



THE DUBLIN TRIALS!

CAREY TURNS QUEEN'S EVIDENCE.

"He is the Man I may thank for all my Misfortunes since my Childhood!"

FULL DETAILS OF THE PLOT

The prisoners committed—"Lord Mayor Carey"—The informer hoisted.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The hearing of the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder officials was resumed this morning. On the opening of the Court much excitement was caused by the appearance of James Carey, the member of the Corporation, and one of the prisoners, at the witness table. The other prisoners blessed him. The sensation had scarcely subsided before he stepped into the witness box. The surprise amongst the prisoners was unbounded. All the prisoners were in the dock except Patrick Delaney. Carey deposed that he joined the Fenian Brotherhood in 1862. He mentioned, as members of the Fenian Directory, Thomas Brennan, late Secretary of the Land League, and James O'Connor. He spoke so low that the prisoners in the dock cried "Speak up!" He deposed that he was always Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood. The funds, he said, were always in a bad state. One of the prisoners remarked, "Because you pocketed them." Witness continued: During his connection with the society, several persons were tried by a court-martial of the organization. Up to 1879 informers only were tried. Edward McCaffrey was, prior to November, 1881, a member of the organization. In that month he brought Walsh to Carey's house. Walsh, who was from the North of England, told Carey that his mission in Dublin was to make history. Carey's testimony showed that the assassination gang was organized in consequence of orders brought from London by Walsh, the Clerkenwell Fenian. James Mullett, the Chairman of the Dublin Branch, who organized the "Society for the Expatriation of Tyrants," stated that Earl Cowper, then Lord-Lieutenant, and Forster were doomed. He was introduced at the Angel Hotel to P. J. Sheridan, who was disguised as a priest, and went under the name of Father Murphy. Sheridan said he was watching Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and extending the "Society of Invincibles" throughout the country. He promised to send the witness weapons from London. Mrs. Byrne brought from London knives, revolvers and a Winchester rifle. It was arranged, during March, 1882, to "remove" Forster at a point opposite St. Mark's Church, Brunswick street. All the prisoners met around the Royal Oak Tavern on May the 6th, except James Mullett, who was imprisoned. Carey swore that he and other members of the Assassination Society believed that funds for the murder came from the Land League. He related the persistent dogging of Forster for days with the view of his murder. He swore that the murderers were posted concerning Forster's movements by telegrams from London, ostensibly about racing. He said he drove with some children in a cab to the first rendezvous of the murderers. After he alighted, Fitzharris was to drive them home. It was Brady who took the share as principal stabber, and who afterwards cut Burke's throat. All the prisoners, except one, were members of the organization, as was, also, Frank Byrne of London, whose wife brought the arms. He swore that Stephen and Leonard were now in America and that Patrick Whelan was not a member of the "Invincibles." Orlford Lloyd's name was mentioned. Sheridan, after he left the "Angel," was going to the west of Ireland to spread the society. McCaffrey's successor was only known to the conspirators as "Figure 1." Two previous chairmen of the organization, Carey said, were promoted. They were Thomas Blakeney and O'Connor. He did not know who constituted the Supreme Council or from whom they had their directions. Burke once escaped them by going through the Vice-regal grounds instead of by the main road. Carey stated that the names of four persons, including his own, were submitted to the organization in London as capable of heading the organization in Dublin. Walsh swore him in, each holding a knife. The oath bound Carey to obey the orders of the "Irish Invincibles" under a penalty of death. At towards Walsh, McCaffrey and James Mullett told him they were to form the Board of Directors for the new organization in Dublin of the Invincibles, which was not to exceed 250 members for the whole kingdom. They were to be selected from picked Fenians. There was general laughter here by the prisoners. Witness continued: The Dublin branch was to consist of 50, and the object was to remove all tyrants. Mullett was to be chairman. Forster and Earl Cowper were among those to be removed. Walsh gave witness £50. Burke's name was subsequently mentioned among themselves. Arrangements were made for taking a house close to Dublin Castle, from which Cowper would be shot. The four principals in December selected the men for the work in Dublin. Witness selected Rinkle, who selected Leonard and Stephen, the last being an American. McCaffrey selected Doyle. The greater number of the men were selected by Carey and Mullett, the latter's principal selection being Brady. By July, 1882, the "Invincibles" in Dublin numbered thirty. The prisoners listened to the above testimony with breathless attention,

hardly exchanging a word. Witness continued: After Walsh left Dublin Capt. McCaffrey paid witness £40. Witness did not know McCaffrey, but understood that he was once tried at Dublin. The Society watched days and nights to murder Forster. Once he escaped by waiting aboard the steamer at Kingstown. The plan to murder Forster failed another time through the negligence of a waiter. On three other occasions the murder of Forster was prevented by the accidental passing of some mounted police. Witness suggested the use of knives. McCaffrey directed them to wind cords around the handles to strengthen their grip. Frank Byrne was a member of the Land Confederation. His wife brought a rifle slung round her neck under her cloak. The rifle was intended to shoot Cowper. McCaffrey was succeeded in Dublin by a person apparently of authority, of whose name witness was ignorant. Curley became chairman after Mullett's arrest, Brady succeeding Curley in the council. The council thus organized arranged that Forster should be shot with the other occupants of his carriage, and anyone interfering was to be disabled. (Here the prisoners again laughed.) The night Forster left Ireland fifteen "Invincibles" followed him to the station. Curley looked into the cars, but only saw Forster's wife and daughter. The "Invincibles" were commanded by Curley, who was obeying the orders of the mysterious "Number 1." As Forster had definitely left Ireland, they were told to concentrate their attention upon Burke. Carey said "Number 1" was evidently a military man. He always gave money. He said there was no limit; he could have a thousand pounds if he wished. Here witness retired suddenly from the chair, amid the hisses of the prisoners, some of whom shouted "perjured scoundrel!" and one "Town Scoundrel!" alluding to witness's Councilorship. After lunch, which the prisoners seemed to enjoy, Carey resumed. He said:—Besides the prisoners, two brothers named Dwyer met at the Royal Oak tavern on the 6th of May. One of these has gone to America. Witness created a painful sensation by saying he had two of his little children with him in the cab early on the morning of the 6th of May when he was going to the cab to the Park. Witness minutely detailed the moves of the conspirators on the morning of the murder. A pin could have been heard to drop when he told how he saw seven men meet the two gentlemen. Witness said: "I saw Brady raising his left hand and striking the man dressed in the grey suit; that was all I saw." Here there was a sensation in the Court room, and loud cries of "Hush!" Witness stated: Joe Smith, a person acquainted with Burke's appearance, accompanied him to the Park to point out Burke. Witness said Smith did not know what he wanted, for, after Smith identified Burke he was sent away. Curley directed the arrangement at the scene of the murder. Just before the murder Carey, by Curley's order, went two hundred yards away. Curley waited until the murderers were on the car, and then got into the cab and came to Dublin. He put cards in the boxes of the newspapers stating what was done. The cards read: "Executed by order of the Irish Invincibles." Brady told witness that he stabbed Burke in the left shoulder, and that the other gentleman came up and called him a ruffian, when he ran after him into the road and settled him. He then went back and out Burke's throat. Before the Court adjourned, Carey formally identified the prisoners. Several of the latter when put forward for identification, called, Carey a perjured liar. Pat Delaney, who looked very ill, said solemnly, "That is the man I may thank for all my misfortunes from my childhood." The enquiry was adjourned until Monday, on the application of counsel for the prisoners. Counsel for the prisoners objected to one of the questions of the Crown counsel, and alluded to Carey as an "infamous witness." Great excitement followed. The remark drew a sharp rebuke from the presiding magistrate. No incident of the trial has caused as great a sensation as that of Carey turning informer. Holding an official position, he was regarded by the secret societies as a safe man, and trusted in all the plans of the League. The exclusion of the public from the examination excited a great deal of comment. Only the police, detectives and newspaper men were allowed in the Court. Outside of the jail great crowds were gathered. DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—The examination of the prisoners charged with conspiring to murder was resumed. All the prisoners were in the dock. At times Lord Mayor Carey. The latter shook his head menacingly at his former comrades. Carey to-day spoke more confidently than on Saturday, and replied to the cross-examination of the prisoners' counsel sharply and testily. He deposed, amid hisses from the prisoners, that he belonged to the Fenians, but not to the Supreme Council. The object of the Fenians was to separate Ireland from England, the former country being then harassed by the Coercion Act. He had no idea that Cavendish was to be murdered when Burke was attacked. He was stupefied when he heard of the former's murder. Being examined, Carey said he gave information regarding the murder two days ago, when everybody else did. He was the last person to do so. He said he decided to give evidence directly after he was arrested, though he did not do so until Thursday. By the Crown counsel—Carey, after the publication of the article in the Freeman's Journal stating that all the officials were to be removed from the Castle, the murder of Burke was decided upon. He produced a copy of the Freeman's Journal from his pocket to confirm the statement in regard to the determination of the conspirators to murder Burke. His action created a sensation in the Court. The article spoke of the desirability of a thorough change in the officials; at the Castle, which was an August Stable. One Niel deposed to seeing a cab in the

Park on the day of the murder, and identified Fitzharris as the driver. One Murray gave similar evidence. The four occupants of the car used by the assassins were then placed in front of the dock for identification by Godden, the Park ranger. Godden identified Caffrey as the fourth man on the car containing the murderers when driven from the Park. When Carey's deposition was read he corrected it in several particulars, and modified the statement concerning Mrs. Byrne by saying that he had only been told she was the wife of Frank Byrne. He also corrected the statement that Mullett was with him when he and Curley met "Number 1." Counsel for the prisoners objected to alterations, saying Carey had discovered from the newspapers that Mullett was in prison at the time of the alleged meeting. The Magistrate allowed the objection. The deposition was ordered to stand so as to show this discrepancy. At the conclusion of this evidence, twenty-one of the prisoners were committed for trial to answer a charge of murdering Cavendish and Burke. It is understood the trial will be before a special commission of three judges, and that the trial will take place in March. After the prisoners were committed, the Crown counsel stated that Joseph Smith would be examined at the trial and that he hoped to be able to produce "Number 1." After the commitment of the prisoners the Crown counsel said it was with great reluctance that the Crown accepted the evidence of the prisoner who might have been the director and instigator of the tragedy. It had been done, however, in the interest of public safety and for the public good. He trusted that the Executive thereby obtained power to perfectly penetrate this fearful organization. He hoped to make amenable to justice the plotters as well as the perpetrators of the murder. As Carey passed the dock Mullett struck at him, touching his head. Carey turned to expostulate but was pushed to the witness table by a detective in the Court to-day joined in hissing Carey. A remarkable feature has been the callousness of Carey under examination. Miss Nally, prison secretary of the Ladies' Land League, was in the gallery of the Court room. Joseph Smith has turned informer. Patrick Whelan has been liberated on bail. Marines guard the house of Carey's wife. It is believed that when she saw that her husband's case was hopeless she told the authorities of the evidence he was able to give. It is known that she often visited the Castle. The Freeman's Journal says the mystery of the Phoenix Park murders is only half unfolded. We must await the denouement before expressing a verdict. The prospect is that the mystery will be sounded to the bottom. "Number 1," if he exists, will find his way to the gallows, which is the prayer of every honest man. It is rumored that the Government will adopt measures to suppress the National League throughout Ireland. The police are actively making arrests and dispersing meetings of leaguers. It is said a number of leading Nationalists are going to America to collect funds to defend the conspirators now on trial. There is reason to believe that there is no doubt concerning the name and identity of the man referred to by Carey as "Number 1." It is believed he is concealed in London, where he arrived within the last forty-eight hours. It is stated that "Number 1" was born in the East Indies. His mother was French and his father Irish. He was formerly a captain in the British East India service, and afterwards a colonel in the French army during the Franco-German war. Towards the close of the war he went to Ireland with letters from Bonapartists, his object being to raise a force, which he enlisted ostensibly for ambulance services. He served principally under General Bourbaki. It is stated that the name "No. 1" is Oliver. LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Standard believes the name of "Number 1" is Miles. It is reported that Byrne and a number of others will be arrested, including the managers of the Land League funds. The names of six prominent politicians are mentioned. One rumor says that P. J. Sheridan has been arrested, suffering from phthisis. Walsh is also believed to be in France. He is a New-castle agitator, not a Clerkenwell Fenian. The French police have been requested to prevent Byrne's escape into Spain. It is thought probable that he will return to London and give the authorities an opportunity to arrest him. If not arrested he will assist in his wife's defence. She is a consumptive. Brennan, who was thought to be in America, was in London on Friday. Justin McCarthy says Sheridan was known to Parnell merely as an active League organizer. His relations with Parnell were only in this capacity. McCarthy said Byrne held a position in the Land Confederation since the time of Butt and Shaw. He was known to all the members of the Irish party as a quiet respectable man, and it was inconceivable that he could have had anything to do with the murders. Execution of the "Invincible" Leader in Dublin—Additional surprises expected to-day's session of the Court—Witnesses from the Nationalists and Land Leaguers. (Special by Cable.) DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—People have not yet recovered from the sensational surprise furnished by Carey at Kilmalsham yesterday. Of all the men in the toils of Government on the general charge of conspiracy or the specific accusation of the Phoenix Park assassination, he was the very last upon whom suspicion would fix as a probable informer. While every other of the accused men were named in succession, as probable witnesses for the Crown, no breath of distrust

was ever turned against him. As a professed Nationalist of the extreme type he had a large following. An extensive employer, he commanded a certain amount of confidence among the working classes of the building trade. He was made the Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood and was the repository of their inmost secrets; but never a member of the Land League. On the contrary, he was ever loud in repudiation of that organization because of its constitutional policy, and his name is not to be found in the records of the Nationalists proper—those who believe in physical force as the only means, time and opportunity serving, for the liberation of Ireland, but who discountenance the dynamite theories and secret murder as obstacles in the progress of their principles. This explanation is necessary in view of Carey's evidence yesterday. He said "he understood" that the Land League had supplied money to the Invincibles, and in circles willing to believe anything ill of the League, the conclusion has been jumped at that the Parnellite party were in accord with the murder conspirators. The suggestion is easily disposed of by the simple fact that some of the alleged conspirators were confined as suspects under the Coercion Act of last year, and that the Ladies' Land League organized a fund for their support in prison, as was done in the case of all men in out-of-door like circumstances. It is needless for Irish interests that this explanation of an adroit imputation should be kept in view by the friends of Ireland in America. Here it is thoroughly understood. All last night the excitement continued to increase. Astonishment is mingled with consternation, and in the minds of many incredulity holds sway. In the face of the stubborn facts of the publication of Carey's evidence people refuse to believe in the possibility of treachery on the part of one whose social and commercial position placed him beyond the temptation of the Government, and whose stern and defiant attitude in the early stages of the Governmental repression have suggested that fear of consequences to himself would have led him to the cowardice of going into the witness box for the Crown. There is a theory afloat to-day that from the beginning he has been in the service of the prosecution; that he was acting a part throughout to cover the actions of detectives in respect of further arrests, and that Mr. Murphy knew what he was speaking of when he promised a surprise from within the ranks of the Confederacy. The general opinion, however, is that he was all right until he felt the noose tightening round his own neck—that he saw his danger in the evidence of Miles Kavanagh—and that the promptings of self-protection led him at the last moment to sacrifice his associates in order to save himself. In support of his opinion, it is stated that Mr. Samuel Lee Anderson, the Crown Solicitor, has been frequent in his calls to the prison—that on Thursday night, and for a considerable time on Friday he was alone with Carey in his cell, and that after his latest visit he took his departure with a look which indicated triumph. Several names were mentioned by Carey yesterday—Brennan and O'Connor among the number—and, as in the rumor of the League funds having been devoted to the crime conspiracy, the easy interpretation is given that these gentlemen were members of the Invincibles. Carey's evidence was simply that they were members of the Fenian Brotherhood Council. They were, however, marks for prejudiced suspicion. Mr. Brennan was a prominent officer of the Land League and a supporter under the Coercion Act, and Mr. O'Connor, one of the editors of the Irishman and United Ireland, was, in 1865-'66-'67, a convict under the Treason and Felony Act for writing on the Dublin Irish People. No persons in Dublin or out of it, however, could have more energetically and systematically denounced the Phoenix Park atrocity and Crime Confederacies in general than have these gentlemen. Execution is the prevailing sentiment in Carey's case. Those most opposed to the murder idea as a means of patriotic progress, and who would regard the punishment of an assassination as an agency of Ireland's redemption, are nevertheless indignant at the treachery, and the feeling is intensified by the arch-bishop's admission that when proceeding to the scene of bloodshed, with deliberate design and preconcerted arrangement, he took with him in his vehicle to the Phoenix Park his young and innocent children. The man's cool audacity in making the statement, as well as the unnaturalness of the act itself, is adversely commented on, and the impulsive declaration of Delaney, as Carey left the witness box, that "he owed all his misfortunes to that unprincipled scoundrel," has found an echo in every heart and a commentary not complimentary to the informer. There will be in a day or two a manifesto from the national organization, which, it is calculated, will have material effect on public opinion. Meanwhile, to-morrow's proceedings are looked forward to with almost painful anxiety. The Crown officials, through their underlings, boast of further surprises. Carey will be put on the stand for cross-examination; but it is not yet certain whether by availing of the privilege at this stage the prisoners' counsel will disclose the grounds of their defence. In respect of some of the prisoners identified a strong case in defence, is alleged, and this sustained, would, of course, cast discredit on other portions; but there is no use in concealing facts or glossing over probabilities, and I am forced to the opinion that a conviction is inevitable, and that however obtained, by fair means or foul, by infamous informers or independent witnesses subsidized by the Crown, the law will claim victims and the Phoenix Park tragedy avenged. "Man," says Victor Hugo, "was the condorm of the eighteenth century; woman is the condorm of the nineteenth century." And Professor Borch adds: "We can't guess her, but will never give her up—no, never!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Imperial Parliament was opened to-day with the usual ceremony. The attendance was large. The Queen's speech refers to the maintenance of good relations with foreign powers. Referring to the withdrawal of the British troops is proceeding as expeditiously as a prudent consideration of the circumstances admits. The reconstitution of the Government of Egypt under the Khedive has been partly accomplished, and continues to receive her attention. She has submitted to the Sultan and Powers, for friendly consideration, the arrangements which appeared to her best fitted to insure the stability of the Khedive's Government, and the prosperity and happiness of the Egyptian people, the security of the canal and the peace of Eastern Europe. Her policy has been, and will be, directed to those objects. She relies upon its just appreciation by other countries. She says the renewal of disorders in Zululand engaged her attention, and hopes that the restoration of Cetewayo will lead to the establishment of a more stable government and the maintenance of good relations between the Zulus and Cape Colony. The estimates for the coming year are in a forward state of preparation and will soon be submitted. She is happy to state that the improvement in the social condition of Ireland continues. Agrarian crime has sensibly diminished, and the law has been everywhere upheld. Measures will be submitted for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal; for preventing corrupt practices, and for perpetuating and amending the Ballot Act. A proposal will also be submitted to more effectually secure to tenants in England and Scotland compensation for agricultural improvements. She refers to the time devoted in recent years by Parliament for the most urgent needs of Ireland, and says the claims of general legislation and other parts of the Kingdom now demand just regard. She trusts, however, that Parliament will be able to deal with some legislative wants in Ireland for which provision has not yet been made. HOUSE OF LORDS. Lord Wolsley took the oath amid cheers. Lord Salisbury complained that the Queen's speech did not state when the last British troops would quit Egypt. Great credit, he said, was due to Lord Spencer for his administration of the affairs of Ireland, but the measures relative to Ireland introduced by the Government were a failure. Granville said Salisbury's criticisms were based on gossip and after-dinner speeches. No member of the Government would declare for anything like Home Rule for Ireland. It would be indecorous to announce when the troops in Egypt would be withdrawn. England was acting for the interests of France and all the other powers as well as her own. THE COMMONS. LONDON, Feb. 15.—Northcote regretted the absence of Gladstone. The Government ought to have made some announcement regarding the affirmation bill in the speech from the Throne. He said Englishmen had a right to know the Government's intention regarding Egypt, as their relations to other countries. He urged the Government to act with vigor and wisdom in Ireland. Harrington said the affirmation bill was not part of the Government's special programme. He challenged criticism regarding the conduct of Egyptian affairs. Russia, he stated, was not unfavorable to the efforts being made to reorganize Egypt. Lawson (Radical) moved an amendment to the address that no sufficient reason was shown for the employment of British troops in reconstituting Egypt. Labourers seconded the motion. The House adjourned. The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh declaring that the House, having refused to hear him on his constituents', he should do all the law required in an endeavor to sit and vote. Harrington said the Government would introduce a bill authorizing members to make affirmations. Cross stated he would oppose the bill. In the House of Commons Northcote was cheered on entering. LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government stated that the law must be vindicated before a commission could be granted to enquire into the grievances of the Crofters. The Speaker said the resolutions of last session against Mr. Bradlaugh was not valid this session. Marquis of Harrington said it was the business of the House and not the Government to attend to Mr. Bradlaugh. Sir Wilfrid Lawson offered an amendment expressing regret that steps regarding Egypt were not taken earlier, which might possibly have secured objects important to England without war; rejected by 170 to 124. The debate was adjourned, and the House went into Committee to allow Attorney-General, James to introduce the Affirmation Bill. Mr. Newgate (Conservative) opposed the introduction of the bill. He charged that the Government brought it forward in error of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion. The motion was rejected by 156 to 89. Mr. Gordon Lennox (Liberal-Conservative) moved that the Chairman leave the chair. The motion was rejected.

THE TORLES AND PARNELLITES WILL OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL. IT IS EXPECTED THERE WILL BE A LIVELY CONTEST OVER IT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Maxwell (Conservative) asked whether the P. J. Sheridan mentioned in Carey's testimony was connected with the Kilmalsham treaty negotiations. Mr. Trevelyan answered "yes." Lord Churchill stated that in view of the confession of the assassins in Ireland he would move an amendment to the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne that no further concessions be made to lawless agitation. Mr. Trevelyan said the poor law guardians were able to cope with the distress in the county of Clare. Nobody had died of starvation there. Mr. Parnell announced that he would offer an amendment to the address. He said he would severely criticise the administration of the Crimes Act; jury packing, infelicitous sentences, &c., when the discussion of English affairs was finished. By a vote of 184 to 53 leave was granted for the introduction of an affirmation bill.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

MULLINGAR, Feb. 13.—The Court has confirmed the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed against Harrington, Secretary of the National League, for using intimidating language. A proclamation has been issued revoking the operation of the prevention of Crimes Act in the County of Louth and City of Limerick. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The report of the death of Archbishop McCabe is untrue. The Bishop is slightly improved. It is stated that the Government will introduce in the Commons a bill for the registration of Irish voters. At a preliminary meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to-day to consider the action of Irish members of the House of Commons during the session, over twenty persons were present. Mr. Parnell was re-elected chairman. It was decided that an amendment should be made to the address submitted to the Queen from the Throne dealing with the operation of the Crimes Act. Regret was expressed at Mr. Parnell's arrest. A further amendment to the address was also resolved upon, dealing with the failure of the Government to propose adequate remedial legislation for Ireland. LONDON, Feb. 15.—A meeting of Irish members of Parliament was held to-day, at which a letter was read from Mr. Healy, M.P., dated Kilmalsham, complaining of his treatment in prison, and also protesting against the illegality of his imprisonment. The meeting determined to raise the question of privilege in the House and move for a select committee of inquiry. The proceedings in the Commission Court Green street, to-day, give some hope that justice will not be always partial, and that juries cannot be uniformly packed to do the Crown's behests. A man named Curran has been for three days on trial for the murder of a farmer. The prosecution pressed the case with vehemence against him. The evidence, however, was not beyond doubt, and Judge Harrison in his charge gave the prisoner all the benefit of the incompleteness of the case for the Crown. The accused was acquitted by the jury, to the manifest and expressed satisfaction of all in the Court. LIMERICK, Feb. 16.—There was a riot to-day among the dock laborers. Several were severely injured and a number arrested. A diving bell and heavier drugges than have been heretofore employed will be used in King's End Basin in the search for the knives of the assassins now undergoing examination. Harrington, the Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the National League, convicted at Mullingar of using intimidating language at a public meeting and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, was arrested at the National League rooms to-day to undergo sentence. DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—The sentence passed against John O'Brien and six other persons of two months' imprisonment, and against six other persons of three months' for using intimidating language against landlords, have been confirmed. LONDON, Feb. 16.—Under the regulation of Kilmalsham Jail, Davitt, Healy and Quinn are subjected to solitary confinement two hours daily, and are allowed two hours' exercise together. LONDON, Feb. 14.—While Chief Secretary Trevelyan was made a speech worthy of the worst days of Forster, Herbert Gladstone persists in advocating large reforms in the local administration in Ireland. "The Irish Government," he said in Leeds on Monday last, "now rests on Scotch and English majorities in the British Parliament." Home Secretary, said, should be considered on its merits, and there were strong a priori arguments for its adoption, and he did not see that the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin would endanger the Queen's authority in Ireland. The English papers contain a statement that the Land Courts have considerably reduced the rents on Mr. Parnell's estates. There is not a word of truth in the story. In 1880 Mr. Parnell reduced his rents to Griffith's valuation, thus anticipating the Land Act, and by forgiving all arrears then due, shut himself out from the benefits of the Arrears Act. DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—John Dwyer, charged with conspiring to murder officials is dying of phthisis. The Government has approved of the calling out of the Irish militia this year for the usual training. They have not been called out for several years, owing to the disturbed state of Ireland. THE MAY LAWS. BRISTOL, Feb. 19.—The Pope, replying to the Emperor, announces that he has permitted the bishops, without waiting for a complete revision of the May Laws, to notify the Government of the selection of new curates. The Pope said that, in addition to the revision, measures be taken to mitigate the impediments to the exercise of clerical duties and the training of the clergy. This, he says, is indispensable to the very life of the Church. If an agreement is established, thereon a real durable peace will be easy. THE LATE HERR WAGNER. THE composer, Wagner, died of syncope. The Times, commenting on the death of the composer, says, the world is poorer by another great man. The Standard says: "It is a great, irreparable loss. The *Wagner* was a true artist and poet."