

The Post Office authorities, he said, could not expect honest servants for such wages. As the magistrate said, the prisoner was not a beggar. The Post Office for these wages. Even as regards the employer, law gave a servant no excuse whatever for stealing. Much less does the execution of letter-carriers palliate their robberies upon the public. The public is not to be expected to sympathize in the claims of Post Office servants for adequate remuneration, for one reason, because with their stinted wages, they are generally honest and civil persons. Dishonest letter-carriers, if there are any, are not to be expected to excite sympathy from the general body of the public. At the same time, we may question, the policy of employing young men like the prisoner above all others referred to upon such wretched pay (for London) as the Post Office offers. No young man could live respectably on such a pittance.

I am afraid we must now give up all of the hope of the discovery of the perpetrator of the Thames murder. The clues hitherto followed up by the police have led to nothing. The woman who assisted a man in navigating the boat, and who was seen to get out of the boat after the murder, has been found alive and well. Meanwhile, although nearly every part of the boat has now been recovered, and the whole has been placed together for identification, it is obvious that the body of the victim has not yet been recovered. Identification. There is some reason, too, to think that parts of the remains may belong to another body, and that two murders have actually been committed. The bodies, as well as two other bodies, have been found. The bodies of the two women have been found. The bodies of the two women have been accounted for by a detestable flock of medical students in an attempt to puzzle the police. While the public mind is still occupied with this hideous case, it is stated that the victim of the Richmond outrage was not the same woman as the victim of the other day she sent for Inspector Pay, to make a statement, but that when the officer arrived, after consultation with her friends, she declined to make a statement. The woman who the young woman has evidently something on her mind. The young woman's police are now making investigations which are likely to put a very different complexion on the

THE INQUEST.
On Friday morning last, the coroner's inquiry was opened at Mr Barnardson's public house, East Jarrow.

Mr J. M. Favell and a jury opened the court at eleven o'clock; Mr G. S. Cassells, South Shields, being chosen foreman.—The coroner stated that he had appointed Mr W. Waller, C.E., Jarrow, to examine the boiler, and he would be called to give his statement after the other witnesses were heard.—The jury then viewed the body of Henry Wears, and inspected the works after which the following

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Thomas Moore, night shift engineer, said he was relieved by Gallagher's six am/Wednesday morning shift. "His steam was creeping at the boiler when I took over," he said. "I was a little leery, and thought it safe, seeing no leaks. He was a boiler there five weeks ago, and he said it leaking; he mended the mangle of the brickwork where the mason had been. He had been inside the boiler once since Christmas, and had seen no large piece produced. He then cleared it out, and it had not seen the piece in his knowledge. He had been inside the boiler two months since Christmas, and he thought he had seen enough Steel, that he thought she was strong enough to neglect for want of water. He had seen the piece when Steel had it, that it was short of water, and he had been inside the boiler, but not for safety. He was perfectly for water, but not for safety. He had mated, who was now in the hospital, that the boiler was leaking, but it was not reported to him."

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

8 in. long, when I repaired it last, but it was not so large as now. If the sides of the boiler had been hot, the large plate produced would not be heated. The thin piece produced was at the bottom of the boiler, and not where the fire struck. The last time I was inside of the boiler was two weeks ago, and we can always tell where there are thin plates and loose rivets, but we never tested that one simply pointed out the weak point.

Mr. Elliott: Forster is not expected to examine the boilers, but is left to his own judgment. I cannot say how often they have been examined; but not lately.

Witness: Whillet. Mr Elliott was away for a few weeks lately I took his place as far as looking over the boilers is concerned, examining them. The exploded boiler, we have had little to do with. I don't say that it was a first-class boiler. We have had the plate produced off twice, but it had not appeared before. I have now. I have had Crum testing the boilers lately. He tells me what has to be done. He was in this particular boiler about a fortnight ago. I would not like to say that he used his summer to find thin plates and loose rivets; we have no instructions to do that.

A Juryman: How does it happen that the watch

not far off the split in the plate is larger? The question of the bolts was discussed. William Waller, of the Hivo Iron Works, examined the exploded boiler at the Hivo Iron Works, yesterday. The boiler was a plain, cylindrical boiler, 36 in. in diameter, and about 10 ft. long. It was 3 in. diameter, and had been fired by two tubes from two puffing furnaces in one of which, the boiler was heated by a fresh charge. The boiler was originally made of eight plates, riveted longitudinally, and there have been very extensive repairs. The mountings on the boiler were one safety valve, one blow-off, one manhole, one feed jug, one manhole, and one sludge rod. The safety valves were 4 in. diameter, and the blow-off was 2 in. diameter. The boiler measured 36 ft. for 50 lb. per square inch. There was a scale on many of the plates, and the absence of scale on the plates was a good indication that there was no water in the boiler. On no part of the boiler did I find marks of overheating. There was a small hole in the top of the plates and of the top head, several being in the plates and one in the top head.

The first plate of the parallel part of the shell, to the right hand side of the bottom, was damaged excessively, and was torn away from the inner plate, the thickness at the fracture being less than sixteenth of an inch; in fact, the plate did not seem to exist; the lap of the plate where it met on the other being, however, the same. Apparently the far end of the plate had corroded away. At the front end of the boiler, the plate was put on with four bolts, and no one could put a patch on it without knowing that that plate was gone. At the bottom of the boiler, about the middle of its length, a large piece produced, with the patch on the inside, and in this case the plate is also corroded away. There has been extensive leakage here, and at the front end of the boiler at the other patch.

winning the boiler might be worked, as any one of the rivets was found to be loose. The rivets were way at the right hand side in front, and the rivets were "pinned" round the boiler, throwing the main rivets, the back part, into the road at the back of the boiler. The rivets were broken into three or four pieces, and thrown together to the left. Do not consider that the patch on the large-piece would strengthen the plate, but it would be stronger than the original plate. The rivets were not in the plate, was nearly at the bottom and the other side of the water-line; the straddling of the plates in explosion would necessarily loosen it. I am not sure that the rivets were as strong as the original. It had been in the boiler for some time. The rivet had been discoloured. The sediment would have been discoloured had the patch been in it. I am not sure that the rivets were as strong as the original, and the oldness of the boiler, perfect discolouring every way.

Mr Winslip, inspector of boilers for an insurance

[illegible][illegible]

tion. The works at present are not in course of publication. They will be so in the course of the next year. A. A.

THE GREAT FIRE IN AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, 25th. A fire has occurred at Vanclova, destroying the premises of Messrs. A. & C. Co. valued at £100,000, of which are insured in various offices, the steamship *Le Bourdonnais*, which arrived here on Saturday last, is now admitted to be a safety. The loss is estimated at £100,000. A bill of the same, the Port of Naples being unsafe to sail, the French mail steamers will be sent to the Cape.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GIBRALTAR EVANGELISTS.—The *Comité de l'Ordre* contains the following account of the destruction of the foreign newspapers, have stated that the office of accounting and finance were raised at the same time, and the *Comité de l'Ordre* and the *Comité de l'Ordre* charged with the fall and the destruction of the *Comité de l'Ordre*. Similar reports have been received from the *Comité de l'Ordre* and the *Comité de l'Ordre*. The *Comité de l'Ordre* is entirely incorrect, and that the occupation of the *Comité de l'Ordre* is entirely incorrect.

NINETY-THIRD DAY.

[illegible]

more than ordinary degree of humour
naturally and spontaneously out of the examin
cross-examination of the earlier witness

And the effect was to arouse to the highest pitch the laughter of an easily gratified and credulous audience. The secondary evidence was given in a less lively strain, but all tended towards the same point, namely, that the opinion of each and every dependent of the Lord Chief Justice is none other than the Roger Tichborne. They knew twenty years ago or more. But the duties of the day began, the Lord Chief Justice took the occasion to remark upon the practice which had been followed chiefly in the London newspapers of directing particular attention to certain portions of the evidence, and to what may be called the counter-arguments of the other side. While expressing a disapproval of this style of dealing with the case would be continued, his lordship disclaimed on the part of the Bench all idea of interference with the free press.

most shocking and cold-blooded murder.

[illegible][illegible]

the room and put a pillow under her head. The condition she was found by Superintendent P.C. Stokes, who hastened to the place, was such that the room presenters and collecting spectators, being crowded and covered with the debris of the bottles and otherwise ran which Dawson had broken during his victim. The police however had no doubt that Dawson had pulled the blinds and closed the door. He was only Sgt. Rogers, knowing the desperate character of the man, and that he was armed with a gun, called out a strong force of police who searched the town, and after two hours searching parties scouring long streets and various haunts where it was supposed Dawson would be, but without avail. A clue was not in a few minutes. The sergeant in a moment a more singular manner. Sergeant Hill, who was in the room, told him that he knew the man, and that he was armed with a gun.

[illegible][illegible]

on the competitors, but would stand back and allow that fairy play which he was sure they were always desirous of seeing. (Applause.)

the match, which was limited to 15 birds each, was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—
 Sir Roger Tophams.....10011110110011—is
 Mr. Gardiner.....110111111101010—10
 As will be seen from the score, the match ended in a tie, and it was agreed to shoot off at double birds. Mr. Gardiner winning the toss, was the first to appear in front of the traps, and brought down both birds in clever style, and was followed by Sir Roger Tophams.

born, who was severely killed, and was loudly
complained of. Sir Roger shot and killed one and missed
the other, and Sir Roger again killed one and missed
and received quite an ovation. At the third and last
birds Mr. Gardiner missed one and winged the other,
and the fourth and boundary before it fell, and was
consequently recorded. Sir Roger shot and killed
following up his success since the first commenced,
brought down both birds, and was hailed the
winner amid tremendous cheering.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

At the conclusion of the shooting, as was pre-
sented arranged, Sir Roger, Sir John, Mr. Ireland,
Mr. Syme, and other gentlemen, who were on the
various platforms, which had been erected with the
grounds for the occasion, and addressed the assem-
bled company. Mr. Syme, who was the last to
have to thank them all on behalf of Mr. Gardiner,
the proprietor of the grounds, for the order and
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Sir Roger Charles Tichborne. He thought they had paid full sate the courtesy they had shown towards him. He claimed on that occasion would raise the district of Tisbury to a higher position in the estimation of the Town of Exeter than ever it had been before. (Local applause) (1)

Mr. Lushay said he had the honour of introducing a gentleman who had played a very important part in the life of the present generation—a gentleman whose individuality and influence in his time, it exceeded that of all men of whom he might ever have heard. Sir Roger Charles Tichborne occupied, in the opinion of some of the most eminent of the profession, a position which was accustomed to belong, a very important and an exalted position in the world's affairs. For six long years, this gentleman had been before the British public the true and the only representative of the

The CLAIMANT said it was hardly necessary for him to tell them the critical position in which he was placed at that moment. Suffice it to say, that as he spoke his tongue was tied, i.e., he had been forbidden to speak on pain of death. Therefore, there was very little he was at liberty to say in reference to that matter. If they remembered, some

some time ago he petitioned the Lords of the Treasury to be sworn in as a witness' expenses. Since that time Mr. Bruce, the holder of the Treasury, had refused to do so—(cries of "Shame!" and "No!")—and he, therefore, appealed to his countrymen to do so. He said that he had been told that the Lords of England to the other, to aid and assist him against the Government. (Heard with applause.) He sincerely thanked his countrymen for what they had responded to that appeal; for if it did not come from the Lords, he should have been crushed by a mighty power, and that would have been a public—(Applause.) As it was, he had been impelled to fight his way so far. Some two or three times he had been told by the Lord Chief Justice announced from the Bench that he was not to do so. The Treasury to defray the expenses of his witness' expenses, that occasion his counsel said, "Then I

When the defendant is able to borrow money, we will put up with him to re-inburse his Lordship's reply but him and his witnesses believe that if he borrowed a certain sum of money, they could depend that sum being repaid £200 or £300 from the interest he borrowed to make. The money from the Treasury will be advanced upon certain conditions. He had to supply names and addresses, and purport of the evidence to be given by his witnesses. That was a list of a very large number of witnesses to be called to the Treasury; and we should have received the information they required, last Tuesday. It was a great surprise, Mr. Justice Coleridge informed them that the witnesses did not go to his attorney, but would be called to each witness if approved by the Treasury.

certain extent defrauded the man I borrowed
 out of. [A Voice:]—No, the man I borrowed
 out of, of course, you can hardly call it a defraud.
 I had no party to the conditions upon which
 you would not be paid, and those con-
 ditions of the Lord Christ Jesus, in the least. The
 exchange that money had also this effect. It
 had almost every subscription from coming in.
 [A Voice:]—Yes, it won't stop. [Durham:]—
 re that time he was in the city, he was giving \$10,
 and sometimes \$20, a week from the
 church. But the account that announcement
 from the Bench, it dwindled down to \$5.
 I thought that they did, and strongly protested
 it. He gave the first, but the Council voted it.
 he gave away to his better discretion.

[illegible]

Dr. J. H. Woods having suggested the
expenses of the Claimants, who
appeared to meet with approval, the proceed-
ings were afterwards held at the House of Mr.
Foster Park Hotel, at which about sixty
men sat down.

have decided to ask Mr. Glavinste to be candidate for that city at the next election, in connection with the present Liberal member, the German Grosvener.

ON MONDAY OCTOBER 11—On Monday the Liberals issued 8,000 objection cards whose names appear on the burgess rolls of the wards of Blackburn. No rank or name has been spared in the wholesale sweep of the objection cards.

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Sir James said he had the honour of introducing to them a gentleman who had played a very important part in the history of the present generation—a gentleman whose individuality, if he might term it, exceeded that of all men of war who had been heard. Sir Roger Charles Tichborne occupied, in his opinion, and in the opinion of some of the most eminent of the profession to which he was accustomed to belong, a very important and prominent position in the world's affairs. For six long years that gentleman had been before the British public: he had related in

and his own peculiar version of the incidents of his birth, of his parentage, of his childhood, and his boyhood days. The speaker then went on to say that the Claimant had shown himself to be truthful and honest, and that was all he asked them to believe. (Loud applause.) Could they believe a man—a Wapping butcher—could come and stand against Cuthbert Gardiner, as Sir Roger had said that day. (Cries of "No, no," and applause.) as a physical impossibility. He said that the CLAIMANT said that he was in a position to tell them the critical point in the case, and he placed it at that moment. Sufficient to say that to a certain extent his tongue was tied, i.e., he had been forbidden to speak on that subject. "Therefore," he said, "I was very little able to say in liberty to say in silence to that matter. If they remembered some

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 The time in that great

party cheer more than given for Dr. and Mr. Woods having suggested the taking up upon their Spemmoor towards the expenses of the Claimants witnesses appeared to meet with approval, the proceedings.

was afterwards held at the House of Mr. Fether Park Hotel, at which about sixty sat down.

TUESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 20TH 1908

OF FOUR OF A LINE OF SIX NINETY-ONE YEARS AGO, A BODY OF MEN HAVE BEING SEIZED OR CARDED IN THE SOUTH SEA, AND MURDERED THEM THEY FOUND ON BOARD.

LADYBANK AND THE REPRESENTATION

It is stated that the Edinburgh

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 in his downy mood, he said he hoped
 that the last time he would have the
 pleasure of seeing him, and that he would be able
 Mr. Gardner again. (Loud cheers.)
 Mr. Holland said he thought you join in a
 vote of thanks to Dr. Gardner for the banquet
 at which the learned gentleman has ex-
 posed Roger Tybhome in that way, and

He decided to ask Mr. Gladstone to be
candidate for that city at the next election,
with the present Liberal member, Sir
John Grosvenor.

[illegible]

Local Police Courts.

gave no criminal evidence." The magistrates said it was the defendant's duty to do something to establish his innocence, and the fact that he did not do so was evidence against him. The defendant, however, as defendant appeared to have been drinking, and it was held that under the influence of drink at the time, he would have to pay a fine of 30s and costs, in all £2 7s.

ANOTHER CASE OF THE DEFRAUDING OF THE COMBESBURY CROWN COAL PITS.

Philip Hancock, a Cornish miner, was charged with attempting to obtain from the owners of the Combsbury colliery, the sum of 84, with intent to defraud. Mr. Durban, appeared on behalf of the Combsbury, and Mr. Butcher, for the prisoner.

Mr. PATRICK, in opening the case, said the prisoner was employed as a heaver at the Derwent Colliery, near Combsbury. On Monday last, in consequence of some quarrel between the prisoner and the putters, one of these named Eccles, took particular notice of the prisoner, and took him into a tub, which he took to Hancock to see after. It was to attach one of his own tokens to it.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]