

## THE O'SHEA SCANDAL.

### Serious Charges Brought Against Mr. Parnell

#### AND CAPT. O'SHEA'S WIFE.

Painful Statements by Sir Edward Clark—Capt. O'Shea's Evidence—He Challenged the Irish Leader to Fight a Duel—Mrs. O'Shea's Practical Confession—Parnell Does Not Appear.

Sir Edward Clark, one of Capt. O'Shea's counsel, in opening the O'Shea divorce case in which Mr. Parnell is co-respondent, said that in the interest of his client and in view of the remarkable pleadings, it would be necessary to prove the petitioner's case by sufficient evidence. The petition for a divorce, he said, was filed in December last. Mr. Parnell had then put in a simple denial of the charge of adultery. Mrs. O'Shea did not content herself with a denial, but made counter-charges against her husband, alleging that he had committed adultery with a number of different persons, including her own sister, Mrs. Steele. She also charged him with cruelty, and with having connived at her adultery for a period extending over a series of years. The plea amounted to a confession of adultery. (The husband was utterly annoyed at the defendant's charges, but he (Clark) would be able absolutely to disprove every possible suggestion against him. He could show that the charge of connivance was groundless; that when O'Shea first heard of the intention of Parnell to fight a duel on the continent. That continuous acts of adultery had been committed by the respondent and co-respondent would be placed beyond doubt. Witness would prove that while the respondent was visiting in Bedford Square she was visited by Parnell, who went under the name of Smith. At another house he visited her as Mr. Stuart. On one occasion he had to escape by the balcony to avoid detection by O'Shea.

#### SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST PARNELL.

The respondent and Mr. Parnell, Sir Edward maintained, had actually lived together at Eastbourne and Brockley. Mr. Parnell, he said, could not face the evidence. He allowed judgment to go by default because he dared not go into the witness box. The criminal law had no terrors for some people whom the moral law could not bind. He did not wonder at Mr. Parnell's refusal to answer the charges of falsehood and falsehood and betrayal of friendship of the man who was trusting him. Capt. O'Shea stood for Parliament in 1890. He was then introduced to Mr. Parnell, who dined with him and Mrs. O'Shea. Mrs. Steele being one of the party. Nothing excited Capt. O'Shea's suspicion until 1891, when Mr. Parnell visited the respondent at Eltham. His annoyance over Mr. Parnell's approach to his wife led Capt. O'Shea to send a challenge to Mr. Parnell. Mrs. Steele saw Parnell, who assured her that there was no ground for jealous suspicion. O'Shea wrote to Parnell and the latter replied that he had answered through the assurances he had given Mrs. Steele. Afterwards affectionate relations between O'Shea and his wife were continued and Parnell was again invited to Eltham. In 1892, after Parnell had been released from Kilmalsham jail, he renewed his visits to Eltham and almost habitually there. Parnell used to drive from Parliament to Eltham and Mrs. O'Shea would go down stairs to meet him when he arrived. Sometimes she slept away from the house when Parnell was not there. Capt. O'Shea wrote to his wife remonstrating against these visits and declaring his intention of vacating his seat in Parliament. Furious scenes occurred between him and his wife. On one occasion he had found a portmanteau belonging to Mr. Parnell at his house and carried it off, throwing it out of a railway station.

#### CHALLENGE FROM O'SHEA.

Sir Edward Clark further said that the same night an angry scene occurred between O'Shea and his wife, and the former leaving Waverley Lodge, where they were staying, walked to London. The following day he went to Mrs. Steele's house and told her of what had happened. It was then he challenged Parnell, but the quarrel was arranged through Mrs. Steele's assurances. In April, 1893, Mrs. O'Shea and her family went to reside in Bedford Square, Brighton. Her husband used to go there from time to time. When he was not there a strange gentleman was a constant visitor. Mrs. Dawson, who kept the house, and two servants would tell the jury who the stranger was, and would prove that the pair were sometimes locked in Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom together. At another house Parnell also visited the respondent. He was careful always to keep out of the way of O'Shea, escaping by way of a back balcony to avoid the captain, and afterwards going to the front of the house and presenting himself as having just arrived.

O'Shea went abroad ill and during his absence Parnell lived at Eltham. Rumors reached O'Shea about his wife and Parnell, and he wrote to Mrs. O'Shea for an explanation. He also wrote to Parnell, saying: "You have behaved very badly to cause scandal by your continued visits." To this Parnell replied: "I don't know any reason or any cause for scandal."

#### PARNELL AND HIS HORSES.

Mrs. O'Shea wrote to her husband, pointing out that the children's chance of inheriting the property of their aunt, Mrs. Woods, would be damaged by a scandal. This occurred in 1894. O'Shea's suspicions were lulled asleep, and the pair seemed more confident as to what they could do at Eltham. In 1895 three horses, President, Dictator and Home Rule, were bought. The first was Parnell's hack, the second was the respondent's, and the last was an old hack for common use—"about the fate of which," added Sir Edward with malicious humor, "I don't know anything."

After that a new room was built for Parnell, with access to the respondent's room. In 1896 a paragraph in the papers described a carriage accident that happened to Parnell at Eltham. O'Shea saw

the paragraph and telegraphed to his wife asking her its meaning. Her reply, which was couched in affectionate terms, said: "I have not the slightest idea of what it means, unless it is intended to get a rise out of you. It has been made up by Haily & Co. It is better not to retaliate, for it is as fighting with a sweep—you are sure to get dirty."

She also sent her husband a letter which she alleged she had received from Parnell, which was couched purely for the purpose of being shown to O'Shea. In it Parnell wrote that he had a couple of horses at Bexley out at grass, and that he was sorry if any annoyance had been caused by the paragraph. It would be shown that Parnell slept at Eltham that night. He was in a brougham when the accident occurred. Afterwards the respondent and Parnell went to the stables and removed the horses and harness lest O'Shea should come home and see them.

#### A SCENE AT CARLSBAD.

Sir Edward next told of a scene that occurred at Carlsbad while O'Shea was staying there. A lady who was reading a paper began to read a paragraph in which O'Shea's name appeared, when suddenly she stammered and was unable to proceed, and everybody, of course, became curious. The paragraph referred to the immoral relations of the respondent and Parnell during the absence of her husband. O'Shea wrote to his wife mentioning the incident and telling her how the paper narrated the story of Parnell's suburban retreat with his Aspasia at Eltham and how he had put the best face on things by exclaiming against the introduction of the worst features of American politics into English public life.

#### FOR THEIR CHILDREN'S SAKE.

Sir Edward here read a series of letters which passed between O'Shea and his wife respecting the terms of the arrangement they desired to make for the sake of their children. O'Shea advised his wife to consult her brothers. Sir Evelyn Wood and Charles Wood, and expressed a desire to avoid anything unpleasant in order not to harm the children. He demanded, however, that she should not see Parnell. Another paragraph appearing in a Brighton local paper to the effect that Parnell was staying with Mrs. O'Shea at Eastbourne with her husband's knowledge, O'Shea wrote to his wife concerning the story. She replied that she knew nothing of Parnell's movements. O'Shea always received specific denials of this kind. Soon afterward O'Shea returned to London, and met his son, who, unwilling to cause trouble, told his father that Parnell was not at Eltham. The son himself, although making this statement, took action with the result that the respondent gave her son an understanding not to have Parnell at Eltham. How utterly untrue were her declarations to her husband that she knew nothing of Parnell's movements. For nineteen weeks in 1896 they occupied a house together in St. John's Road, Eastbourne. After this they occupied another house in St. Mary's Road, Eastbourne, at which Campbell, Parnell's secretary, was a visitor. This occurred before November, 1896, after the respondent's promise to her son that a new course would be adopted. A gentleman calling himself Fox went to the office of a house agent and engaged a house on Trevillion street, Brockley. The gentleman afterwards changed his name to Clement Preston. This man was Parnell.

Mrs. O'Shea was frequently at the house, calling herself the sister of the occupant. The house was within easy distance of Eltham. The next house was taken by Mrs. O'Shea at York Terrace, Regent's Park. She gave her reference to Clement Preston, of Brockley (laughter) and Mr. Parnell, of the House of Commons—two gentlemen in one. The effects proved that the pair concealed their intimacy to the last and cleared O'Shea of the charge of connivance. The respondent and Parnell used this house together from 1897 until 1899, she calling herself the sister of Clement Preston. All this would be proved in evidence and would surely enable the jury to return a verdict that would liberate Capt. O'Shea from a marriage that he now looked upon as shameful bondage.

#### CAPT. O'SHEA'S EVIDENCE.

At the conclusion of Sir Edward Clark's address, Captain O'Shea took the witness stand and was examined by Mr. Inderwick. He said: "I married Miss Katherine Wood on the 24th of January, 1867. There were three children of the marriage. After my election to Parliament I was introduced to Mr. Parnell by Mr. Gorman Mahon. After that I invited Parnell to the Thomas Hotel and introduced him to Mrs. O'Shea. I had an angry quarrel with Mrs. O'Shea on account of the visits of Parnell to Eltham, of which I knew nothing until I found it out myself. I wrote Parnell afterward, on July 13th, 1891. Mrs. O'Shea gave me assurances to such an extent that there was a reconciliation. I was convinced by Mrs. Steele that there was nothing wrong. The arrest and confinement of Mr. Parnell took place after that."

"As on his release he was not in good health I invited him to Eltham. Mrs. O'Shea after that went to Bedford Square, Brighton. I did not know Mr. Parnell visited her there. I had a house some time after in the Medina terrace, Brighton, but I certainly did not know that Mr. Parnell visited or slept in that house. In 1894 I was in Lisbon. On my return I heard vague rumors that Parnell had been seen in Eltham. I wrote to Parnell, who answered denying that there was any ground for the scandal that then existed. On the same day I got a letter from Mrs. O'Shea. She denied absolutely that there was any truth in the rumors then prevailing. In the spring of 1895 I was in Spain and in the autumn of that year I and my wife were at Marjate. After that I went to Ireland and saw Parnell. This followed the general election. I first stood for the exchange division of Liverpool and afterwards for Galway. I was opposed by Mr. Healey and Mr. Biggar. I heard statements about Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea during the contest. I remonstrated with my wife, but she said her acquaintance with Parnell was for political purposes."

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

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

"At that time I had no idea that Parnell was a constant visitor at Eltham."

After that some paragraphs appeared in the papers about Mr. Parnell's visits to Eltham, and I wrote expressing annoyance at the circumstance. I never knew that Parnell had horses at Eltham until I was told so by my son. There was a conversation about taking criminal proceedings against the newspapers, but as it was thought that would only make the scandal worse idea was abandoned. I simply wrote to the editors about the matter. After that I went to Carlsbad. I believed Mrs. O'Shea was living at the Queen's Hotel, Eastbourne. After I returned from Carlsbad I got a letter from my wife in reference to the paragraph which had appeared in the newspapers. I suggested that she should see Sir Evelyn Wood and write that she should directly or indirectly take no opportunity of seeing Mr. Parnell. Afterward I saw a paragraph to the effect that Parnell had been staying at Eastbourne with Mrs. O'Shea. I immediately wrote her. I had no notion my wife had taken a house at Eastbourne. Some time after that my son showed me a paragraph stating that Parnell had been at Eltham. I showed this paragraph to Parnell. He was much annoyed. The editors of one or two papers were written to and contradictions were inserted. In April, 1897, I received a letter from my son Gerald. On April 15th I saw Mrs. O'Shea and had a long and painful interview with her. I showed her my son's letter."

The letter referred to was then read by Mr. Inderwick. It communicated matters relative to the visit of Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea. The writer said he had heard the voice of "that awful scoundrel Parnell" talking to the dog. He further said he should have liked to knock him down, but he did not wish to upset his mother, who had told him Parnell had only come to dinner and would soon be gone. "Perhaps," the letter continued, "I ought to have kicked him. You, however, know more about these things than I do. But if you wish me to kick him it shall be done on the first opportunity."

Witness continued—I knew nothing about Parnell's horses being placed in the stables. I did not know of my wife living in Regent's Park. After that I heard Parnell had been living with Mrs. O'Shea at Brighton. I then filed a petition for divorce.

Mr. Inderwick—There is a serious charge against you as regards Mrs. Steele. Is there any truth in that charge, or is it as absolutely and entirely untrue as are the other charges against you?

Witness—Yes, certainly, they are all false.

There was no cross-examination, and Capt. O'Shea left the witness box.

Two photographs of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were then handed in as evidence.

#### OTHER WITNESSES TESTIFY.

Harriet Bull, formerly in the service of Mrs. Dawson, of Bedford Square, Brighton, was the next witness. She remembered Mrs. O'Shea staying there five or six years ago. O'Shea came there, as did also another gentleman whom she identified by a photograph as Parnell. He would come every day and at all times.

Q.—What happened when he came?

A.—The children used to go out for drives. Nobody else would be in the house.

Q.—How long would they be together?

A.—For hours. He usually stayed till 11 o'clock at night. This was a frequent occurrence. On one occasion Mrs. O'Shea went out late with the gentleman.

Q.—Did that gentleman ever sleep in the house?

A.—Yes, one night.

Q.—Was Mr. O'Shea in the house on that night?

A.—No.

Q.—Did Mrs. O'Shea and the gentleman drive out together?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How did the gentleman enter the house?

A.—He used to let himself in.

Q.—Do you recollect on one occasion going to Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom to speak to her?

A.—Yes. I heard voices. I tried the door and found it locked.

Caroline Pethers, a widow residing in Cheltenham, was the next witness. She testified that towards the end of 1893 she was caretaker of a house at West Brighton, which she let to Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea. Two or three days after the family arrived a gentleman appeared, whom she identified as Parnell. He went by the name of Charles Stewart. He sometimes called when O'Shea was there. He used to drive out Mrs. O'Shea in the night time. They were together in the dining-room for several hours on one occasion, with the door locked. They were in other rooms with the door locked. The young ladies said their mother did not want to be disturbed when she had anybody with her. Parnell slept frequently at the house when O'Shea was not there. He was in the drawing-room one time with Mrs. O'Shea, with the door locked, when O'Shea rang the front door bell. Parnell escaped from the house and then went to the front door, rang the bell and asked to see O'Shea. He did not escape by the stairs. There was a balcony outside the window and there were two rope fire escapes in the house. (Laughter.) Witness saw Mrs. O'Shea once go upstairs, pull down the blind and go into Parnell's bedroom. Mrs. O'Shea carried up hot water to Parnell's bedroom.

To be squeezed into a Combina.

A Chicago despatch says: The Tribune says the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads have formed a traffic alliance with the Union Pacific similar to that existing between the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern. The new agreement is evidently part of the Gould-Vanderbilt scheme to force all the Western roads into their proposed big combine. The Burlington has shown a spirit of independence, and to force it to terms the arrangements with the Rock Island and other roads were made.

The Earl of Derby has subscribed £10,000 for Gen. Booth's scheme of social regeneration. The Marquis of Queensberry sends £100 to the Salvation Army leader, and promises a yearly donation for the cause. He asks an interview with Gen. Booth, saying that he believes the General is engaged in the best work that a man can lay his hand to, but he desires it to be distinctly understood that he opposes Christianity, which, he says, has failed to help the poor. He concludes by saying that he sends his wife as a "Reverent Agnostic." Other donations of £100 and smaller sums continue to arrive.

## RETRIBUTION OVERTOOK HIM.

### A Russian Administrative Officer Killed by a Nihilist's Poisoned Bullet.

#### THE ASSASSIN ESCAPES.

A Paris cable says: General Seliverstov is dead. The wound correctly described as slight, proved fatal, for small as it was and comparatively harmless to look upon, it was inflicted by a poisoned bullet. Such projectiles show no mercy. Nihilist is stamped on the face of the crime; that Nihilism which prating politicians have for months past described as being dead. The following particulars completely describe the mode of perpetration of the poison, assassin and the motives which dictated it. They are communicated to your correspondent by an official holding a high position in the Russian diplomatic service, personally familiar with the whole public life of the General. The facts are that at noon yesterday the *concierge* at the Hotel Bado was accosted by a man attired in the typical costume of a Russian, or rather Polish, emigrant. He said: "I have a letter for General Seliverstov, where are his rooms?"

Being told where to find the apartment, the man continued: "How are the rooms situated?" He was told which number was the bedroom and which the parlor. He then went upstairs; the *concierge's* suspicion, strangely enough, not being aroused by the close interrogatory of the foreigner. The Pole went up to Gen. Seliverstov's room. He was admitted after explaining his errand, and the valet withdrew. He then handed the general a letter, and presumably shot him while reading it, as the document, an invitation to a soiree at the Franco-Russian Club, was found on the floor. The man was seen descending the stairs in great haste by the General's servant, who shortly afterwards knocked at his master's door and received no answer. He returned a second time and opened the door, when he found the General seated at his desk, pen in hand, and dripping with blood. An alarm was at once given, and Dr. Portier was quickly on hand, and in spite of all his efforts General Seliverstov never regained consciousness but died yesterday.

The letter brought by the assassin quickly led to his identification, but unfortunately not to his arrest. Information gained at the Franco-Russian Bank shows that he is a Polish Hebrew named Padlewsky, who was employed by the club as messenger. He is 36 years of age. An investigation of his lodgings was immediately carried out, and documents were found that conclusively proved Padlewsky to be a Nihilist. Most important of all, however, was the discovery of a number of bullets of the same calibre as that found in the wound, and a hasty analytical examination proved them to be poisoned. Padlewsky, my informant tells me, has undoubtedly escaped to England, and the police authorities have communicated with their colleagues in London. It is feared, however, that owing to the large number of Nihilists who inhabit the worst and most intricate slums of London the criminal will find an impenetrable hiding place.

Gen. Seliverstov had betrayed great fear as to his personal safety, allowed no one to approach him before his servant had ascertained his business, and kept a loaded revolver constantly at hand on his desk. The deceased insisted on his servant sleeping outside the bedroom door, so that no admission could be obtained except over his body, and frequently the General would start up from his bed, seize his revolver and make a close inspection of the apartment. No wonder he was nervous, for General Seliverstov, who at one time was chief of the dreaded third section or political police of Russia, wielded all the terrible powers known as the administrative process, otherwise Siberia for life without trial. He was removed from this important post in order to take charge of the force surrounding the person of the Czar, and was held absolutely responsible for the safety of the sovereign.

#### THIS GUN WAS LOADED.

But a Comrade Was at the Wrong End When it Went Off.

An Exeter despatch says: A serious accident but, fortunately not a fatal one, occurred in the swamp on the Lake road near Exeter on Wednesday. Several men, among them one young man named Davy and another by the name of Griffin, the latter carrying a double-barrelled gun loaded with No. 4 shot, were going to their work in the swamp, when in some unknown manner the weapon exploded, almost the whole charge striking young Davy in the back of the head. The distance was under 100 feet, fortunately too great for the shot to do more than enter the scalp and perforate the right ear. The whole party returned at once to town, Griffin feeling much worse than the wounded man. Gun, axes and wedges were left on the spot, and a doctor at once sent for. He dressed the injured man's wounds, and it is expected he will be around in a few days. Both the parties are Englishmen from Devonshire, and came to Exeter about two years ago.

#### Eva Objects to Her Husband's Will.

A New York despatch says: This being the return day of the citations in the matter of the probate of the will of Robert Ray Hamilton, counsel for Evangeline L. Hamilton, nee Mann, appeared in court and filed objections to the instrument being probated. Mrs. Hamilton alleges on information and belief that Hamilton was not sound in mind when he executed the will, and that he was influenced and coerced into making it.

It is stated that a new French loan amounting to 700,000,000fr. will be issued January 1st.

The London Company of Drapers will cancel arrears of rent on its estates in Ireland to the amount of £17,000.

The steamer Brazilian will be the last vessel to leave the St. Lawrence this season. She will depart to-morrow.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Commons for South Victoria has been fixed for Wednesday, Dec. 10th, nomination a week earlier.

## ROUGH ATLANTIC EXPERIENCE.

### The Lake Huron Arrives After a Thrilling Eighteen-Days Voyage.

#### 1,300 HEAD OF CATTLE LOST.

A Montreal despatch says: Another terrible ocean experience was reported by the Beaver Line Lake Huron, which arrived in port on Tuesday with a big hole in her starboard bow and other damages. The plates on the starboard bow for a length of fifteen feet are smashed in, and two plates aft of the hawse hole are stove in. The Lake Huron left Liverpool on October 31st, and experienced a succession of strong gales with heavy head seas till near Belle Isle. A hurricane blew on the morning of the 11th a very heavy sea struck the ship, damaging the bows. Water came into the forepeak, and the vessel was detained twenty-four hours repairing damage and shifting the cargo, which had to be moved aft to prevent the water coming on board. While assisting in the shifting of the cargo, the doctor, Mr. McKee, was knocked down by some of the hatches and severely injured. He was laid up for several days, but is now about. Nearly all hands had to assist in the work of shifting the cargo. The forepeak was filled with water when the boat arrived at Quebec, but it was pumped out on the way up. The detention to the boat was not caused by the captain taking a southerly course, but it was simply a fight against wind and waves all the way over. Some days the engines would be kept at full speed, and the vessel only progressed about thirty miles. Up the gulf a strong, north-westerly gale blew with high seas, but no further damage was done. Besides the damage to the bows, a great deal of woodwork on the upper deck was swept away. The wheel-house was started and the chief steward's cabin was burst in and the panelling broken. Captain Murray, of the Lake Huron, states that this has been his worst experience on the St. Lawrence route. Of the fifty-four horses that were on board, seven died during the passage, and, with the exception of two, the remainder were landed in good condition. Temporary repairs will be made here, and it is the intention to get the vessel away by Friday.

#### CATTLE LOSSES.

More cattle losses are reported from the other side. Following the losses to the Linda and the Straits of Magellan, news was received to-day that the steamship Circe, of the Eford line, had arrived at Glasgow with a large number of cattle lost, the loss probably amounting to over 100 head. This makes a loss of over 600 head in the past week, the Linda losing 354 head and the Straits of Magellan 161 head. Among the shippers by the Circe was J. Eakins, of Port Hope, 200 head. These are serious losses to live stock exporters, coming at the end of an unprofitable season.

Further advices from Aberdeen to-day report very heavy cattle losses. Out of the Circe's cargo of 412 cattle 200 head were lost, and of these 187 head belonged to Jas. Eakins & Co., of Port Hope. The steamship Circe had a cargo of 630 head, shipped by Jas. Eakins & Co., and every one was lost. The vessels arrived at Aberdeen to-day. The losses of the English companies during the past week are reported to be over \$22,000.

#### THE CATTLE LOSS.

Cattle losses up to this time had been so slight that the cattle were not insured to their full extent, shippers generally carrying one-quarter themselves and they will not only have to stand the loss, but the cattle which do not perish on the voyage are landed in such a poor condition that they realize only very low prices. As one shipper said, "We do not know where this thing is going to end. There are a number of boats out, and judging by the experience of those that have landed their cattle it is very unlikely we will escape further loss." Another gentleman connected with shipping said: "If the insurance companies would not at this season of the year take risks on cattle that are placed on the upper decks these losses would not occur. In spite of the terrible weather that has been experienced, shippers still persist in shipping cattle on the decks, protected only by light scannings, which the first great wave would sweep away."

#### THE SENTENCE IS SIX MONTHS.

O'Brien and Dillon Found Guilty by the Common Law Court of the County of Dublin.

A London cable says: The court at Clonmel to-day a verdict of guilty was rendered against William O'Brien, Dillon, Patrick O'Brien, all of whom were members of Parliament, John Cullinan, Thomas Walsh, Patrick Meekler and W. Bolton, who were charged with conspiring to induce the tenants on the Smith Barry estate not to pay rent. William O'Brien and Dillon were each sentenced to two terms of imprisonment of six months each, but the sentences are to run concurrently. Patrick O'Brien and Cullinan were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Walsh, Meekler and Bolton to four months each. All the sentences were without labor. Father Humphreys, Thomas J. Condon, M. P., Daniel Kelly and David Sheehy, M. P., who were indicted on the same charges, were found not guilty and discharged.

The Franco-Belgian election trial has been adjourned till Dec. 29th.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal will send two of its members to Berlin to study the Koch process for the cure of consumption.

When a man goes upstairs late at night and skips every other stair in an endeavor to keep quiet he always seems to skip the steps that don't creak.

A velvet factory at Lyons, France, was burned on Saturday. Loss, \$150,000.

It is settled that Senhor Nanyha will become the accredited Minister of Brazil at Berlin.

The natives who murdered Krieger and Hessel, officials of the German East Africa Company, during the rising at Kilwa, have been executed.

Siam keeps up with the procession. She is to have an electric railroad thirty miles long.

## TERMINAL

### General Booth

#### THE PR

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