ROUND THE CITY.

SENOR FERRER is beyond the solicitude of his friends. A telegram from Madrid briefly informs that the Spanish reformer and educationist was shot this morning at Montjuich Prison, whither he was conveyed after his condemnation.

It is a million pities that the trial and condemnation should have been rushed through by the Spanish authorities just when the British House of Commons is enjoying a well-earned respite from its labours.

The attitude of the Foreign Secretary, of course, would have been the stereotyped one, that in a matter of domestic politics it was impossible for the Government to intervene. But his questioners would have been able to indicate pretty plainly the feeling of horror aroused in this country by the hasty trial and judgment, and in this way influence might have been brought to bear upon the Spanish authorities.

* * *

That indignation—it is too mild a word for the sentiments that will inspire millions of persons throughout the length and breadth of the civilised world—will find expression in other ways. Spanish justice stinks in the nostrils of civilisation, and the Spanish ecclesiastical system, which has done Ferrer to death, will be held up to the execration of the decent.

One thing at least is certain. Senor Ferrer's death will hinder rather than retard the reforms for which he has given his life. The man passes, his work will go on.

The Spanish authorities, ecclesiastical and political, have done a black day's work for themselves. Senor Ferrer, whom they are doubtless already calling themselves on having "removed," was one of the restraining influences of the moderate party which seeks to free Spain from the yoke under which the nation labours. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind.

* * *

There must have been someone about Buckingham Palace yesterday with his ear to the keyhole! A correspondent of a contemporary to-day reports that the King jokingly said to Mr. Asquith as the Premier was leaving the Palace, "Now, Mr. Asquith, you must not destroy the House of Lords as I don't want to be the only hereditary institution left in this country." Unfortunate circumstances does not go so far as to give the tenor of the interviews with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne.

A great many quakers would like to know the true inwardness of the activity in political circles of the last few days, the patience to the only regular. The sensation caused by yesterday's summons to the Opposition Leaders dissipates itself to-day in mild speculation.

The crisis cannot be acute after all. The King last evening journeyed to Newmarket, the Premier is off to his country, Mr. Balfour has dined and the evening for Sandwich and golf, and Mr. Lloyd-George's entrance to the Continent is stated to be for recuperative purposes. There is little material out of these movements to construct an immediate political crisis.

* * *

Many people when on a holiday "let themselves go." That does not apply to the Rev. J. D. Jones, the Chairman of the Congregational Union, when attending the autumnal conferences. "In my own town," he told a meeting last evening, "they scarcely know what political side I am on." In visiting Sheffield he was evidently determined that there should be no chance of a possible mistake being made. His fierce onslaught on the House of Lords in the Temperance meeting the same evening coupled with declarations made at yesterday's gatherings, leave little room for misapprehension. We shall do Mr. Jones the injustice, we imagine, if we classify him as an out-and-out supporter of the present Government.

A minister of religion is under no obligation to eligible politics. In point of fact we consider he ought to have political opinions. The real devoid of them is generally an inveterate creature. But the minister of religion has no right to obtain social importance for his position and influence by such parties.

Our comments yesterday were not directed against the political convictions of the speakers. They have a right to them. But it seems a pity to allow a Temperance gathering, organised under religious auspices, to degenerate into a mere political demonstration.

* * *

At one of the conferences yesterday the Chairman warmly repudiated a recent declaration by Dr. Aked the minister himself of an influential church—that the churches "got just as good preaching as they were paid for and if they wanted better preaching they must pay better for it."

In many ways that assertion is utterly wrong. The confession of religion is a facility paid one, and many clergymen and ministers bring to it talents and gifts which employed in other walks of life would bring splendidly greater pecuniary reward. Many a ministers get far better preaching than they pay for, and it may be doubted if the offer of more liberal remuneration would attract better men to the service. Probably the contrary would be the effect.

But the Chairman strongly emphasised the necessity to resist not the germ of truth which underlies Dr. Aked's assertion. He asked, amongst other cases, that of a minister, with six children, in receipt of £90 a year, and he got £70 a year, and had perforce to set the part of nursemaid. "The man," said the Chairman, "was not able to do his best in his pulpit because he had not enough money to pay for a girl to take charge of his children."

We hope he did pretty badly in the pulpit—very badly indeed. It was the most the congregation deserved.

The fact that to allocate a minimum salary of £120 a year to ministers requires supplementing by a sum of no less than £256,000 indicates that the material side is not one of the present attractions of the ministry.

MINISTER AND SUFFRAGETTES.

Sir Edward Grey Heckled at Berwick.

Sir Edward Grey opened at Berwick-on-Tweed to-day, the Berwick Rangers Association Football Club having in aid of a new pavilion.

A number of Suffragettes were present, and interrupted Sir Edward Grey when he commenced his speech. The women were promptly seized by stewards and police, and hastily ejected. One of them, however, resisted the disturbance outside, and the police took her into custody.

Sir Edward Grey remarked that he had never refused to answer questions put to him by his own constituents, or in his own constituency, but not on public occasions as this would be do so. Applause. Altogether four Suffragettes were ejected. The woman arrested belongs to Edinburgh.

"IL TROVATORE."

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

The second night of the week of Italian grand opera at the Lyceum Theatre was devoted to a presentation of "Il Trovatore." The audience accepted that patrons of grand opera are, in the main, those who are fond of music, and the selection had night formed a study not without its significance as to what is considered by the people of Sheffield who love the highest grade of music for its own sake. The hall was filled in every part before the house were rounded, the attendance in the stalls and dress circle was somewhat sparse, but the gallery was wonderfully full.

The enthusiasm ought to which the immortal Giuseppe Verdi wedded "Il Trovatore" is always due to the hearts of the masses, and a very good interpretation of the opera was given last night, even though it was slightly marred by a little prompting and occasionally faulty intonation. Signor Barbieri, who played the part of Manrico with wofully flat early in the evening, but later on he improved considerably. Signor Vail as the Count combined pleasing acting with good singing. Miss Severina as Leonora, however, was the star of the lights of the evening. Histrionically her performance left nothing to be desired, whilst she gave a splendid and dramatic interpretation of the many numbers that fall to her part, particularly in the scene. Signora Testa played the part of Leonora with considerable success, and with Signor Barbieri, had to respond to an extraordinary encore in the famous Miserere scene. Her first number was also marked by artistic delivery and refinement. The duets and concerted numbers were good without exception, and the other principals, the chorus, and the band were acquitted themselves well.

"Lucia di L[illegible]" is to be presented to-night.

BY THE WAY.

OUR hebdomedal contemporary the "Weekly Telegraph" shows its faith in the virtue of wisdom in a touching manner. It invites them to send their finger-prints, on the understanding that it will publish some of them with the names of the owners.

The editor evidently believes that his circulation among those who would naturally fight shy of this form of entertainment is ably limited. The taking of finger-prints is associated with fell, not, we imagine, affront many of the inhabitants of thieves' kitchens, but other people should find it amusing.

Useful as well. When asked for a certificate of character, you would not do better than possess that you didn't care who saw your finger-prints.

Men who have been appalled at the thought of the growing-on of a race of fierce athlete girls will be relieved from their fears. Skates, it seems, are to flirtish an army of short-petticoated hockey experts.

Had it not been for the intervention of a noble-hearted nurse, the case is believed, we should be capable of eating sores or eight of the players, shin-guards and all. Lucidity for herself, she encourages a severe lot of indigestion.

"There was a lecture at Heeley last night on "Little Drops of Water," and the local millmen are indignant at what they conceive to be a veiled attack upon their industry.

In view of the Budget, many millionaires are inquiring for houses in Surrey Middlesex. They like the descriptive quality of the name.

Subject of an address, seen in Sheffield:—
"Is Religion Expensive? From Cockle-cart to Pulpit."

Budleteers will see the exercise of the following announcement, which is to be read in Barnsley. It reads:—

THE LAND FOR ALE.

Topers, also, will appreciate it.

You don't often catch "Punch" in a stooping posture, but he is there to-day. A cartoon depicts Lord Rosebery dissolving all his books, which are labelled "Imperial League." The print refers to the Liberal League.

A horrid suggestion was made yesterday at the United Free Church Synod in Glasgow. An elder suggested that ministers with more than £500 a year, and without special entanglements, should be asked to contribute five per cent. of their incomes to assist their poorer and lowlier.

The discussion was continued in private, so that we cannot state whether the bloodshed was great. But the idea of collecting from the professional collectors is a beauty.

We read our newspapers pretty regularly, so that we know what is going on. When, therefore, the barber approached us this morning with a baleful face in his eye, and grunted out his touch as he asked "Singe or dry shampoo, sir?" we rose from the chair, felled him with a battleaxe, and fled. That is why we are alive to-day. He is not. We shall not send our finger print to the "Weekly Telegraph."

A tragic story reaches us from the suburbs. About midnight last night a man was respectably dressed and seemed to feel his position acutely, presented himself at the door of a noted Nonconformist and was welcomed as the delegate allotted from the Congregational Union. Hospitality was accepted. This morning he did not come down to breakfast, nor, in fact, at all, and his host was peeved and a copy of Baxter's "Saint's Rest" had also disappeared.

N.B.—The only thing that is the matter with this story is that we suspect that it has not a word of truth in it. Still we print it. The letter relating it is dated from "The Oaks," which looks bad.

Now that the air is to be compassed with airships, and the flying interval in a new gun which is guaranteed to fetch them down, the question arises, what will be the future of the projectile which, in addition to the shell, carries a fuse that leaves in the air a long trail of smoke, by means of which the gunners can follow it, and by the position of the gun rectified. The projectile is consecrated to burst the moment it touches the balloon envelope.

* * *

The coercion atuator in time of war will, of course, be stationed in the air until the gunner finds the range. That is what makes the trail of smoke so useful.

Answers to correspondents (continued):—

Vexed of Bray.—We think the phenomenon to which you refer, namely, that of rats leaving a sinking ship, has been noted before.

Student.—We do not share your view. The words, "Along the line, all aboard," are surely not in allusion to the preternatural sprinting of a railway official, because they are used in connection with a naval battle. Again the sentence, "We saw the Frenchman hull," is not what you think, despite the sound, "foreign yolk," in the context. You are too literal for a literary student. Try for the sense of the gun rectified. The projectile is consecrated to burst the moment it touches the balloon envelope.

* * *

To-night's smile:—

Mrs. Simpson: "I want to get a pair of white gloves to wear at a ball."

Shop Assistant: "How long do you want them?"

Mrs. Simpson: "Here, young man, I ain't talking about rentin' 'em. I want to buy them."

SHEFFIELD FEVER HOSPITALS

To-Day's Bulletin.

The following bulletin of the condition of the Sheffield Fever Hospitals for infectious diseases was issued this afternoon:—

L—DANGEROUSLY ILL:—276X.
V—VERY ILL:—276, 278X, 280A, 284A, 285A, 286A, 373A, 375A, 377A, 378A, 374X, 376X, 945, 942, 940, 969, 971, 975, 973, 976, 977, 978, 982, 984, 979, 980, 981, 983, 985, 986, 988, 831, 971, 936, 968, 837, 966, 934, 811, 962, 934.
S—SATISFACTORY:—937, 946, 939, 960, 939, 935, 944, 941.
I—DOING WELL:—All others not mentioned above.
IX—[illegible]s can obtain required:—276X, 247X, 280A.
* Clothes (to be plainly marked) may be left at Winter Street Receiving House.

Telephone calls to the Hospital may be made between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. only, answering patients recorded in Sections 1, 2, and 4. The Hospital may be visited in other cases not at other times, except by special arrangement with the medical officers. Unless so arranged, responsibility cannot be accepted for the answers given.

CROOKES WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

To raise money to fulfil the Crookes promise towards the building fund of the Wesley Hall, a bazaar was opened this afternoon at the hall. The sum stated is £500, and if this is raised it will leave £200 to clear off the debt.

Mr. R. J. Nicholson occupied the chair, and the Rev. C. Ensor Walters spoke of the excellent work done in Crookes since the opening of the hall.

Miss Wood (Westbourne House) formally opened the bazaar.

Mr. Justice Phillimore has consented to be presented on Mayor of Kensington. He has been an active member of the borough, in which he

FERRER'S FATE.

EXECUTED THIS MORNING.

SHOT IN THE FORTRESS.

DAUGHTER'S VAIN APPEAL.

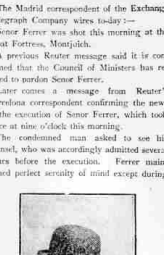
The Madrid correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wires to-day:—

Senor Ferrer was shot this morning at the Moat Fortress, Montjuich.

A previous Reuter message said it is confirmed that the Council of Ministers has refused to pardon Senor Ferrer.

Later comes a message from Reuter's Barcelona correspondent confirming the news of the execution of Senor Ferrer, which took place at nine o'clock this morning.

The condemned man asked to see his counsel, who was accordingly admitted several hours before the execution. Ferrer maintained perfect serenity of mind except during



(Block; Lenz, Ltd.
Senor Ferrer

(Block; Lenz, Ltd.
Senora Ferrer.

his farewell interview with his counsel, when he could not control his feelings, and was overcome by emotion.

Measures of precaution had been taken all round the Castle. There were no more than forty to fifty persons on the hillside, and there was no demonstration.

The execution was carried out by a platoon of infantry. Ferrer was attended by two Brothers of Peace and Charity, but refused to take the sacrament.

The hasty trial and judgment of the Spanish reformer by the Socialist leader in Barcelona have, as already reported, evoked a storm of protests from all over Europe through the medium of the Press.

The news of his tragic fate will be received with profound indignation, while it cannot fail to arouse the feelings of bitter resentment against Senor Ferrer's ecclesiastical persecutors.

INDIGNATION ON THE CONTINENT.

Prior to the news of the execution, came messages to-day reporting many demonstrations on the Continent in favour of the unfortunate educationist, notably in Italian towns.

In some instances a general strike was declared for to-day as a protest against the judgment of the Spanish court martial, the sympathisers being then, of course, in ignorance of the fact that the sentence had been carried out.

POPE AND THE SENTENCE.

The Berlin "Tageblatt's" Rome correspondent says Reuter) telegraphs:—

"I learn from a most reliable source that the Pope really had the intention of telegraphing to the Court of Madrid demanding King Alfonso from one, firming the sentence passed on Ferrer, and that his Holiness abstained from doing so as a result of the special and earnest intervention of the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See."

DAUGHTER'S UNAVAILING APPEAL.

As reported yesterday, Senor Ferrer's daughter addressed a pathetic letter to the King of Spain, imploring the Royal clemency for her father. "The Times" Paris correspondent gives the letter as follows:—

To His Majesty the King of Spain.

Most Christian King,—You who in the eyes of a chivalrous nation are the symbol of graciousness and magnanimity, do not reject the humble and ardent prayer of Ferrer's daughter.

My father, who has died, has lied himself, are lord of life and death, dazed by the impulse of your noble heart, dazed the bitterness of my soul and hear the humble and ardent prayer of

FERRER'S DAUGHTER.

ARREST OF FERRER'S COUNSEL.

A dispatch from Barcelona to Paris says the reason why Ferrer's counsel, Captain Galceran, was arrested and confined in the military prison was because he had disclosed in his speech for the defence the fact that he sympathised with Ferrer's ideas.

CUDWORTH SIGNALMAN'S CASE.

Before Court of Appeal.

(BY OUR PRIVATE WIRE)

Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Buckley, and Kennedy to-day in the Court of Appeal considered an appeal the case of Godfrey Jones, formerly a signalman at Cudworth, versus Scott and others, officials of the Great Central Railway Mutual Provident Society.

These last appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Lawrence at York Assizes, who had ordered each party to pay their own costs in the original action, which concerned Jones' expulsion from the Society. Defendants in appeal now submitted that as they had reasonable ground for their action they should be allowed costs.

Their Lordships held that there was no ground for either the appeal or cross-appeal, and both were accordingly dismissed with costs, and the judgment of Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence affirmed.

DEATH OF MR. R. A. BARBER, OF DRONFIELD.

Mr. Richard Albert Barber, landlord of the Green Dragon Inn, Dronfield, died this morning, aged 56. He was by profession a civil engineer, and for many years was employed by Messrs. Newton, Chambers and Co., of Chapeltown, and prior to that by the Yorkshire Engineering Company, Meadow Hall, Sheffield.

He was a private of the R.A.O.B., Sir Charles Milnes Lodge, Dronfield, and Provincial Grand Constable for the Chesterfield Province. He was treasurer of the Sir Charles Milnes Lodge, and was affiliated with a number of lodges both in Sheffield and Chesterfield. He was highly respected in Dronfield.

There was no change this morning in the condition of Sir Walter Palmer.

A POLITICAL MARTYR.

Senor Ferrer and His Clerical Persecutors.

MR. G. H. B. WARD'S VIEWS.

("Yorkshire Telegraph and Star" Special.)

On receipt of the news of Senor Ferrer's fate, a "Star" man interviewed Mr. G. H. B. Ward, secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, who was his personal friend.

Mr. Ward has for many years made a special study of the course of things in Spain and has done much to arouse public opinion in England.

He naturally expressed the utmost astonishment, indignation, and sorrow at the tragic announcement. Senor Ferrer, he said, was an innocent man who had been denied a fair trial. He had not been allowed to call witnesses for the defence. His wife had been driven into exile, and refused information as to when the so-called trial was to take place. The whole sensational affair was arranged so that Ferrer and his brother, his manager, and his employees could not give evidence in his favour. Nothing more disgraceful has ever been done.

"On October 3rd," said Mr. Ward, "Ferrer wrote to me asking for publicity for his case in the "Star," the "Sheffield Telegraph," and other Provincial and London papers, and in addition wrote to him. These papers published a full account of the affair in England. The letters were opened and as a consequence the papers never got hold of Ferrer. It was feared by the prosecution that they would be used at the trial. Such are Spanish methods.

"The date of the trial was concealed from Ferrer. He was arrested on August 31st, put into a punishment cell, and kept in close confinement till October 3rd, when he was permitted to see his friends. On the 5th he wrote to me that he did not know the date of the trial, but that it would be only a day in the post. When the date was fixed, the news was not allowed to be sent out of Barcelona by the numerous correspondents of the Madrid "El Mundo" was not allowed to wire it to his local office. All the Barcelona newspapers of Thursday morning printed the news that the trial was fixed for the 9th, but the censor had it blotted out, nor was the news allowed to be sent away by telegraph.

"When was Senor Ferrer told of the date," asked our reporter.

"On October 1st, which gave him eight days in which to make final preparations for his defence. On that day he asked for newspapers, as he did not might know what his clerical enemies were saying. It must be remembered that the whole case against him, and the forged documents on which it was based, were given only to the clerical newspapers, and that only these papers had reported the trial. It was actually October 9th, three days before the trial, before he was allowed to see those newspapers. Nor was this all. The newspapers were sent in by the censor, and confiscated his account at the Bank of Spain. Not even in any of the other rooms did October 3rd he wrote to me, saying, 'I have nothing of my own.'"

Asked for his views on the general situation in Spain, Mr. Ward points out that the assassination of Ferrer (as he termed it) proved what he himself had pointed out for years, viz., that justice was excluded from Spain, and that the condition of the country, the corruption and administration, were as bad as those of Russia. Turning again to the educational question, he expressed his own grief at the tragedy.

"I know the man," he said. "I know his work and the kindness of his heart. I have had proof of this in his letters. I know that he had all he has given to those who were sent to him for help. I am with him in Paris for three days only last Christmas."

"Was Ferrer a physical force man?" asked our representative.

"He had taken part in revolutionary movements in his early youth, but had long ceased to advocate any thing of the kind. He had established 55 non-clerical schools in Spain, and had published 45 elementary text-books, which are used wherever they are known. Ferrer's schools, both those for children and the night schools for workmen which are held in the political clubs. That his books are not destructive of the Catholic religion is proved by the fact that the Archbishop of the Independent Church in the Philippine Islands ordered a consignment of Ferrer's text-books to be sent over to him. I have seen that on my own personal knowledge."

He was also asked what was the meaning of the "Yes. He laid the foundation of educational progress in Spain. His crime was that he opposed the influence of the Church over the schools, and the imposition of its dogmas on the children."

"What immediate results do you expect?"

"There may be none at the moment. At present Spain is completely subjugated by the Clericals, but eventually as night follows the day there will be a strong move by a reaction such as France went through. Despite popular opinion in this country, it is not true that the majority of the Spanish people are virulent or bigoted Catholics, nor even ostensible supporters of the Church. The Clericals are a small but vigorous minority. There is a growing element of educated opinion which is hostile to clerical arrogance. The men who profess journalism and literature have not been educated in Spain. They have received their education in France and Germany, and they are sending their ideas away. The middle-classes, too, are breaking away from Church rule. In a word, there is an intellectual revolt in Spain. But there will have to be a reaction before Spain can achieve the blessings of free speech and individual liberty. Such is the case in a country where the Press is gagged. There has been a rigorous censorship of all news and opinion for months now."

In further conversation, Mr. Ward pointed out that the trial was not that of Senor Ferrer, but since been arrested. Obviously it was not the case that the truth should be known in Spain or in Europe.

The news that the execution had taken place took Mr. Ward completely aback. Only to-day he had cabled to Senor Maura, the Spanish Premier, as follows:—

Senor Maura,
Prime Minister of Spain,
Madrid.

In the event of the assassination of Senor Ferrer, the local Trades and Labour Council of Sheffield have decided to propose a general strike throughout England, and to organise the organisation of a boycott against Spanish goods.

WARD (Secretary).

The message was, of course, in vain, but in the light of the news of to-day it is obvious that it would have been useless. Mr. Ward is quite incorrect in his proposal. The sense of the world outweighs upon him as well as that of moral indignation. He feels that he is powerless to save the workers of England to bring such pressure upon Spain as shall force her to modify her present disastrous policy.

SENOR FERRER AND SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield's sympathisers with Senor Ferrer began to-day to make themselves felt in various ways. A wire was made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain, and Mr. Ward, who was supposed to have some connection with the scheme, was actually taken into the hands of the local police, and was arrested and sent in prison in default of bail. Mr. Ward, however, was released on the police personal friend of Mr. G. H. B. Ward, who finally left for Paris to-day.

Another local man threatened the "Sheffield Telegraph" and other newspapers in an address for bringing him to trial. Neither guilty or innocent, he was glad that that he could give an address to a person indefinitely without an opportunity of defending himself.

Eventually the Spanish Government acquitted Ferrer of all participation in the outrage. As soon as he was free, he came to Sheffield to express his thanks to Mr. Ward, and to tell why had assisted in securing him justice. He called at the "Telegraph" office and left on our representatives the impression of a cultured, kindly man, who was deeply grateful for the sympathy of the Sheffield people. While in Sheffield he addressed a small meeting of sympathisers, and left a feeling of admiration for him as a man of high character, if of advanced thought.

A farm labourer, yesterday, in a cab case at Filey Court, said the driver had been charged with "farmers loitering."

Owing to the bad weather the Manchester tramway receipts for the half-year to 30th September increased £4,000, as compared with the same period of last year. This is equal to close upon a million fewer passengers.

NOVELIST'S DIVORCE.

Mr. J. M. Barrie Obtains Decree Nisi.

A SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

(BY OUR PRIVATE WIRE.)

Mr. James Matthew Barrie, the well-known author and playright, successfully petitioned for divorce before Sir John Bigham, in the Divorce Court, to-day, on the ground of the alleged misconduct of his wife, Mrs. Mary Barrie, nee Ansell, with Gilbert Cannan, cited as co-respondent. The suit was undefended.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., who, with Mr. Murphy, appeared for the petitioner, said that Mr. and Mrs. Barrie were married on July 9, 1894, in Scotland, and afterwards lived at Leicester Gate. There was no issue of the marriage. The parties lived happily together until about 18 months ago, when they became acquainted with the co-respondent, who came to their house from time to time.

In November, 1903, Mr. Cannan was having his flat re-decorated, and it was arranged that he should use a cottage which the Barries had near Farnham. Co-respondent went down there, and Mrs. Barrie and some ladies also stayed in the cottage while his was there. Subsequently, from a statement made to him by a servant at the cottage, Mr. Barrie taxed his wife, who admitted misconduct with Mr. Cannan. The petitioner offered to forgive her if she undertook not to have any further communication with Cannan, or he would consent, and signed a deed of separation, but Mrs. Barrie refused to adopt either suggestion; and asked her husband to set her free.

Mr. Barrie, in the witness-box, said he came to know Cannan as secretary of a little committee that met at the house of petitioner's brother-in-law in connection with the question of the censorship of the drama. The petitioner told how Cannan went to Blachlake Cottage, near Farnham, in November last. A Mr. Hunt was the gardener there, and on July 29 he received a communication to the petitioner's wife, and had taken plans at the Cottage last November. Hunt told Mr. Barrie that Mrs. Hunt had taken Mr. Cannan's room early one morning, and found he was not there. She went to the respondent's room, and knocked at her door. No answer was forthcoming, and after a time Mrs. Hunt heard the respondent say, "Gilbert, Gilbert." When the petitioner taxed his wife about it, she said, "It's quite true."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Barrie saw Mr. George Lewis on the subject. Respondent said that was "the only time it had ever taken place," and, continued Mr. Barrie, "I said if she would come back to me constantly I would forgive her, and no one would ever know anything about it." She said it would only be pretence living with me, as he—meaning Cannan—was the only person in the world to her. The petitioner also took out what counsel had said from the notes of the proposed deed of separation.

Evidence as to the locality of the marriage in Scotland having been given, Kate Hunt, wife of the gardener at Blachlake Cottage, related what took place on the occasion of the alleged misconduct. She went into Mrs. Barrie's room, she said, after hearing her say, "Gilbert, Gilbert," but did not see Cannan there. She was not in any of the other rooms she entered, but there was a dressing room adjoining the respondent's bedroom into which the witness did not go. "I have often seen Mr. Cannan coming out of Mrs. Barrie's bedroom quite early in the morning," added Mrs. Hunt.

"That's quite enough," remarked his Lordship, and a decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

RECTOR'S VAIN APPEAL.

Court Upholds Divorce Decision.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION.

(BY OUR PRIVATE WIRE)

The case of Keen v. Keen to-day came before the Court of Appeal upon the appeal of the petitioner from the sentence at the trial in the Divorce Division.

In this suit Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Keen, nee Fallaize, petitioned for the dissolution of her marriage with the Rev. Stuart Gordon Holland Shadwell Keen, formerly rector of North Stoke, near Bath, by reason of his alleged cruelty and adultery with a Miss Medlock, a governess in the service of the petitioner. The respondent denied the charges.

At the trial the jury found that the respondent was guilty of both cruelty and adultery, and Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane pronounced a decree nisi, and gave the custody of the children to the petitioner with costs.

Mr. Grazebrook, for the appellant, said that his client asked for a new trial upon the ground of surprise and that the respondent's case was not put before the court through a misunderstanding. It was a case in which the alleged misconduct was proved, or said to have been proved, by the evidence of the lady with whom the misconduct was alleged to have taken place.

Continuing, counsel said a dramatic incident took place at the trial, and it undoubtedly had a great effect upon the jury. A misfortune had befallen the lady, being in the witness box and giving evidence, suddenly broke off and said something to the effect that Mr. Keen who was sitting on the opposite side of the court was looking at her, and one of the learned jurymen also made a remark that he had seen him looking at the lady. Mr. Keen was not in a position to look at the lady. That was one of the things which had suggested prejudiced the jury against the appellant.

Another incident which had a material bearing upon the case was an interview which Mr. Keen had with Mrs. Medlock, the mother of Miss Medlock, when he was on his death-bed. He was anxious that he should see his mother. Mrs. Medlock, but Mr. Keen refused to see her.

At the close of the petitioner's case, counsel then submitted for the petitioner, expressed the hope that the appeal was hopeless, and dismissed it, with costs.

THE CHURCH OF THE CROFTS.

£500 Wanted.

With the object of raising £500 for the reduction of St. Luke's, Sheffield—described by its Vicar as "the Church of the Under Dog"—there took place on a new organ, the Lady Mayoress Mrs. H. Hall, formally opened a bazaar in the Cutlers' Hall this morning. There was a large attendance, at which Mr. T. H. Ellis presided. The Vicar (the Rev. J. S. Forder spoke of the great work done in the church, situate as it was in a district where on many Sundays only one person in the congregation from which no little financial help could be expected. He acknowledged the assistance already given by friends in other parts of the city, and appealed for more, confidence that a response would be made to his appeal. The Lady Mayoress, with a few gracious words commended the object in view, declared the bazaar open, and was presented with a bouquet by Miss Irene Goodhall.

SAFEGUARDING PIT BOYS.

George Turner, hanger-on at the Hoyland Silkstone Colliery, was to-day at Barnsley fined 20s. and costs for an unusual class of offence. The rule provides that boys under the age of 15 shall not be allowed to descend or ascend the shaft unless provided with a proper seat. A boy, William Brotherhood, aged 14, stated that defendant allowed him to go down the shaft standing on a tub. Defendant, a boy said, was only 13 years old, and he had himself been fined 20s. and costs.

EXTRA TOBACCO DUTY BLAMED.

Having failed to make a success of a hairdresser's and tobacconist's business, Tinker Kenny, of 17, Lower Hall Lane, Bolton, was declared bankrupt at a meeting held at the office of the Official Receiver, Bolton, to-day. Debtor's unsecured liabilities, on his own account, amount to £1,000, and those of the business formerly carried on by his sister, to whom he was indebted to the extent of £370. He attributes his failure to heavily mulcted land trade, the extra duty on tobacco, and small profits he has to make, and excessive He has known of his successor's condition for the last six months.

A witness at the Shoreditch County Court yesterday kept gazing into his hat. It was eventually discovered that he had a non-resident occupation in it.

While returning from hunting Mr. Lane-Fox, M.P., for Barkston Ash, was thrown from his horse outside the village of Spofforth. His head was badly cut.

The Admiralty have awarded the Dover tugs £4,000 for their work in saving the crew of the Submarine which was in collision off Dungeness with the Wilson liner of the same name.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

A TISSUE OF LIES.

Judge's Strong Remarks.

(BY OUR PRIVATE WIRE)

In the Divorce Court to-day, Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane heard the petition of George Lennie Norsworthy, who being a minor, ward of court, sought through the official solicitor to obtain the dissolution of his marriage from his wife, Sybil.

The marriage took place at St. Pinnock, N.C., took place at Brighton in 1907, where petitioner was living, and had made the acquaintance of his wife. They were 19 and 18 respectively. It was a secret marriage, and after the wedding they returned to their homes. Mrs. Norsworthy at the time living with her father. After a while husband and wife lived together at various places. During the whole of this time they occupied separate rooms, and no marital intercourse took place. At times Mrs. Norsworthy paid visits to London, as she said to see her grandmother, and finally when the husband and wife had met confess she denied that she had been deceiving him, and returned to London. In December last she wrote a letter confessing adultery. She wrote—

Dear Lennie,—I can no longer keep from you the fact that I have been unfaithful to you. You will find if you care to inquire that I stayed a fortnight ago in Manchester Street as the wife of Mr. S. Smith.

She wrote later declining to disclose the identity of "Mr. Smith," and said, "I have given you enough to pay you your freedom, and you will have to be satisfied with that." It appeared that the lady was visited at her rooms in London by a gentleman. After staying in London for last of the week at an hotel with a gentleman, and learned that they had stayed together at 36, Manchester Street.

Petitioner in the box, said his wife made the necessary declaration in their marriage. He had an allowance from his mother.

His Lordship: The question is a farce of lies all untruths, and somebody ought to be punished for it. The petitioner's solicitor: I suppose it is enough to say you were a gentleman of independent means at the time you were married—I certainly was not.

Miss Pauline Dobree, dressmaker, of Manchester Street, W., knew Mrs. Norsworthy had rooms, and the lady who passed as "Mrs. Smith" received the visits of a gentleman.

His Lordship thought the Registrar ought to be seen, because other young persons applied for a special license saying they were of full age, living at the same house, that the man was of independent means, and things of that sort, the Registrar ought not to issue a license unless he makes some inquiry. These marriages between very young people without any protection at all were very serious matters. The petitioner had proved his case, and was entitled to a decree nisi.

BEFORE THE BENCH.

Tales Told to Sheffield Magistrates.

Sheffield Jurors' Tales.

Mr. Harry Fisher, who with Mr. W. B. Ram, was on the Bench at Sheffield First Police Court today, called Ellen Fisher to the man who appeared on charges of attempting suicide.

The first case was that of Alice Smith, a grasshitter, of Granville Street, who on Saturday night was found lying in the premises in South Street, Park, with his throat cut. Dr. Humphreys, of the Royal Infirmary, was called in the ambulance van to Scotland Hospital in the Ambulance van to Scotland Hospital. "It was not so bad, let me die. It all through a woman."

Defendant explained to the magistrates that he was in trouble with a woman through whom he was out of a situation.

The Chairman: Have you been courting her? Defendant: Yes. I met her in the street, and I found out she was a married woman.

The Chairman: Perhaps you were afraid of her husband, was that it?—No, sir.

The Chairman said he ought to have 42 or 56 years of useful life before him, and in discharging him told him to go back to his old employers and say the Magistrates recommended them not to discharge him. If you allow your mind to brood on women, and especially married women," was Mr. Fisher's final observation, "you will do the same thing again."

Edward Charles Gregory (45), 31, The Nook, Barker Road, said that family disagreements had led him to drink for a week or two. Defendant, it was stated, however, that the defendant, who is employed at Sheffield Parkgate as an Army sergeant, had been of intemperate habits, and had come before the Bench on previous occasions.

The Chairman said that defendant was in charge of a chair-factory, and had had many chances. About 300 yards on the Handsworth side of a railway bridge over the road there was a heap of coal in front of a tramcar. The motor-man rang his gong, but defendant did not get out of the way. He kept in front of the car up to the bridge and for some time he was on the wrong side. He was also said to thumb to let the car pass, and as it approached the bridge he was on the wrong side. The car could take no train but if the train, and there was a separation order for Mrs. Brown and her son. Defendant continued driving in front of the tram for about 30 yards, and then the car had a fair distance of the electrician was 300 yards. He counsel for the petitioner expressed the hope that the appeal was hopeless, and dismissed it, with

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

(BY OUR PRIVATE WIRE)

At an inquest at Westminster to-day, on Walter Williams Wild, a sandwich board man, aged 65, it was stated that he died on Saturday last. On the day out of which he took 5d. a night for his own lodging, and 2d. more for food, leaving him a pittance, and even when he earned four pence by selling matches in the street. The verdict was death from starvation.

WOMBWELL MAN KILLED.

An inquest was held this afternoon in the Wesleyan School, Wombwell, before the Deputy Coroner (Mr. Charles Parker) touching the death of Joseph Edward Thomas Fenton (39), of Milton Street, Wombwell.

Mrs. Fenton, widow, said deceased left home about when one of the wheels of the vehicle caught the kerb. Deceased fell, and the wheels of the heavy cart turned over, Bowers being thrown out and killed.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A team of two-horse flats for labourers, to Mr. Edward Charles Gregory (45), 31, The Nook, Barker Road, said that family disagreements had led him to drink for a week or two. Defendant, it was stated, however, that the defendant, who is employed at Sheffield Parkgate as an Army sergeant, had been of intemperate habits, and had come before the Bench on previous occasions.

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STOP PRESS NEWS.

DONCASTER AVIATION MEETING.

The scribe of the "Pall Mall Gazette" seems rather undecisive that in placing upon the steering at Doncaster the official ban, the Aero Club will be supported by the other officially recognised aeronautical authorities.

COUNCILLOR GAINSFORD'S RESOLUTION.

Councillor Gainsford accepted an addendum to the resolution that the proposed report should be forthcoming on October 25th.

NEWMARKET MEETING.

4.45—KENNETT PLATE.

Betting:—"Sportive Life" and "Sportsman"; 11 to 8 on WEDDING BELLS II., 11 to 2 agst Bobbin II., 7 to 2 Sunflower II., 100 to 8 others.

BILLIARDS.

Interval scores:—
Aiken (in play), 3,842; Diggle, 2,842
Recos 7,850, Stevenson (in play) 3,793.

RESULT

Huddersfield 2, Wolverhay Rec. 2—M.1.
Bradford Rec. 4, Castleford 2—M.1.
Crystal Palace 4, Norwich City 0—S.1.
Southend 3, New Brompton 0—S.1.
Reading 1, Northampton 1—S1.

CUDWORTH CLUBROOM DISPUTE.

A dispute in a Cudworth club-room led to a charge of assault against Joseph Edward Williams, a collier, at Barnsley to-day. Mr. T. Norton presiding. He is a member of the Cudworth Working Men's Club and the Victoria Hotel, Cudworth, and on the night of the 25th ult., the complainant, John William Pogson, who is the secretary of the local branch had come to the club to demand for a breach of rule. On this occasion the defendant struck Bailey in the club-room, and repeated the assault subsequently when Bailey was on his way home on the premises of a public Alderyed had used obscene language near to Bailey's house.

The Chairman said such conduct was intolerable. Defendant would be fined 40s