

room and a billiard-room. He told me to shut my eyes and to go away. I said he might as well ask the policeman opposite him to shut his eyes. The policeman sat upon a form in the hall while the jurors were in the billiard-room. The bell was rung repeatedly, and when any gentleman ordered a glass of brandy and a bottle of soda, Mr. Reis would say, 'Oh, bring in a bottle of brandy and a glass of soda.' The bell was rung repeatedly, and evidently for the purpose of giving annoyance to me. I remarked to the constable who was standing in the hall, 'Is it not a very unusual thing for a jury to be mixing with other people? I never saw jurors in a public billiard-room before.' The policeman said he had a superior officer above him upstairs, and that he did not mind. Mr. Reis was elevated from liquor; he was not staggering, but certainly was under the influence of drink, which made him merry and noisy.

"FRANCIS BRADY.

Sworn before me this 17th day of August, 1882, at the Imperial Hotel, Lower Sackville-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and I know the deponent.

"JOHN STONE, Commissioner."

"I, Patrick Tobin, 21 years of age and upwards, coffee-room waiter at the Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, make oath and say that during the evening of Friday, 11th inst., the jury in Hynes's case were staying at the hotel. I remembered having brought a couple of drinks to the billiard-room, as ordered. One was for Mr. Campbell, son of the sub-sheriff, who was in the billiard-room, apparently in charge of the jury. I also brought drink for Mr. Reis, one of the jurors. Four or five of the jury were in the room at the time. Some ten or twelve persons were there, including a number of strangers. The billiard-room is on the ground floor of the hotel. The corridor to which the jury were directed is situated upon the third storey. When I brought down the drink Mr. Reis was very noisy and impudent. I think it was about eleven o'clock. The drink which I brought the jury consisted of some glasses and half a glass of whiskey, and some glasses of gin and seltzer; it included a bottle of ginger beer and a glass of gin ordered for Major Wynne, a stranger not stopping in the hotel. I went up stairs and my attention was again attracted by the jury at between a quarter and half-past twelve o'clock at night. I went upstairs in consequence of a disturbance created upon the landing to which the jurors had gone to go to bed. The sound of a man's voice could be heard through the house. I tried to prevail on the jurymen to return to the jury-room, or go to bed. I did not succeed. I came downstairs then, but went upstairs again to the lower end of the corridor, on which Mr. O'Brien's and the jurors had rooms. Mr. Reis was standing there, with another juror whom I can identify, but whose name I do not know. Mr. Reis ran down as far as where I was standing, and let some shouts, and asked where was his bedroom. That corridor had been cleared for the night for the accommodation of the jurors, and the only persons outside the jury who slept there that night were two lodgers, Miss Carberry and Mr. O'Brien. Reis was drunk at the time. He shouted, and kicked the boots from the door along the passage. He rushed along the passage three or four times. I tried to entice him to stay in a bedroom into which I had brought him; but he jumped out again. Finding that the man was drunk I could do nothing else to induce him to retire. I have heard that the foreman of the jury stated that the last of the jurors had retired to bed before twelve o'clock. That statement is not correct. The bar as a rule is closed at twelve o'clock; but on the night of the 11th instant the bar was kept open an additional quarter of an hour—viz., till a quarter-past twelve o'clock; and it was subsequent to the closing of the bar that night that I saw the man knocking about the boots on the landing.

"PATRICK TOBIN.

"Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1882, at the Imperial Hotel, Lower Sackville-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and I know the deponent.

"JOHN STONE, Commissioner."

The following letters have passed between Mr. Sexton, M.P., and the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the affidavits read by the member for Sligo in the House of Commons. The Under Secretary says:—

"Dublin Castle, 19th August, 1882.

Sir—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will be good enough to transmit the affidavits or statutory declarations respecting the conduct of the jury in the case of the Queen v. Hynes, which were referred to in the debate in the House of Commons on the 17th instant, in order that they may be submitted to his Excellency for his consideration.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"R. G. C. HAMILTON."

Thomas Sexton, Esq., M.P.

The following is Mr. Sexton's reply:—

"Dublin, 21st August, 1882.

Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, conveying the desire of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that the affidavits respecting the conduct of certain jurors in the case of the Queen v. Hynes, which were referred to in the debate in the House of Commons on the 17th instant should be submitted to his Excellency for his consideration.

I now enclose herewith for submission to his Excellency the affidavits of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Carberry, Mr. William O'Brien; Miss Margaret Walsh, assistant at the bar of the Imperial Hotel; Alfred Martin, billiard-marker; and Richard O'Connor, assistant porter—all of which were read in the House of Commons on the 17th instant, and I likewise enclose, for the further information of the Lord Lieutenant, six other affidavits on the same subject, also made by employees in the same hotel—namely, Mrs. Elizabeth Ennis, housekeeper; Robert Boylan and Patrick Tobin, coffee-room waiters; Wm. Fenley, waiter; Francis Brady, hall porter; and Robert Ennis, night porter—all of which latter affidavits have been placed in my hands since the date of the debate in the House of Commons.

In view of the extraordinary importance of the interests, both public and personal, involved in the present case, and bearing in mind that material facts are the subject of a conflict of testimony, I deem it my duty to inform his Excellency of my conviction that public opinion demands the holding of an inquiry on oath, and in open court, in order that evidence may be given under complete responsibility, and that every material circumstance and allegation in the case may be brought to the most searching test.

I hope you may be enabled to communicate to me upon an early day the decision at which his Excellency arrives.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS SEXTON."

R. G. C. Hamilton, Esq., Under-Secretary
to the Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle.

The Lord Lieutenant replying to the above letter writes as follows:—

Dublin Castle, 21st August, 1882.

Sir—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that his Excellency has no intention of holding any public inquiry into the matters therein referred to.

His Excellency has not yet been able to peruse the affidavits forwarded by you with respect to the conduct of the jury in the case of the Queen v. Hynes, but he will at once examine into the statements contained in them, with a view of satisfying himself whether there are any sufficient grounds for interfering with the due course of the law in that case.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. G. HAMILTON.

Thomas Sexton, Esq., M. P.,
Nth. Frederick-street.

Poet's Corner.

THE CHILD'S WONDERFUL ANSWER.

(From the *Ave Maria*.)

"Out of the mouth of babes, Thou hast perfected praise."

STAND the groups, serenely thoughtful,
Upward lifting reverent eyes
Where the starry flowers of heaven
Brightly blossom o'er the skies;
And they speak—those earnest gazers—
Of the splendors *all Divine*,
That, beyond the fading star-beams,
In immortal glory shine.

Then a wise and holy Prelate
Questions thus that awe-struck band:
"Is there anything in heaven
That was made by human hand?"
There are aged men and matrons
In the upward-gazing throng,
But to solve that wondrous question
They have vainly pondered long:

And each heart is strangely burdened
With a weight of mystic fears,
But a lad whose eye enshrines
Wisdom far beyond his years
Enters softly, as the Prelate
Thus repeateth his demand:
"Tell me—is there aught in heaven
That was made by human hand?"

Then this thrilling answer falleth
In a timid, childish tone:
"In our dear Lord's risen Body,
Seated on His fadeless throne,
"Are"—(the sweet lad's voice grows softer,
And with drooping head he stands)—
"Are the Five Wounds of Redemption,
Made by cruel human hands!"

San Francisco.

MARIE.

The novel police system adopted by Chicago a year and a half ago is said to have proved perfectly successful. The city is divided into twenty-four districts, in each of which is a depot containing three policemen, a wagon, and four horses. Throughout the city are police boxes, looking like the old-fashioned sentry boxes, and provided with telegraph signals and telephones. The door is kept locked, but can be opened by anybody needing police aid, keys being liberally distributed among stores and residences. Private individuals can thus send an alarm by telegraph, just as we transmit fire calls in this city. Each key is numbered and registered, and, after being used to open a box, is held fast in the lock until released by a policeman. Thus mischievously false alarms are detected. When an alarm is received at a depot, the police on duty there drive quickly to the box in response. The telephones are used by patrolmen to make periodical reports, and thereby roundsmen are done away with, and every man is directly under the control of his captain. When a patrolman makes an arrest, he does not desert his beat, but calls the wagon to take the prisoner away. Householders may have private signal boxes by paying the cost. The superintendent declares that his force is much better controlled than before, that crimes are fewer, that criminals are more easily caught, and that the expense is no greater.—Exchange.