

THE VIRGINIUS. Affairs at Santiago de Cuba. A REIGN OF TERROR. A Visit to the Surviving Prisoners--The Ray of Sunshine and the Shadow of Death.

Vice Consul Schmitt and His Calumniators.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION OF WAR JUNIATA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 10, 1873. Utterly destitute of information concerning the actual situation of affairs, telegraphic communication between this place and Havana, having been closed to all excepting those of the employes of the government, attention becomes daily more perplexing. Since we left New York, on the 19th ultimo, we have not received a lot of news as to the position intended to be assumed, and as it is improbable that we will learn anything in this quarter--the officials being not only reticent but audaciously indifferent--our ignorance on the subject is likely to continue at least for some days.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Question of Her Nationality--Was She Owned or Chartered by Cubans?--Statement of the Captain--Patriot--Sketch of the Virginibus Career. In view of the recent decision of Attorney General Williams that, at the time of her capture, the Virginibus had no right as against the United States, to carry the American flag, a HERALD reporter was yesterday directed to visit certain Cubans who had a knowledge of the status of the steamer at the time of her departure from New York in 1870 and were interested in her subsequent operations, and obtain their version of the facts. The reporter was fortunate in finding such an one, and, though the name cannot be made public, his utterances purport to be the authoritative statement of that portion of the Cubans in this country in whose employ the Virginibus was Attention being called to the Attorney General's decision, the gentleman remarked: "We are well enough satisfied with that decision, as it declares the Spaniards guilty of raising the question whether a vessel is on the high seas in violation of the laws of the United States. Still the statement that she was not rightfully carried the American flag is absurd, and the decision has been arrived at only purely ex parte evidence and without the testimony of those who had the best and indeed the only knowledge of the facts. Long before the Virginibus left the city, the Cubans were engaged in the purchase of vessels, and the men have been thoroughly drilled in all the exercises appertaining to naval warfare, and are, I think, pretty well prepared for any assault, however treacherous or adroitly planned.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

prevalts. To say nothing of the incessant and inordinate demands for money made upon the citizens, whose remonstrances are treated with scorn, the general situation of affairs causes the most alarm. Pain would score of the reluctant volunteers who remain; for they may remember you that nearly all the young men in the city, irrespective of class or condition, are compelled to do a uniform and show up for duty. But little ceremony is observed in filling up the ranks. The unlucky individual who complains subjects himself to a system of espionage which finally terminates in his ruin. Although there are many Cuban sympathizers here, even among the volunteers, they dare not, by word, look or deed, exhibit the slightest symptom of fellow feeling in the matter. To such an extent, indeed, is this mode of watchfulness carried out that to speak to an American--regarded by the Spaniard as his natural enemy--at once subjects the resident here to suspicion. I need not add, therefore, that there has been anything but agreeable to the American officers. True, they were extended.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE CARLOS CLUB.

a liberal and pleasant institution; but it was evident, however, that they were given a pretty wide berth within its portals, not from a want of any hospitable feeling, but rather on account of the vigilance maintained by the spies. Under the circumstances it is needless to state that business has suffered greatly, and the appearance of affairs promises no improvement. It is said that neither officers nor soldiers have received their pay with any degree of regularity, the consequence being that the shopkeepers are compelled to give credit to a set of extravagant individuals on very shaky promissory notes. It may be inferred, then, that the condition of affairs is far from encouraging. There are many in this city who anticipate a change for the better. Large numbers of the poorer classes have already fled to Kingston, Jamaica, only to perish in the way of a change. It is understood, however, that no more than a few hundred will be sent to Havana to join the 30,000 others so secretly transported to that port a week ago. The poor fellows are adorned in rags and have no appearance. There was a time when all hope was at an ebb, when they momentarily awaited the executioner's block, but they were saved, and that something has been done in their behalf, but it seems to think that all is not yet lost. Though it is doubtful whether they could walk 100 yards unaided, nevertheless, strong feelings are manifested. During our interview the Spanish officials were, of course, at hand, and our conversation was, perhaps, a little more guarded than it would have been. I learned, however, from the lips of Philip Metzler, a young lad from Charleston, that, compared with the jail in which they had previously been incarcerated, their quarters were comfortable; that they were treated with a little more consideration, and that, under the circumstances, they were about to sweep all before them. I have no doubt but that this letter reaches its destination their removal to Havana will have determined the minds of the Spaniards, and permitted to enjoy the little comforts provided for them, and let us hope that the ray of sunshine which now temporarily brightens their dismal den may never again be obscured by the black shadow of an inglorious death.

THE SURVIVING PRISONERS.

Since my visit to the prison there are confined the nine remaining prisoners--the details of which have already been forwarded--nothing has occurred in the way of a change. It is understood, however, that no more than a few hundred will be sent to Havana to join the 30,000 others so secretly transported to that port a week ago. The poor fellows are adorned in rags and have no appearance. There was a time when all hope was at an ebb, when they momentarily awaited the executioner's block, but they were saved, and that something has been done in their behalf, but it seems to think that all is not yet lost. Though it is doubtful whether they could walk 100 yards unaided, nevertheless, strong feelings are manifested. During our interview the Spanish officials were, of course, at hand, and our conversation was, perhaps, a little more guarded than it would have been. I learned, however, from the lips of Philip Metzler, a young lad from Charleston, that, compared with the jail in which they had previously been incarcerated, their quarters were comfortable; that they were treated with a little more consideration, and that, under the circumstances, they were about to sweep all before them. I have no doubt but that this letter reaches its destination their removal to Havana will have determined the minds of the Spaniards, and permitted to enjoy the little comforts provided for them, and let us hope that the ray of sunshine which now temporarily brightens their dismal den may never again be obscured by the black shadow of an inglorious death.

STRANGE RUMORS.

The wildest rumors are abroad. Of late, however, we have become so accustomed to the Quixotic reports that they fail to cause alarm. For instance, it was currently reported the other night that we were to be boarded by the Spaniards, and that the two ships were to be seized. Though fully prepared for any emergency of the kind we gave but little credence to the statement. True, the authorities were somewhat mystical in their operations, such as throwing up all sorts of signals, the firing of rockets, the blowing of whistles, and the troops along the wharves and a series of other things, followed by the appearance of the Spaniards, were about to make a descent upon the city, that, assured of the assistance of the American war vessels, they were about to sweep all before them. This in turn was succeeded by the intelligence that Spain, disregarding the claims of the United States, had at length resolved to stand by the volunteers and second their efforts in her carnival of blood, and called upon all loyal citizens to defend their "honor" at all hazards. These and similar stories had their circulation and caused considerable commotion until dispelled by subsequent reports both starting and contradictory. It is probable that, as well as the insurgents spare no pains to spread appropriate rumors, which for the time seem to have the effect of strengthening the strength of any reasonable degree of accuracy as to the number of Spaniards, including regulars and volunteers, is still a mystery.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN.

though the numbers are not known, about here would seem to be the strength of an army somewhere at least 20,000 strong. But it must be borne in mind that the uniform is very cheap and some men are led for the asking. As to the

strength of the insurgents it is impossible to form an opinion. That it is by no means inconsiderable is proved by evidence by the capture of a steamer which they continue to keep their force. It was stated last night that two expeditions from New York in the insurgent--one of 600 and the other of 300 men--armed with ammunition--had successfully landed on the island a few days since.

TRICK CONSUL SCHMITT. This gentleman, who so gallantly stood at his post in the trying emergency, and who, in the face of insult and intimidation, manfully performed his duty, has recently been subjected to numerous scurrilous attacks from the press here for the bold position he maintained prior to the murder of the President. Mr. Schmitt has already lost much by the rebellion, his extensive plantations having been burned, and nothing but his official duties in America enable him to survive here. At first the vituperation poured forth in the journals was scarcely noticed, but it finally became so abusive that he could no longer passively endure. Indeed, violence was apprehended, and, as the authorities make very little ceremony about disposing of a Consul, the case of the late Mr. Phillips. It was resolved that the Acting Governor should be consulted upon the subject, to ascertain whether the attacks in the press were countenanced by the authorities. Accompanied by Commander Reed, of the Kansas, Mr. Schmitt proceeded to the palace a few days ago, when the necessary steps were taken. Numerous statements that had appeared. Governor de los Rios immediately issued an order to what is called the "Consul of Peace" to be furnished with official and confidential journals. Since that time Mr. Schmitt has enjoyed an immunity from the scurrilous assaults. Since his return Consul Schmitt has been the subject of a number of articles of the present crisis. His presence here inspires much confidence among the resident Americans.

left this port on Friday last, and cruised along the coast as far as Guantanamo, where she lay at anchor all Sunday at the entrance of the harbor. She is expected to arrive at Matanzas on Monday. We now await the arrival of Lieutenant Chipp, who was sent as the bearer of special despatches to Key West over 10 days ago.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Question of Her Nationality--Was She Owned or Chartered by Cubans?--Statement of the Captain--Patriot--Sketch of the Virginibus Career. In view of the recent decision of Attorney General Williams that, at the time of her capture, the Virginibus had no right as against the United States, to carry the American flag, a HERALD reporter was yesterday directed to visit certain Cubans who had a knowledge of the status of the steamer at the time of her departure from New York in 1870 and were interested in her subsequent operations, and obtain their version of the facts. The reporter was fortunate in finding such an one, and, though the name cannot be made public, his utterances purport to be the authoritative statement of that portion of the Cubans in this country in whose employ the Virginibus was Attention being called to the Attorney General's decision, the gentleman remarked: "We are well enough satisfied with that decision, as it declares the Spaniards guilty of raising the question whether a vessel is on the high seas in violation of the laws of the United States. Still the statement that she was not rightfully carried the American flag is absurd, and the decision has been arrived at only purely ex parte evidence and without the testimony of those who had the best and indeed the only knowledge of the facts. Long before the Virginibus left the city, the Cubans were engaged in the purchase of vessels, and the men have been thoroughly drilled in all the exercises appertaining to naval warfare, and are, I think, pretty well prepared for any assault, however treacherous or adroitly planned.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

prevalts. To say nothing of the incessant and inordinate demands for money made upon the citizens, whose remonstrances are treated with scorn, the general situation of affairs causes the most alarm. Pain would score of the reluctant volunteers who remain; for they may remember you that nearly all the young men in the city, irrespective of class or condition, are compelled to do a uniform and show up for duty. But little ceremony is observed in filling up the ranks. The unlucky individual who complains subjects himself to a system of espionage which finally terminates in his ruin. Although there are many Cuban sympathizers here, even among the volunteers, they dare not, by word, look or deed, exhibit the slightest symptom of fellow feeling in the matter. To such an extent, indeed, is this mode of watchfulness carried out that to speak to an American--regarded by the Spaniard as his natural enemy--at once subjects the resident here to suspicion. I need not add, therefore, that there has been anything but agreeable to the American officers. True, they were extended.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE CARLOS CLUB.

a liberal and pleasant institution; but it was evident, however, that they were given a pretty wide berth within its portals, not from a want of any hospitable feeling, but rather on account of the vigilance maintained by the spies. Under the circumstances it is needless to state that business has suffered greatly, and the appearance of affairs promises no improvement. It is said that neither officers nor soldiers have received their pay with any degree of regularity, the consequence being that the shopkeepers are compelled to give credit to a set of extravagant individuals on very shaky promissory notes. It may be inferred, then, that the condition of affairs is far from encouraging. There are many in this city who anticipate a change for the better. Large numbers of the poorer classes have already fled to Kingston, Jamaica, only to perish in the way of a change. It is understood, however, that no more than a few hundred will be sent to Havana to join the 30,000 others so secretly transported to that port a week ago. The poor fellows are adorned in rags and have no appearance. There was a time when all hope was at an ebb, when they momentarily awaited the executioner's block, but they were saved, and that something has been done in their behalf, but it seems to think that all is not yet lost. Though it is doubtful whether they could walk 100 yards unaided, nevertheless, strong feelings are manifested. During our interview the Spanish officials were, of course, at hand, and our conversation was, perhaps, a little more guarded than it would have been. I learned, however, from the lips of Philip Metzler, a young lad from Charleston, that, compared with the jail in which they had previously been incarcerated, their quarters were comfortable; that they were treated with a little more consideration, and that, under the circumstances, they were about to sweep all before them. I have no doubt but that this letter reaches its destination their removal to Havana will have determined the minds of the Spaniards, and permitted to enjoy the little comforts provided for them, and let us hope that the ray of sunshine which now temporarily brightens their dismal den may never again be obscured by the black shadow of an inglorious death.

THE SURVIVING PRISONERS.

Since my visit to the prison there are confined the nine remaining prisoners--the details of which have already been forwarded--nothing has occurred in the way of a change. It is understood, however, that no more than a few hundred will be sent to Havana to join the 30,000 others so secretly transported to that port a week ago. The poor fellows are adorned in rags and have no appearance. There was a time when all hope was at an ebb, when they momentarily awaited the executioner's block, but they were saved, and that something has been done in their behalf, but it seems to think that all is not yet lost. Though it is doubtful whether they could walk 100 yards unaided, nevertheless, strong feelings are manifested. During our interview the Spanish officials were, of course, at hand, and our conversation was, perhaps, a little more guarded than it would have been. I learned, however, from the lips of Philip Metzler, a young lad from Charleston, that, compared with the jail in which they had previously been incarcerated, their quarters were comfortable; that they were treated with a little more consideration, and that, under the circumstances, they were about to sweep all before them. I have no doubt but that this letter reaches its destination their removal to Havana will have determined the minds of the Spaniards, and permitted to enjoy the little comforts provided for them, and let us hope that the ray of sunshine which now temporarily brightens their dismal den may never again be obscured by the black shadow of an inglorious death.

STRANGE RUMORS.

The wildest rumors are abroad. Of late, however, we have become so accustomed to the Quixotic reports that they fail to cause alarm. For instance, it was currently reported the other night that we were to be boarded by the Spaniards, and that the two ships were to be seized. Though fully prepared for any emergency of the kind we gave but little credence to the statement. True, the authorities were somewhat mystical in their operations, such as throwing up all sorts of signals, the firing of rockets, the blowing of whistles, and the troops along the wharves and a series of other things, followed by the appearance of the Spaniards, were about to make a descent upon the city, that, assured of the assistance of the American war vessels, they were about to sweep all before them. This in turn was succeeded by the intelligence that Spain, disregarding the claims of the United States, had at length resolved to stand by the volunteers and second their efforts in her carnival of blood, and called upon all loyal citizens to defend their "honor" at all hazards. These and similar stories had their circulation and caused considerable commotion until dispelled by subsequent reports both starting and contradictory. It is probable that, as well as the insurgents spare no pains to spread appropriate rumors, which for the time seem to have the effect of strengthening the strength of any reasonable degree of accuracy as to the number of Spaniards, including regulars and volunteers, is still a mystery.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN.

though the numbers are not known, about here would seem to be the strength of an army somewhere at least 20,000 strong. But it must be borne in mind that the uniform is very cheap and some men are led for the asking. As to the

of witnessing it. Well understood that we in Cuba are not in the enjoyment of the privilege of a cabinet which the Virginibus prisoners may have contracted, or the justice or injustice of the Spanish tribunals, we sign this public testimony of our gratitude solely on the broad ground of humanity and love to our fellow countrymen.

Wm. H. Chisham, master bark (Gustave); Wm. Slater, master bark (Gustave); J. H. Brumby, master brig (Antioque); J. H. Uraun, master brig (Elizabeth); A. P. Milton, master brig (Mariposa); J. S. Harriman, master brig (M. Merritt); J. B. Owens, master brig (Castilian).

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 10, 1873.

CUBA LIBRE.

Report of Operations in the Insurrectionary Districts--The Capture of Mansanillo--The Battle of Santa Maria--A Proposition of Exchange--The Cubans Abandoned and Supplied with Arms. Despatches from Cuba Libre descriptive of the military operations of the patriots against the Spaniards were received and read at the headquarters of Los Amigos de Cuba yesterday. They demonstrate that the power of the insurgents for offensive warfare has greatly increased during the past few months, and that they are continually encroaching on the power of their enemy in the island. The successful

ATTACK ON MANSANILLO.

accounts which, from Spanish sources, were published at the time, is fully described in the report of the Secretary of War, Figueroa, to the Secretary of State. According to this the Cuban forces, numbering about 1,400 men, and divided into six columns, approached the town on the night of the 16th of November. As one o'clock they effected the capture of the town, which was attacked and dispersed it taking 23 prisoners, killing five and capturing 30 rifles and a quantity of ammunition. As they approached the town they heard the sound of a general alarm, from which they knew the Spaniards inside were ready to receive them. The town is defended by the castles of Perona and Saragozza and nine towers, while in the harbor at the time were the man-of-war Venidito and two gunboats. From these 500 men were landed to assist in the defence of the place. Within half an hour after the first attack the Spaniards had retreated to the Plaza de Armas. The Cubans entered the city and occupied the market place and other principal points. At that time the following was the state of the town: "AT THE TIME THE VESSELS IN THE HARBOR OPENED ON THE PLACE, BUT WITHOUT DOING ANY INJURY TO THE BUILDING. IN THE MORNING THE RESULT OF THE OPERATION THE REPORT SAYS THAT MORE THAN HALF OF THE CITY WAS DESTROYED, INCLUDING 30 STORES BELONGING TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND 100 STORES BELONGING TO THE MERCHANTS. A LARGE AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SPANISH BANK AND AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS WERE CAPTURED. THE SPANISH LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED IS ESTIMATED AT 200. THE CUBANS LOST 13 OFFICERS PARTLY KILLED AND 40 PRISONERS, WHICH ON THE 20th OF NOVEMBER VINCENTE GARCIA CAPTURED THE SPANISH CAMP ZANJA, WITH 150,000 RIFLES, AS WELL AS HORSES, PROVISIONS AND 40 PRISONERS, WHO WERE RELEASED.

THE BATTLE OF SANTA MARIA.

In the jurisdiction of Holguin, which took place in September last, the Spaniards were defeated. According to them the Spanish column occupying the place was almost destroyed, the Commander and several officers were killed, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies were also taken. Following the engagement the Spaniards retreated to the coast, and the following communication to the Spanish Brigadier at the head of operations in the district: "BRIGADIER GENERAL SANTA MARIA, Sept. 27, 1873. In the engagement which took place recently in Santa Maria the column under Lieutenant Colonel Angel Gomez was completely destroyed, leaving several prisoners in our hands here. I have the honor to inform you that the Spaniards treated with all the consideration in our power. I send you, with this communication, the Spanish captain, W. Macias, who is a prisoner of war. He demands greater care than we can give him. I send you also a list of the names of the Spaniards who were taken on the 20th of November. I am authorized to exchange the store of prisoners at such a time and place as you may desire. I am authorized to deliver two privates in exchange for the Spaniards who are in our hands. Please send your answer to my headquarters by two men under the name of a messenger. No matter what may be your response, no response was made to the communication. Following his report of this engagement and in reconnoitering further successful military operations in the district, the Brigadier General Garcia refers to the order from the Executive directing that no more executive operations be made in the district, and that the engagements of the Cuban general is to disarm their prisoners and release them, permitting them to return to the nearest port occupied by the Spaniards. The official despatches from the Cuban government state that no more arms and ammunition were to be taken, and that the Spaniards were enabled to obtain an abundant supply by capture from the enemy.

"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?"

A Mysterious Steamer off Long Branch--The Unknown Men in the Baggy--Was it a Party of Tweed's "Pals," Flying from Justice? As several of the individuals implicated and charged with frauds on the city government are said to be missing and cannot be found at their residences in this city, we deem it advisable to publish the details of a strange and mysterious occurrence that happened at Long Branch on last Saturday night. About eight o'clock, on Saturday night last, one of the crew of the Light Saving Station No. 5, while on patrol, saw a steamer coming from the northward, with her lights all up, and when abreast of the station she was seen to be a small vessel, manned by three of the steamer's crew, then rowed for the shore. They came up near the station, and the boat was seen to be a patrolman could get to them they turned about and started for the steamer. He halted them, but they made no reply. He called the second time and told them to stop. He was, and they needed assistance, to which they simply replied, "No." After they had reached the steamer the patrolman saw a party of men, and he started off in a southerly direction. Immediately after, as one of the station house crew was returning on the main pier, a small boat, barge wagon, containing two men, passed him and stopped very near him, and the inmates appeared to be in a hurry. One of the men, who stood up in the buggy, and was heard to say, "I can't see anything of the light," and replied that he was a fugitive from justice, and he had fled from the station house. There is no doubt but that some fugitive from justice had arranged for an escape on this steamer, and who very probably that among them were some of the Ring criminals who have not yet been tried in a court of justice.

WEST INDIES.

Railways Extension Speculation--Yellow Fever at Port Royal--Electric Cable Communication.

Kingston, Jan., Dec. 13, 1873. A company is being organized here and in London for the extension of railways throughout the island of Jamaica. PUBLIC HEALTH. There is a good deal of yellow fever prevalent among Europeans at Port Royal, the naval station of this island. The Naval Hospital is full, and one or two cases have broken out among the white troops at Up Park camp, who have been brought down from the high mountains to take the place of the black troops, who have just been shipped for service in the Ashantee war. Except among the military and navy there are no other cases of yellow fever, and the island is generally healthy. ELECTRICAL PROGRESS. Electricians are expected at Kingston on the 21st inst. to lay down a cable from the station to test the electrical resistance of the Aspinwall cable, prior to the West India and Panama Company taking it, which they are about to do. After getting the cable they will wait for the arrival of the Telegraph Maintenance Company's cable fleet, now on the way to Porto Rico to lay a second line of cable between that island and Jamaica, in connection with the Brazilian series of cable.

HAYTI.

Successor--A Resolute Aspirant and Trouble Expected. Kingston, Jan., Dec. 13, 1873. The news from Hayti is unsatisfactory. President Nissage Saget will not vacate the Presidency except to establish General Domingue therein, and as there is a party in the House of Representatives who are opposed to the presence of Mr. Domingue at all, trouble is, therefore, imminent. Domingue is ready for any emergency that may arise, and is expected to stay. Saget has resigned, but he still has a hand, and is being led by the hand.

THE RYAN MURDER MYSTERY.

No More Developments--The Police Efforts So Far Fruitless--Funeral of the Victims--Burke's Bloody Feet. There was nothing new developed yesterday in the Broome street tragedy in which Nicholas and Mary Ryan met such terrible deaths by having their throats cut from ear to ear, early on Monday morning. Captain Hedden, Inspector Walling, Detective Johnson and other police officials were busy all night of Monday and yesterday morning in endeavoring to ascertain some new facts which would tend to solve the bloody mystery, but their efforts were substantially futile. They worked out theories as good as those of any one there was as good as those of any one there only led to uncertainty and confusion of ideas.

On Monday night Captain Hedden sent Patrick Burke, the occupant of the apartments adjoining and in rear of the single room in which the unfortunate brother and sister dwelt. Burke was the discoverer of the tragedy, and passed over the floor of the blood-soaked room to the front window and gave the alarm which summoned the police. In response to inquiries by Inspector Walling, Burke said he did not suppose he could have passed over the bloody floor without having stained his feet with the gore, but that he had not examined them to see whether they were stained. He was asked to take off his shoes and stockings, which he did, and the police found that the blood was as good as those of any one there only led to uncertainty and confusion of ideas.

BLOOD STAINS WERE FOUND. On the inside of his stocking sole. His foot was found to be stained with blood, and the footprints were an inch shorter and of a different shape. The fact is, Burke would have got this blood on his feet in passing through the passage along which Ryan had passed after leaving his room. The most remarkable part of the case is in the fact that no weapon with which the tragedy could have been or was committed has yet been found. It is impossible to conceive that Ryan had murdered his sister and himself, and that he could have concealed the weapon himself. He did run from the room along a passage, down one flight of stairs, and along another passage to a second night, and along another passage to the head of a third flight, and that was something that he could not have done if he had been so terribly wounded as he was and with a wound in the head.

BLOOD SPURTING FROM HIS NECK. As if from a pump. But he does not appear to have either a wound or a hole in his neck, though diligent search has been made for it. How his vest also was carried to the ground, and how he got away after daylight, when three officers, each with a lantern, claims to have minutely examined the place where the murder was committed, and to have found no other smaller object looking for a weapon, almost white, is also unexplained. Ryan had also a watch and chain which are equally undiscovered.

For every one of the few facts brought forward either to sustain the theory of murder and suicide or to show that Ryan was a madman, there are strong explanations may be brought forward in rebuttal on the "theory" principle, and it appears useless to discuss the matter. It is not probable, however, that the police are working on a trail entirely different from that which is being followed by the public. It is possible to state what has been without injuring their chances of success and perhaps deeply annoying innocent parties.

THE FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.

look place yesterday afternoon, from St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, corner of Grand and Broome streets, where the bodies of the victims were laid out, soaped and shaved. The bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were incased. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut