

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT: J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER: B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER: THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS: JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR ADDRESSES: J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.

LOUIS RGLAND, Johnstown.

How seriously a drought can affect the corn crop when it is only partly in, is seen in the conditions of that crop in the Western States.

In July its condition was 78 of a standard crop, but in one month it fell to 80 per cent, which is equivalent to a loss of 330,000,000 bushels.

JUDGES STOWE, of Pittsburg, delivered an opinion last week in the suits which had been instituted to test the constitutionality of the Brooks High license law.

His decision was in favor of the constitutionality of the law. It is said that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

ROGER A. PRYOR, the well known New York lawyer, has decided, just as any other lawyer would decide to whom a good sized retaining fee was paid, that there are grounds which will warrant taking the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists to the Supreme Court of the United States.

He will be associated with Captain W. P. Black, of Chicago, who was the leading lawyer in conducting the defense of the Anarchists at their trial.

Captain Black has been in New York for several days consulting Gen. Pryor in regard to the matter.

The case of Jacob Sharp was disposed of on Monday last by the Supreme Court of New York, affirming the judgment of the lower court.

An appeal can still be taken to the Court of appeals, the highest court in the State, but as the decision of the Supreme Court was unanimous, it is not believed that an appeal will be taken.

The sentence of sharp who is a wealthy man and broken down in health, was imprisonment in the Sing Sing penitentiary for the term of four years.

His fate is a sad one, but he was the sole architect of his own misfortune.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has more royal titles than any other European sovereign.

He is King of seven countries or provinces, Grand Prince of one, Prince or Margrave of several others, and Archduke, Grand Duke and Duke of half a dozen more.

He is considered the richest monarch of Europe, with the possible exception of Queen Victoria.

Besides his personal revenues, which are enormous, the Emperor manages on various pretexts to extract about \$2,000,000 a year from the public treasury.

Altogether, Francis Joseph is what is commonly known as a "well fixed."

It wouldn't be at all strange if Simon Cameron before he "shuffles off this mortal coil," would return to his first political love—the Democratic party.

The New York Times says that when he landed at that city from Europe a short time ago he was asked what he thought of Cleveland's administration, and that he replied as follows:

"It is all right, and Cleveland is a safe man. His veto of the Pension bills blocked a pernicious move." When a republican like Gen. Cameron declares that "Cleveland is a safe man," he is only one more step to take and that is to join the Democratic party of which Cleveland is the prudent and trusted representative.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Prohibitory amendment was voted on in Tennessee yesterday.

The prohibitionists have made a vigorous and aggressive campaign, and clergymen and women have stamped the State from one end to the other.

The anti-prohibitionists have, of course, not been idle and have done a great deal of hard, personal work.

There has, however, been no such a terrific shaking up throughout the State as was experienced in Texas a few weeks ago over the same question.

The enemies of the measure claim two-thirds of the colored vote and if they are correct the chances are decidedly in their favor.

The returns will show how near or how far they are from being right in their calculations.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will leave Washington at 10 o'clock today for an absence of three weeks in the West and South.

They will be accompanied by no officials, the other members of the party being Col. Lamont, Wilson S. Dassel, the President's former law partner, and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New York, who was a member of his military staff while Governor.

Stops will be made at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta and Montgomery.

Washington will be reached on October 22. No stops will be made except at the points mentioned.

Through the day in passing all places of any considerable size the train will be run at a very slow rate of speed.

At the suggestion of the President much proposed speech making at the places to be visited has been abandoned, and instead a feature in the programme at each place will be carriage rides about the cities over previously announced routes.

This will enable the President to see the towns and the people to see the President.

Twenty women at the New York Custom House, says the World, now inspect women's baggage brought from abroad.

These searchers are ladies of character—such, for instance, as a widowed sister of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, she being one of the twenty. Mrs. Martien, a Cincinnati dressmaker, was put through the needle's eye by these inspectresses on Wednesday.

What first seemed amiss was a packet of "soiled clothing." Enwrapped by the clothing aforsaid was a piece of silk that measured 17 1/2 yards.

Having discovered the silk, the inspectresses charged upon Mrs. M.'s stronghold—her bustle. In that hive they found a great box of honey, to wit: Twenty-four pieces of worsted hosiery, five pieces of black lace, five point lace collars, fifty-four pieces of silk binding, twelve pieces of watered silk ribbon, six jet ornaments, a box of perfume, a silver watch, two pairs of bracelets, a pair of toilet ornaments, a dozen packages of French nooks and eyes, one dress pattern embroidered in tinsel on silk, thirty yards of tinsel-embroidered silk crape, and a black silk dress skirt.

In Wichita, Kansas, on Friday last, one I. T. Stewart, was sentenced to seventeen years and four months in the county jail and fined \$20,000, with the costs of prosecution, for transgressing the Prohibitory liquor law.

He was a clerk in a drug store and pleaded guilty to an indictment containing 2,080 counts, at the same time adding Herman, the proprietor of the drug store, who lit out before he could be sentenced and is supposed to have left the State.

The Judge or magistrate who imposed this unprecedented sentence upon Stewart had evidently never read the Constitution of the United States which declares that excessive fines shall not be imposed "nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." Stewart's punishment is clearly both cruel and unusual, and shows the extent to which fanaticism can go in its wild attempts to reform a community "according to the Act of Assembly" in such case made and provided.

It will never be satisfied with less—it will tolerate no balking of its high purposes—it will never consent that one single substantial and essential fruit of national victory should be foregone; but on the other hand it receives back into the Federal fold—back to the fair enterprise of brethren—back to all the peaceful pursuits of life—every returned citizen and brother who were the gray. It opens up to its defeated foe all the avenues of wealth, freedom, respect, honor, and honor, and regards the graves of war it grows the mass of forgiveness. It turns its back resolutely upon everything which has marred the social life of any of the varied affairs of existence would argue a single dormant passion of war.

I wish for your re-union the greatest success. I hope that under the old flag every man who wore the gray will feel that the light of its stars is benignant—its protection ample—its service honorable beyond compare. I know that every man who served in the common assembly from golf to lake and from river to border, and in the event of the sad necessity of war, the only emulsion would be that of the social life of the North would stand front in the great ranks that should support it. And as the time shall pass and new generations will be born, and the old ones will die, the memory of the great war, from the bloody mists and clouds of the four and a half years of fratricidal struggle there has emerged the beautiful and instructive lesson now assured, of the union, the vindicated law, the established right and the secure citizen.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S journey to the Western and South-western States will cost him not less than a thousand dollars and probably more than that. He has engaged a special train for the entire distance, about 4,500 miles consisting of an engine, a baggage and supply car and two palace cars. It has not hitherto cost a President any thing to get himself transported to any part of the country to which he wished to make a visit, the railroad companies always furnishing the cars and the motive power. Mr. Cleveland, however, since he became President, and infinitely to his credit, has always paid his own fare just as other travelers do, and proposes on his present extensive journey which he began this morning to bear his own expenses, even if it does cost him the one-fifth of his annual salary.

The Irish judge who presided at the trial of Mr. William O'Brien at Mitchellstown last week, the charge against him being sedition under the Coercion act, disposed of that gentleman's case with a promptness that reminds one of the days of the infamous Judge Jeffreys in England, who was famously known as "Boucher Jeffreys." O'Brien's trial commenced on Friday last and ended on the afternoon of the next day with a verdict of guilty, followed by a sentence of three months imprisonment.

An appeal was taken, but entered and O'Brien was set at liberty. His conviction was of course, a fixed fact for courts in Ireland now, like courts martial everywhere, are organic, it expressly to convict, an acquittal never being dreamed of.

MRS. BLACK, the wife of Captain Black the Chicago lawyer who defended the Anarchists, said in New York on Saturday last where she then was with her husband, that if the men are hanged their wives will kill their children and then commit suicide. She adds that the women had told her so. The Chicago correspondent of the New York World visited Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Engel and Mr. Fielden on Sunday and asked them if it was true that they intended to kill their children and then commit suicide after the execution of their husbands. With the exception of Mrs. Fielden the women all scouted the idea of such a thing. Mrs. Black who is said to be "very smart," had better try the sympathy game in some other shape, for she has a cate to tell the truth while doing so.

It is to be hoped that the rumor as to the proposed resignation of General Master Workman Powderly is not true. The prominence that the order of the Knights of Labor has acquired is due very largely to the intelligent administration of Mr. Powderly as its chief officer. He is conservative in his views, and yet thoroughly alive to everything which will promote the interests or welfare of the workmen. It is his counsel and has been entirely followed the order would not to-day have so many interested disciples and its ranks would not be so numerous as it is. Powderly is not a learned man he has a vast amount of sterling common sense, and he has devoted to the order over which he presides an amount of study, energy and hard work that will not be exceeded by any successor who may be chosen. If the Knights are wise they will decline to accept an resignation, and select him general secretary.

Pen Picture of Lisbon.

A few hours are sufficient to give a stranger an excellent idea of the town. The streets are not unlike those of the second-rate Italian city, and, in fact, have a certain pictorialness of their own. Many of the houses are completely faced with tiles, usually blue or green pattern upon a white ground. The entrances to the older buildings have peacock blue dados and a scriptural picture in tile under the windows of their first floors. The inhabitants of these quiet streets are a short and thickset race, so swarthy that

A Soldier's Letter.

General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, who was invited to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Soldiers who wore the blue and the gray, replied to the invitation in a letter, from which the following is taken:

"I would like to see in this first outpost of war that remains in the forms of the blue and gray, which in fact has steadily progressed through all the years since the war, which has grown with the seasons and ripened with the years. Fraternity, gentleness, is not created by resolution; loyalty is not born by act of congress; charity can not be imposed by law; and the truest patriotism, nobility and charity are the outgrowth of a common cause and government, of mutual interests and of mutual regard for the rights of each other, and all for all—all measured and summed by the word 'patriotism.' The patriotism of the American soldier is not alone a matter of birthplace, but, in addition to the sacred ties of blood, it becomes the devotion which is laid upon the son of a country when he believes and is taught in the household circle, in the school, in the forum, in the pulpit, by the press, by the great course of events, that the destiny of his country is worthy of its grandeur, and can not be fulfilled save by its united power."

"Then is born in him that strange feeling which takes the unknown man from the quiet of the bedside, the seclusion and peace of an undisturbed locality, and leads him to the public place without the stimulus of ambition, in the front ranks of fighting men, unnamed, a forgotten atom in the vast ranks of armies, prepared to endure privations, to march, to fight, to die, and to be buried, to die itself. This patriotism would brook no denial, stood daunted at no danger, appalled at no disaster, which the patriot would not shrink from conquest or hate—this patriotism flaming with the loftiest purposes of the human soul, overcame all opposition, conquered all resistance, and in the end brought about the submission of men, who with equal fervor and bravery, had opposed the national restoration of the Union and the establishment of the legitimate government of the great war."

"It will never be satisfied with less—it will tolerate no balking of its high purposes—it will never consent that one single substantial and essential fruit of national victory should be foregone; but on the other hand it receives back into the Federal fold—back to the fair enterprise of brethren—back to all the peaceful pursuits of life—every returned citizen and brother who were the gray. It opens up to its defeated foe all the avenues of wealth, freedom, respect, honor, and honor, and regards the graves of war it grows the mass of forgiveness. It turns its back resolutely upon everything which has marred the social life of any of the varied affairs of existence would argue a single dormant passion of war."

I wish for your re-union the greatest success. I hope that under the old flag every man who wore the gray will feel that the light of its stars is benignant—its protection ample—its service honorable beyond compare. I know that every man who served in the common assembly from golf to lake and from river to border, and in the event of the sad necessity of war, the only emulsion would be that of the social life of the North would stand front in the great ranks that should support it. And as the time shall pass and new generations will be born, and the old ones will die, the memory of the great war, from the bloody mists and clouds of the four and a half years of fratricidal struggle there has emerged the beautiful and instructive lesson now assured, of the union, the vindicated law, the established right and the secure citizen."

Mr. O'Brien Found Guilty.

CORR, Sep. 24.—At the opening of the trial of Mr. O'Brien to-day Mr. Carson, counsel for the Crown, complained to the Judge that Dr. Tanner, a member of Parliament, had yesterday written a court called him a mean, ruffianly coward, and had expressed the hope that his head might be broken. The Court made no comment on the charge.

Mr. O'Brien's reply to the charge made against him of having used seditious language in a public address, declared that the Court was not competent to try him because it was foreign in its composition, the requirements of the British Constitution. At this point the Judge stopped Mr. O'Brien, saying the discussion of politics would be out of the question, and that he was chosen representative of the Irish people and would advocate free speech.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.

The Court again directed the charge against him to be read to him.

Mr. O'Brien said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld the evidence, and notes made by the Head Constable of the district in which he resided, he said, was recorded in his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play.