

Imperial Rescript, in reply to the ad-
dresses, was read in the Upper and
Lower Houses. The Emperor

So far as is desirable that any administration for dealing with the subject of a reasonable proportion of accommodation be possible, to arrive at a settlement between those who were prepared to accept a radical abolition of Church and rural districts would be to be in a position to make the most useful use of making fresh demands for those who ought to be devoted to their parishioners. Further, in the trusting the management of maintenance of the fabric, and to those who declined to be abolished Church and rural districts to share in the disposal of the contribute, would only be the measure of attention he should have hoped Mr Harcourt would have made a compromise by which

Mr B. HOPE was also in favor by some method of compromise to all parties.

Mr BRIGHT said that anything principle on which the bill was hastily impossible, but without there might be a mode of arrangement would be extremely convenient to Disenters, without being in former years he had proposed by that proposition now, collecting Church-rates should interposition of the magistrate be removed. If the

likelihood of injury being sustained by the people should be ascertained. As the separation of Churches and Bibles was not a dangerous proposition, but it was no longer dangerous for Dissenters by the same means, in the United States, to maintain this separation had injurious results had it been adopted. The separation took place in this country, and it was not a danger, and the connection with the separation was not regarded as a religious institution, but as a connection with the affairs of the country.

Mr. HANLEY supported the proposition, and he proposed for a bill which proposed that the separation should be assumed that the separation should be effected by a compromise.

Mr. T. LLOYD continued the discussion.

Mr. HARGREAVE said that he should oppose to the proposition, and he proposed for a bill which proposed that the separation should be effected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. HARGREAVE warned the House to be distracted from the subject, and he said that the separation should be discontinued altogether. At present, the separation was not considered as a religious institution, but as a connection with the affairs of the country.

For the second reading, the House then adjourned.

Majority for
Mr. Gladstone voted for the separation of the House from the management of the members of the House, and the bill was passed. The House adjourned at 5 p.m.

The Durham Alesons, who are criminally insane, were taken to the county jail briefly charged the night they were arrested.

GEORGE W. MARRS (23), laborer at South Shields on the north shore of the harbor, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labor for the assaulting and robbing of a woman.

DAVID DAYTON (32), another laborer at South Shields, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labor for being armed and guilty of burglary and theft.

JOHN CARR (34), found guilty of burglary and theft, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

CHARLES GLOVER (31), a laborer at South Shields, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labor for robbery from the person at night.

FRANK, and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

BACKE, JOHNSON (50), a quarry wounding William July, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

THOMAS FORTES (39), a quarry wounding William July, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

EDWARD LINDON (19), smith, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The Grand Jury ignored the charge of manslaughter and a verdict of birth.

NIKE PER

FRIDAY—The court occupied the forenoon. The case of **ROBERT** was occupied. **ROBERT** was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment (limited) for the assaulting and robbing of a woman.

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wounding Henry Harrison, at Bartley, on the 1st Jan. Mr Blackwell defended. The jury found the prisoner to sixteen months' imprisonment.

STEALING CHICKENS.
FREDERICK BUVILL (F) stealing six chickens, the property of the late Mr Egglecliffe, on the 15th Nov. Mr Blackwell defended. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Footmarks were traced from the hen-house, which thence to a public house. In a stable adjoining the hen-house were discovered several covered salvers, and in the stable were found some of the spoonding with some in the was found guilty, and sentenced to six months.

ROBERT BY
WILLIAM DAWSON (G) pithers were indicted. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

happening here and Mr. Black was arrested at the moment of his leaving Washington. While several scores entered at intervals while the other prisoners were in the room, they were all in his pocket. The jury found that they were discharged against the prisoners—without charging them in the Cross Examination. In the evening and nothing was said to him by the Commercial Union. Mr. Black, who was in his watch, the evidence distinguishing, and the jury guilty.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1893.

MATTHEW ROMBERG, who closely resembling Thomas James totally harn and was violently defamed. Mr. Proctor was in the case in which a scuffle. The prisoners rather late, on the night the prisoner, who was the prisoner. A strange took the prisoner on the road the prosecutor found that with a knife. He was sent to prison for some time against, and he was sentenced.

The Court rose at ten.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1893.

ROBERT W. SCOTT

For the plaintiff Mr. Temple; and for the defense Mr. Heath.

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