

sensational ever in the criminal annals of this city.

San Jose, Cal., 30.—Joseph Jewell, one of three who, last March, murdered M. P. Renowden to get possession of his earnings, amounting to \$24,000, was hanged this morning. He said: "I don't know how I came to commit the deed. It was not for the money; I never needed that; it was a mystery only God can explain." When the black cap was put on he said, "put it on square, you've got it twisted." His neck was not broken in the drop. Several seconds after he made an effort as if to raise himself up, and cried out, "Oh—I!" In ten minutes he was pronounced dead. Of the two accomplices, one turned State's evidence, and is now serving a light sentence; the other is under sentence of death.

Shreveport, La., 30.—Richmond Stuart, colored, was hanged to-day in the presence of 4,000 people, mostly colored. Many came hundreds of miles. Stuart led in prayer, gave out the hymn, asking those present to join. He proclaimed his innocence to the last. The fall of about eight feet broke his neck.

Macon, Ga., 30.—Ambrose West, negro, 18 years old, convicted of murdering James Monroe, of Worth County, Sept. 19th, 1883, was hung to-day in the presence of 2,000 people. He was carried from Albany Jail to Isabella, the county seat. The first attempt at hanging was a horrible failure, the rope breaking. After the lapse of an hour, the noose was again adjusted, death speedily following the fall.

Louisville, Ky., 30.—Mrs. Mary A. Greene, a wealthy, eccentric old lady living alone in this city, was burned to death last night. Her clothing was ignited by a candle as is supposed, as no one was in the house at the time. Her clothing was burned off her limbs, her head burned so the bones were laid bare. When found she was seated in a chair in the room, disclosing evidences of a severe struggle against her fate.

Boston, 29.—Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, pastor of the Church of Our Savior, Unitarian, East Boston, dropped dead while taking part at the Union service in Maverick Church.

St. Louis, 30.—Prof. J. H. Tice, well-known weather prophet, died suddenly this morning at his residence in a suburb, Chelton Hall.

New York, 9 a. m., 1.—The Masonic Temple at Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street is now on fire.

Boston, 1.—An attempt was made on Thursday to wreck the Washington express on the New York and New England road. The train was passing through Walpole at a high rate of speed when the engineer noticed an obstruction on the track and applied the brakes. The train was not stopped until it had passed the obstruction, which consisted of railroad ties laid between the rails and others laid crosswise, the whole being securely wedged in. The locomotive, however, plowed its way through. No clue to the miscreants.

New York, 1.—Mgr. Capel said to a reporter that he had read with interest the statement of Gov. Murray of Utah. The picture therein presented of the growth and influence of Mormonism was not a pleasant one. Monsignor said:

"Being but a stranger and visitor in the United States, I do not think it would be becoming in me to venture an opinion upon a question so grave and important, but I perhaps may be permitted to say my sympathy goes with the remedy signified by Gov. Murray and by Gen. Rosecrans. I can see no other way, but there are some points in Gov. Murray's statement upon which, as a Catholic and a priest, I feel qualified to speak. For instance, Mr. Murray is asked this question: Why is there any greater danger to be apprehended in Mormon growth and control in a Mormon community than there would be in Catholic, or Methodist or Baptist growth under similar circumstances? and this is his answer, 'In all church organizations, as I understand it, there are committees or councils or synods or arbitrary bodies, but no adjustment which carries with it pains and penalties as these courts do. There are two sets of laws those of the territorial government, recognized by Government, and which Congress, so far as possible enforces, but the people respect the church government and look to it for control, not only ecclesiastically, but in temporal affairs. Concerning the Catholic church, Mgr. Capel said: 'The Catholic church separates things

spiritual from things temporal.' He claims to exercise dominion in things spiritual, but she teaches that the civil order of the State is supreme, and she inculcates with all her authority the obligation of all her children to render obedience to authorities not through fear, but for conscience sake."

Boston, 1.—A six-round glove fight, Marquis of Queensbury rules, purse \$200, took place here in a private club room last night, between Jimmy Connelly, of Boston, and Fiddler Neary, of New York. First blood for Connelly. Both men rather groggy in the fourth round. In the last round Connelly came up smiling, but very weak, nevertheless led off well and staggered up, nearly winning the fight.

Chicago, 1.—A St. Paul's special says: The skeletons of 23 persons and about the same number of horses were discovered in the northern part of Dickey County, Dakota, near the head of Moose River, by a party of explorers a few days ago. Among the skeletons were found brass cavalry buttons, spurs and other effects of mounted men. It is supposed that the remains are of some party traveling with a cavalry escort, but there is no record of any such missing expedition.

FOREIGN.

London, 28.—In Bradford 2,500 operatives of the Titus Salt Mills are thrown out of employment. In Lancashire 75,000 cotton operatives are determined to resist the proposal to reduce wages five per cent. A general strike is feared.

The *Morning Post* understands that Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, after exchange of views with the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Berlin and Washington, sent a dispatch to Lord Lyons, British Ambassador to Paris, on the subject of English mediation between France and China.

Dublin, 28.—Great excitement prevails at Newry, owing to hostile feelings between Orangemen and Nationalists, in consequence of placing Newry under the peace-preserving act.

The Nationalists are resolved to meet on Sunday outside of town. Orange placards have been torn down.

A number of magistrates in Ireland declare their intention of resigning office in consequence of the suspension of Lord Rosemore.

The Governor General is urging upon the French government the necessity of retaining a strong military force in Algeria.

The committee on the Tonquin credits to-day went over the whole question at issue with China, and sustained the action of the ministry. They will recommend a further credit of nine million francs, and decided that it was unnecessary to submit the negotiations in detail to the Chambers. The report will be postponed three days.

Damage by fire at Poaubair, 200,000 francs; 1,200 hands are thrown out of employment.

It is stated that if Gen. Millot is sent to Tonquin he will go direct to the passes by which the Chinese troops entered Tonquin in order to cut their base of operations, and prevent the enemy from retreating.

Madrid, 28.—To-day is Alfonso's birthday. The King and Queen held a reception, attended by 2,000 persons.

Khartoum, 28.—The position of affairs here is unchanged, the authorities sending to the Blue Nile for supplies of corn. Foreign Consuls resident here are leaving for safer places.

The Greek Consul, Khartoum, in a telegram of the 27th says: Hicks Pasha's forces are surrounded near Kordofan and utterly destroyed. A panic prevails at Khartoum.

Belgrade, 28.—Trials and executions of persons engaged in the recent insurrection continue. A rich merchant, Zatischar, was shot for taking part in the revolt.

Tokio, 28.—The Japanese Government has elaborated a scheme for creating courts of justice, which, if the interior of Japan is opened, will try cases in which foreigners are concerned. The scheme has been submitted to the Western Powers, America and Germany favor it.

Paris, 29.—A pacific solution of the Tonquin question is now regarded as possible. England is exercising her influence with France and China for a peaceable settlement.

London, 29.—Prof. Nordenskjöld, the Swedish Arctic explorer, is planning an expedition to the South Pole in 1885.

Sydney, N. S. W., 29.—The con-

ference of delegates of the Australian legislatures to consider the annexation of the South Sea Islands, has begun its session.

Vienna, 30.—It is stated that the Ulema of Mecca has formally condemned El Mahdi as an imposter.

Paris, 30.—De Lesseps asserts that the Suez Canal Company can enlarge its canal upon its own land without asking the authority or money of any one.

Rome, 27.—Cardinal Simeoni, in behalf of the Pope, congratulated the American Bishops upon their agreement, and upon the settlement of the principal questions of discussion to-day in relation to the Bishops and the Pope and in relation to the Clergy and the Bishops.

Kiel, 30.—The gunboat *Nautilus* will reinforce the German squadron in Chinese waters.

Paris, 30.—In a railway collision, near St. Meen, yesterday, 18 persons were killed and 15 seriously wounded.

The Minister of Marine has instructed the French naval commander on the West Coast of Africa to afford De Brazza, French explorer, every possible assistance. Government will dispatch there her two steam war sloops.

London, 30.—The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey began this morning before Judge George Denman, in the Old Bailey Police Court. Two sheriffs and several Aldermen occupied seats upon the bench. The small court room was crowded and several ladies were present. No one was admitted without a ticket, and all the approaches were thronged. Charles Russell, A. M. Sullivan, Solicitors Guy and Rogers A. Pryor were present as counsel for O'Donnell. Henry James, Attorney-General, and Poland, Andres and Swigart appeared for the government. O'Donnell entered the dock from the adjoining prison, surrounded by officers. He seemed unconcerned.

Henry James opened the case for the government. He described Carey's departure from England, and the voyage to Capetown, and said there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner embarked on the steamer *Kinfaun's Castle*, to kill Carey, but the new witness, Cubitt, who would testify that at Cape Town he gave the prisoner, at his urgent request, a rough sketch of Carey, and the prisoner remarked upon receiving it, "I'll shoot him."

The Attorney General repeated the details of the murder of Carey and pressed upon the jury that the act was not committed in self-defense, but that it was a wilful and premeditated murder. He enjoined the jury not to allow any feeling against Carey to prejudice them in their consideration of the case.

O'Donnell listened closely to the address of the Attorney-General. He has been allowed to use tobacco, which he chews freely in the dock.

James Parish, steward of the steamer *Melrose Castle*, repeated his evidence given at the preliminary examination. Two plans of the cabin of the *Melrose Castle* were shown, one prepared by the prosecution, the other by the defense.

Witness declared that the one offered by the defense was incorrect and the Judge rejected it.

Russell cross examined the witness who said that when he fired the shots at Carey who stood leaning against the corner of the cabin two yards away, Carey might easily have reached O'Donnell, but he made no gesture to seize him. Witness saw no other pistol than O'Donnell's. He did not see young Carey go to his father's berth, and knew by hearsay only that his father's pistol was found upon the boy.

There was much discussion concerning the correctness of the plans of the cabin, all of which the judge declared faulty in judgment. Parish was put into the witness box and asked to explain the position of the tables and seats. Witness said all the plans were incorrect. O'Donnell appeared to be greatly interested in this episode, watching the judge closely. Charles Jones, boat-swain of the *Melrose Castle*, next testified as at the previous examination. He was almost sure, but refused to swear, that O'Donnell's words were:

"I did not do it."

There was a dead silence when Thomas Carey, son of James Carey, stepped into the witness box. He gave his evidence promptly and and coolly. The judge questioned him in regard to his father's position, when he was shot, and was assiduous in making notes of young Carey's evidence. When the bag

and revolver of James Carey were placed in the hands of witness to identify, he weighed the weapon and looked down the barrel. O'Donnell scrutinized young Carey narrowly, when he said he was not positive whether O'Donnell after shooting said: "Shake hands Mrs. Carey, I was sent to do it." He further testified: "I went for father's revolver and kept it in my pocket because father was unable to use it." The crowd outside the court is increasing; and many of the rougher class are mingling with it.

On reassembling, young Carey's direct evidence was resumed, and was about the same as given at the preliminary examination. On cross-examination he said he had stated at the Bow Street examination that he came from the cabin when the first shot was fired. That statement, he said, was untrue. He had not then understood the question. Witness was severely questioned concerning other inconsistencies of the present evidence, with that given at Bow Street. The examination was all directed to testing the truthfulness of the minor details of his story for the purpose of furnishing means of judging of the credibility of the main facts. The frequency with which the witness contradicted himself caused much amusement, and the spectators appeared to be amazed at his unabashed demeanor and effrontery. He declared that O'Donnell fired his revolver with his left hand, although other witnesses swear it was with the right. Witness finally admitted he was in doubt which hand was used. He acknowledged telling Beecher, second officer of the steamer, that he took his father's pistol to keep it out of his mother's way. Being asked how this statement agreed with his previous evidence, that he got it from his father, he declared both statements true. He denied telling Walter Young at Port Elizabeth that his father had a pistol when killed. Young was here brought into court, and witness said he did not recollect him. Carey denied that Young asked him why he did not kill O'Donnell with his father's pistol at the time of the murder, and he replied, "I ran for the pistol, but it was not there; father had it."

Mrs. Carey, widow of the murdered man, testified. She was dressed in deep mourning and spoke in a subdued voice. She repeated the testimony she gave at the preliminary examination; reiterated that O'Donnell exclaimed, "I am sent to do it." The cross examination of Mrs. Carey was very brief and developed nothing new. Marks testified he was sitting in the open hatchway and saw O'Donnell and Carey below. The former was very quiet, but Carey was talking very excitedly, as if laying down the law. Soon after he heard a shot and saw O'Donnell's hand go down and up to fire the second shot. He saw no indications of violence on the part of Carey. There was no pistol in Carey's hand. He heard O'Donnell tell Mrs. Carey he could not help it.

Robert Thomas Corbett, a passenger on the steamer *Kinfaun's Castle*, was unaware that "Power" was James Carey until they arrived at Capetown; he was there shown a supplement of the *Dublin Weekly Freeman* which contained a portrait of Carey, and accounts of his connection with the Irish Invincibles. He recognized the portrait as that of "Power." He showed the portrait to O'Donnell who asked for, and witness gave him, the portrait. On examination Corbett said: "When O'Donnell remarked, 'I'll shoot him,' he spoke in a pleasant manner." Witness attached no importance to the remark at the time.

Witness Marcus, hotel keeper at Capetown, W. Beecher, second officer, and Captain Rose, commander of the *Melrose Castle*, Dr. Ensar, district medical officer at Port Elizabeth, and Inspector Cherry, of the Port Elizabeth police, gave testimony mainly as upon their examination at the Bow Street court. Inspector Cherry further identified the portrait of Carey as that found in O'Donnell's trunk, and also a newspaper cutting headed "Irish Revolutionist in America."

A legal discussion arose regarding the admission of the newspaper cutting as evidence. Sullivan said the introduction would import a political element into the trial. Judge Denman thought it would be dangerous. Attorney General James would not press the matter.

Police Superintendent Mallin of Dublin, identified Carey's pistol as

one he gave him for protection when he left Dublin. He said Carey was very excited and desperate, utterly regardless of human life.

The prosecution closed, and the court adjourned. O'Donnell was calm and composed throughout the day's proceedings. Roger A. Pryor was frequently consulted, and made several suggestions to prisoner's counsel. The entire proceedings were free from excitement.

London, 30.—The Irish Government has prohibited the Orange and National meetings to have been held in Newry on Sunday.

Minister Lowell, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of resolutions passed by the employees of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, denouncing the authors of the recent explosions, says: "As there is not a particle of evidence to show the complicity of any American in the outrage, I see no advantage in communicating the resolutions to my government at Washington."

Thomas Newton, member of Parliament, will go to America, directly after the banquet to Parnell, to obtain funds to aid the movement for paying Irish members of Parliament. It is stated that Parnell will give £5,000 to start the fund.

Analysis of the Parnell fund shows £33,435, of which Ireland gave £25,820, America £2,541, England £1,045, Scotland £376, other places £653.

A convention relative to the Suez canal is concluded between English ship owners and DeLesseps. It provides that either the present canal be enlarged, or a second canal be constructed. A commission of engineers and shippers, half to be English, will examine questions. Several directors, English shippers and merchants, will be admitted members of the board. A consultative committee of English directors will be formed in London. The company in future will bear all expense resulting from accidents on the canal, excepting collisions, or resulting from damage to the company's property, provided the ships are not in fault. From January 1st, 1884, pilotage dues will be abolished, and from January 1st, 1885, transit dues will be diminished according to the rate of dividend.

Dublin, 20.—Matthews, editor of the *Tyrone Courier*, is arrested on a charge of inciting Orangemen against the Nationalists.

Paris, 30.—Admiral Courbet, commanding the French forces at Tonquin, telegraphs the Minister of Marine from Noi, November 23rd: "I am continuing my preparations for advance."

The *Temps* publishes a dispatch from Vienna: The Porte intends to ask the European powers to support it in the demand that it be permitted to send troops to the Sudan to suppress the insurrection there.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Powers, informing them that Turkey offered to send troops to suppress the rising in Sudan, but England refused the offer.

A Rome dispatch states the Vatican will not renew negotiations with Prussia until the demands of the Holy See regarding the education of priests have been settled.

St. Petersburg, 30.—Agrarian crimes in the government of Kief are increasing. Much property of landlords is damaged by acts of incendiarism and pillage.

Cairo, 30.—Of 600 gen d'armes who left for Suakim, Wednesday, 268 deserted on the railway journey to Suez.

A telegram from Khartoum dated the 29th, states the panic is increasing, and the garrison is insufficient.

Ischia, 30.—Loud subterranean rumblings were heard Thursday. The temperament of the water in the mineral springs has risen.

Newry, 2.—There has been no serious trouble yet. The town is occupied by a military force. The local league have issued green placards announcing that the meeting called for to-day is postponed by order of the Dublin Executive. Mobs have been running about the streets cheering and hallooing and occasionally stones have been thrown. Several persons have been injured, and some arrests made. The excitement is unabated.

Paris, 2.—The *Pays*, referring to Prince Victor Napoleon's letter declining an invitation to the Bonapartist banquet, states that it has authority to say that the Prince has no intention of disavowing his faithful friends, being inspired with the ideas of Napoleon III., and promising France, when the time comes, a strong and honest government, which will protect the rights of the democracy and conserve the elements of the religious creeds.