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EIGHTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

CONTENTION IN THE CAMP.

O'BRIEN AT VARIANCE WITH THE ANTI-POVERTY CRUSADERS.

He Refuses to Appear on a Platform With McMackin, and Does Not Care to Associate With Father McGlynn, the Contumacious Priest.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The great labor demonstration announced to take place to-night in honor of William O'Brien was a good deal of a fiasco, owing to the fact that the labor people insisted that the cause of Rev. Dr. McGlynn be approvingly introduced into the resolutions to be adopted at the Union-square meeting, and that Henry George's land theories should also be advocated. When O'Brien looked through the resolutions he erased Dr. McGlynn and the George land theory topics, especially those which spoke of the "persecution" of McGlynn. Then he sent them back to the committee that prepared them. The committee became excited, and had an extended wrangle over what should be done. Lawyer Louis F. Post, on the card to introduce Mr. O'Brien at the meeting, declared that he would not attend the meeting unless the resolutions were read in the original shape. The following was then agreed upon:

Resolved, By the working people of New York, in mass meeting assembled, that we welcome William O'Brien to our city and assure him of our sympathy with his mission to America. We abhor the system of robbery by which Lord Lansdowne grows rich at the expense of the impoverished people; we denounce the cruelty of expelling Irishmen from the soil on which they were born, and economists have shown by proving the land of Ireland as private property, make such robbery and cruelty possible. The land of Ireland belongs of right to the people of Ireland, and in the pending struggle there we recognize the same irrepressible conflict between the natural rights of the toiled wrongs in which we in this country are engaged.

Resolved, That we watch with sympathetic interest the progress of the revolution in Great Britain, inaugurated by men like Parnell, Davitt and O'Brien, and led by Gladstone, which promises to Ireland a government of the people, by the people and for the people, under which private ownership in land shall be abolished and the gifts of nature and nature's God be equally enjoyed by all.

Resolved, That we proclaim it the God-given right of every people to govern themselves without any foreign interference or dictation whatever, and that we denounce the bilbiter for the conviction of Ireland now pending in the British Parliament and the threat of excommunication publicly uttered against a patriotic American priest who has favored the "Irish revolution" as meriting the condemnation of liberty-loving men the world over.

Resolved, That we denounce the brutality exhibited toward O'Brien in Canada, for which, we believe, the encouragement of the "saviors of society" there, as an interference with the right of free speech, and denounce the hilliest violence to which the Canadian lords of earth from the contempt with which the exposure of corruption and plundering must inspire honest and honest men.

Resolved, That in the fundamental proposition of his mission, the integrity of landlordism, Mr. O'Brien has the sincere sympathy and earnest co-operation of the working people of New York, whose hands are ever ready and their hearts willing, as in the struggle of the disinherited of earth for their rights as citizens and their birthright as men.

Later, when O'Brien learned that John McMackin, who presided over the lectures delivered by P. J. Tynan, the alleged "No. 1" Phœnix park murder notoriety, was to preside at the Union-square meeting, he at once resolved to have nothing to do with any assembly that countenanced McMackin, and made his resolve known. The committee, however, determined to throw over O'Brien rather than McMackin, who conducted Henry George's campaign last fall. The result was O'Brien did not appear either in the parade or at the meeting. The parade was long in starting, owing to the want of understanding. The different organizations formed on either side of Fifth-avenue and waited for the signal to start, until many people thought they would never move. At last they got off, and 10,000 processionists moved down the avenue, headed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, to the platform.

In the square, where the meeting was held and the speeches made, was assembled at least 20,000 people, among them many women. On the piazza of the cottage from which the place at the upper end of the square were Dr. McGlynn, John McMackin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Labor party of this city; Dr. Edward Malone, State delegate of the Irish National League; Rev. C. P. McCarthy, and Mrs. MacGahan, widow of the late war correspondent.

McMackin, who presided, delivered the opening speech. He said the land of Ireland, as that of all other lands, was the gift of the Creator to its children, and could not by any law be made the property of individuals.

James P. Archibald, who next spoke, said that if O'Brien knew any testimonial in common with the people, he would never have insulted the labor party by refusing to speak on the same platform as John McMackin.

Dr. McGlynn, who was loudly cheered on rising to speak, said they had assembled to greet O'Brien not as a man or an individual, for many of them know little about him and cared less for his mere personality, but for the sake of the cause he represented. If O'Brien had been so misdirected they could not blame him as they did those who advised him. It was a shocking thing, after having been honored by the invitation of the United Labor party, the Knights of Labor and the Central Labor Union, to dare to dictate to them and scratch and cross out portions of the resolutions. The message they wished to send to the people of Ireland was one of sympathy with their wrongs.

After Dr. McGlynn's speech the resolutions were read and adopted. Speeches were also made by Rabbi Browne, Rev. Chas. P. McCarthy, Mrs. Margarette Bayne and others.

Henry George sent a letter saying that a previous engagement prevented his presence at the meeting, and adding that he did not sympathize with the Home Rule movement, as it stopped short of what the Irish people should have—the possession of the land.

O'Brien Explains His Position.

NEW YORK, June 4.—O'Brien has written for the Sun the following statement of his reasons for not appearing at the demonstration:

I most deeply regret that circumstances should occur which prevent me from expressing in person my gratitude to the working classes of New York for the loyal and hearty service I am quite sure they intended to render to the cause of Ireland by the demonstration to-night. I was forced to abstain from participation in the proceedings, because the only alternative left me was to inflict what I knew would be a deadly blow at the movement in which the happiness of our people during the present generation is bound.

When it was first intimated to me by wire that the workers of New York desired to honor our cause in my person, I was not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to be aware that the proposal proceeded from any particular organization. I should have accepted the honor with equal readiness, however, had I known that it represented the desire of so influential a body of American workmen as the Labor Union, but only on the condition on which I have insisted before, accepting any mark of favor whatsoever from any other American can organization of whatever party or color. The condition, namely, that their action should be directed solely to the service of the Irish cause and should in no manner increase the difficulties of our people, already sufficiently complicated by embroiling us in American issues, and so estranging that sympathy of the American nation in its integrity, which is one of the chief anchors of our success.

I waited in my hotel throughout the forenoon of Friday in the hope that the committee of the labor parade would do me the courtesy to acquaint me with their arrangements. As I received no communication from them in the afternoon I wired McQuaid, requesting the committee to favor me with an interview. He, with two other Irish gentlemen, answered my telegram in person and throughout the whole proceedings acted with the utmost candor and friendliness and heartfelt interest in the Irish cause.

I found the gentleman nominated to preside and present an address of welcome to me, one whose choice, for reasons which I must decline to discuss, but which in no degree apply to his office as President of the Labor Union or the United Labor Party, would be used to give color to the malignant representations of the Times, and would involve the most calamitous results for our movement. The deputation seemed to acquiesce heartily in the reasonableness of my objection and gave me to understand that the nomination would be set aside. I cordially assented readily, also to my suggestion that I should have opportunity of perusing the proposed resolutions. Later in the evening Mr. Quinlan called on me with the resolutions and handed me a blue lead pencil with an invitation to excise or add to anything that seemed to me to require emendation.

I found two of the resolutions distinctly characterized our movement as one to abolish private property in land and sought to identify it with the American movement with that object. I pointed out that this was in direct contravention of the objects of the Irish National League and would inevitably be used to entangle us in American issues. I suggested some changes which would remove the objection and confine resolutions to the object of the demonstration of pure sympathy for Ireland, which was tendered by the committee and accepted by me.

McQuaid accepted the emendations with the fullest assurance that they would be indorsed by the committee, and he promised that a decision would be communicated to me early Saturday.

I was left in ignorance of the committee's decision until 7.45 o'clock, when the deputation, consisting of Thomas, Post and Dunn—two of them, I believe, not Irishmen—came to the hotel and announced that no change could be made in the chairmanship, and that no proposed changes in the resolutions could not be accepted. Under the circumstances I intimated that, after most serious consideration, I felt convinced in the interest of the Irish cause to decline participation in the demonstration.

O'Brien Denounced.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A stormy meeting of the Central Labor Union was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Editor O'Brien for his action.

Newark and Toronto are evenly matched as to size and ability in the ball-field. Go and see them play this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A Body Found in Niagara River.

LOCKPORT, N.Y., June 4.—The body of Gillespie, a young unmarried man, who disappeared from his home at Clifton, Ont., about a month ago was found in the Niagara River at Youngstown yesterday afternoon.

Lovers of the game of baseball should not fail to see the match this afternoon between Toronto and Newark. Game called at 4 o'clock.

THREE MARINE ITEMS.

A Canadian Schooner Seized—A Lake Steamer Out of Coal.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Deputy Collector of Customs Owen Jane to-day seized the schooner Alsora, of Port Burwell. The Alsora came in here last September with a load of lumber from a Canadian port to the Cleveland Burial Case Company. The captain of the Alsora unloaded his cargo without a permit and got out before his action was discovered. The lumber was seized and the Burial Case Company settled its difficulties with the Government. The schooner is now held liable to a fine of $400.

The Propeller Cumberland Uninjured.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Moore, Barlow & Gilchrist to-day received a telegram from Ashland saying the Cumberland was there loading and uninjured. She was released from Little Steamboat Island at 2 o'clock Saturday morning.

The Steamer Scotia Runs Out of Fuel.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 4.—The steamer Scotia with three barges in tow left here Thursday night intending to go to Erie for coal, but before reaching Erie she ran short of fuel and had to let go of her consorts. One of the barges ran back here and the other two are lying at anchor off Morgan's Point, about ten miles from here.

The Champions of Newark will play the Torontos this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

RETURN OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

A Party of Friends Sails Down New York Bay to Welcome Him.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cardinal Gibbons arrived here to-day on the Umbria. He was met at quarantine by a large party of his friends who went down on the steamer Myndert Starin. The Umbria made the fastest trip on record in this direction, and arrived so early that a Baltimore party which was to meet him couldn't go down the bay. The reception was informal. The Cardinal was in part of talk, thanking his friends and telling about the voyage. He refused to talk to the reporters present for publication, saying that his position was a delicate one just now, and when he had something to say to the public he would give it to the press. He greeted the reporters pleasantly, though he was much amused at their report that it was rumored in the city that he had died on shipboard. This came from the fact that the Umbria flag caught as it was being lowered down the bay, and it was thought at quarantine that the flag was at half-mast. The Cardinal went to Archbishop Corrigan's residence, where he will stay to-day.

One of the best games of baseball of the season will be played this afternoon between Newark and Toronto. Game called at 4 o'clock.

CANADIAN LABOR.

Detroit to Discuss the Case of Men Who Work in That City and Live in Canada.

DETROIT, June 4.—The competition of Canadian labor with that of resident Detroiters is assuming a deep degree of interest throughout the city, and on Thursday evening next a meeting will be held at Beecher Hall under the auspices of the Knights of Labor for a discussion of the subject by the ablest talent obtainable. In order that the legal status of the question, with the decisions of the courts upon cases brought under the Labor Importation Act, may be fully and clearly presented, Congressman Chipman, among others, will be asked to address the meeting.

The Newarks arrived in the city last night and will meet the Torontos this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The game will undoubtedly prove an interesting one.

That Stallion Case.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Judge Gresham, in a decision concurred in by Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, has again overruled Judge Woods of the Federal District Court at Indianapolis, in what is known as the stallion case, wherein animals valued at $20,000 were seized in De Kalb County Ind., for evasion of duty. Judge Gresham holds that they were imported for speculative purposes and are subject to the regular duties. Albert and Wesley Fanson of Toronto are the real owners of the animals, and they were admitted free of duty on the affidavits of Henry Prince and Scott Gallaway, filed with the collector at Port Huron, in which they alleged that they were the owners and that the animals were imported for breeding purposes. Judge Gresham finds that they were not the owners and that the other allegation is also untrue.

Manager Cushman will face Manager Hackett's team on the baseball grounds this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Horse Disease in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 4.—The strange disease which has been reported as doing great damage among the horses in the vicinity of Wapella, Dewitt County, is looked upon by horsemen of Central Illinois with much concern. The Assistant State Veterinarian at this place, under instructions from the State Board of Missioners, has made a thorough examination of the disease, which is communicated in breeding only. Two imported Percheron stallions have died, and ten are now affected. Thirty-eight mares have died and many are sick. So far as known, the local cases are now all quarantined. No remedy has so far been discovered.

The Defeat of the New Zealand Ministry.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—From private telegrams received in this city it is learned that the New Zealand Government was defeated in a test vote taken in the Colonial Parliament on Wednesday. The Ministry at once resigned. Parliament dissolved and an appeal to the country has been taken. The regular elections have been set for September next. The telegrams did not state the question on which the vote was taken, but it is supposed to have been on a question of finance.

The Queen Returns Thanks.

CHICAGO, June 4.—In reply to the cablegram sent by the International Sunday School Convention congratulating Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee, the following cablegram was received this morning:

LONDON, June 4, 1887.

Mr. Reynolds, President, etc., Chicago:

The Queen thanks the International Sunday School Convention of the United States and Canada for their kind congratulations. POTSONBY.

Another Texas Train Robbery.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 5.—A Texas and Pacific express train was robbed by four masked men eight miles west of here last night. One thousand three hundred and sixty dollars was taken from the express car and three registered letters from the mail car. The passengers were not molested.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

James G. Blaine will sail for Europe on June 8.

The Crookston, Minn., rolling mill was burned on Saturday, loss $75,000.

Extra precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the yellow fever at Key West.

Den Bleker's manufacturing works and saw mill at Kalamazoo, Mich., were burned on Saturday night.

A bill suppressing bucket-shops has passed the Illinois Senate, and when signed by the Governor will become law.

The collector of customs at San Francisco has been instructed to prevent the landing at that port of convicts from New Caledonia.

The "infernal machines" received by Inspector Byrnes, Capt. Williams and the British Consul at New York on Friday were sent as a joke.

At St. Paul, Minn., 125 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters are on strike because of the refusal of employers to accede to the nine-hour system.

The annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held in Chicago, beginning June 7. From 1000 to 1500 physicians and surgeons are expected to be present.

Seventeen destitute families, comprising seventy-five persons, from Ireland, are detained at Ward's Island, New York, to await the action of the Emigration Committee.

Eight men were killed and six badly injured on Saturday by a premature explosion of dynamite at the Cambria Iron Company's stone quarries at Birmingham, Pa.

Arthur E. Hornblower, Treasurer of the Hudson County, N.J., Council of the Royal Arcanum, is missing, and it is believed the funds of the Council are not as they should be.

The rate on potatoes from San Francisco to Chicago and Mississippi River points has been reduced by transcontinental roads to 80 cents per 100 pounds, a drop of 30 cents per 100.

The large warehouse of J. A. Dean & Co., manufacturers of linseed oil, at Westport, N.Y., together with 40,000 bushels of flaxseed, was burned Saturday. Loss $80,000; partly insured.

A national convention of the K. of L. machinery constructors will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., this week, for the purpose of forming a national trade assembly of machinery constructors.

On Saturday morning at Harper, Kan., Hon. Geo. D. Thompson committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. At about the same hour his brother was accidentally suffocated in a gas vault.

The taking of legal proceedings against Philip Armour of Chicago for corners in pork is looked upon in Chicago business circles as a decrease beyond the object of which it is to break the market. The action is ridiculed.

A woman named Christie was run over by a train on the New York and Rutland Railway Company and had her leg broken. She was carried to Troy in a box of rough boards shaped like a coffin and great indignation is expressed thereat.

Sid Phelan's bucket-shop at Atlanta, Ga., has failed, loss $200,000; assets nothing. Phelan was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, and ran houses in Atlanta, Montgomery, Charlotte, Savannah, Birmingham and Selma. Forty first threw him, then cotton and last coffee.

UNEASINESS IN LONDON.

HINTS OF AN INTENDED ATTACK UPON THE QUEEN.

The Birmingham Conference—A Great Procession at Swansea, Wales, in Honor of Gladstone—Cork Sends Him an Address.

LONDON, June 4.—An uneasy feeling prevails here concerning the Queen's progress in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey on June 21. An impression has somehow got abroad that an attempt will be made on the Queen's life, either on her way to or from the Abbey, and the rumors on the subject have been strengthened by the last of the series of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" in the Times, wherein it is distinctly stated that we are on the eve of some great catastrophe. Of course every precaution will be taken to guard the Queen from danger.

With reference to the series of articles on Parnellism and Crime in the Times Lord Salisbury will, it is reported, reward the proprietor of the paper, Mr. Walter, with a peerage. The editor, young Mr. Buckle, will, it is reported, receive the honor of knighthood.

Mr. Parnell, who has returned from Bournemouth, appears to be restored to health and fit for the hostilities which are to be resumed on Tuesday next in Parliament.

The Birmingham Conference.

The great conference at Birmingham during the past week has practically resulted in the construction of the Liberal-Unionists as an independent party instead of merely acting as the tail of the Tory party as hitherto. Its political program and constitution resembles, to a certain extent, the Centre party in the French Chamber of Deputies, and the Executive Committee, which, it is hoped, will command unlimited funds, includes such men as Lord Hartington, Chamberlain, Goschen, Lord Northbrook, Sir Henry James, Huxley, Tyndall and others. It is confidently expected that Lord Randolph Churchill, who last night at Wolverhampton delivered a violent attack on the Government, will shortly join the newly-formed Centre party, carrying in his wake all the members of the Fourth party, who are desirous of federal reforms. Parliamentary government is likely to be greatly affected by the formation of this new party, which renders the existence of a Tory administration impossible, for instead of the House being, as heretofore, divided into two great camps with a numerically insignificant third party of Irish representatives, it is now separated into three great factions, all three of almost equal importance and size.

The Times on Churchill's Speech.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times, commenting on Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Wolverhampton last night, says: Let Lord Randolph convert his indignation into a steady fire of resolute purpose and his ability into a sufficiency of sober industry. Then he may become a terror to evil-doers, and some day an opportunity may come for putting his ripened purposes into execution.

Gladstone in Wales.

SWANSEA, June 4.—A monster procession in honor of Mr. Gladstone was held here to-day. Mr. Gladstone with several Liberal leaders of Wales occupied a special stand from which he viewed the parade. One hundred thousand Welshmen, wearing rosettes and bearing banners and accompanied by numerous bands, marched past the stand. A mountain-ash from Pont-y-Pridd headed the line. Cannon were fired and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The day was clear and bright. The procession was the finest ever seen in this view stand. After the men had all passed they massed to hear Gladstone, who spoke an hour. He said that when in the Parliament of Commons was due to the fact that the Coercion Bill was badly framed and badly conducted and wanting a basis of facts, it was flagrant and insidious in its objects and totally mismanaged, as well as misconceived. Lord Salisbury's complaint of obstruction was unmanly and effeminate. Safeguard Conservatives would be given longer than the Whitsun holiday. He warned them that they would even be more difficult. It would be impossible to permanently govern Ireland coercively in the light of day and in an atmosphere of freedom.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Michigan Man, Jealous of His Wife, Cuts Her Head Off With a Knife.

OWOSSO, June 4.—One of the most terrible murders ever heard of in this county was committed last night in the Township of Middlebury. The victims were one Holmes, a well-to-do farmer living there, and his domestic, Mrs. Dan Fulton, who but a couple of weeks ago had married Daniel, but still remained as housekeeper for Holmes. A jealous husband of the wife of the wife of Holmes and protested, but to no avail, and was finally ordered to make his visits to Holmes' place less numerous.

This greatly angered Fulton, who claims that he found his wife and Holmes in a compromising situation. Thereupon he went home and sharpened a butcher knife and started on the war path, seeking vengeance. He demanded an audience and was met at the door by his wife, who announced his coming, sticking her head with the knife and severing her head from the body. Holmes interfered, when Fulton turned on him, slashing him seven times, disembowelling him. Fulton made his escape to the woods. It was not long until the neighbors learned of the terrible affair and gave pursuit, and sent to Owosso for Deputy Sheriff Van Orison. The chase was kept up all night, when Fulton was finally captured, but not until he had cut his own throat from ear to ear. He was taken to the County Jail. His chance for life is very slim, as the wound is probably fatal.

LARRY'S JUBILEE JUMP.

Donovan Takes a Go Off London Bridge to Show the English What He Can Do.

LONDON, June 5.—Lawrence Donovan, who jumped off Brooklyn Bridge and also off Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, to-day jumped from the London Bridge into the Thames. He refused to permit a collection to be taken up, saying the jump was made merely in honor of the Queen's jubilee. He intends to jump, at an early day, off the Clifton Suspension Bridge at Bristol, the highest bridge in England.

Manager Hackett's champion team will meet Toronto on their own ground this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

London Stock and Money Market.

LONDON, June 5.—Discount was inactive during the past week at 1 to 1½. In the Stock Exchange business was dull, excepting in the foreign department, where there was a brighter outlook under the prospects of continued peace on the continent. American railroad securities were quiet, with a tendency to decline until yesterday, when there were symptoms of an upward reaction.

The Ameer Getting the Worst of It.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—News has been received from Herat that the Ameer of Afganistan is in a critical position. He has withdrawn the garrisons of Herat and Balkh for the purpose of reinforcing the troops defeated in the recent encounter with the Giltzias.

Whitelaw Reid Ill.

NEW YORK, June 4.—W. Reid, editor of the Tribune, has been dangerously ill for the last few weeks of typhoid fever. He will recover.

CABLE NOTES.

The growth in the Crown Prince's throat is said to be a cancer.

Operations on the Baltic Canal will not be begun on a scale until the autumn.

The Ameer of Bokhara has dismissed all the officials of his Government found intriguing against Russia.

The Czar has generously passports for Russians travelling abroad has been raised from five to ten roubles.

The Prussian Government have purchased for 40,000 marks the frescoes in the Casa Zuchieri at Rome.

Three surveyors have been stabbed to death by members of an Anarchist league at Valguarnera, Sicily, called the Holy Land League.

Russia has forbidden that Chinese shall acquire land in towns on the Pacific coast. They will only be allowed to lease estate outsides of towns.

The cotton spinners and operatives at Manchester have called a meeting to devise means to counteract the effects of the Liverpool corner in cotton.

A considerable amount of Central Asia produce, especially cotton, is being sent to Russia over the extension of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Samarkand, in Asiatic Russia.

The Empress of Germany is greatly enfeebled. She does not venture to walk in the grounds of the palace any more, her daily exercise being limited to that derived from being wheeled about in a chair.

All attempts to repair the dykes in Hungary have proved futile, and the country adjacent to the flooded district is crowded with fugitives. One hundred thousand acres of splendid wheat crop have been destroyed.

The final estimate of victims of the burning of the Opera Comique at Paris places the number at 120, including the remains of forty persons found in the ruins so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

The Berlin police authorities have prohibited the circulation of a New York publication called the International Bibliothek because it contains a Socialistic article entitled "The Hell of Blackwell's Island," which appears therein.

THE JESUITS IN QUEBEC.

Dr. Wild Denounces the Proposed Incorporation of the Order in That Province.

Last night Rev. Dr. Wild talked to one of the largest congregations ever assembled in his church upon the incorporation of the Jesuits by the Quebec Legislature. Every available seat in the church was occupied and very many considered themselves fortunate in securing even standing accommodation. The doctor, as is his custom, read a number of letters addressed to him and replied to the queries which they contained.

The rev. gentleman then proceeded to discuss the subject of the evening—"The Quebec Jesuit Bill and Ontario." He took for his text Romans xiv.:

19. Let us, therefore, follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another.

He proceeded to say that the Gospel was the messenger of peace, and as such should not be withheld from any person. There were certain things essential to the well-being of humanity which they could not be deprived of—light, air, water, etc. No man, or no body of men had a right to control those gifts of nature, or deprive any person of them. As these were things essential to the animal life of man, so the Bible was essential to his spiritual life. It was the height of presumption on the part of any man, or any class of men, to say that they are the custodians of the Gospel and have special privileges to administer it. It is presumption to make people buy that which is the free gift of their Heavenly Father. But men were doing this, and more—they were glorying in the shame of it. The Popes were drawing a large revenue from Purgatory in this the nineteenth century, which was not at all creditable to its progress, but it would serve to show future ages the progress they will have attained from this date to theirs, when that institution of Purgatory shall have been done away with. No doubt it would be no use for a purgatory, as the sup-pipes would cease.

If certain people who claimed to be the ambassadors of God, the vicegerents of Christ on earth, there would not be a fish in the sea (if there were any money in it) that would not be seized; the dead—the well-to-do dead—would be prayed for and masses and all opposed to the church would be felled to the ground. He wished to call attention—special attention—to an organization that was a very creditable reputation in the world, nor yet in the church—the order of Jesuits. This order was to be incorporated by the Legislature of Quebec, and in fact of such an announcement, it behooved the citizens of the whole Dominion of Canada to raise their voice and protest against the ever-threatened revival of such an event. For 113 years this organization had been at different intervals put out of every community in which it established itself. Rome, Spain, and it now falls to the lot of Quebec, the only place in the whole world, to give them a hold by a special charter.

The Catholics themselves were against it, and the majority of them, he believed, had decided upon sending a deputation to the Dominion Government to protest against the action of their Legislature. Catholics generally—throughout the world, were not favorable to it, and they might also protest against it for them, considering the troubles the order had caused in the church itself and in every country in which it has been admitted. If Quebec adopted the order of Jesuits, it would extend its operations throughout the Dominion, and Ontario was not likely to escape.

He then proceeded to give a brief history of the order, from its formation, arguing that its spread so injuriously affected both church and state that it was hopeless to expect that any country in which the Jesuits attempted to settle legislated for their removal. A commission appointed to enquire into the working of the order from its expulsion from France, declared it to be injurious to both church and state and guilty of every crime in the calendar. The present Pope had even condemned some of the Jesuits, although he denounced secret societies—Masons, Oddfellows and Orangemen.

The preacher concluded by calling upon all to realize the importance of the crisis, and leave nothing undone to prevent their fair land from falling into the hands of such a body.

BLOWN OUT OF SIGHT.

The Boss Explosion That Overlook Jeweler Davis' Airtight Show Window.

Thousands of people stopped in front of David Davis' jewelry store at 130 Yonge-street yesterday to look at the ruins of the entire plate glass front of the establishment. It was a total wreck for a certainty and looked as though an earthquake had struck it. Mr. Joseph W. Davis, the proprietor, stood outside early in the day, and answered questions from the idle loungers who had gathered in the disappeared from view, and was not seen again during the day. To the early enquirers he said the damage had been occasioned by an explosion of gas; that the explosion occurred at 2.10 Sunday morning, and that the report could be heard at Hamilton.

One of Mr. Davis' clerks closed the store as usual Saturday evening, leaving almost airtight show window, the front and sides of which are of plate-glass, the rear being an ordinary window, which can be raised or lowered at will, was a five-burner incandescent light. All of the burners were regulated by a single cock, which has been left down so as to be easy of reach. After the window had been stripped of its valuables the clerk pulled the chain as usual and the five burners went out simultaneously. The window was closed down and he left the store.

Just before midnight when Mr. Charles Varcoe was closing his grocery store next door, he detected an overpowering smell of gas. He and his brother Fred began a careful search of nearly two hours of their own premises, but could find no leakage in the pipes. Meanwhile Mr. Davis and Mr. Varcoe live over their stores, and there is an entrance between the two places.

Mr. Fred Varcoe finally came to the conclusion that the escape was in Mr. Davis' store, and he and his brother descended together. Fred walked to the front of the shop and raised the rear window of the air-tight compartment, which was by this time supercharged with gas. At the same instant he was indiscreet enough to strike a match—bang, boom, crash went the whole front. Very fortunately the concussion was all forward and sideways. The entire business was blown into the street. The rear window escaped, but Mr. Varcoe was painfully but not seriously burned about the hands. Over a dozen clocks which hung on shelves behind the counter, and a regulator in the window was blown out into the street, but when picked up it was still ticking.

The explosion was so sudden and unlooked for that Mr. Varcoe could not realize what had happened.

Mr. Davis said last evening that he could not at present estimate his loss. The plate-glass windows were insured.

Go and see the game of baseball this afternoon between Newark and Toronto. Game called at 4 o'clock.

A RUN OFF ON THE G. T. R.

An Emigrant Train Ditched Near Point Levis—No One Hurt.

QUEBEC, June 5.—The Grand Trunk Railway immigrant and passenger special of five cars and engine, conveying the passengers from the Royal Mail steamer Oregon, which arrived at Point Levis this afternoon, became ditched near Chaudiere bridge, about seven miles from Point Levis, at 7 o'clock to-night. The cause of the accident cannot be definitely learned, but it is said that a boulder had fallen across the track and threw the engine off, dragging the cars after her. No lives were lost and the damage to the rolling stock will be small. A wrecking train was immediately despatched from Point Levis, and after three or four hours' hard work the train was righted and proceeded. Some delay was caused to following immigrant specials. The ditched train had between 350 and 400 passengers on board.

They Demand an Apology.

KINGSTON, June 4.—The officers of the Princess of Wales Own Rifles demand an apology or damages from the Canadian Freeman for reflections cast upon them in connection with the visit of O'Brien.

An Aged Lady Killed at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 4.—Mrs. Francis Trudeau, 60 years of age, was attempting to cross the track at St. Therese, near Montreal, when she was struck by a train coming at full speed and hurled nearly twenty feet in the air, falling back upon stones and gravel and being partially cut into by the cars. The unfortunate woman died shortly afterwards.

The Newarks will make their debut in Toronto this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when they will compete with the home team.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

On June 2 a very rich specimen of gold-bearing quartz was brought in from a point near Burk's Falls.

The citizens of Burk's Falls are signing a petition started by W. A. Kelsey, editor of the Arrow, for a daily mail service in place of tri-weekly as at present. The present service is inadequate to the wants of that growing town.

THE TWELVE DAYS' DRILL.

The Militia Department Issues the General Orders—Of Interest to Volunteers.

The Militia Department has issued general orders regulating the annual drill of 1887-88. The orders are lengthy and go into the details of the drill very minutely. Among other things the orders say:

The maximum number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men to receive pay for drill in each district will be:

Military District No.	1	2470
" "	2	2496
" "	3	1931
" "	4	1395
" "	5	2012
" "	6	1305
" "	7	1697
" "	8	1404
" "	9	2225
" "	10	622
" "	11	264
" "	12	444
		20,255

The strength of corps authorized to drill at their local headquarters in each district is to be deducted from the total strength authorized for drill in the district, the remainder will represent the number which may be concentrated in a camp of exercise.

A Company Infantry School Corps will join the camp at St. Andrews, N. B., C Company the camp at Niagara, Ont., and a two-gun detachment from A Battery will join the camp at Kingston. As these are paid as permanent corps they will be in addition to the strength authorized for districts 2, 6 and 8, but will not be included for drill pay.

City corps (excepting field batteries of artillery and such companies as belong to rural battalions of infantry) may be permitted to perform twelve days or annual drill at their local headquarters at such dates, prior to Dec. 1, 1887, as may be most convenient.

Any city company which forms part of a rural battalion, can only be permitted to drill for pay in case it is selected for, and performs such drill in camp with the battalion to which it belongs.

Selections to be made from rural corps of the different arms in each district in proportion as their strength bears towards each other. Those not drawn for drill this year to be first taken.

The following will be the staff of each camp of exercise: In command, unless otherwise ordered, the senior officer; Adjutant General of Militia, brigade major, 1 supply officer, 1 camp quartermaster, 1 instructor of musketry, 1 principal medical officer, and 4 staff non-commissioned officers.

The five batteries of artillery at Niagara will be brigaded under the command of the inspector of artillery—Staff: One brigade major and 3 N.C. officers, and the battalions at Toronto, London and Kingston will be in the camps at Kingston will be brigaded under the assistant inspector of artillery at that station.

The places and dates for the several camps are:

District No. 1.	London	June 14
" 2.	Niagara	June 21
" 3.	Kingston	June 21
" 4.	Ottawa	June 21
" 5.	Sherbrooke (Que.)	June 21
" 6.	Laprairie (Que.)	June 21
" 7.	Levis (Que.)	June 23
" 8.	St. Andrews (N.B.)	June 23
" 9.	Aldershot	Sept. 1

No officer or man will be allowed to live or sleep out of camp, except by permission of the officer commanding the camp (who should invariably live in camp), and in no case should only be granted as a special case.

Only one Union Jack should be flown in a camp, and that should be the flag of the officer commanding, which should be hoisted at sunrise and struck at sunset. Regiments may use red bannerettes to indicate number or badge thereon—the commanding officer having a larger bannerette in front of his tent.

No private, female friends, children or servants of officers or men are not to be lodged within the lines of any camp of instruction.

City and other corps which drill under the regulations for city corps will receive the net pay of their respective ranks.

The commanding officer of each camp will be allowed $3, and each other officer on the authorized strength of the camp staff in camp of exercise will be allowed $2 per diem in camp in lieu of subsistence, together with free forage and $1 per diem for the use of a horse is required and used by him in the discharge of his duties as a mounted officer.

Each non-commissioned officer on the authorized strength of the staff of a camp will be paid an allowance of 50 cents per diem in addition to his pay in lieu of rations.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of such camps of instruction and of exercise will be paid for each day's drill the net pay of their respective ranks as under provisions applicable to the Militia Regulations and orders for 1883. For horses of mounted officers and corps $1 per diem, in addition to the five rations and forage allowed officers (officers and men) as laid down in paragraph 745, and free forage (for horses) as given in paragraph 746 of the Militia General Orders, 1883. If straw is not required its equivalent in value of either hay or oats may be issued instead if required.

—Steel wire door mats will not wear out. They require no shaking nor they clean themselves. They do not fill with dirt and dust; all dust falls through and can be readily swept up. 136

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The City Council will meet this evening.

Registered vital statistics last week: Births 64, marriages 15, deaths 34.

The Young Women's Guild will meet in Shaftesbury Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Anyone wanting good, sound young carriage horses cheap, substance and breeding should call at 331 Yonge-street.

The inquest of No. 2 Division on Saturday night raided a disorderly house at No. 99 Elizabeth-street and locked up three or four of its inmates.

"Second Year Trinity" Write to Dr. J. E. White, 185 Carlton-street. He will probably give you the desired information. The meetings of the association will be sent to your people.

The firemen were called out at 12.20 this morning to raise a mattress in a wooden house on Sumach-street, rented by Frank Collins and owned by Mrs. Walton. Damage $60; cause unknown.

Mr. Justice Street, in chambers, has issued a pamphlet containing the Ontario Bankruptcy Act and amendments, a computation of great use to tradesmen, merchants, bankers and lawyers.

Miss Jessie Corlett is at present in Detroit taking singing lessons from Prof. Mehan. This young lady has a fine soprano voice and her friends believe she will yet take a front place among Canadian singers.

Attention is directed to the list of real estate offered by R. A. Grey, 109 Adelaide-street east, for sale to be doing a good business. Mr. Gray, having been in the business for several years, can be confidently recommended, and persons who deal with him may rest satisfied their interests will be satisfactorily attended to.

Michael McDermott of Ways-lane, in the West End, was charged in the Police Court Saturday with murdering his child, of his alleged crime being his 14-year-old daughter. Inspector Archibald and James McAuliff gave the complainant, who is a big-bearded man, a very hatched by McAuliff. The prisoner was remanded till Wednesday for a hearing.

There is no doubt that the game this afternoon between Newark and Toronto will be a closely contested one. Game called at 4 o'clock.

Disturbed in Their Slumbers.

At 9.30 yesterday morning Policeman Armstrong struck a rare collection of youthful vags snugly stowed away in a large box in rear of Harry Collins' in Yonge-street. They had surrounded their couch with all the comforts afforded by straw taken from Mr. Collins' empty glassware boxes. They had been in bed since 11 o'clock the night before, and it being Sunday morning they decided to rest late. At Police Headquarters they registered as James Longford, 17; James Bennett, 17; James Horton, 16; Peter Harrison, 14, and Denis O'Brien, 14. They all said they were without homes.

Undoubtedly the game of the season will be played this afternoon at 4 o'clock between Toronto and Newark.

The Farmers of Quebec and New York.

From the Huntingdon Gleaner.