



DAVITT'S LETTER

ENGLISH AND IRISH LAWS,

DISPARITY BETWEEN THE TWO.

The Question of the Franchise.

REJECTION OF THE REGISTRATION BILL BY THE LORDS.

Proposed Radical Alliance.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. PARNELL.

Opinions of the Press.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, Aug. 25, 1883.

A few sentences uttered by Mr. Gladstone the other night, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Parnell, as to the course which the Government intended to pursue in consequence of the rejection of the Irish Registration Bill by the House of Lords, have set the press of the three countries at the task of interpreting their real import to the future of Ireland. Opinion appears to be divided as to whether the thirty or forty words of the Prime Minister should be invested with the importance of a declaration in favor of some concession in the direction of Home Rule, or be regarded merely as a promise to include Ireland in the measure for an extension of the franchise which the Liberal party stands pledged to pass for Great Britain before leaving office. I am inclined to believe that the latter is the correct inference to be drawn from Mr. Gladstone's language, as the subject upon which he was interrogated by the leader of the Irish party had immediate relation to the question of the franchise. The rejection, by the House of Lords, of the Irish Registration of Voters Bill, which drew this promise of further remedial legislation for Ireland, will be, to the readers of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, as interesting an illustration of the machinery of Westminster law-making for this country as will the injustice that was meant to be remedied by the measure which the Lords have defeated from an instructive comment upon the oft-repeated assertion, that the same law is obtainable in Ireland as in England.

The Registration of Voters Bill had passed through the House of Commons in two previous sessions, while in the present one it was adopted by the Government, though introduced by the Irish party; and yet the irreconcilable assembly of the Upper House contemptuously rejects it without even discussing the principle or the provisions of the bill. Perhaps some of your readers may suspect that the bill thus summarily disposed of was of a revolutionary scope and specially obnoxious to

THE CHAMBER OF HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS?

I will dispose of that impudently in a few words, if it be not already removed by the knowledge of the bill having been accepted by both the Government and the House of Commons. Its object was simply to give Irish voters what the Legislature had accomplished for England and Scotland years ago; namely, to prevent capricious objections, on the part of individuals, from depriving people legally qualified to vote from the exercise of the franchise. The mode in which this can be accomplished under the existing electoral law in Ireland will be best explained by an illustration. Suppose an agent of a political party in Montreal anticipates a close contest at an approaching election and is anxious to increase the chances of success for his own side by an endeavor to decrease those of the other under a similar law to what exists in Ireland and which the Irish registration bill intended to remove, he could lodge an objection against almost every voter whom he would have reason to believe would vote against his party's candidates. He would not be required to state, or be called upon to prove, the grounds on which the objection was based. All that the law would compel him to do would be, the serving of the following notice upon the Clerk of the Peace of the district in which the voter objected to reside, and the sending of a copy to the party to be disqualified:—"I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of the person mentioned and described below as being retained in the list for this polling district of voters.

"Dated this _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

"(Signed), A. B."

The law which enables any voter to thus attempt to disqualify another voter provides, that where notice of objection has been served the judge of the revision court must expunge the name of the person objected to from the list of voters unless he, or someone on his behalf, shall attend such court on a specified day in the month of October, and not only prove his right to vote but must establish it in respect of the particular qualification stated in the list of voters. It is chiefly owing to

THE UNJUST AND ABUSIVE LAW that Tory and landlord electioneering agents have been enabled to deprive thousands of

Nationalists of the franchise by having their names excluded in this manner from the registry of people entitled to vote. There is seldom or ever any valid reason for the objections lodged against political opponents, but as a great majority of the voters thus objected to do not care or have not time to attend the Court of Revision and rebut the objections, they are, by means of what can be termed a legal fraud, deprived of the right and privilege of the franchise.

It was with the object of preventing the continued exercise of this injustice that the Registration of Voters Bill was introduced by the Irish party, and as the passage of the measure into law would deprive the landlord party of the power of interfering with the electoral rights of the people, the House of Lords has thrown it out.

It may not be considered out of place to supply the readers of THE POST with some additional facts that will illustrate the difference existing between the laws in force for the rule of England and Ireland. As I have already touched upon the question of the franchise and shown how facilities are allowed in Ireland for depriving a legally qualified voter of the right of recording his vote, which facilities are not permitted to interfere in England and Scotland; I will now point out wherein additional injustice is done to Ireland in the important matter of electoral right, as compared with the extent to which this, the first, privilege of citizenship, is granted to the people of Great Britain.

In interspersing these facts, relative to the rule of Ireland, with matter more in keeping with a correspondence of this kind, I am endeavoring to fulfil one of the chief objects for which these occasional letters are written, namely, to answer the question that is often addressed to the advocates of the Irish cause outside of Ireland, "What are the real differences which exist between the rule of England and the rule of Ireland?" Information on this point is not needed by the Irish readers of your paper, but as the moral support of those who are

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THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE COMING WINTER CAMPAIGN—"NO COMPROMISE WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE."

New York, Sept. 10.—The Tribune's London special says: The Irish League has arranged the platform of its campaign for the coming autumn and winter. There are to be successive demonstrations at Waterford, Mallow, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cork, Ennis, Belfast, Mullingar, Tipperary and other centres. Dillon has postponed his journey to Colorado to attend the meeting at Tipperary. The platform throughout all these meetings will be the same as at last Sunday's meeting at Cappamore. It is to the effect that legislation is required to secure to Irish laborers adequate garden plots and comfortable homes. The League will also insist on the extension of the Land Act enabling the occupiers to become owners by purchase by instalments covering a long period. It will also be proposed that members of Parliament be paid. Both the Government and the Tory press denounce the proposals as revolutionary and tending to the ruin of the condition of anarchy. It is rumored that Parnell is not disinclined towards moderation, but that he is holding for the support of the irreconcilables. He supports Davitt in urging through agrarian revolution. No compromise with Government and complete Irish independence is his position. The landlord and private influences in Ireland are trying to induce the Government to forbid the League demonstrations.

FALSE TO HIS COUNTRY

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY DENOUNCED BY HIS LIBERICK CONSTITUENTS.

LIBERICK, Sept. 10.—A largely attended meeting was held here this evening to test the feeling of the citizens of this district in regard to the address of Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, issued September 5, giving his reasons for resigning his seat in Parliament and refusing the promise that the Gladstone Ministry had purchased his resignation by appointing him to the position of Registrar of the Petty Sessions of Dublin. The Lord Mayor of Liberick presided, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen denouncing the action of Mr. O'Shaughnessy and the Government, and calling on all true Irishmen to come forward and by their votes in the coming election for Parliament, show their indignation at the Government bribery system and their condemnation of the action of Mr. O'Shaughnessy in resigning his seat to take a life position under the Government for the purpose of electing a member to Parliament who would act in concert with the Liberal party.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing Mr. O'Shaughnessy's address as an attempt to break the ranks of the Home Rule party, by one whose every action of the past few months and whose acceptance of office under the Government shows clearly that he had been bribed to create confusion in the Home Rule ranks, and, if possible, to turn the tide of politics in favor of the Government, and asking Mr. Parnell to immediately nominate a candidate. Undivided support was pledged to any candidate he might name.

Mr. Abraham, the ex-inspector who refused to stand for Parliament from the Limerick District, although proffered Government support and assistance to enable him to secure the seat, said in an interview to-day that the fact that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been bought over by the Gladstone Ministry to resign his seat was too palpable, as he could not lend his influence to defeat a Home Rule candidate although he was opposed to the policy of that party.

Edward Stabler, said to be the oldest Postmaster in the United States, was buried from his home, Sandy Springs, Md., on Wednesday. He was 89 years of age.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY

POPE LEO DEFENDS THE CHURCH FROM THE CHARGE OF ENMITY TO THE STATE.

Rome, Sept. 8.—The important and most erudite document which Pope Leo XIII. has addressed to Cardinals de Luca, Pitra and Horzanzrother has created considerable impression, and is at the present moment the object of a lively discussion in the Italian press. This document, which in style and character is different to anything which for centuries has appeared from the Vatican, has for its object to prove that the Papacy is no enemy to Italy, but, on the contrary, was and is a national glory. In this document, which occupies several columns of the papers, there is not a single expression attacking liberal institutions or the national sentiment. "It may be taken," says the Rome correspondent of the Morning Post, "as an evidence that the Papacy recognizes the strength of the national public opinion and endeavors to conciliate public opinion by proving that the greatness of the country, so dear to all Italians, was ever at the heart of the Papacy." The letter commences by recording that the assaults of the adversaries of the Church are more especially directed against ecclesiastical history, and particularly to that part which has reference to the relations between the Papacy and Italy. This estrangement brought about fatal effects and may lead to incalculable consequences. Therefore the Pope determines to communicate his ideas to the three above mentioned cardinals. In order that by their wisdom they may carry these into effect. History, studied without passion, says the Pope, forms in itself the best apology of the Church and the Papacy, and those who attacked the Papacy could not leave history intact. For history was a speaking witness of great events, they contradicted and misrepresented. His theory commenced doing three years ago and the example set by the writers of Algebeurg was followed even by Catholic and Italian writers.

A RETRIEVED.

After deploring that similar falsehoods are now being taught in all countries against the Church, the Pope reminds the three Cardinals of the enormous benefits which the Roman Papacy rendered to European society, and more especially to Italy, which derived among other benefits the great one of preserving intact religious unity. Then the letter proceeds to record the opposition of the Pope to all the barbaric invasions, the work achieved by them when the seat of the Roman Empire was transplanted to Constantinople, demonstrating that the temporal power proved a great source of civil utility. The Pope, in order to defend the rights of their sovereignty, prevented a great part of Italian territory from becoming subject to foreign rule. Leo XIII. reminds the Italian of the glorious epoch in the Republic, and the battle of Legnano, the struggles against the Turks, and the battle of Lepanto. It is painful, adds His Holiness, to see many Protestant writers doing full justice to the Papacy, while Italians do the reverse. It is, therefore, necessary that men of conscience, deeply versed in similar studies, should begin to write a history with the object of propagating the genuine truth, thus answering by the exposition of facts the accusations accumulated against the Papacy. Leo XIII. then announces a fact which is in itself a revolution, when one considers the traditions of the Vatican. The library and archives of the Vatican will be placed at the disposal of the writers who, under the supervision of the three Cardinals appointed, will undertake the publication of so important a work.

THE WATERFORD MEETING.

DUBLIN, Sept. 10.—The demonstration on Sunday, under the auspices of the Irish National League, was attended by over 30,000 persons. The city was profusely decorated. The meeting passed resolutions demanding a parliament for Ireland, not only in name, but in reality, and declaring that Ireland asks for that which England, by necessity of the time, granted to Canada, because Canada was rebellious. The adoption of the resolutions was greeted with loud cheers. Davitt denounced the Land Act as entirely inadequate to the needs of Ireland. He stated that not one-sixth of the land cases had yet been heard, and that when they had been all settled the reduction of rent would not amount to a million pounds.

"EVANGELISTS" FOR IRELAND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Moody, McGraw and White, the evangelists, leave on October 2nd for Ireland. By the advice of Moody they will work in South Ireland, where, notwithstanding the preponderance of Roman Catholic sentiment, they are assured a fair and respectful hearing by reason of being Americans.

THE COUNT DE PARIS.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Tribune's London special says:—The family squabble at Frohsdorf arose entirely from the rudeness of the Countess de Chambord. Her husband's death enabled her to gratify her lifelong hatred against the Orleans branch of the family. The result will undoubtedly be advantageous to the Comte de Paris' claims, as only a very few irreconcilable Legitimists support the Countess' conduct. All accounts agree as to the mutual forbearance of the Comte de Paris and the French Government. Neither is likely to precipitate a quarrel. The Comte will certainly not do anything to justify his expulsion, but will likely await the development of events, hoping to become the next President. The first big disaster to the Republican Government will afford him his chance. It is possible, however, the Legislature will vote for his exclusion from France on the ground of his being a pretender to the throne.

HOW CAREY DIED.

Authentic Story of the Deed.

EXAMINATION OF O'DONNELL

The Details Given by the Cape Town Papers.

The Cape Mail steamer Trojan, which arrived in Plymouth Sound, landed papers containing full accounts of the murder of James Carey, and the arrest and preliminary examination of his assassin. In the special edition of the Cape Times, published immediately before the calling of the Trojan, the following particulars in addition to the facts already known in England, are published. There was nothing to indicate throughout the voyage that Power was James Carey, or that O'Donnell bore him an ill-feeling. It is noteworthy that O'Donnell had only taken his passage for Table Bay but few days before arriving here. He paid the difference between the passage amounts to enable him to go on to Natal. He is said to have a good supply of money with him.

THAT CAREY HAD ARRIVED

In Cape Town by the Colonial Royal Mail steamer Kintana Castle, and as stated in this morning's issue, he had been recognized and shunned by the passengers. Having found matters unpleasant in Cape Town, Carey departed upon proceeding to one of the coast ports, and took passage by the Melrose, which left Cape Town on Saturday morning. Another passenger was O'Donnell, the man now in custody on the charge of having killed James Carey. From what we have been able to ascertain up to three o'clock, it appears that O'Donnell came out from England in the Kintana Castle, and on Sunday afternoon, while they were sitting together on a settee, he produced his revolver and fired at Carey, first wounding him twice in the neck, and then putting two bullets into his back. Death was almost instantaneous. Carey at the time being surrounded by his wife and family, who were travelling with him. O'Donnell was at once secured and placed in irons in the bath-room. It appears that Carey got up to go away after the first shot had been fired and fell. O'Donnell says he had sworn

TO COMMIT THE DEED

on Sunday, and he has been perfectly cool ever since. On his baggage being searched an infernal machine was found, and it was at once thrown overboard. The boat with the stretcher and the police went off to the Melrose with Captain Rose and Mr. C. F. Blaker, representing the Currie Company at this port, shortly after three o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF O'DONNELL.

The Cape papers contain details of the examination of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey at the Cape. They describe O'Donnell as a man standing fully 6ft. in height, with an unusually high forehead, narrow at the sides. The nose is straight and well shaped; grey eyes, dark hair, and he is about forty-four years of age. He has the appearance of having been in the army or in the well-drilled constabulary force. His appearance suggests that he has been subjected to military training of some kind or other. Asked when he had last partaken of food he said he had had nothing but bread and water since he was placed in confinement on Sunday. "Have you any relations with you?" asked Dr. Esor. "Yes, a niece," he replied; "Susan O'Donnell, a young woman of eighteen years of age. She was in domestic service, but her mistress ill-treated her, and I brought her away with me, thinking she might do very well out here in South Africa. Finding things bad in Cape Town I brought her on, intending to go to Natal." Dr. Esor then observed, "Well, I will make it my early business to call on the heads of the Roman Catholic clergy of this town, and tell them of the circumstances of your niece. They may probably interest themselves on her behalf." O'Donnell then answered with much emotion, "Then that is all I care for." Dr. Esor ordered whatever was necessary for the prisoner, and left him. O'Donnell was brought before the magistrate. It was rumored that the woman who was with the deceased would come forward to prove that his name was Carey. The court was crowded, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Mr. O'Brien appeared for the prisoner.

The magistrate (to prisoner): What is your name?—Patrick O'Donnell, sir.

Captain Rose was then sworn, and said: I sailed from Cape Town on Saturday, the 25th, at five p.m. O'Donnell was one of the passengers. I first saw him on Sunday morning about ten o'clock. That was the first time I noticed him, to my recollection, but I may have seen him before. He was sitting on hatchway No. 2, and was a second-class passenger. He had no family with him.

The magistrate: Are you aware whether he had a wife on board?—He had a woman with him, but I did not know whether she was his wife.

Did you see deceased on board?—Yes; he went under the name of Power. He had his wife and family with him, and they were berthed in the second-class.

When did you first notice him?—He was pointed out to me at Cape Town.

How was he pointed out?—Through some suspicion that he was not called Power, but Carey.

Who is Carey?—I do not know.

Witness continued: The deceased came out in the Kintana Castle from England. She arrived at Cape Town on Friday, and I saw him on board. Both Power and O'Donnell were passengers for Natal. There were with Power his wife and seven children. I saw nothing more of the parties until 3.45 on Sunday afternoon, when I was called by the cook, John Corbett, who sang out that there was murder forward. I immediately went to the second cabin, to see what was wrong. A great many people were rushing about. I saw the prisoner sitting on one of the settees. (A plan of the cabin was here put in.) The prisoner was sitting with Mrs. O'Donnell, who had her arm round him. I did not see anything in his hand. I saw deceased lying on the deck, bleeding from a wound in the neck. He was lying on his back. James Parish, an officer's servant, was close by.

Was the deceased breathing then?—Yes; he appeared so. I ascertained from the bystanders that the man had been shot, and I gave orders to have O'Donnell put in irons. The prisoner was not crying. He said nothing that I heard.

Did he go quietly?—There was a slight wrestling at first when we separated him from his wife. The prisoner was put in bath-room on deck, and was put a mattress in there for him. He was handcuffed. We afterwards put Power on the table, and Dr. Everitt examined him, and when he found he was dead we took him on deck. Deceased did not speak at all that I heard. I next gave orders to have the prisoner's baggage searched. On sea box had the name of O'Donnell on it. The box is still on board with one pistol in it. I found in the trunk a small box, which I saw was an electric machine of some sort and thinking it dangerous, I threw it overboard. It was about the size of a chronometer box.

Mr. O'Brien: I may say that my clients' right hand is paralyzed, and the box contained a galvanic battery for which he gave 30s.

The magistrate (to witness): Why did you throw it overboard if it was not dangerous?—Witness: I did not care for it, I can assure you. At the time of the occurrence the ship was twenty-five miles South of Cape St. Blaize.

Mr. O'Brien said he had not many questions to ask the witness, as he saw very little of the tragedy. To witness, you have heard of those infernal machines?—Yes; my knowledge of them is very slight. I never saw a battery before like this one, though I have seen batteries used for paralysis. We simply lifted the lid of the box and looked in.

The magistrate: Did he produce the pistol at him?—Yes, he followed him up. I took the pistol produced from the prisoner's side breast pocket.

The pistol was here produced; it was of metallic manufacture, with no rusk's name on it.

By the magistrate: There were three cartridges still in the pistol. Witness continued: I think the doctor picked up the pistol. I handed the pistol to the second officer, Mr. Beecher. Carey's wife came up, and the prisoner said, "Shako hands, Mrs. Carey; I did not do it." The body was about five yards from me. I took deceased's collar and neck-knot off and opened his shirt. The officer's servant, Parich, had his thumb on the hole in deceased's neck, through which the blood came, though not much was flowing. I then went to help Mrs. Power, who was waiting, and I left the body with Parish. I saw a discharged bullet in some one's hands. I laid there until the man died, and then carried him up-stairs.

Mr. O'Brien: I want to show to-day that this was not an infernal machine. You did not see deceased and the prisoner together on board?—No.

Charles Jones, boatswain, said: On Sunday, the 25th, I was in the fore cabin playing with a child. I heard a shot fired, and the deceased sank out "Maggie, I am shot." They were duking together. Deceased had a glass of brandy, the prisoner had a bottle of beer, and the prisoners with a bottle of ginger beer.

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DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

WHAT A METHODIST MINISTER HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

At Friday's session of the United Conference of Methodists at Belleville, the question of how numerous the Protestants were in this Province came up. Speaking on the subject, Rev. Dr. Douglas said the object of having Montreal Conferences rather larger than some of the Western Conferences arose from the peculiarity of the ground. The largest part of Montreal Conference was in Quebec Province. Throughout the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa Valley there was a constant decrease of the Protestant and an increase of Roman Catholic population that placed their ministers in a painful position. Small settlements of Protestants were located between masses of Roman Catholics, and the discouragement to Protestants was beyond conception. If the Montreal Conference had a part of the lower limb of Ontario, where Protestantism was strong, they would be able to change round the discouraged ministers. Protestantism must decline in Quebec and must increase in Ontario. He could show that in Quebec city, where the population was 60,000, the Protestant population had declined to 7,000. A Protestant minister had told him he must close the galleries of his church. Mr. Colby, M.P., had told him there was an increase of Catholics in his constituency. In view of the 24,000 in Toronto, if any change were requisite a portion might be taken from it and added to Belleville conference.

BARNARD GALLAGHER

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITER AND INFORMER.

Was the information that he is to turn informer used as a threat to intimidate the prisoners?—Bribes offered to Gallagher while in London—Very queer evidence alleged to have been put forth by the Government—The supposed informer expecting to prove his brother's innocence and denying that he is going to turn Queen's evidence.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 8.—An Eagle reporter found Mr. Bernard Gallagher at his residence, on Green street, Greenpoint, last evening. Mr. Gallagher was mentioned in a despatch published in yesterday's papers, the substance of which was, that Irish political circles in Glasgow were excited over the rumor which prevailed, to the effect that he is to turn Queen's evidence on the trials of some new political prisoners, or in other words, to turn informer. It was to get what he had to say in this matter that the reporter called upon him last evening.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GALLAGHER.

"In the charge was?" asked the reporter. "No, sir! It is absolutely false."

"How do you account for the spread of this rumor?"

"I think it possible that I have a 'double' in Glasgow; that is, a man who bears my name. Can you give me no other reason?"

"English detectives are generally not over-sensitive, and would not scruple to tell a prisoner that another man was going to turn informer, and so compel the weak-hearted, through their fears, to become Queen's evidence."

"Were you offered bribes to inform on your fellow prisoners when you were in London?"

"Yes, sir. A padron and some money were offered to all the prisoners."

"What answer did you make to the authorities?"

"I refused the money and pardon and said that I was unable to turn informer, as I knew nothing about the dynamite party, and even if I did would not inform under any circumstances."

"What was the nature of the evidence offered against you when you were arrested in Glasgow?"

A GOOD ALIBI.

"My brother Thomas was arrested on April 6, and I was seized in Glasgow on the next day. A letter I had sent to him was found in his pocket with my address upon it. I was brought up for trial a few days later. Five old women were the witnesses. Why, sir, you could hire them to give evidence to hang a man for from one to one hundred shillings. There were to swear that they saw me around the government building which was blown up. Mind you, at the time the buildings were blown up I was working in King Street. I succeeded in telling this to an official, and I was remanded for eight days. They then telegraphed to King Street and obtained indisputable evidence that I was not present at the 'blow up.' So much for their evidence. I was then taken to London on a charge of conspiracy to blow up public buildings. The charge did not hold, and I was released."

"You then returned to America?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you go to work?"

"Rightway, in King Street."

"How long did you work there?"

"About a month and a half."

"Will you state where you are working now?"

"In an iron foundry on South Third street, between Ninth and Tenth streets."

NEITHER A CONSPIRATOR NOR AN INFORMER.

"Do you belong to any of these Irish societies?"

"No, sir. The only society I ever belonged to was the 'Molders' Union.'"

"Do you apprehend violence at the hands of the dynamite agitators arising from this report?"

"I do not, and I am not afraid of them, anyhow."

"Have you communicated in any way with the English Government since your return?"

"I have not, and do not see how I would like to do it after the way I was treated over there."

"Were you acquainted with James McDermott or O'Donovan Rossa?"

"Neither my brother nor myself ever saw either McDermott or O'Donovan Rossa. When I was in jail some of McDermott's dynamite speeches in Canada were published in the London Standard. I read them to my brother, who was with me in the jail, and I asked him if he knew McDermott. He answered that he had never seen him."

"Do you approve of dynamite as an agent to free Ireland?"

"I do not approve of it. My brother also disliked it."

"I understand that you are going to England again next summer, Mr. Gallagher; may I ask your errand?"

"I will go to England next summer to see my brother Thomas at Millbank Prison. I intend to make efforts to establish his innocence and procure his release."

"Do you think you can do it?"

"The English authorities convicted my brother under the name of Fletcher. All telegrams offered in evidence were signed by this Fletcher. I expect that he will turn up here soon and be able to clear my brother. Yes, sir, I think I can prove his innocence," said Mr. Gallagher, as the sorbs withdrew.

According to the Bowling Green Gazette, the man who stole his girl from an upper story window with the aid of a ladder belonging to a hook and ladder company.