a week.

Myles Kavanagh, an informer, who swore that he drove the car on which the five assailants escaped, is not in custody. Immediately after the Phousix Park murders he was apprehended and detained two days on suspicion of having driven the car the assassins of Cavendish and Burke escaped in.

It is reported that six persons in the dock to day offered to become approvers, but up to the present time the authorities have accept ed only one, who will be examined at the next bearing. It is said there are three other informers. The names of Poole, Devine and Delaney are mentioned. The Detective Department is besleged by persons offering to give information. Several auspected persons have left Dablin during the hanged to-morrow at Mallow. week. A detective is in pursuit of one important person. The purchase of the revol-ver Daving had when Detective Cox was murdered will be proved, also the purchase of the knives found near the residence of one of the prisoners. Evidence will be given of the issuing of summons in the handwriting of

Jos. Mullat for meetings of "Centres." The to-day exactly corresponds with the description of the three murderers of Cavendish and Burke. The police intend making five more arrests Mullat, the alleged leader of the assassinations committed, is a bunchback. The Crown is confident of the success of the prosecution. Ourley is one of

the Centres. COBE, Jan. 20.-Parnell has gone to North Germany to investigate factories for converting peat into stable litter, which industry he desires to promote in Ireland.

DUBLIS, Jan. 22 .- Two further arrests were made this morning in connection with the conspiracy to murder officials. It is believed that the most important part of the case has not been revealed by the cfliciale, and that the inquiry will extend over several weeks.

The Pope, in a letter to Cardinal McCahe, of which copi s have been sent to all the Irish bishops, congratulates them on their zeal in caiming the country and guiding the people. He regrets that evil societies have not ceased to trust to deeds of crime, but seek remedies which lead to destruction. A faithful people should be firmly persuaded that the national

plot failed through a mistake. Farrell iden- He saw Brody repeatedly, Witness was

LIMSRICK, Jan. 22 .- The anthorities have Information of the existence here of a con- | cials :-spiracy connected with the "inner circle' in Dublin.

London, Jan. 22 .-- A Dublin despatch says that although a wide belief exists that the authorities will now be able to bring the Phonnix Park assassing to justice, the real fact is that Farrell's assertion that the "inner circle" was so composed that its members were unknown to each other, and therefore not to be identified, is only too well founded. At the adjourned examination of the accused conspirators next Saturday, a list of Government officials whose murder was arranged will be produced.

The Lord Lieutenant refuses to interfere in the cases of Barrett and Poff, who will be

TRALEE, Ireland, Jan. 23 .- Poff and Barreit were hanged this morning for the murder of Brown near Castielsland. They protested their innocence unt'l the last.

SLIGO, Jan. 23 .- Reports have reached here of death by starvation in the island of innesmurray off the coast of County Sligo.

### PANIC IN A THEATBE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18 .- At the Grand Opera to-night, during the performance of the "Lights o' London," a calcium light machine on the stage exploded with fearful force, causing a stampede in the audience. No fire following, cries of "keep sents" from all sides and the playing of the orchestra partially restored order. Nobody in the audience was hurt. Five stage people were injured. Gust. Stepher, super, got a cut in the leg ; Oharles Reud, corporter, cut in the leg ; James Foster, super, wounded in the broast; Albert Seymour, skull fractured and partially disembowelled; Robert Farrington, super, leg torn off. The last two cannot live. The scone on the stage was one of devastation. The play had to be stopped. Great indignation provails, after it was learned that one of the principal exits was locked.

# HORRIBLE INHUMANITY.

A Blood-Curdling Narative-How a Young Girl was Maltreated by two Miscreants.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

### "ACCUSING SPIRITS."

Justice in Ireland—A Telling Comments tary on the Castle Administration and its Bratal Policy.

The following is the article for which Witliam O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, has been arrested, and which has created such stir in the ranks of the Castle hacks and offi-

"Of the fact that since his condemnation and previous to Saturday last, he declared that a was innocent of the murder there is not the slightest doubt"-Freeman-Report of the Exe-cution of PATRICK HYNES. "I am going now to my doom. Going before my Maker. I have to declare my innocence of the murder."-PATRICK WALSH, on the gai-lows, Sept. 22. "I don't deserve it. There is no claim against me. The day will come when, sonner or later.

GINS (Long), on being sentenced to death, Jea. 13. "I am going before my God. I am as 'nwe-cent as the could in the cradle."—MYLES Jouns, on the gillows. Dec 15. "On my oath I never fird a shot at John Huddy, nor Joseph Huddy, nor any other man. Fince the day I was born: yet kerrigan and has family have sworn fa'sely."—TR-MAS HIGOWOK (Tom), on being sentenced to death, Dec. 4. "I can solemnily swear that I am as clear of that d ed as any man who ever drew broath. This is a slaughtering-house. I am as glad to go to my God as to my home and family."— MICHAEL FLYNN, on being sentenced to death. Dec. 20 1883.

Two of these men spoke from the very gallows with the noose round their nocks. They were unquestioning Catholics. One moment more, and if the protestation on their lips were a lie they know they were stepping into an eternity of torment. The world's opinion was to them a feather's weight. The rustle of the Unseen was falling mysteriously on their cars. Which are we to trust-the last words of man after man as he faces the All-seeing Judge, or the verdicts of tribunals carefully concocied to "convict murderers by hook or creok ?" There was an old fashioned maxim of the books: "Better ninety-mino guilty ones should esospe than that one innecent man should suffer." The theory of the manipulators of the Orimes' Act asems to be that comobody must be hanged-the right person, if possible, but at all events somebody. Mistakes will occur; but out of any given half-dozen victims, though theme may be one or two who do not deserve hanging, there will almost certainly be one or two who do. Better, in any case, that a gerrulous peasant should be klosed into etesnity by Mr. Marwood than that the detective police should acknowledge itself ballid, and cream-faced loyalists go about in terror of their lives. It is impossible to study the trials and scaffold-scones of the past few inhumanity to Osce Everett, a girl aged months without putting this horrible con-nineteen years, were to have been examined i struction upon them. If Hynes, or Waleb, er Joyce, or Higgins had had the fair trial by their peers, which has been the proud right of the meanest churl in Eogland since the day of Rannymede, their dying protestations near not have troubled the rest of the public. We desire to avoid exaggerated language, for wa recognize the gravity of the subject and of our responsibility; but our attachment to the elementary principles of justice impels deliberately to say that, both as to the tribenal and as to the evidence, the proceedings against these men bear an indelible taint of foul play. Upon their trials the ordinary detective machinery---vigilance, resource, the ingenuity to discover scraps of evidence, the intelligence to piece them together-counted for little. Packed juries and bribed witnesses were the all-sufficient implements of justice. Anybody oan govern with a state of slege, or win with loaded dice, or hang with unobstructed hanging machinery. When the art of trying a man oonsists in picking out of the panel twelve of his deadly encember, and the production of evidence means chiefly the getting at the worst side of the veriest villain in the community and hambly consulting his preposaccesions as to the reward and the fittle precautions necessary to make the bid of the informer a hed of volvet, versions of guilty and hangings may he had in any desired quantity ; but if this is moral government in the Victorian era, why cut Strafford's head off for tempering with Irish jaries, or strike King James crows away for inflaencing English ones, or nold Torqueman accursed hecause he did. with bot pincers what the great and good Earl Spencer does with bags of gold ? What is worst shout the White Tower set up in Green street is the genetly pretence that it is all done to save the sacred right of trial by jary in Ireland; that it is necessary to pack jaries that we may have juries at all; that it. is better to convict upon paid swearing that to adopt dramhead Ideas of evidence. Out upon the imposture ! If the trials of the last few months are trials by jury, such as Englishmen. bled to maintain, we solemnly declare that the sooner we have the tribunal of the three judges, or the rough-and-ready justice of the court martials, the better for public decency and for the accused themselves. An Alexandria telegram of last Friday tells us that. nearly five hundred prisoners have been discharged for want of evidence." In Alex-andria they have the advantage of martial law. We wonder if these five hundred had. been tried by packed juries of Lavantine shopkeepers, and sums of five thousand. pounds dangled before every needy wretcht. that could coin obliging evidence, how many of the five hundred would have escaped the rope and the boot of the Egyptian Mr. Marwood ? Again we say, the dying declarations. prefixed to this article may be all false; but they may be also some of them or all of them. true; and the scandal-a scandal which would throw England into a blaze li the vietime were Sydneys or Russels, and not mere Gaelio speaking mountaineers-is that there was nothing in the mode of trial to satisfy the public conscience that murder may nest

therefore assured. ment candidates attempts to hold a public only be allowed to those of the clergy in meeting. The feeling of the townsmon, outside strong against them, and they dare and defend the most judicious courses. The face the people. They cannot not get the electors, even to go to their lic security and the defenders of the common committee rooms. One hundred and four weal will be of great utility to the country in electors sttended O'Brien's last committee | its disturbed stato. meeting, a fact which promises well for his chances of success.

It is reported that if Naish, the Government candidate, should be defeated in Mallow, he will try his fortune in Tyrone in place of Dickson, one of the present members for that county, who expects to be appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. Messers. Thomas Sexton and T. M. Healy attended a meeting in Tyrone on Monday last for the purpose of preparing a reception for the Whig candidate, whose election for that county is, however, practically decided. Mr. Harrington, who has just been sentenced to i to meet Mullin and he received warning, he two months' imprisonment for his speech in concluded to meet him. On Sunday evening Mullingar, started his canvass in Westmeath he accordingly mot Mullin, Mullet, Dwyer a week or two sgo, Mr. Gill, one of the pre- and Maloney in a public house. Hanlon sent Parnellite members, heing obliged to retire through ill health and pressure of busi-necs. Mr. Harrington will be returned with-and Haplon to Westmorland street Kelly out opposition. He has gained great credit | mot them and asked Hanlon if witness had a by his masterly conduct of his case in Court. Mr. Parnell will probably ask Dr. Nulty, him a revolver, which the authorities now whose diocese includes Weatmeath to raise a bave. At Westland Row be met Mullet, Bancollection in the Catholic churches for the | lon, Fogan, Smith and Maloney. He and Carloy psyment of the new member. The retirement | did not now what he was brought for. Mullet of Mr. Leahy, one of the members for Kildere, is probable. This will make room for Mr. Thomas Mayne, an able and energetio mem-

ber of the Dablin Corporation. Some doubts exist among the radical section of the Cabinet as to the wisdam of Earl Spencer's action, and the Pall Mall Gazette | the Hynes case. Muliet was to give an envelsuggests that ho be censured. Spencer's position is, however, very strong in England. His resignation would seriously embarrass Gladatone, and he threatene it whenever he is assailed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20 .- Twents-one of the persons recently arrested were before the Court to day, charged with conspiracy to murder officials. The Court room was prowded. Great discrimination was exercised in the admission of citizens. There was a large crowd out. side. An informer named Fairell swore that several of the prisoners, including Casey. the member of the municipality, attended front of him. Hanlon put a white hand-a Fenian meeting, where the informer kerchief around his neck in order to was asked to join a conspiracy for the assassingtion of officials. Farrell acknowledged the jurors. He swore Hanion informed him that he participated in the attompt to murder Field, that Brady stabbed Field and that Kelly also participated. Farrell testified that threepence was collected weekly from the Fenians to purchase arms; that the city has been marked into districte, and that military inspections were held occasionally, at which most of the accused were present. At one meeting John Dovoy, who said that he came from America, prosided. The organization has existed for some yours. Fartell said that ploked men formed the for this conspiracy. Witness would never assassination committee; they were ignorant of each other. Daniel Curley gave the wit-

Neither of the Govern- that leave to attend popular meetings should whose wisdom the bishops have especial conthe electoral class is too didence as able to guide an excited assembly clergy thus constituted the guardians of pub-Yesterday Mr. O'Connor, M.P., supported

the candidature of O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, for Parliament. He said the Irish party have determined to close with the Government in a decisive struggle. He asserted that the Government was the chief cause of the disorders in freisnd.

O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, charged with seditions libel, has been committed for trial at the next session of the Special Commission. He has been bailed.

Farrell, the informer, continuing his evidenos on Saturday, said that after he relused came in and Mullet sent them out, two at a revolver. Hanion said "No." Carley gave said a mufile would take place convenient to the chasel. He told him to stand on the opposite side, and if he considered a policeman was going to arrest any of them to shoot

if not he was not to interfere. The intended victim was Barret, the foreman of the jury in ope to Barret while crossing the street, and Maloney was to attack Burret. Witness stayed there from 5 o'clock, and went away at twenty minutes past. A short time before his arrest he met Hanlon in a public house and showed him a summons charging bim with being implicated in the murder of Field. Witness said the Government could not be in the possession of much information. Hanlou told him Brody, Duuly and Kelly were in Wortland street. Brody went on outside the car to North Frederick street. Hanion walked beside Field and Kally in be known to Biody and Kelly. Brody caught hold of Field. Field made a blow at him with an umbrella. Brody then knocked Field down and stabled him several times whilst Field was on the ground. There were three young men standing on the road; one wanted to interfere, but the other would not allow him. After Field was stabbed Brody and Kelly jumped on the car. When Kelly got in the car he lost his hat. Myles Kavanagh, of Townsend street, drove the car. Oross-examined, the witness said no order was received from the Fenian Society. Orders used to be given from the

Assessination Society. Mullet was responsible be here it he was connected only with the Fenian Society. From the Fenian or escentiate in the state of t

Oswrgo, Jan. 19,-John Hickey and Mary Jane, his wife, under streat here for horrible by the District Attorney to-day, but they, through counsel, demanded, under the provision of the New Oode, the privilege of a private examination. Otherwise they might have been mobbed, for, as it was, an indignant crowd of people thronged the Court House. After an hour or two spent in legal consultation before Judge Clark they locided to waive an examination and give bail to the Grand Jury in \$1,500 each. There is also a civil action against them for \$10,000. brought in the name of the girl's brothers, to secure partial remuneration for what she suffered at their hands.

Personal investigation and interviews reveal a terribly sickening condition of things in her case. Eight years ago, when she was sound physically and mentally, Hickey and his wife took her from poor parents in Camptown, Ps., to bring up. Hickey being wealthy or well-to-do, her parents thought this highly advisable. But less than a week ago her brothers learned that she had been subjected to neglect and brutal treatment till she appeared sud acted more like a frightened, half starved beast than otherwise. Her brothers came to Blokey's home in Apalachin, near here, found the worst descriptions only told half the truth, took their sister away by force, brought her here and had Hickey arrested for continuous nessults with intent to bill, and brought the civil action as stated. The girl, who now weighs sixty-seven and one-half pounds, or sbout fifteen pounds less than when taken to Hickey at eleven years of age, is a frightful sight to look upon. Her head has a score or more of long, deep gashes, which might easily have been made with clube, potatomashers, and iron pokers, as she says. Her arms, legs and body are similarly disfigured, and het face is all warned out of resemblance to humanity. The clothes she wore when recovered stock to her body, and her stookings had to be out from her guiled feet and limbs. She accounts for every bruise and gash, and tells how long ago Mrs, Hickey abused her in each case. She can neither count, spell, nor read, and can scarcely talk intelligently, says she was kept in a cold, opsu shed in winter, and one night Mrs. Hickey threw cold water on her there and left her so that it froze in her hair and froze her ears down to the stumps they TOW ATC.

In short, her appearance, the testmony of neighbors, and her own painfully simple statement combine to make the case more horrible than can properly be described in print. The girl bas been photographed and, while the likeness does not look half so revolting as she does, it would cause even a criminal to shudder.

Miss Mary Barrett, eldest daughter of Lawrence Barrett, is engaged to marry the Baron von Boeder, of Stuttgart.

The most successful races which have been held at Dunnville, Ont., resulted as follows: Three minute trot, purse \$75, won by "Ontario I have been avenged by murder,