

hundred and twenty negroes Austrians and French consuls are leaving Khartoum.

LONDON, 1.—Russell said that although no witness said the pistol was in Carey's hand, yet it is quite likely the pistol was drawn, but owing to the uncertain light in the cabin and the excitement, the movement was unobserved. He submitted that the boy Carey picked up the revolver when his father fell, and kept it for the purpose of shooting O'Donnell if he got a chance, or for the purpose of concealing it in order to make it appear that O'Donnell committed an unprovoked murder. Russell, after insisting upon the credibility of the testimony of the young cab driver, made an eloquent appeal to the jury for an unprejudiced and calm consideration of the case. If they were drawn irresistibly to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty, they would convict him, but if they felt there were important parts of the evidence which crumbled when they attempted to stand upon them, then whatever suspicions they might have, they would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. It was better a guilty person should sometimes escape punishment than an innocent one perchance should suffer. Russell spoke four hours, and upon concluding was loudly applauded by the crowd. The judge sternly repressed the applause.

Attorney General James closed the case for the government. He said: So much has been said to blacken Carey's character, that people might think it was right to kill him. The jury had nothing to do with this. The question for them to consider was, "Did the prisoner wilfully murder him?" Sworn facts left no doubt as to that. The prisoner never pleaded self-defense until he saw his solicitor at Port Elizabeth, and there was no little of evidence to support the theory of a struggle or quarrel. Prisoner's counsel had told the jury the story which O'Donnell had told somebody else. It was a theory unsupported by evidence. The Attorney General denied that O'Donnell had shunned Carey. He invited him to drink shortly before he shot him. The woman with O'Donnell on the steamer knew all about the shooting. It is strange she was not called as a witness. If she was O'Donnell's wife she could not testify. If she was his mistress why was the prisoner's counsel afraid to call her?

Sullivan, of counsel for O'Donnell, objected to the remarks of the Attorney General, and said the woman who had been alluded to in the evidence was Mrs. O'Donnell, and the Attorney General had no right to throw suspicion upon her.

Judge Denman said he considered the Attorney General in order.

The Attorney General continued, saying the reason she was not called was because she could only corroborate other witnesses at Port Elizabeth. O'Donnell stated before the magistrate that he had snatched the pistol from Carey's hands. If so, he was no longer in danger of his life. Why did he fire? How did young Carey get the pistol which O'Donnell had snatched from his father? That statement was so absurd that another was made for the prisoner to-day, inconsistent with the former and equally incredible. They would compel the jury to believe that young Carey was guilty of perjury, and was so precocious as to conceal the pistol in order to fasten the crime on the prisoner. The Attorney General said he thought Mrs. Carey's remarks, "Never mind, O'Donnell, you are no informer," showed what really happened. She saw O'Donnell shoot Carey, and thought that crime nothing compared with the offence of being an informer. The whole theory of self-defense, said the Attorney General, was untenable. The prisoner shot Carey deliberately, and openly says he believes it to be a praiseworthy act, and wished to enjoy the notoriety that would attach to it. History was full of instances of men seeking such glory. The jury, he knew, would be superior to any bias, and pronounce upon the facts of the case. The Attorney General occupied an hour and a half.

Judge Denman then delivered his charge to the jury. He said the evidence was compact; the question simply was: Was the killing done in self-defense? The jury must decide the case regardless of what they may read in the newspapers, which he thought partially responsible for the shooting of Carey, on account of their morbid and sensational paragraphs. The evidence, said he, found the witnesses agreed with

each other, that up to the moment of the shooting, O'Donnell and Carey seemed to be friendly. As to O'Donnell's words to Mrs. Carey, under the circumstances the judge thought the jury should adopt the version most favorable to the prisoner. It was plain O'Donnell did not say "I am sorry, but I had to do it; he attacked me first." The boy Carey, who was astute, oversharp, deeply interested in the result, and likely to stretch the truth, contradicted himself and other witnesses. His statements should be narrowly watched, and were not to be relied on unless corroborated. The absence of the woman called but not proven to be Mrs. O'Donnell was of great significance, and open to the comments of counsel, especially as she came from the Cape with one witness. O'Donnell's threat to shoot Carey was of great importance in view of the fact that he killed Carey the next day. The judge, referring to the testimony of Corbett, said the giving of the portrait and sketches of Carey to O'Donnell was a dangerous proceeding and one likely to make him think the killing of such an infamous person no crime. The foundations of society would be sapped if it was supposed that the life of an infamous person might be excusably taken. The judge said O'Donnell's statement that he snatched the pistol from Carey's hand, if true, would not justify his acquittal or a verdict of manslaughter, for O'Donnell was then no longer in danger of his life, and had no excuse for shooting Carey three times. The judge then defined the terms murder and manslaughter. If the jury is satisfied that self-defense is proven, they should acquit the prisoner. If they thought the prisoner suffered a real provocation, they should find for manslaughter. If, however, they were convinced the deed was not committed in self-defense or under grave provocation, then they must pronounce him guilty of wilful murder.

Upon the completion of the Judge's charge, the jury at 7 p. m. retired to deliberate. When the jury first retired, O'Donnell stood up in the docket and looked about with great composure. The jury first returned to ask if a man had a deadly weapon in his hand and another thought he was about to use it against him and shoot the former, would it be manslaughter or murder? The Judge replied it would be neither; but he asked where was the evidence of any act done by Carey which induced O'Donnell to think Carey meant to shoot him. When the jury had retired, Sullivan expressed doubt whether the Judge had not given a wrong direction to the minds of the jury by his answer to their question. Judge Denman asked Sullivan if he could suggest where such evidence was.

When the jury returned the second time they asked the judge the meaning of "malice aforethought." The Judge carefully defined the law of murder bearing upon that point, as applied to this case, quoting authorities in support of his definition and application. The jury again retired, and returned in four minutes with a verdict of wilful murder.

When Judge Denman asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, he made no reply. The judge then passed sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner now wanted to speak. The judge, however, ordered his removal. The police seized him, when O'Donnell held up his right hand, fingers extended, and shouted: "Three cheers for old Ireland! Good bye, United States! To hell with the British and the British Crown! It's a plot made up by the Crown!" The prisoner, shouting, cursing and struggling, was forcibly removed by the police, amid the most fearful confusion and slamming of doors. This action of O'Donnell caused the greatest excitement and surprise, as he had previously gained the sympathy of the audience by good behavior.

Gen. Pryor sails from Liverpool for New York in the *Germanic* on the 6th inst. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has invited Gen. Pryor to a public dinner.

Paris, 1.—It is announced that the civil and military powers of France in Tonquin are concentrated in the hands of Admiral Courbet.

The government has acceded to the request of Dr. Harmanda, civil commissioner of Tonquin, for his recall, and he is authorized to return to France upon furlough.

In the Chamber of Deputies the report of the committee on the Tonquin credits was read. It states

that the expedition to Tonquin commenced with insufficient means. This fact emboldened the enemy, and encouraged China to interfere. The report recommends that endeavors be made for a solution of the difficulty with China, for the purpose of avoiding a conflict, but in the meantime, it would be necessary to dispatch reinforcements to Tonquin, and thus France would be prepared for all eventualities.

Berlin, 1.—International measures are mooted for the control of the sale of explosives in order to prevent their use by conspirators.

Another Chinese frigate was launched at Stettin to-day. The Chinese legation and many invited guests were present. The legation is entering into contracts for material of war, and these are being sent to China in large quantities.

CAIRO, 2.—Two men who left El Obied between the 16th and 19th of November, arrived at Khartoum yesterday. They saw El Mahdi march out to meet the Egyptians before the recent battle and afterwards saw him return to El Obied, with guns, rifles and a large store of ammunition, and a train of camels belonging to the Egyptians which had been abandoned in the entrenched positions owing to scarcity of water. They report that the Egyptian army has been completely annihilated after two days fighting. No prisoners were brought into El Obied. They reported that a rising had occurred in Darfour and Slatin Bay. The governor of the province, a native of Austria, had been attacked and wounded. They also reported that there had been a rising of Bedouins in the vicinity of Kasala in Nubia.

Dublin, 2.—The Orange lodges continue to pass resolutions strongly condemning the suspension of Lord Rossmore. Public meetings will be held at various parts of the County of Ulster to pass resolutions of like tenor. At Newry Protestants on the way to church were assaulted. Four companies of infantry with 20 rounds of ammunition per man were posted about the town, which the police are patrolling. A body of lancers occupy the square and constabulary forces are stationed at the court house and on the Warren post road. There was a large attendance at the Catholic cathedral, where the Rev. Mr. McCarthen referring to the meeting prohibited, said such acts on the part of the government were enough to make rebels of all of them, and if persisted in would drive the people to rebellion. He declared that meetings would be held despite the government, or Orange men and characterized the prohibition as a direct insult to Catholics. During the attack on Protestants two policemen were injured.

Dublin, 2.—At a meeting of Irish farmers a resolution was adopted asking the national league secret fund for the payment of Irish members of Parliament; condemning emigration and pledging those present to forbid hunting over their lands while landlordism exists. At a meeting of nationalists at Londonderry it was resolved to hold an outdoor demonstration on the 18th inst., which occurs on the anniversary of the boys shutting the gates of Derry.

WEXFORD, 3.—A mob last evening attacked the theatre in which Evangelic service had been held and attempted to burn the building. The mob took possession of the town and broke the windows of the Protestant Church and of nearly all the houses occupied by Protestants. The dresses of ladies who attended service at the church and who visited the theatre were torn off and the gentlemen accompanying them stoned. Several were injured severely. The mob paraded the streets several hours crying, "God, save Ireland."

London, 3.—All the metropolitan newspapers endorse the verdict in the case of O'Donnell.

Dublin, 3.—Joseph Poole, convicted of the murder of John Menny, was refused a new trial.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

Held November 17th and 18th, 1893.

Present on the stand: Apostle Albert Carrington, Presidency of Stake, High Council, Bishops, etc.

Saturday morning. The time was occupied by High Councilor S. W. Taggart, Elder R. Hogg, President of the High Priests Quorum, and President W. G. Smith, in exhorting the Saints to

increased faithfulness and renewed effort in overcoming foolish and injurious indulgences.

Afternoon.

A portion of the wards were reported.

President Richard Fry briefly addressed the Saints; the remaining time being occupied by Apostle Carrington in showing that the time draws near when the line will be drawn between the righteous and the wicked, and in encouraging the people to greater uprightness and integrity.

Sunday morning.

Remaining wards reported and statistical report of the Stake read.

Apostle Albert Carrington gave an instructive discourse on the subjects of Word of Wisdom, tithing, man's agency, etc.

Afternoon.

Administration of the sacrament. The general and local authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

Elder John Seaman, of Ogden, spoke interestingly on the power of love and worthy example; disregard of proper beacons, warnings, etc.

Apostle Carrington spoke on family duties and ties, the emptiness and insincerity of etiquette and of the world's classification of society. Love and reason should control us—persuasion, not coercion. None will be able to bear the times of trouble approaching except those who obeyed the truth for the love of it, and have qualified and prepared themselves by previous purification.

The spirit of God was abundantly manifested, and a time of genuine enjoyment experienced.

JAMES H. MASON, Clerk.

OB ROY ON HIS DEATHBED.

This remarkable personage died a very old man about the year 1738. When he was on his deathbed, one of his enemies, a Maclaren, came to see him. Before admitting him, the old man insisted on being lifted up, with his plaid put around him, and his broadsword, pistols, and dirk placed before him; "for," said he, "no Maclaren shall ever see Rob Macgregor unarmed." He received his foeman's enquiries coldly and civilly. As they were together, the priest came in. Taking the opportunity afforded him by the meeting of the two hostile clansmen on so solemn an occasion, the priest exhorted Rob to forgive his enemies, and quoted the appropriate passage in the Lord's Prayer. "Ay," says Rob, "ye hae gien me baith law and gospel for it. It's a hard law, but I ken it's gospel." Then turning to his son Robert, standing near: "My sword and dirk lie there, Rob: I forgive my enemies; but you see to them or may—." The priest checked the rest, and Rob grew calm. When Maclaren had left the house, the dying man—the Highland spirit burning brighter in him at this moment than it had ever done before—said, after a little pause: "Now it is all over; tell the piper to play *Hi til mi tulidh*!" (We return no more!) The piper obeyed. With the music of this Gaelic dirge in his ears, Rob Roy breathed his last.

WORK AND HURRY.

The bustling, hurrying man, as a matter of fact, is a poor worker, and accomplishes comparatively little in a day. Too much of his steam power is expended in kicking up a dust. The habit of hurrying and of feeling in a hurry is fatal to good work, and diminishes the amount of work a man can get through with. The friction is too great. So little of practical value is accomplished, despite all the superfluous expenditure of energy, that he cannot go home at night with the sweet consciousness of duty done, of a day's work completed. He has left too many stitches to be taken up. The men who accomplish the most never seem in a hurry, no matter how much they have to do. Everybody must have observed that. They are not troubled for lack of time, for they make the most of the minutes by working in a cool, clear, orderly, and methodical fashion, finishing each job properly, and not wasting their nervous force on trifles or expending it in bustle. They never complain of overwork. They are more likely to be hunting up new work to do, in order to give their faculties more varied employment and to exercise some which are not sufficiently used.

Too much work to do! The highest pleasure and greatest satisfaction are found in work only, and the more work a man has to do, if it is work to which he is adapted, the better he likes it. The men to pity are those who get nothing to do, and those whose only business is to hunt for pleasure for itself—the fellows who have no other occupation than that of killing time. But we are also sorry for the men, whose manner, as described by the *Lancet*, suggests a boiler worked up to the highest pressure and only saved from bursting by frequent letting off of steam.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CHILD-MISERY IN LONDON.

HOW THE LITTLE OUTCASTS LIVE IN THE METROPOLITAN SLUMS.

The child-misery is most heart-rending and appalling. Not the least is the misery inherited from the vice of drunken and dissolute parents, and manifest in the stunted, misshapen and often loathsome objects constantly met in those localities. Here is one of three years old picking up some dirty pieces of bread and eating them. We go in at the doorway and find a little girl twelve years old. "Where is your mother?" "In the madhouse." "How long has she been there?" "Fifteen months." "Who looks after you?" "The child who is setting at an old table making match-boxes, replies: 'I look after my little brothers and sisters as well as I can.' "Where is your father?" "He has been out of work three weeks, but he has gone to a job of three days this morning." Another house visited contained nine motherless children. The mother's death was caused by seeing one of her children being run over. The eldest was only fourteen years old. All lived in one small room, and there was one bed for five. Here is a poor woman deserted by her husband and left with three little children. One met with an accident a few days ago, and broke his arm. And here, in a cellar kitchen, are nine little ones without food and scarcely any clothing.

It is notorious that the Artisans' Dwellings act has in some respects made matters worse for them. Large spaces have been cleared of fever-breeding rookeries to make way for the building of decent habitations, but the rents of these are far beyond the means of the abject poor. They are driven to huddle more closely together in the few loathsome places still left to them; and so Dives makes a richer harvest out of their misery, buying up property condemned as unfit for habitation and turning it into a gold mine.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Baltimore woman by the name of Charity struck her husband over the head with a boot and came near killing him. Charity begins at home.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE LIST.

List of selling prices of Produce in the Salt Lake Market from warehouses, corrected semi-weekly, for the DESERET NEWS, by the People's Forwarding Company:

Wheat,.....	per 100 lbs.	\$ 1 30 @ \$1 40
Barley,.....	"	1 20 @ 1 35
Oats,.....	"	1 25 @ 1 30
Corn,.....	"	1 10 @ 1 15
Corn, Chopped,.....	"	1 20 @ 1 25
Brans,.....	"	1 10 @ 1 15
Shorts,.....	"	1 25 @
Flour, Colorado,.....	"	
" Utah patent,.....	"	2 85 @ 3 00
" Extra,.....	"	2 45 @ 2 50
" No. 2,.....	"	2 60 @
" Graham,.....	"	2 50 @
" Rye,.....	"	2 75 @
" Buckwheat, per barrel,.....	"	12 00 @
Butter, according to grade,.....	"	30 @ 35
Eggs,.....	"	8 @ 8 1/2
Beef on foot,.....	"	8 @
Mutton dressed,.....	"	14 @ 15
Pork dressed,.....	"	10 @ 11
Wool, per lb.,.....	"	14 @ 15
Slides, dry flint, per lb.,.....	"	10 @ 11
" Sailed, per lb.,.....	"	10 @ 11
" Green, per lb.,.....	"	10 @ 11

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