New-York Tribune.

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WITH A FORMER HUSBAND.

RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES IN AN ELOPEMENT.

THE STRANGE EXCUSE OF A WOMAN FOR LEAVING HER HOME IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—About the first of March there appeared here a middle-aged man of possessing appearance and persuasive manners, who gave his name as Davis and his occupation as that of a music teacher. He joined the Watkins Park Methodist Church and everything flourished with him. However, the new comer showed himself not averse to borrowing, and, in fact, as proof goes to show, hardly ever let pass by an opportunity to secure a loan. On Thursday night he disappeared, and on the same day the wife of W. M. Pettey, of South Nashville, also disappeared. It is now learned that the music teacher's name was not Davis, but A. B. Bohanan. Years ago he was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher. He married Miss Ella Rose, daughter of F. T. Rose, of this city. For years they lived together in Wilson County, but the charge of obtaining money under false pretences arising against him, he took his wife and child to Logansport, Ind. There the wife obtained a divorce from him, and subsequently came back to Nashville. That was eight years ago. Three years ago Mr. Pettey, who is in business in Broadway, met the woman, who was still young and attractive, and married her.

"About six weeks ago," said the deserted husband, in relating the story, "I came home one evening, and my wife told me that Bohanan had been at the house. I told her I didn't want him to be making visits to her, but she said he came to see Charles, his and my wife's ten-year-old boy. I told Ella that the man came with no good intention and asked her not to see him any more, but in spite of my wishes he went to see her three times after that. On Wednesday morning I left her as usual with a kiss and went to my work. On returning that night I found the house locked, and after getting in found a note which said she had become convinced that according to Scripture, she was committing a sin in living with me, having another husband living, and she didn't want to go to torment and drag me with her. She also said that she didn't think we had ever loved each other as man and wife should, and wound up by saying that she was going to take Charles and go off. I can't believe she has gone off with Bohanan, though I know, of course, he is at the bottom of the whole thing. When he came here and saw us happy and prosperous, a feeling of revenge for her leaving him took possession of him, I think, and he determined to blight her life. My wife's father says he thinks she has gone to Kentucky."

A letter received to-day by Mrs. Robert M. Pettey from the missing woman, states that she was led to flight by the advice of three preachers, who had advised her that she was doing wrong. The facts all point, however, to her having gone with her former husband.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST LANSDOWNE.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN AND AN EVICTED TENANT SAIL FOR NEW-YORK.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1.—William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, and Mr. Kilbride, one of the tenants evicted from the Lansdowne estates, sailed hence for New-York to-day on the steamer Umbria. The Mayor and the Municipal Council of Queenstown and various other bodies presented Mr. O'Brien with an address. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered to bid him farewell, and he was called upon for a speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Brien said that he carried with him the full approval of the Irish people. He felt that when the liberty-loving Canadians heard a true account of Lord Lansdowne's cruelty to his tenants they would not tolerate their being governed by such a man.

BLOCKADE AT MASSOWAH.

ROME, May 1.—Advices from Massowah say that General Saletta, the Italian commander there, has just proclaimed a land and sea blockade.

IMMIGRANTS FLOCKING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, May 1.—Last week 2,618 emigrants left Queenstown for America. The total for the month of April is 11,854, against 6,656 for April last year.

HE WILL WAIT TO SEE HOW CROPS TURN OUT.

LONDON, May 1.—Lord Dufferin, replying to a petition from his tenants for a reduction of rents, promises to consider the petition favorably if they experience another bad season.

A STATUE OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

VENICE, May 1.—King Humbert unveiled a statue of Victor Emmanuel here to-day. There were thousands of spectators present and much enthusiasm was displayed.

NOW LET SCHNAEBELES KEEP QUIET.

PARIS, May 1.—M. Schanebeles has returned to his home. The *Temps* and many other journals deprecate the idea of the public subscribing to present him with a diamond cross.

IN HONOR OF LUDWIG UHLAND.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Newspaper Society gave a grand banquet in the town hall this evening in honor of the centennial anniversary of the birth of the poet Ludwig Uhland. Among the guests were many authors, scientists and other distinguished persons. Minister von Gossler was present on behalf of the Government.

ACCOUNTS OF THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 1.—The accounts of the Colonial Exhibition, just published, show a balance of $176,175. Of this it is proposed to transfer $125,000 to the Imperial Institute and to devote the remainder to settling the deficit in the accounts of the Inventors' Exhibition and to forming a reserve fund.

FOR ROBBING MAIL POUCHES.

ARREST OF A BAGGAGEMAN ON THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

BUFFALO, May 1 (*Special*).—George W. Rogers, baggageman on the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, was arrested last night by Inspector Adsit, of New-York, and Inspector Gorman, of Philadelphia, for systematically robbing the United States mails. The trouble began three months ago and heavy losses were reported in Northwestern Pennsylvania. These losses were finally found to occur on the run from Titusville and Oil City to Buffalo and were mostly on Mondays and Saturdays, when Rogers had the handling of the closed pouches. The detectives yesterday went to North Evans, fifteen miles from here, mailed a decoy letter containing $14 to Frank Olean, Watertown, N. Y., saw it locked in the pouch and given to Rogers. When Buffalo was reached the letter was missing. Rogers was arrested, and could not account for the occurrence. He admitted that appearances were against him, but declared that he was innocent. The decoy letter has not been found, but the detectives say they have sufficient evidence to convict Rogers. He evidently had false keys to the mail bags. Rogers has borne a good reputation. He has a wife and family living in Oil City.

SUICIDE AND MURDER DUE TO A FAMILY QUARREL.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—When Jennie Oswald, age eleven, went from her bedroom into the dining-room of her home in Shaler Township, near Etnaborough, just beyond the limits of the city, this morning, she found her father, Charles Oswald, sitting in his chair with his throat cut and her younger sister Bessie lying on a lounge dead. Oswald was forty-five years old, and had lived in Shaler Township for fifteen years. He was married twice, and by his first wife had two children. He did not get along with his second wife, being naturally of a morose disposition. Financial difficulties with his wife's family caused trouble. Since last Christmas they had lived together without exchanging a word until a few days ago, when Oswald broke the silence. His conversation was then about a farm in Armstrong County in which they were interested, and which he had grown uneasy about. Yesterday afternoon he sent his wife up to see about it. Bessie wanted to go with her stepmother, but the father refused to grant her request. At supper last night he gave the children maple syrup, saying it was good for colds and coughs. The children said it was bitter and refused to take it. Bessie had been ill, and after supper she lay down on a lounge and fell asleep. Jennie, about 9 o'clock went to bed, and before going started to awaken her sister. Oswald ordered her to let the child alone. The girl obeyed and went to bed. When she came down in the morning about 7 o'clock she found her father sitting in a chair with his throat cut and a razor and pen-knife by his side. Bessie had evidently been smothered to death, as a piece of cloth was found stuffed in her mouth. It is supposed that constant brooding over his domestic and financial troubles had turned his brain.

OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT AND GRASS IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, May 1.—*The Farmer's Review* will say this week: "The conditions have been favorable for the growing winter wheat in the last week. Rains have fallen in all of the States, though in portions of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois the need of rain is still said to be urgent. The average of the condition in twenty Illinois counties reporting this week is 80 per cent. The averages for Indiana are about the same as those in Illinois. In Ohio the average ranges lower, very few of the counties reporting a full average of condition. The average of condition in twenty-one Kansas counties is 84 per cent, a number of the counties noting an improvement in consequence of recent rains. In Missouri the average percentage is 91. The condition of spring wheat in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska is reported to be good, though rains are needed. The acreage in Iowa promises to be fully as large as that of last year, if not somewhat larger. The meadows in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are late and slow in starting. Widespread injury to clover fields in Illinois is reported owing to injury from freezing."

EARTHQUAKE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., April 30.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here at 4 a. m. to-day. The vibrations were from north to south. Many of the citizens were awakened. There was only a moment's interim between the shocks.

ASSESSMENTS ON FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

THE REVENUE COLLECTOR IN CINCINNATI SQUEEZING MONEY OUT OF HIS SUBORDINATES.

CINCINNATI, May 1 (*Special*).—Joseph W. Brewster a Democratic leader and ex-Auditor, threatens to have W. T. Bishop, the Democratic Revenue Collector for this district, removed from office for violation of the Civil Service laws. Brewster states that Bishop has been extorting money from his subordinates by levying an extreme political assessment previous to each election. The employes have in several instances rebelled against what they considered robbery and several have threatened an exposure. As Brewster tells it, the assessment upon employes last fall ranged from $125 to $151 each, according to their compensation. Over $16,000 was thus raised for the Democratic campaign fund in Hamilton County. The men could not pay such large sums at once and were permitted to pay in monthly instalments, the last payment being made last week, several months after the election for which the assessment was levied. As the Democratic Campaign Committee received thousands of dollars from other sources and seldom expends in any campaign much over $15,000, the Federal employes are naturally asking what became of their contributions, especially as the bulk has been paid in long after the election was over. Collector Bishop is a son of ex-Governor Bishop, and was severely criticized last fall for prostituting the patronage of his office to secure the nomination of his son, Harry Bishop, for Sheriff. He ran 4,000 behind his ticket and was defeated by 9,000 majority. It was in his behalf that the employes were so severely taxed. Brewster declares it his purpose to cause an investigation which he thinks will result in Bishop's removal. In addition to the tax of last fall $10 each was levied this spring for the recent election. The employes resent the robbery but are afraid to complain lest they be removed. The matter is current talk among the Democratic politicians, who denounce it as an oppression of poor men, to say nothing of the apparent defiance to the "reform" Administration's policy.

JEFF. DAVIS IN THE CONTEST.

HIS LETTER TO THE MAYOR OF MONTGOMERY USED AS A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1 (*Special*).—The contest for the mayoralty of this city has been made interesting by the interference of Jefferson Davis. Mayor Reese, the present incumbent, engineered the Davis demonstration of one year ago. He is now opposed by Colonel Sharp, an Independent. As Mayor Reese was being closely pressed he to-day made public the following letter:

BEAUVOIR, Miss., April 27, 1886.

W. S. REESE, *esq.*:

MY DEAR SIR: I learn from *The Advertiser* the nature of the contest for your succession in the mayoralty. It is very frequently said that a man's personal feeling should not control his choice in the selection of a public officer. I think that is only sound because true friendship is always founded on true worth. As a quaint old Mississippian used to say, "I think my friends are just as good as any other people's friends." I was sorry to see that opposition could be made to your re-election with any hope of success. I feel deep interest in the city of Montgomery from association which you quite understand, and when last there was much gratified with the recent improvements that had been made in the city. Elsewhere public expenditure has been marked by corruption; with you there was not the breath of scandal connected with the public works which gave beauty, comfort and health to the city. I trust when it shall be my good fortune to visit you again to find that the wheel of progress has rolled steadily on, that civilization and morals have kept pace with increasing wealth and industrial developments. For yourself please accept the best wishes and sincere regard of your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE MAST FOR GENERAL PAINE'S NEW YACHT.

BOSTON, May 1 (*Special*).—The mast for General Paine's new steel sloop is nearly finished, and measures eighty-six feet from heel to top of head. From deck to hounds it measures sixty-two feet three inches. The masthead measures eleven feet six inches, and below deck it measures twelve feet three inches. The diameter of the mast is nineteen inches. The stick is made of Oregon pine and is very clear. According to the above measurements the mast will be three feet longer than the Mayflower's. The boom is eighty-two feet long, and its diameter is fourteen inches. This is longer than the boom of the Mayflower by two feet. The gaffs of the new sloop and of the Mayflower are about the same length, fifty feet; but the spinnaker boom of the new vessel will be seventy-two feet, or two feet longer than that of the Mayflower. The bowsprit will measure fifty-seven feet nine inches, thirteen feet of it inboard, which, according to Mr. Pigeon's measurements, will be three inches shorter than the Mayflower's. The bowsprit will be a housing one. The topmast will measure forty eight feet nine inches, practically the same as that of the Mayflower. It's diameter will measure ten feet three inches. According to the spar plan, the new sloop will have more sail area than the Mayflower, but how much cannot now be stated. The contract for the sails has not yet been given out, but it is thought that they will be made in New-York. The deck plan for the new sloop has been completed and sent to the builders.

The Puritan's crew go on board to-morrow, and the work of fitting her out will begin at once at Naushon. She will take part in the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club. Commodore Forbes has been spending a few weeks in North Carolina. The flagship Gitana is well finished, and will go into the dry dock the latter part of this week. Her sails will be bent by May 20.

THE SENTENCE OF D. S. RICHARDS CONFIRMED.

BINGHAMTON, May 1 (*Special*).—The general term at Utica has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the people against D. S. Richards of this city. Richards is the lawyer who about two years ago broke into the Phelps mausoleum by night that he might by personal inspection satisfy himself that the body of Robert Phelps was not properly embalmed and he might thus defeat the claim of Dr. H. O. Ely, of this city, for $5,000 for embalming services. He was convicted of burglary, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Broome County jail. It is said that he will carry his case to the Court of Appeals, although his friends have little hope of any save Executive clemency.

R. G. DUN & CO. MUST PAY.

RED BANK, N. J., May 1.—The Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton has decided the libel suit of Emma Patterson, a clothier of this place, against the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., of New-York, in favor of the plaintiff. Judgment was given originally for $3,000, with interest from March of last year and costs, making $3,500. From the decision there is no appeal. The suit was based on a statement in the notification sheet of the agency that Mrs. Patterson had placed a chattel mortgage on her stock of goods. The result was that her creditors in New-York and Philadelphia came down on her and insisted upon having a bill of sale of the store. She contended that the publication of the notification was false and malicious and had injured her credit to the extent of $10,000. The jury gave a verdict of $3,000 and R. G. Dun & Co. appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The agency will now have to pay the judgment, as it gave ample bonds to abide by the decision.

A DAY'S KILLING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1 (*Special*).—The police reporters of the city papers were kept busy last night. In the evening a negro, James Bailey, died from the effects of a wound in the head, inflicted with a stone several days previously in a quarrel over a woman with a man who is still at large.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Richard Creely, twenty-three years of age, became involved in a difficulty with his father-in-law, Dennis Maher, and killed him.

Later in the night Joseph Sitnan was stabbed and mortally wounded by a French gardener, Frederick Sollinger, who drove a cavalry sabre through his body.

Another death was that of P. A. Murray, a boss cistern-maker. He went to a dentist in the morning and had fourteen teeth extracted and died.

OZARK RUFFIANS INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

OZARK, Mo., May 1 (*Special*).—The Bald Knobbers who considered their oath in that society of more force than the legal obligation are in a panic since the Grand Jury indicted John and William Mapes for perjury. These young men denied having any knowledge of the Christian County regulators. Enough testimony was brought out, however, to find seven counts against each of them for participation in the Edens-Green murder and the whipping of Johnson and Beaty. They were sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail. "Dave" Walker, the leader of the regulators, was indicted in about twenty cases outside of the Eden-Green murder, and Parson Simmons in nearly as many. Walker's black horse and Simmons's red mare were conspicuous in all cavalry raids. Sheriff Johnson is having trouble in finding the indicted men, as the members have left the country.

SWEPT TO DEATH OVER CARGILL FALLS.

NORWICH, Conn., May 1 (*Special*).—While Peter Bruso, age twelve, and Sarah McEvery, age thirteen, were rowing on the Quinebaug River at Putnam on Saturday the girl's hat blew overboard. They took Mrs. Henry Leury in the boat and attempted to recover the drifting hat. In their absorption they were carried over Cargill Falls and dashed upon the rocks below. The dead bodies of the woman and girl have been recovered, but at last accounts the boy had not been found.

RAISING THE PRICE OF COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Beginning to-morrow, the Eastern Bituminous Association will put into effect an order making the price of bituminous coal per net ton, free on board, for shipment outside the capes and in tender for railroads, $2 60 instead of $2 50, as has been the case heretofore. The commissions out of this are to be 10 per cent, and a violation of the order is to be equal to a forfeiture of position.

A NEW OFFICE FOR "THE BOSTON GLOBE."

BOSTON, May 1 (*Special*).—*The Boston Globe* has moved into its new building in Washington-st., adjoining the old office. The building is eight stories high, brownstone front, and extends to Devonshire-st. in the rear. The basement, first floor and the two upper floors are occupied by *The Globe*, and the remainder of the building is let for offices.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

BURLINGTON JOINS THE TRUNK LINES.

WHY ITS ACTION WAS DELAYED—THE POSITION OF THE EASTERN ROADS.

General Passenger Agent Monett, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, said yesterday: "The report that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would early in the week accept the interchange proposition of the Eastern roads is probably authentic. An official confirmation is confidently expected to-day or to-morrow. It is no surrender on the part of the Burlington, but simply an acceptance of conservative principles to which the Burlington managers have all along been willing to accede. The delay has probably been occasioned partly through misapprehension of some features of the movement and partly in the hope that the lines in the Western Association, of which the Burlington is a member, could be induced to act as a unit, in conjunction with the Eastern roads, in the effort to establish well defined principles for the future interchange of business.

"Of the soundness of the position taken by the Eastern roads there is not the shadow of a doubt. The right of each company to control its own trusted agents is paramount, and certainly extinguishes any claim of other companies to interfere or to attempt to interfere with the faithful discharge of their duties. The excesses that characterized and the injuries inflicted by the commission system have been of such a nature that it has been clear to conservative managers that the preservation of peace and the observance of the new law demanded its suppression. With the co-operation of two of the greatest systems of trunk lines in the whole country—the Burlington and the Northwestern—the seaboard lines will be able to take good care of their through business, with entire satisfaction to the public, and at the same time adhere to what is still regarded as a fair and reasonable basis for the interchange of business.

"The New-York Central took concurrent action with the Pennsylvania and the other lines with regard to instructing its New-York agents to confine the sales of tickets to bona fide passengers. All passengers for the far West can save time, trouble and possibly extra expense by going direct to the agents of the New-York Central for through tickets and through baggage checks. Under the new law such passengers cannot obtain any advantage in the rate, so far as the New-York Central is concerned, at scalping offices or at offices of Western roads while our own agents will be in a position to sell through tickets to all principal points, reserve sleeping car accommodations, arrange baggage calls and for checking same. These duties will be performed for the bona fide passenger by our own appointed agents, and not for scalpers or other middle-men known to be trading in tickets. We shall continue to recommend all possible facilities at our offices to the representatives of roads for which the New-York Central continues to act as agent."

CANADIAN PACIFIC EASTERN OUTLET.

THE COMPANY TO OBTAIN SILENT CONTROL OF THE BOSTON AND MAINE ROAD.

OTTAWA, May 1 (*Special*).—That the Canadian Pacific Railway needs and is seeking for an outlet in Boston admits of no doubt. It secured control some time ago of the Southeastern line, extending from Montreal to Newport, Vermont, in order that it might have the only connecting line with the Passumpsic and Northern, as well as the Boston, Concord and Montreal lines, and it was an open secret two months ago—just before the breaking of the Lowell lease of the New-Hampshire railroads at the instance of minority stockholders—that an arrangement had been come to between the Boston and Lowell and the great Canadian syndicate, whereby they were to obtain control for a long term of years of the Lowell and its leased lines.

Now that the Boston and Lowell is about to be leased with all its recently acquired properties to the Boston and Maine, it is openly stated by railroad magnates here that it has been done at the instance of the Canadian Pacific which is to obtain a silent control of the entire Maine property. The price paid to the Boston and Maine is understood to be for its share in the transaction 8 per cent on the stock for the first five years and 7 per cent thereafter so long as the lease shall run, which is understood to be ninety-nine years. While this would afford the Canadian Pacific an outlet for Eastern transit it will at the same time, it is expected, cut off the Grand Trunk, as the Maine will soon complete a lease of the Central Vermont, which will fall into the hands of the Pacific syndicate, thus compelling the Grand Trunk to make terms on all Western freight for Boston points.

CONDITION OF THE READING.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (*Special*).—It is stated that the admission of the Reading Railroad to membership in the Trunk Lines Association is intended to cause that corporation to work in close affiliation with the Pennsylvania and others trunk lines and that the numerous dispatch lines passing over the road will be governed also by the rules of the association. The Jersey Central is also to become a member of the association. President Corbin says he is determined to keep down expenses in the operation of the Reading road and his order to collect all the old refuse iron along the road has already netted over $100,000. He further states that in March the expenses were less than 46 per cent of the gross receipts.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THE ERIE.

With the view of further popularizing its local suburban and summer resort territory, the Erie Railway yesterday put into effect a number of improvements looking toward this end. These are published in detail in pamphlet form for free distribution. A few of the most important are as follows: The addition of a family commutation ticket of fifty trips, to be sold at one half the regular rate; a change in regular commutation tickets, whereby purchasers will be entitled to sixty rides any time during the month, instead of being limited to one ride in each direction daily. On May 15 the summer schedule will be put into effect and will embrace many changes looking toward quicker time, better accommodation, and express train service between near by points. The book of summer homes is ready for free delivery, and can be obtained at any ticket office of the company.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL LINE SOLD.

BOSTON, May 1 (*Special*).—The important announcement is made public that the efforts of the management of the Fitchburg Railroad to secure the control of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western have proved successful. The road will change hands on June 1. The price to be paid is said to be some $2,000,000 of that road's four per cent bonds and $3,000,000 in cash.

MAY NOT SING IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.

MISS MARY J. DUNN THREATENED WITH EXCOMMUNICATION.

At the morning services in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark yesterday, Monsignor Doane, the Vicar-General, referred in his sermon to Miss Mary J. Dunn, a well-known soprano and a member of St. Patrick's. Miss Dunn had made an engagement to sing in the choir of the North Reformed Church in Newark, and was to begin her engagement yesterday. On Saturday evening she sent a letter to the church, in which she resigned her position and made an explanation of her reasons. It appears that when it became known that Miss Dunn had engaged to sing in the Reformed Church, Monsignor Doane wrote to her father, calling his attention to the fact that a rule of the Roman Catholic Church prohibited a communicant from taking any part in a Protestant service. If Miss Dunn should sing she would violate this rule and forfeit her standing as a good Catholic, and she would be liable to excommunication. The soprano was much grieved and would have carried out her intentions but for the restraining influence of her parents. She had been the soprano in the Church of the Sacred Heart in this city, and resigned because of the inconvenience of the trips between Newark and New-York. Miss Dunn was also formerly for three years soprano in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

In his remarks yesterday Monsignor Doane repeated that it was a violation of the rule of the Roman Catholic Church to sing in a Protestant Church. The Plenary Council at Baltimore had particularly instructed pastors to enforce this rule. The occurrence has caused much feeling in the parish. Among the members of St. Patrick's Cathedral is Mrs. Wall, who has sung in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church for more than a year, and this fact has given Miss Dunn's friends the impression that she was singled out for discipline. Mr. Dunn, the father of the soprano, has long presided at the organ of St. Michael's Hospital. He has been dismissed from the Holy Word Society, and a daughter, Louise, has been requested to withdraw from the Cathedral choir. Miss Mary J. Dunn is popular among all classes of people in Newark, and is held in high estimation in musical circles for her talents.

VIOLENT HAILSTORM IN MINNESOTA.

ST PAUL, Minn., May 1.—After a day of summer heat, this region was visited at 7 p. m. to-day by a hailstorm which did much damage. Hail stones ranged in size from a pea to a goose egg, some of the largest weighing four ounces and measuring nine inches in circumference. Glass was broken wherever exposed, that in the tower of the State Capitol being riddled. A number of small structures, chimneys, etc., were blown down.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

MURDERED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—Dennis Maher was shot and killed last night by his son-in-law, Richard Creely. Family trouble is assigned as the cause of the crime. The murderer was arrested.

CRUSHED BY A COAL CAR.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., May 1.—A fireman at one of the collieries here, on his way home from work about 7 o'clock to-day, found the body of James Folay, age eleven, jammed between the bumpers of a coal car and an oil tank at the gas house. The little fellow had been playing around the cars, with several companions, last evening, and when he was jammed and killed they ran away and left him and did not even tell of what had happened.

CUTTING HIS ANTAGONIST'S THROAT.

LOUISIANA, Mo., May 1.—George Ayers and Henry Linasay quarrelled about an indebtedness of $6 at Bowling Green on Saturday evening and the latter was killed. Lindsay was on horseback when the quarrel began and as he dismounted Ayers cut his throat from ear to ear. Ayers fled but was soon captured.

TALKING AGAINST POVERTY.

DR. McGLYNN AND HENRY GEORGE SPEAK.

EXPLAINING THE OBJECT OF THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY TO A BIG AUDIENCE IN CHICKERING HALL.

The promise of a safe and easy remedy for a chronic discomfort may have had something to do with drawing so large and enthusiastic a crowd to Chickering Hall last night for the first public meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society. And a recipe for the ills of all sorts of privation would certainly have a good deal to commend it, even without a clever and ready talker like Henry George and a genuinely stirring orator like Dr. McGlynn for patentees. The presence upon the platform of these two fast friends and fellow-venturers in land and labor reforms was enough, at all events, to pack and choke the hall as it had seldom been packed or choked before. And the mad personal enthusiasm, the applause, the gasps and shouts of excitement, the rough and ready heartiness of the audience carried one back to firiest moments of much the same audience at its labor meetings of the George Mayoralty campaign last autumn.

Dr. McGlynn as the president of the society and the principal speaker, was the central figure this time however. Mr. George had opened the meeting as chairman and had got half-way through his introductory speech when the doctor was seen making his way to the platform. The speech stopped abruptly—in an unfinished sentence—and the vast crowd rose as one man, with hats, parasols, handkerchiefs waving wildly in the air, rounds after rounds of cheers breaking out from all parts of the floor and galleries. Down near the platform where the St. Stephen's parishioners were thickest, many old women laughed and sobbed hysterically, threatening to faint almost in their excesses of delight and enthusiasm. For nearly five minutes things were at a fever pitch; then the noise of the cheering and stamping subsided a little, and Mr. George's speech went on. But every reference to the suspended rector only served to draw a fresh outburst, and though the air was close and stifling the lungs of the crowd seemed as fresh at the end as at the start.

Mr. George and Dr. McGlynn sat in two big chairs in the middle of the front row on the platform. Some other prominent labor party workers and organizers on hand were James P. Archibald, Louis F. Post, Michael Clark, William B. Clark, Abner C. Thomas, W. T. Crosdale, John McMackin, Professor Molina, Benjamin Urner, J. P. Kohler and Augustus A. Levy. Mrs. George sat on the platform near her husband. Henry George, jr., Richard George, J. V. George and Miss George were also present. The old choir of St. Stephen's, which had gone out with Miss Munier, the leader, after Dr. McGlynn's suspension, sang during one or two of the intermissions. Miss Munier was roundly applauded when she came on the stage. So were many other notable favorites of the parish.

There were about 3,000 people in the hall when Mr. George, who is the vice-president of the Anti-Poverty Society, called the meeting to order. He gave the order of the speeches and singing, and then asked to have the gas jets about the house turned down. "Your head's level, old man," called out an explosive admirer. Mr. George laughed and took the compliment modestly. Then he started in on his short speech of introduction, which ran as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The presence of such an audience at the first meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society plainly shows that there is in this community a wide-spread sentiment responsive to its objects. [Applause.] A society has been founded to combat the social crime of poverty. [Applause.] Or rather, I should say, is to be founded here to-night. A few of us have come together and mapped out a meeting and a course of action and we look for the support now of every man and every woman in this vast audience. [A voice from the gallery: "We're wid you," and applause and laughter.] Well, I hope you'll stay with us to the end.

In starting this society we do not propose to found a church. [Applause.] There are churches enough already in this community. And if churches could abolish poverty and all the sin and crime that flow from it, there would be no poverty or crime here. [Applause.] Yet this society is a religious society in one sense, rather out of the ordinary. In it there will be no question of faith or creed. [Here Dr. McGlynn entered and the speaker broke off to shake hands with him and the hall and amphitheatre, the cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs and hand-clappings. Then, after two or three minutes, he went on.] As I was saying, when our President entered—[loud applause again, in which Mr. George's voice was lost]—as I was saying, when Dr. McGlynn entered [more applause], this society does not propose to ask its members what they believe or what they disbelieve. There will be room in it for all good orthodox Roman Catholics, Hebrews, Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists and even non-believers. If Archbishop Corrigan [loud hisses] will come in, well and good. If Robert G. Ingersoll [loud cheers] wishes to come in, well and good also.

We do not propose, in short, to pray to God or to praise God. We hand ourselves together to do the work of God, to rouse the centrality religious sentiment in men and women, which looks to the helping of suffering. We want to do what churches and creeds cannot do—abolish poverty altogether, to secure to each son of God as he comes into the world a full share of God's natural bounties, an equal right in all the advantages and fruits of civilization and progress, a fair chance to develop all his powers. [Applause.]

The poverty that festers in the heart of a great, rich city like this, comes not from the niggardliness of the Creator, but from the injustice of man, and it would be a sin in us and a shame if we did not try to strike at it at the very roots. [Applause.]

An appeal to the real religious sentiment is needed, not to the sentiment of creeds, and this society will call on all of you for some of that practical charity which reaches down to lift the oppressed and help the suffering. It is a significant fact that in the only parable in the Bible about the Judgment Day, the question is not what did you believe, or what church or synagogue did you go to, but did you do for the poor, the hungry, the prisoners and the afflicted. And "As ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, so ye have done it unto me."

But so far from lifting up the poor and oppressed itself, the church is ready to condemn and persecute the men who raise the standard of charity and mercy. [Applause and cheers for Dr. McGlynn. A voice from the gallery: "We'll stick to him." Yes, and as I take it, from these demonstrations of pride and affection, that the great people will stand with the heart of the priest who stands up for the rights of the poor. [Loud applause.] And I add it as a note of warning that that man must always expect to be oppressed and persecuted who fights and pleads in the cause of the poor.

Mr. George then went on to say that the society invited all the people in the audience to become members. The terms would be $1 as an initiation fee and voluntary subscriptions afterward. The society would hold weekly meetings in Chickering Hall for the present and would soon go into some sort of effective work for the relief of poverty. In the end, by changes in the laws, it hoped to abolish poverty altogether, with all the crime and vice that follow in its train.

After a solo by a member of St. Stephen's choir, the chairman got up again to introduce Dr. McGlynn. The enthusiasm ran higher than ever as the smiling clergyman rose, cheers, cries, hysterical sobs and laughter mixing with a din of hand-clapping and stamping. The speaker waved his hand once or twice for silence, his eyes twinkling with pleasure and gratitude. Then the uproar died away a little and the eloquent lecturer began. He spoke for nearly two hours, the audience now in a dead silence, now bubbling over with applause. This is what he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am intensely conscious that we stand here to-night upon a historic platform; that those who were the first to form this Anti-Poverty Society will treasure as something exceedingly precious the little bits of paper that certified that they were among the first to conceive the thought and carry into action all the purposes of this society; and you, too, who form this vast audience will live to tell it to your children and your children's children; that you helped to encourage this work in its infancy and will feel that you have done no small portion of the work that we have started out to achieve. [Applause.] And conscious as I am and feeling as I do, I may say without affectation that I am fully sensible of the difficulties of satisfying the expectation that such an action might well cause in the minds of all. Yet the name, the object, is full of eloquence. It contains in itself most touching poetry; it is full of pathos; it is all radiant with heavenly light; it tells us of what is the best, the tenderest, the humanest in men; it recalls for us the precepts, the examples, the tender human love that was more than love and more than human of Him, who translated into human emotion the very thoughts and the affections of the Godhead. [Applause.] It is not amiss that I, a priest of the Christ, should stand here to-night in behalf of the cause that is not merely to diminish poverty and to elevate and soothe those who are suffering from its pangs, but to do something better, to pluck out the very heart of the hated thing [immense cheering], not to coddle by plastering a poultice, but to reach to the basis which is the perennial and the fruitful parent of that horrid poverty resulting from the injustice of man in violating the law of God. [Renewed applause.]

I would, therefore, be recreant to my manhood, recreant to my Christian profession and most of all recreant to my Christian priesthood if I should fail to speak in no uncertain sound the word which I am commanded to utter. [Prolonged applause.] Surely, my dear friends, it ought hardly need an apology from a Christian priest to love the poor of Christ. Surely, I need hardly defend myself in appearing in support of this platform, one object of which is the abolition of that poverty which Christ largely came into the world to abolish, by teaching men the new and the better law of perfect equality among men, because all are equal children of one common Father. [Applause.] He came to lead back man to a better knowledge of the law of his own being, of his origin and of his destiny—that he alone of all creation was capable of reflecting and of understanding the great work of creation, of knowing the truth, of loving the good, of enjoying the beautiful—the beautiful which is something more than a mere thing of sense. And yet with reverent submission to the will of the Creator, man did acknowledge from the beginning the wondrous works of God, as did the singer of Israel, when he said "The Heavens are telling the Glory of God"; and so man was enabled to transform and transmute in language or in painting some of the wonders of creation, so that the tooth of time nor the decay of matter could scarcely destroy them.

As a necessary consequence of the primeal truth impressed by the Creator in the mind, and upon the hearts of his children came the other great truth that as God has made us His children by making us in his likeness, then as we are all children of God surely we are all brethren of one family [applause] and that regardless of differences of age, of race, of physical gifts, of mental endowments and acquirements. In spite of differences of color or of conditions, all the children of men are equally the children of God and therefore are brethren one to the other. [Cheers.]

Another immediate and necessary deduction from this great primeal truth is this: If God is a father, then He is not a stepfather. [Immense laughter and cheering.] If God is a just and if God is a wise and if God is a good God and a living God, He cannot have sent the great mass of His children into this world to be cursed for ever with misery and poverty and have sent at the same time a chosen few to be blessed with the extensive possession of all these material things out of which all God's children were required, or condemned if you will, to work out their earthly salvation. [Applause.] As the heaven of heavens, in the words of the inspired Psalmist, are the Lord's, so the earth He hath given to the children of men. [Tremendous cheering, again and again renewed.]

It were a mistake to say that labor is entirely allwise. The very muscular capacities with which we are endowed, our physical well-being, the healthy enjoyment of our physical energies, require that we should work. Labor is a part of the very law of God, stamped upon the nature of man. It arises from the very necessities of our position as part and parcel of the material world, a preparation, as it were, for the peace and the quiet, the calm and the blessed light of our Father's everlasting home. [Applause.] Therefore it becomes our duty so to use these animal bodies of ours and their energies that we shall be able to carry out those magnificent and beneficent purposes that were in the mind of an all-wise and loving Father.

The earth He has given to the children of men—and he, I care not who he may be, the laws I care not what they may be or by whom they may be written, the teacher or preacher I care not of what church or sect, who would rob men of what God has given them, is a sacrilegious thief. [Immense cheering.] They are engaged in the work of sacreligious robbery, and all the more sacrilegious that they presume to speak in the very voice and in the very words of God.

At the conclusion of this sentence the cheering was so loud and so long continued that the speaker was unable to resume during at least two minutes. Dr. McGlynn then continued:

All men are created by Almighty God with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That life cannot be without proper access to the materials of which this earth is made; and therefore God has given an equal and indefeasible right to each and every one of His children to access to these materials and no pre-emptional vested law can deprive the child of the beggar that may be born in a barn to-night and the same right to equal common membership in the natural bounties of God as the child that's born to inherit an imperial throne. [Loud applause.] It is a part of the teaching of natural theology, it is in perfect consonance with the teachings of God, that we are all men equal before God, the Father. The inability to get work is due to the fact in all civilized countries, in countries of the greatest population—for population is considered a proof of a high civilization—that the general bounties of nature are treated as private property, thus compelling men to go crying and begging of the few who monopolize the bounties of nature, and monopolize the land, for the boon to labor. [Applause.] There is a similarity between the present scramble for employmen and the feeding of brute and nameless beasts at a trough. The monopolists allow to the men who will be content with the least and the poorest fare to partake, and these men are willing to work for little or nothing—to work and to live on a fare that is a disgrace to human nature and that renders them almost unfit to reproduce their species; or where they are fit that such offsprings are so sickly, so weakly and so poorly made up that they take to stimulants in order that they may experience even for a little time that consciousness of strength, of energy, of health and of activity, which they should have origin