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ASSAULTING A NON-SOCIETY MAN.

John Gibson, a packing-case maker, a society man, was charged, at the Southwark Police-court, on Monday, with being concerned, with William George Fry (sentenced to two months' hard labour a fortnight ago) in assaulting Alexander Furnwell, a non-society man, in the same trade. The prosecutor said that in the early part of last month a strike took place at Mr. Reid's, packing-case maker, Milton-street, and to complete contracts witness and other non-society men were employed. On Monday evening, the 12th inst., on leaving their employment, they were followed by a gang of roughs, when they were protected by a City constable, but on their arrival at the Railway-approach he was attacked by them and Fry. The latter was apprehended at the time, but defendant got away. The latter struck him a heavy blow and hurt him very much. James Pedgeway, 13 M Reserve, said he was on duty at the Railway Approach on the evening in question, when he saw the defendant, with others, following the complainant towards the booking office. Some words ensued, and he distinctly saw Fry attack the complainant. He apprehended Fry at the time, but defendant got away. James Bradford, a non-society man, also working for Mr. Reid, said he was with Furnwell, and saw the defendant and others attack him near the railway station, and fearing he would be attacked he ran away (laughter). The magistrate thought this was very un-English. He should have helped his friend. Mr. Moss called two witnesses with the view of proving an alibi, but his worship observed that as Fry was sent to prison for two months he could make no difference with defendant, and sentenced him to two months also, with hard labour.

A LENIENT SENTENCE.

At the Middlesex Session, on Monday, Thomas Elliott, forty-two, was indicted for stealing the sum of £5, the moneys of George James Biddles. He pleaded guilty. The prosecutor is a newsvendor, carrying on business at 93, Euston-street, and on the 30th of March the prisoner entered the shop and asked the prosecutor to let him have five shillings' worth of coppers, and he let him have them, soon returning with 5s. in silver. He then asked for £5 worth of silver, and said he would bring gold for it in a few minutes. This he was entrusted with, but he did not return, upon which the prosecutor gave information to the police. Next day Constable Robert Reeves, of the S Division, saw the prisoner at the Marble Arch, and told him he should take him into custody for stealing the sum of £5 from Mr. Biddles on the 30th of March, and he replied, "All right, I am guilty. I did it, and I am very sorry for it." The prosecutor said he had frequently entrusted the prisoner with money, sometimes to the amount of £18 or £20, and he had always acted honestly before. The Assistant-Judge said, as this was his first offence, and as he had expressed his contrition for what he had done, he should deal leniently with him. He then sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month, for which the prisoner appeared very grateful.

SHOP ROBBERY.

At the Stratford Police-court, on Monday, John Creesay, twenty-two, a labourer, of Wood-street, Walthamstow, was charged with stealing a roll of oilcloth, valued at 10s. 6d., from Lombard House, Walthamstow, the property of Edgar Hall. It seems that at about half-past nine on Saturday evening Constable White saw the prisoner leave the Chequers public-house and loiter about in front of various shops. He was watched and followed into Mission-street, and then seen to take the roll of oilcloth from outside the side window of the prosecutor's shop. He walked away, but the constable stopped him, and said he should take him into custody. Prisoner then said a man had given him 4d. to take the oilcloth to the railway station, but when told he must go to the police-station he became very violent, and a struggle ensuing both officer and prisoner fell together. The constable's thumb was hurt, but eventually the prisoner was overcome, and although he endeavoured several times to escape he was at last got to the police-station. Here he again asserted that a man gave him 4d. to take the cloth to the railway station. Prisoner was sent to gaol for three months.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

Mr. Gustavus Cohen, of Bradford, writes:—A few days ago a boy, about thirteen years old, with light hair, round dark blue cap, Eton collar, new black jacket bound round the edges (supposed to be bought in London), short trousers and girl's shoes, with no luggage, speaking English and a few words of Portuguese, called upon me in Bradford, and said his name was "Joe Stott Stewart," that he came from Bahia, in Brazil, where his father had been a consulting engineer; that his parents had been drowned on their way to England on business about three years ago, and that on hearing of their death he obtained £3, with which he paid his fare in the steamer Magellion to Southampton (which I have since ascertained is untrue), and thence to London, where he was directed to come to me by a gentleman on London Bridge when inquiring of him the way to Charing Cross Railway Station. The boy is now in my charge and properly cared for; but it is imperative that something should be done in order to relieve his parents' or guardians' anxiety on the one hand and my responsibility on the other. I should esteem it a favour if the gentleman who sent the boy to me would forward his name and address, with any information he can concerning the boy, to 34, Horton-lane, Bradford.

The family of Hugh Brooks, the young solicitor of Stockport, Cheshire, who is in the custody of the United States authorities at St. Louis for the murder of Arthur Preller, commercial traveller, Bradford, England, received intelligence on Saturday that Mr. Brooks, who had gone out for the purpose, had identified prisoner as his son, and would take means for his defence. The news confirmed the opinion generally entertained throughout Cheshire that the prisoner was Hugh Brooks, who led a chequered life at Stockport, left England very mysteriously, and was not heard of till this tragic occurrence.

On Saturday two fatalities at the South Yorkshire collieries, one of them revealing a singular but a fatal mishap, were investigated. George Henry Lincoln, a labourer engaged at Coke Ovens, Carlton Main Colliery was knocked down by a corve, which got off the rails. The corve held him whilst the smudge covered his head and suffocated him before assistance could be obtained. An inquest was held at Royston on the body of Richard Stringer, a miner, who was killed at Monckton Main Colliery by the falling of the roof. A verdict of accidentally killed was returned in this instance, the man being buried alive.

At Merthyr Tydvil, on Saturday, John Donovan, John Christopher, and Mary Power were charged with assaulting Police-constable Watkins in a low district in this town called China, on Sunday, the 18th inst. The officer had occasion to disperse a crowd, when Christopher, who is known to the police, came forward and struck him. On being taken into custody he became violent, and Donovan and other persons beat the officer. Power brought a knife and cut Christopher's collar away so that he might escape from the officer's grasp. Christopher was sent to gaol for two months, and Donovan to one month, Power being discharged.

Considerable excitement was caused at Charlton station of the London and South-Eastern Railway on Saturday evening. As the train due at a quarter to six p.m. was slowing into the station a young lady attempted to alight, under the impression that the train had stopped. Scarcely had her feet touched the platform when she was dragged along a distance of over twenty yards; but fortunately two gentlemen who were sitting by the window, and seeing the immediate danger in which the lady was placed, seized her by the arms, and with the assistance of two parties who were on the platform rescued her from her perilous position.

Cures of Coughs and Colds.—Received (*this day*).—"I have sold Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for years, and always recommend them in preference to any other Cough Medicine. (Signed) R. R. Warrior, M.P.S., 75, Overbury-street, Edge Hill, Liverpool." They instantly relieve and rapidly cure Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Phlegm, Pains in the Chest, Rheumatism—and taste pleasantly. Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, of all Druggists.

Items of News.

On Monday, at the Bow-street Police-court, Thomas Mills was charged with stealing leather from his employer. Frederick Pollard, a football maker, of Clare-street, said that the prisoner had been in his employ only a few days, but he had known him several years. Prosecutor had premises in Vere-street, where the prisoner worked as journeymen ballmaker. The prosecutor locked up those premises at seven o'clock on the evening of the 19th of September. There were then in the place sixteen cowhides. At ten o'clock the same night he was informed that the prisoner had been selling leather. The prosecutor consequently went to Vere-street. He found that his premises had been broken open and eight of the hides, value £5, had been taken away. This was the leather which prisoner had been trying to dispose of. The prosecutor gave information of the matter, and he was taken into custody. Before being given into custody the prisoner came to the prosecutor, said he was sorry for what he had done, and offered, if he got work, to pay back the value of the hides at the rate of a shilling a week. The prisoner had nothing to say to the charge. All he knew as to what had become of the hides was that he was very drunk at the time, that he sold them to a man he never saw before, and that he did not think he would know him again. Mr. Flowers sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

At the Thames Police-court, on Monday, John Pinnock a labourer, was charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain, value £15, from the person of Joseph Edgeley, a pilot. Prosecutor said on Saturday afternoon he was walking alone in the Commercial-road, and at the time was wearing the watch and chain produced. No one was within 330 yards of him on the same side of the road. Prisoner came along out of a turning and got in front of him. He then snatched at his watch chain, breaking it. The prisoner ran away, carrying the chain with him. The chain was worth £10. Witness followed, and did not lose sight of the prisoner. He saw him caught by a gentleman. When he got up to him he took his chain from under the prisoner's leg. He then gave the prisoner into custody, and he did not at the time say anything. After the prisoner was charged a link of his chain was handed to him by a lady. William Wigley, a blacksmith, of Salmon's-lane, Limehouse, said that on Saturday afternoon he heard a cry of "Stop, thief!" and then saw the prisoner running. He ran into witness's arms, and he fell down. He then saw the accused place the chain in the gutter, alongside the kerb. Mr. Edgeley came up and picked up his chain. Constable 96 K said when he took the prisoner into custody he said, "It is all wrong." Mr. Saunders committed the prisoner for trial.—Richard Martin, a rough-looking fellow, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with assaulting Constable Smith, 75 K, in the execution of his duty. The constable was called to eject the prisoner from the Prince of Wales public-house in Maplin-street, Mile End, when he became very violent, and struck the constable several blows. He had great trouble in getting Martin to the station, and previous to that the accused had seriously assaulted the potman, who was covered with blood. The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Mr. T. D. Fitzgerald, resident magistrate for county Down, died suddenly on Saturday at his residence, The Terrace, Downpatrick. Mr. Fitzgerald, who had only recently arrived from the Continent, where he had been sojourning for the benefit of his health, was a native of Carlow, and had served as an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

On Monday, Sir John Humphrey, coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest on the body of Elizabeth Jackson, who met with her death, as reported in another column. After several witnesses had been called, the divisional surgeon of police said that he was called to the case on Friday evening, and found deceased dead. He had since made a post-mortem examination, and the cause of death was heart disease, accelerated by drink and excitement. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. The result was received with considerable surprise by a large number of persons who were assembled outside the court.

On Sunday night, while Mary Ann Reid, aged forty six years, and her daughter, aged nineteen years, residing at 100, Palmerston-road, Kilburn-rise, were retiring to bed, the paraffin lamp exploded, setting fire to the daughter's night-dress. The mother attempted to put the flames out, but the daughter was burnt to death. The mother was conveyed to the St. Mary's Hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition.

A collier named Lincoln met with a terrible death at the Carlton Main Collieries, near Barnsley, on Saturday. A corve laden with burning smudge from the coke ovens overturned. The hot mass fell on Lincoln, smothering him to death. He leaves a wife and five children. This makes the fourth death at the South Yorkshire pits during the last week. Seven men have been injured during the same period.

Mr. Carttar, West Kent Coroner, received information on Saturday of the death of William Heys, aged twenty-two. On the 10th inst., while a game of football was being played at Swanscombe, near Dartford, between the Swanscombe and Greenwich Rovers clubs, the deceased, who was one of the home team, in consequence of the ground being wet, slipped and fell, several of the other players falling upon him. A cry was raised of "Man down." It was then found that the deceased was unable to rise, and as he did not recover some of his companions carried him home on a hurdle. The deceased did not rally, but died on Thursday from the injuries he received.

An inquest was held on Saturday at Irishtown, near Dublin, on the body of Joseph Doyle, who died on the preceding day after being whipped by the schoolmaster, John M'Namee, at the Sandymount National School. The deceased, who was nine years of age, had played truant from school on the Friday morning, and his father, the Sandymount stationmaster, had taken him to the schoolmaster and asked that he should be punished. The deceased was laid on a stool and six strokes with a light cane were administered, his trousers not being removed, and the blows leaving no marks. The boy struggled, ran to his class, and there fell down dead. Dr. Synnott proved that the deceased suffered from a complication of heart diseases, and that at any time a very slight shock might have had fatal results. The jury found that heart disease was the cause of death, and that the punishment was not excessive, but that the system of placing boys over a stool for punishment should be discontinued. M'Namee was taken before the Dublin magistrate the same day and remanded.

On Monday, at the Marylebone Police-court, Jane Twynham, thirty-three, alias Sinclair and Taylor, was charged on remand with stealing a gold watch, value £8, a gold seal and a number of other articles, valued at 15s., belonging to Gordon Foreman, of 123, Albert-street, and James Gladman, of 9, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park. The evidence was to the effect that the property had been stolen by the prisoner, who was engaged to nurse the wives of the respective prosecutors. The prisoner's appearance and manner were so strange that Dr. Capon, of Edgware-road was sent for and examined her. That gentleman reported that he saw no reason why the case should not proceed. The prisoner was then further charged with stealing a set of martens'-tail furs and an ostrich feather, value £10 10s., the property of Jessie Rickards, a widow, of 7, Park-village West, Regent's Park, where she had been engaged. The prisoner, who remained mute during the whole proceedings, and who it was stated had been previously convicted, was committed for trial.

On Friday afternoon, at Barnsley Court House, Henry Strafford, newsagent and fancy dealer, Eldon-street, Barnsley, was fined £4 and costs for keeping an excessive quantity of fireworks on his registered premises. Inspector Birkenshaw visited defendant's premises, which were registered for keeping 50 lb. weight, and found 350 lb. weight of fireworks there. £2 of the penalty was imposed in lieu of forfeiting the fireworks found.

Councillor Edward Bath, managing proprietor of Messrs. Lambert and Co.'s Copper Works, Swansea, died suddenly in the Council Chamber on Friday morning, after making a speech. The deceased gentleman, who was a member of one of the oldest and most esteemed families in South Wales, was brother to Mr. Charles Bath, who contested Swansea in 1874 against Mr. Dillwyn, and was the head of the firm of Messrs. Henry Bath and Sons, copper ore merchants.

At the Coventry Petty Sessions Robert Owen, a Birmingham machinist, was charged with having maliciously wounded Catherine Dalton, an old woman living at Paradise, Foleshill. The woman, who is sixty years of age, is a hawker of fried fish, and on Monday night, on leaving a public-house at Stoke, she was followed by the prisoner across an extensive heath and brutally ill-used, being left insensible on the ground.

At the South Holland Quarter Sessions, Spalding, William Cave, coal trollyman, was charged with having stolen about half a ton of coal. The prisoner was engaged in carting coal to the local gasworks, and had been in the habit of selling coal from his trolly while thus engaged, and in this way he for a considerable period defrauded the company. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Court sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

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THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

At the Old Bailey, on Monday morning, before Mr. Justice Lopes, this trial was resumed. Mrs. Broughton was called, and examined by Mr. Poland. She said: I am the wife of John Broughton, and have lived in Charles-street, Lisson-grove, for three years. We occupy one room in the house. We have no children. I was formerly employed at the Clarendon Hotel, and the prisoner, Rebecca Jarrett, was also there. That was the first time I knew her—not quite two years ago. We were there together two or three weeks. On leaving the hotel Jarrett tried to get into the Mount-street Workhouse, but she could not. I took her home. She stayed about a week, and shared my room. After that she went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and then she came to stay with me again, remaining about a week. She then went to the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, and I next saw her after she had sent me a post-card. She was in the habit of communicating with me in this way. I cannot read nor write, nor can my husband, who is a handy man in the employ of Mr. Stokes, of the Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Working-classes. I was obliged to get the post-cards and letters read to me by my neighbours. I knew the prisoner as Rebecca Jarrett, and have been enabled to find the letters, &c., produced, all of which I received from her, some from the hospital, and some from other places. I did not, to my knowledge, answer the letters, nor did I, so far as I can recollect, get any one to do so, but I went and saw her. Previous to last June I had not seen Jarrett for nine months. She was then lame and walked with a stick. This was in Charles-street. She told me she was in a place. Early in June last she came to me and saw me. I thought it was on the Monday. The usual compliments passed between us. Jarrett addressed me as "Nancy," and I called her "Becky." She told me, in reply to my questions, that while she was out of a place, and looking for another situation, she came across a commercial traveller and had got married to him. She said she was stopping at a friend of her husband's in Albany-street, but was occupying a six-roomed house at Wimbledon, and was in want of a little girl to clean round the oilcloth and carpet. The witness then gave at great length the conversation she had with Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Jarrett.

Mr. Poland: I propose to put in the letters of Jarrett to Mrs. Broughton. The Judge: What is the object? Mr. Poland: I think them very important. The object is to show what she (Jarrett) intended to do. They are written from the various places in which Jarrett had been. The Judge: Then let them be read, but it must not overload the case. The issue is a very narrow one. Mr. Poland: With regard to the sovereign? The Judge: That has been fully explained. As I say, we must not overload the case. What we are trying is the question as to whether or not these defendants, or any of them, took the girl away without her parents' consent. That is the whole question. Mr. Poland: I quite feel that. Mr. Charles Russell: "Knowingly" take her away, I presume. The Judge: We shall hear all that by and by. I think the word of the statute is "unlawfully," but I will hear that argued when the time arrives, so that I will say nothing about it now.

Detective-Inspector Von Tornow was then sworn, and deposed that the letters produced bore the signature of the defendant Jarrett.

The Clerk of Arraigns read four letters from Jarrett to Mrs. Broughton, each of them dated 1883, in which the former expressed her gratitude for what the latter had done for her, and promised to repay whenever she had the chance.

Examination continued: I saw Mrs. Armstrong the next morning, and we had some conversation. About a week after I received a letter signed Rebecca Sullivan, and addressed from Hope Cottage, Winchester. In this Jarrett said Eliza was all right, and she had purchased her more clothes, that she was on a visit there, but would be returning to her home in a week. I could not read, and took the letter to Mrs. Armstrong, and left it with her. This was the first time that I had heard the name of Sullivan. About a month afterwards I had a conversation with Mrs. Armstrong, who was going to the magistrate. I did not give her the letter.

The Judge: Why not?—She never asked me for it. I gave the letter up when the officer came. I did not have any angry words about the child with Mrs. Armstrong, but the same day, before I had given the letter up, I got Jane Farrar to write the letter for me. I told her what to write, and I posted it. This I did because Mrs. Armstrong had said she should blame me for letting the child go. The letter was for Mrs. Jarrett, but it turned out to have been wrongly directed. It was directed Mrs. Sullivan, Wimbledon, near Hampton Court, likewise "Rebecca." I was told there were so many Wimbledons. I afterwards telegraphed. The Judge: What is the object of all this?—Mr. Poland: To show that the witness was acting in good faith in trying to get the child back. The Judge: But all this is after the interview with the magistrate.—Mr. Poland said he thought something might turn upon these, and the postcard received by the witness from Jarrett, stating that the child was all right, and that if the mother desired to see her she should be brought up next week, was read, and witness then added that she was subsequently taken to the Mansion House.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: I first became acquainted with Jarrett at Claridge's Hotel. We were fellow-servants together there. That would be about two years ago from the present time.—Mr. Russell: Is that so? Witness: I am no scholar, I did not expect all this turning up and I did not take any notice. I had left Claridge's over twelve months. I left of my own accord. I did not know what sort of a life she had been living. I know what a gay house is, but Jarrett never told me that she had kept one in Manchester, in Bristol, and in High-street, Marylebone.—The Judge: You are quite clear on that? Witness: Quite. She never told me anything whatever about the life she had been leading.—Jarrett: She did know.

Cross-examination continued: The last of the letters I have produced is dated 1883. I might have had some since, but I cannot say. I saw Jarrett about September last year, but I do not remember whether she told me she was living at Chiswick. I asked her how she was getting on, but nothing further. In June last I did not ask her what she was doing, but she told me that she had a slice of luck, and had fallen in with a commercial traveller and was married to him. She did not tell me his name, or where she had met him, and I did not ask her.—Do you mean to swear that she told you she was married at all? Yes, I do. She said she was staying with a friend of her husband's in Albany-street, but I did not tell Mrs. Armstrong this until the Thursday—the day after the child had left. This I told her in reply to a question from her.

Upon witness's attention being directed to her examination before the magistrate she adhered to her statement that Jarrett told Mrs. Armstrong on the Wednesday that she was going to Albany-street.

Cross-examination continued; I believe when I went to Mrs. Armstrong about the child going that I told her Jarrett's name, and that she had been with me at Claridge's Hotel. On the Tuesday Mrs. Armstrong refused to let her child go. I never heard any conversation with Jarrett and Mrs. Armstrong on the Tuesday. Mrs. Armstrong never asked me if Rebecca was a genuine woman. She only asked me if I knew Jarrett and I said, "Yes, from working with her at Claridge's Hotel." Jarrett never mentioned any age in regard to the child she required. She did not say she wanted a little girl about thirteen years of age—Is that correct? Yes; she never said anything about the age. She did say that Farrar and others were too old. The name of Mary Plummer was not mentioned. She is my own niece. I did not say at the police court that five girls were mentioned, excluding Eliza Armstrong. Five girls were not mentioned, and I could not have said so. But your depositions were read over, and you signed them? Yes; but I did not mention Mary Plummer's name. She said the girls who were mentioned were either too big or too old.—Have you not said that she said she wanted a girl between thirteen and fourteen? I have a very bad recollection. On the first day, when Eliza came to inquire about the place I told her to take her "hook."—What was the meaning of Mrs. Armstrong's abuse of you on the Tuesday? She has called me worse than that.—Is she given to using disgusting expressions? I cannot say. I was on the way to Mrs. Woodward's to see if she would allow her daughter to go with Jarrett when Mrs. Armstrong asked me about the place, and not to have the girl West. She said Eliza had been teasing her all the morning about the place, and when she asked me to take her I said I would on condition that she (Mrs. Armstrong) would get the name and address of the person to whom the child was going.—Was that not to shift the blame off your own shoulders? I thought it would be a satisfaction in case any harm should come to the child.—What kind of harm did you think would come to the child? I did not expect any harm would come to the child, but I thought it would be a satisfaction to the mother, who was the proper person to make the arrangement.

The Judge: What made you make the suggestion? I thought it would be a satisfaction to her and to me.—Had you any doubts in your own mind as to the place? Not the slightest. I thought that when the mother wanted to write to the child she would do so without coming to me.—Is that all that was in your mind? I did not think anything bad would come to the child.

Mr. Charles Russell: Did not Jarrett ask if the girl was pure? No; nothing of the kind was mentioned in my room.—Did she not ask if she had been romping about the streets? I said I had only seen her with boys and girls. There was nothing attractive in the girl as a servant. She spent most of her time in the street nursing the baby. I did not think it odd that Jarrett should have come to Charles-street for a servant. Mrs. Armstrong did not ask Jarrett why she could not get a girl nearer home.

After the adjournment Mrs. Broughton's cross-examination was continued. She said: Jarrett offered me some coin, but I don't know what it was. I thought it was a shilling. I didn't expect any money from her. She was with me for two weeks when she was ill. She did not then spend £1 16s. during that time. She spent nothing to my knowledge. I made no claim upon her, but she promised to give me something. She left a box at my house, and with her permission I took two dresses out of it. I did not pawn them. They were taken by a woman named Simmonds, and I never saw them again. An officer from the Charity Organisation Society came for Jarrett's box whilst she was in a benevolent home. He tendered me 10s. for keeping the box. This was after the letters which have been read. Before taking away the child Jarrett did not give me £2. It was between two and three o'clock when Mrs. Armstrong asked me for the loan of sixpence. If Mrs. Armstrong says she only asked for a penny to buy something to quiet the child that is not true. I saw Jarrett hand something to Mrs. Armstrong, but I could not say what it was, except that Jarrett said, "There's a shilling for you." After the clothes had been bought Eliza came back to my house, and her clothes were changed, her boots and hat being left behind. I gave those to her mother the next day. When asked what sort of clothes Eliza had, Mrs. Armstrong said she had clothes good enough to work in. After Jarrett and Eliza went in the omnibus I did not expect them back again for some time. It did not strike me as strange that, Eliza going out to service, her working clothes should be left behind. It did not strike me as strange that the amount of wages was not mentioned. I recollect getting the letter from Winchester, and I got Jane Farrar to read it to me. There are a good many people called Sutherland in the neighbourhood. I do not know a Mr. Sutherland who is a bricklayer or stonemason. I never heard that a man of that name went down to Winchester within a few days of my receiving that letter. When Eliza left it was arranged that she should go to Albany-street. Afterwards Mrs. Armstrong came to me and said she had not seen her daughter off as she had to attend a funeral. I heard nothing about her having to go to the Board School with a key. After further examination the court adjourned.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Some interesting biographical particulars concerning Zachary Stojanov, the leader of the Liberals in East Roumelia, have been published. He is the son of a shepherd, and was himself engaged up to his thirteenth year in tending sheep. Becoming ambitious of better things he ran away to Varna, where he became a tailor's apprentice. At the end of his apprenticeship he wandered to Rustchuk. Here he set himself seriously to become an educated man, and, thanks to his perseverance and extraordinary gifts, he succeeded beyond his hopes. He first learned to read and write Bulgarian, and in less than two years he mastered Russian and French, adding to these a slight acquaintance with the English and German language which subsequently greatly improved. His general education was carried on *pari passu*, and he soon became teacher in the gymnasium in Philippopolis. Later he made the acquaintance at Rustchuk of the agitator, Angelo Koncsov. He came to know the leaders in the Rhodope region, among whom his name is more familiar than in Bulgaria, and he organised the insurrection of 1876 in that quarter. He was one of the chief wirepullers in the collisions between Greeks and Bulgarians at Philippopolis on St. George's day (April 23rd O.S.) last, a proceeding which cost him his appointment as teacher. It is well known that the chief of the Roumelian Provisional Government, Dr. Stransky, has the highest opinion of Stojanov's ability and judgment.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Monday a serious railway accident happened at Batley Station. A goods train was, through a mistake, shunted into a dead end, as it was going at a speed of twenty miles an hour to enable a passenger express to pass. The goods train could not be stopped, and it ran against the fixed buffers, breaking them up. Three vans were smashed, and the contents strewed over the line. Both the London and North-Western and the Great Northern were blocked for several hours. The guard of the goods train was injured; the driver and stoker escaped by jumping off.

BURGLARY AT A BANK.

Thomas Williams, thirty-two, refusing his address, was charged, at the Worship-street Police-court, on Monday, with burglariously breaking into the National Penny Bank, Hackney-road, for the purpose of committing a felony. The manager and his wife sleep in a room behind the department in which the banking business is carried on. The place had been thoroughly secured on Saturday night, but at about six o'clock on Sunday morning the manager's wife was awakened by hearing a noise in the bank. She looked through a window, and saw the prisoner in the principal counting-house looking through one of the ledgers. She gave an alarm, and the prisoner immediately jumped through the front window. A constable of the H Division was walking near the bank at the moment, and was frightened by a crash of glass, immediately after which he saw the prisoner roll out upon the pavement, having apparently fallen through the window. The constable then seized the man, who was seen to throw a chisel back into the shop. He told the constable that the man who had come from the shop had run away, and that he (prisoner) was not the man, although he had been picked up from the ground by the officer. The prisoner resisted being taken to the station, and was very violent. Later on an examination of the premises was made, and it was found that entrance had been effected by breaking the window of the washhouse and lifting the catch. The safe in the bank, which contained a large amount of money, had marks upon it which indicated that it had been "tried" with some sharp instrument, probably a chisel. The bank books had been disturbed, and one of them was missing; but, as far as could be found out up to the present, nothing of value had been taken, and it was believed that the prisoner was disturbed by the manager's wife before he had had time to overhaul the boxes, &c. Police-sergeant Stemp, G Division, mentioned that the chisel produced had been identified as part of the proceeds of a burglary in the neighbourhood of Hackney-road. There had been two or three burglaries in that district recently, and the witness believed that upon a remanded hearing more cases would be proved. Up to the present there had been no time to make inquiries. Mr. Hannay said he would commit the prisoner for trial at the Old Bailey on the present charge; but would allow him to be remanded so that other cases might be gone into.

RIOT IN A WORKHOUSE.

At the Croydon Police-court, on Monday morning, five inmates of the workhouse were charged with rioting on Sunday evening and attempting to stab the master. On one of the men being removed from the dining-hall a shout was raised "To the rescue!" whereupon, it is alleged, drinking pots and other articles were thrown at the master, who was also violently assaulted and attacked with a knife. Sentences ranging from fourteen days' to three months' imprisonment were passed.

On Thursday afternoon, at about three o'clock, a shocking suicide took place in Whitechapel. J. Frances, a workman at Messrs. Morris's, Whitechapel-road, was observed to go into the rear of the premises, and was missed for a considerable time. On search being made he was found suspended by a rope in the yard, having apparently gone there with the object of committing suicide. Deceased was about twenty-seven years of age, and had been some time in the employ of the firm.

At the Thames Police-court, on Saturday, Lewis and Mary Keavy, man and wife, proprietors of a coffee-house in Church-lane, Whitechapel, were charged on remand with being concerned, with others not in custody, in committing an outrage on a young Austrian girl, named Sarah Schwatz. Inspector Final, H Division, stated he had received a telegram from the solicitors to the Treasury, directing him to apply for a further remand, which was granted, the bail being as before.

At the Guildhall, on Saturday, William Greenfield, a labourer, who gave his address at 109, Britannia-street, was charged with stealing a dog, value £5, the property of Mr. Levy, of 105, Bishopsgate-street, and assaulting William Savage, plain-clothes constable. Savage said the prisoner was at the present time under police supervision. Alderman Gray said that the prisoner was liable to six months' hard labour for not reporting himself. He should sentence him to two months' imprisonment for the dog stealing, and one month for the assault on the constable.

At the Swansea Quarter Sessions James Holland, alias James Bearry, against whom four other convictions were proved, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for stealing a watch the property of Elizabeth Williams, domestic servant, at Cardiff, in August last.—Robert Tucker, a coloured seaman, for stabbing a fellow-sailor, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—George Sullivan, for stealing clothing at Cardiff, to three months'.—Catherine Roberts, for unlawfully wounding Jacob Jones, at Ystradyfodwg, to a month.—and Henry H. Gent, for obtaining goods by false pretences, to two months.

A whistling performance of Bellini's "Norma" will shortly be given at Milan. A troupe of performers undertake to whistle through the whole of the opera, the choruses being executed by sixteen whistlers.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

A daring outrage was perpetrated in Dublin on Sunday evening at the office of the *Citizen* newspaper. The family of the proprietor, Mr. Hastings, had just left the house to attend divine worship, and he was about to follow them when he heard a crackling noise. Going out of his room he perceived that the hall was ablaze, the woodwork of the floor having been saturated with paraffin oil and strewn with matches. He had previously received letters threatening him with death if he persisted in publishing cartoons in his paper caricaturing the Parnellites.

A Moonlight outrage is reported from Brida, seventeen miles from the town of Killorglin, in the fastnesses of the Killarney mountains. The nearest police-station is Glencar, which is some six miles distant. There were on Thursday night, on the occasion of the attack, altogether in the house the father of the family, Patrick Doyle, his wife, and their five sons, John, Pat, Dennis, Jerry, and James. The two elder sons are both deaf mutes. Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday morning Doyle's family were alarmed by the barking of the dogs, and one of the boys on going to the window observed three men approaching the house. His father got up and opened the door just as the Moonlighters had reached it. They carried arms, and while one presented a rifle at Doyle, and demanded "his money or his life," another commanded Mrs. Doyle to put out the light. She did so, and her husband threw himself upon his assailant, and a struggle took place for the possession of the gun. The five sons ran to their father's assistance. The assailants broke loose from Doyle, and the three rushed out of the house. At this moment a party of five others were coming into the yard, and these, being alarmed at the flight of their associates, also turned and ran. Doyle, his wife, and sons started in pursuit. One of the Moonlighters fired a shot, but it did not take effect. Eventually one of the assailants was made a prisoner, and was recognised as Timothy Casey, a labourer, from Cullinagh, near Beaufort, some twelve miles distant from the attacked house. Casey said he was pressed into the expedition, and he offered his rifle as a present to the Doyles if they allowed him to escape; but they handed him over to the police. He was taken before a magistrate, and remanded to Tralee Gaol.

CHARGE OF VITRIOL THROWING.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Jane Fudge, forty-one, a respectable-looking woman, described as being married, surrendered to take her trial for maliciously throwing a quantity of corrosive fluid over George Mansfield, with intent to maim and disable him or to do him grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor is a fish salesman in Billingsgate Market and the prisoner sold fish at a stall in the same market. The former, who was a married man, formed an improper intimacy with the prisoner, but shortly before the occurrence which was the subject of inquiry he had intimated to her that he should break off the connection, and he had, it was said, at this time transferred his attentions to a woman named Neale. This state of things aroused a feeling of jealousy in the prisoner, and she was heard to utter violent threats against the prosecutor, upon one occasion making use of the shocking impression, "May God punish me if I don't blind him and make him walk about like a beggar with a dog." On the day the offence was committed the prisoner met the prosecutor at the Swan public-house, Thames-street, the other woman Neale being also present, and the accused asked him to give her some money to pay her rent. The prosecutor told her that he had already given her enough money, and he should not give her any more. Some sort of scuffle then took place, and the prisoner was seen to take out a bottle from a basket she was carrying, and jerk the contents into prosecutor's face, who was a good deal hurt. Mr. Geoghegan, on behalf of the prisoner, remarked upon the gross immorality of the prosecutor, who was a married man, with a family, and endeavoured to show that in the scuffle which took place the contents of the bottle had been accidentally thrown upon him. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

STRANGE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A fitter, named George Sharpe, convicted on Wednesday of two daring safe robberies at Leicester, has made a circumstantial confession of another burglary at Belgrave, for which a hatter, named Kilby, is now undergoing eighteen months' hard labour. Sharpe entered the house of a lady named Manship, at Belgrave, and describes minutely the construction of the premises, where he found a number of valuables, which he packed up for removal. He was proceeding upstairs to the bedroom when Mrs. Manship called her servant, and they pursued the man out of the house. Sharpe's wife and daughter confirm the man's guilt. Kilby was tried before Mr. Justice Stephen, at Derby Assizes, and several witnesses swore to his identity. The judge said Sharpe ought to be flogged. Kilby's innocence is now clearly established, and he is expected to be at once liberated.

A serious fire has occurred at the Leeds Corporation Nightsoil Depot, situate in Black Bull-street, Hunslet-lane. Twenty-one horses belonging to the contractors, Messrs. Robinson and Hardcastle, were burnt to death, and the stabling and other property was considerably damaged.

At Wandsworth Police Court, on Thursday, Henry Eaton a coach trimmer, was brought up on remand charged with attempting to obtain money from Charles Rispoli, a clerk, residing in Chelsham-road, Clapham, by falsely representing that he was collecting subscriptions on behalf of the South Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said it was his first offence. Mr. Paget sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

Mr. Superintendent Toynell attended the other day, with Police-constable Owen Davies, 135, for the purpose of receiving an acknowledgment from Sir. James Ingham in recognition of bravery displayed under the following circumstances:—On July 14th Owens ascended a building in Kensington Park Buildings and encountered two burglars. He attempted to capture them, but they closed with him, and four shots from a revolver were discharged at him. Two of the bullets were found in his clothing. In his efforts to secure them he broke his truncheon, and was eventually felled to the ground by one of the men and rendered insensible. Sir. James Ingham presented him with a cheque for £10.

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