WELCOMED TO MONTREAL.

CORDIAL GREETINGS FOR THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR HOSTS.

MAYOR DESJARDINS'S KINDLY ADDRESS—INTERESTING TALKS ON VARIOUS TOPICS—PRESIDENT CLARK'S SUGGESTIONS—THE SOCIETY'S GREAT WORK—CALIFORNIA GETS THE CONVENTION OF 1895.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montreal, July 6.—Montreal woke up this morning to find that for the time being the Christian Endeavor hosts were in possession of the city. The policemen stood on the street corners and mopped their brows as they watched the badge-bedecked crowds that seemed to spring from nowhere and immediately to fill the available space everywhere. Even the delegates themselves were surprised and asked one another: "Where did we all come from?" Many of the delegations are much larger than had been expected, and the Reception Committee has been taxed to its utmost to provide places of entertainment. The Montreal Press Committee has an able chairman in H. B. Ames. The arrangements for the papers are unusually good, and the local papers are striving with one another to furnish the most complete and accurate reports of the great gathering. The five early morning prayer meetings were attended by thousands of delegates.

One of the features of the opening session in the Drill Hall was the address of welcome given to the convention by Mayor Desjardins, who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The Mayor, who is a Frenchman and a devoted Roman Catholic, in his welcome said that while the population of Montreal was largely Roman Catholic, all of Montreal would unite in the most hearty and loving welcome. At the close of the address the mighty assembly arose and gave the Chautauqua salute, singing "God Save the Queen," and then "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" with a vim and an enthusiasm that were irresistible. The sight of the mammoth delegations as they entered the hall was one long to be remembered. They filled the air with songs and cheers, carrying Union and State banners. "Who are we? Who are we? Christian Endeavorers," was a popular cry.

Dr. F. E. Clark was greeted with prolonged cheers, and Secretary Baer was evidently the friend of the incoming host. The Rev. Dr. J. MacGillivery made the address of welcome on behalf of the Montreal clergymen. Among other things he said:

Fellow Endeavorers: I deemed it fitting to give President Clark a good old-fashioned handshake welcome to his native land. He has been touring, as you know, round the world; but, like a true patriot, he at last comes back to Canada, the land of his birth. It was like him, too, that the first time he brought his great family away from home it was to show them his native province. Well, we are right glad to have you all. And to be frank with you, we are glad you did not come last year, because you are a better band of Endeavorers this year. Don't misunderstand me. I mean you are older, and to Christian Endeavorers that always means one year better; one year's growth in grace, one year's added spiritual power. (Applause). If extreme measures had to be adopted, we knew we could accommodate the great bulk of you denominationally. For example, we could camp the Congregationalists on our Royal Mount, where they could have absolute independence; the Baptists we could "boat" on the mighty St. Lawrence; the Presbyterians we feel sure our brethren of the Roman Catholic faith would house in their many fine churches, where they could gladly give them all the "confession" they might desire, and the Methodists, well, we could let them run about in the city, and start a revival meeting wherever they liked. (Applause and laughter.)

We were greatly assisted in welcoming you. Citizens of every race and creed were eager to have you come. Our grand old river never ran clearer and swifter; and did you observe how, as you floated on its great bosom and neared our city, he became more eager to welcome you, and shoot you, as it were, the more rapidly into the arms of our hospitality. Nature lent her kindly hand, and decked our royal city in her queeniest robes. Every July leaf that quivers on Mount Royal whispers welcome to the young summer hearts before me. Why, our very stones (and we have a goodly number of them), would cry out, did we not join Nature's choir and sing the hosanna of your welcome. (Great applause.)

General Secretary Budge, of the Montreal Y. M. C. A., spoke briefly, and Chairman A. A. Ayer, of the '93 committee, welcomed the visitors in the name of the Montreal Endeavorers. He received a royal greeting, and said, in part:

It is well you have come, for this country's sake. You, who have come from the South, will find a people whose laws, habits and feelings are akin to your own, and where the differences even in language and customs do not vary more than between South and North, or East and West, in your own country. I hope this visit will correct wrong impressions, and reveal to you that there is not so much difference between a Canadian and an American; and that, at least, we Christian Endeavorers are one, and whether we live in this far North or in the sunny South, we have a common love for the things that are holy, good and true, and abominate evil in all its ways. For our sake, as individuals, it is well you have come. You are Endeavorers. You live, you think, you act, you are alive. Past generations have had too many Christians akin to the famous father, of whom his son said: "He might be a Christian, but he had never seen him working at it." Some people never find anything to do, so they never do anything (buried talents), others (they are Endeavorers) seek something; he who seeks shall find; so they are always doing something (five and ten talents). You stand for truth and righteousness as taught in the Bible, and you do well. "Be ye doers of the Word, and not hearers only."

There is much talk about business morality and good principles. Good principles are not sufficient; spiritual vitality is necessary to keep business life straight. The business morality of the world needs to be put on a higher plane. The world needs to understand that true prosperity consists in a method higher than the accumulation of dollars and cents. (Applause.) Herein is a field of work for Endeavorers. Some one says the minister must preach it, the Church must teach it. True, but the world may neglect the preacher and may neglect the Church, but every day the world sees and does see the Christian's life. "Ye are living epistles" (walking advertisements), "known and read of all men."

This convention is a great, mighty, pulsating, live epistle, which thousands in this city who never read the Bible will take knowledge of. We welcome you for the enthusiasm this great meeting will create. There is little use in this world for the man who has no interest in his work, but he who has a true interest in that which he is doing will soon generate enthusiasm. Others will know it, will catch the inspiration and be better in the sphere they occupy. You cannot buy enthusiasm with dollars and cents, and yet it moves the world and makes things go. You have brought enthusiasm with you, you will leave enthusiasm behind you, and yet you will take with you more enthusiasm than you have brought. As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth a man the countenance of his friend, and we are all, if not Quakers, at least friends. (Applause.)

"Soul-Winning" was the theme of the opening session in the tent. The Rev. William Patterson, of Toronto, presided, and the speakers were the Rev. Rufus W. Miller, on "Special Work for Young Men"; J. Howard Breed, of Pennsylvania, on "How to Reach Young Men"; the Rev. Frederick D. Power, on "Evangelistic Methods in Church Work," and Percy S. Foster, of Washington, D. C., on "What Evangelistic Work Is Your Society Doing?" Mr. Miller, who is the founder and president of the Federal Council of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Phillip, said:

At a dinner given by a few friends of Daniel Webster when he was Secretary of State, he was asked: "What is the most important thought that ever occupied your mind?" The great statesman considered a little while, and passing his hand across his face, answered: "The most important thought that ever occupied my mind was that of my personal responsibility to Almighty God." The great Apostle has said: "We must all be made manifest before the judgment-seat of Christ; that each one may receive the things done in the body according to what he hath done, whether it be good or bad." We are personally responsible to do all we can for all within reach of our influence.

Another message for the men of this era comes to us from afar out of that storm which tossed the great ships of war before Samoa. In one supreme moment of agony it seemed as if the flagship Trenton must strike the coral reef and perish with her precious freight of 450 souls. The steam had given out, and the vessel, a mere plaything in the storm, seemed to be driving hopelessly to destruction, when her commander, as a last resort and forlorn hope, ordered the whole crew into the port rigging, that the compact mass of humanity might serve as a sail and at the same time throw the whole weight on the storm side in stern defiance of the tempest. The daring manœuvre was successful. The Stars and Stripes were run to the gaff. The band on deck played "The Star-spangled Banner." The men, who still clung as sails to the shrouds, lifted their voices in a mighty cheer, and when the wind drove the Trenton against the Vandalia, the crew in her rigging sprang aboek of the flagship and were saved. For when the flagship struck at last it was on a friendly shore rather than the ragged reef, and from her decks were taken not only her own complement, but those of the sister ship, whom in her peril she had not failed to rescue. This, O men, is your work in the emergency of the Church. Run up the pennant of the Cross. Have all voices join in the chorus of praises to God. And then, O men, mount to the rigging with all the weight of your manhood to catch the breezes of God's grace and rescue the perishing in the Master's name.

The Junior Endeavor work held the attention of the visitors in the Drill Hall in the afternoon. Mrs. Alice May Scudder, of Jersey City, presided, and interesting addresses were delivered. The Rev. J. W. Cowan, of Tabor, Iowa, told of the beginnings of Junior work. Miss Kate H. Haus, of Missouri, conducted the roll call of Junior unions. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, who needed no introduction to the Endeavorers, told of the possibilities of Junior work. The Rev. H. N. Kenney, of Connecticut, led the free parliament, and Mrs. Francis E. Clark told of Junior Endeavor work in foreign lands.

The annual address of President Clark and the annual report of Secretary Baer were the features of the evening sessions, in both the Drill Hall and the tent. Both places of meeting were crowded with persons anxious to see and hear the two speakers. Dr Clark said in part:

Let me go so far as to suggest two or three "larger things" for the year to come, which I believe may well occupy the thoughts, the prayers, and the energies of all Endeavorers. One of these advance steps that we may take is the cultivation of a larger and more intelligent spirit of patriotism and good citizenship. How shall this be done? By all joining, as a society, some one political party? Not unless we know of some party that embraces all the saints and none of the rascals; one that is always right and never wrong. But, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican, a Third Party man, a Populist, a Blue or a Grit it can be done by bringing your vote and your influence—for your influence, fair Endeavorers, is often as powerful as your brother's vote—to the test of the Christian Endeavor pledge. You have promised in that "to do whatever He would like to have you do"; then vote as He would like to have you vote; then you will not knowingly vote for a bad man or a bad measure, and, if need be, you will sacrifice your party rather than your principles.

When politicians realize that men with principles are watching their nominations they will not dare to put up a bad man for your suffrage, for they will realize what so many of the secular papers expressed last summer after that wonderful convention in New-York City, that there is a new moral force in this country that must be reckoned with. Go to the primaries of your party and take your Christian Endeavor pledges with you; go to the caucus, get into the Legislature, stand for Congress or for Parliament; but, when you get there, for God and the Church and your country do what He would like to have you do.

Another important enlargement for the year to come is an enlarged and more practical exemplification of the missionary spirit. (Applause.) May it not be the glad mission of the Christian Endeavor Society to introduce a new era of benevolence, not to perpetuate the grudging dole that has been wrung from tight fists in the past, a meagre offering that will never evangelize the world; but to bring in an era of proportionate and systematic giving as God hath prospered us. Who will join me this year in a pledge of proportionate giving, of at least one-tenth of what God may give us? Do you want a larger mission, Christian Endeavorers? Do you want a new crusade? Here it is. Could anything be larger? It reaches to the ends of the world. It embraces every nation and people and kindred and tribe. It means salvation, yours as well as theirs. It means the filling of our missionary treasuries; for we will always give, as we have done, through our own wisely directed denominational channels.

One more definite, tangible, all-important purpose I would present to Endeavorers for the coming year—an enlargement and cementing of our interdenominational, international fellowship. Could there be a more appropriate year for this than when, for the first time, our convention is held in a sister country, outside the limit of the United States? The lines of this fellowship have been laid down. Can any one that is not wilfully blind misunderstand them? Can any one that is not a bigoted sectarian object to them? Ours is a spiritual union. It seeks no organic unity. It demands no uniformity of creed or policy. It sneers at no conscientious difference of opinion. It insists, first of all, on the uttermost loyalty of each society to its own church and denomination. It is a union in service; there is the "Endeavor." It is a union of spirit and fidelity to the one Master; there is the "Christian." It is expressed by our name, "Christian Endeavor," which is the only guarantee of our principles, the only outward and visible token of the inward and spiritual union.

Secretary Baer spoke in part as follows:

You will agree with me, of course, that the growth of the local societies "is marvellous in our eyes"; but what can we say when we number the additions to our churches from this rapidly increasing international and interdenominational host? Listen. At St. Louis it was reported that 70,000 had joined the churches from our societies; at Minneapolis it was 82,500; and last year, at New-York, "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow" was sung when it was known that 120,000 of our members had become church members. Another year what would it bring forth? How many souls can be won to the Lord Jesus Christ in the coming year? Thousands consecrated their energy to that end at the New-York convention in its closing hours; thousands more have stood in our conventions all over the world, pledging themselves, under God's guidance, to lead one soul to Him. How richly has God answered our prayers. Hand to hand, effective personal work has been done, "trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength." We find that during the last year more than 158,000 (applause) of our members have become church members. How much or how little our own individual work or that of the society has influenced this blessed result we know not; sufficiently happy and thankful are we to know that these additions, to the number of so many thousands, have come from our membership.

The past year's history has been the most notable, the growth unprecedented; and to know that, better than all that, 158,000 have joined our churches is to proclaim in the best possible way our motto, "For Christ and the Church." You rejoice in this. Well you may. God grant we may with modest and teachable spirits take up the greater work before us in the coming year. Let us have a genuine revival, a true religious revival. As some one has said: "That does not mean fuller emotion merely; it means ability and readiness to do more, and that can only be revealed by larger self-denial." God grant it. We now number 1,577,040. (Applause.) Think of it. 1,577,040 individuals banded together for service. Our responsibilities are equal in number to our opportunities. What shall another year bring forth? God will answer in His good time. May He give us the strength and grace needed for another year's campaign under the leadership of our Saviour King, Jesus Christ.

California Christian Endeavorers are happy to-night, for they have secured the convention for 1895, over which there has been considerable rivalry between Chicago, Denver and San Francisco. The delegations from all three places have striven earnestly to show the Montreal convention why they should have their turn in that year, and much interest has been felt in the decision of the trustees of the United Society. The announcement was greeted with wild cheers from the Pacific Coast delegates. The convention of 1894 will go to Cleveland, as was decided at New-York last year.

The presentation of banners was made this evening as follows: To New-Mexico, the banner for largest proportionate increase in the number of local societies; to Pennsylvania, for greatest absolute gain; to Illinois, for largest number of junior societies; to the District of Columbia, for largest proportionate increase of the junior societies, and to New-York State, for greatest absolute gain in junior societies.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, N. J., July 6 (Special).—The special exercises of the day here were under the charge of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of New-Jersey, which opened its annual "Summer School of Methods." The morning session began with singing by children from the Newark Home for the Friendless, and a Bible reading by Mrs. A. M. Hammer, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Frank Le Barr read a paper on "Is Cider Drinking Prohibited in the Bible?" She took the ground that cider drinking is one of the most insidious foes of the temperance cause. Mrs. E. M. Thatcher led the afternoon devotions, and addresses were made by Miss M. W. Osborne on "Scientific Temperance Instruction"; Mrs. N. L. Candrade, on "America's Uncrowned Monarch," and Mrs. Upham, on "How to Rest." Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk presided at the evening session in the auditorium. Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, had been expected to give the principal address, but he could not be present, and his place was taken by Mrs. Mary T. Burt, president of the New-York State W. C. T. U.

THE CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

East Northfield, Mass., July 6 (Special).—A severe thunderstorm broke up the 7 o'clock meeting on Round Top last night when the people betook themselves to Stone Hall. Here a praise service led by Professor Towner was held until 8 p. m., when J. R. Mott opened the regular evening platform service, Mr. Moody not being able to be present.

After Mr. Mott's address a prayer was offered by L. H. Roots, of the Executive Committee, and Professor Towner and wife sang "Building for Eternity."

The association conference this morning was addressed by Professor M. N. Jacobus, of Hartford Theological Seminary. He took as his subject, "Handling Possibilities." The Bible classes met as usual at 10 o'clock, Mr. McConaughy conducting the leaders' Bible class in the tent, and Mr. Speer his Bible study class in Stone Hall.

At the platform meeting to-day, the Rev. Theodore Monod gave a short Bible reading, after which Mr. Moody addressed the conference upon "The work of the Holy Spirit." In the afternoon a large number of students visited Mount Herman. The Round Top meeting will be addressed to-night by Dr. Peck, and the meeting in Stone Hall by Mr. McBride, of Virginia, and Mr. Needham. Professor Henry F. Drummond, of Glasgow, author of "The Greatest Thing in the World," will be in Northfield Sunday, and will remain until the close of the conference.

You can leave New-York in the evening by "America's Greatest Railroad," the New-York Central, and reach any of the hotels in the Adirondack Mountains in time for breakfast. See time table.

GLIMPSES OF THE FAIR.

LOYAL BRITONS TOAST PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCESS MAY.

PRESIDENT PALMER STIRS UP THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SUNDAY OPENING—PROSECUTING OFFENDING EXHIBITORS—FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS EXEMPT FROM ARREST.

Chicago, July 6.—The royal wedding in England was the occasion of the only public demonstration which took place at Jackson Park to-day. The loyal subjects of the Queen, and indeed royalty-loving people of all nations, assembled at Victoria House, the British headquarters, this afternoon, and celebrated with proper honors the wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May, which took place in London to-day. The absence of other official proceedings in the grounds caused a large crowd to assemble at the Victoria House, and in addition to the felicitous speechmaking the military band from the Tourna nent furnished martial music for the occasion. One of the wedding presents for the bride stood near the great fireplace in the parlor. It was an Irish spinning-wheel, made by James McCreery, of Belfast, and presented by him to Her Serene Highness. It was made to be presented to the Princess on the occasion of her marriage to the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and when the Fair is over Mr. McCreery, who has been making spinning-wheels all his life, will go to Sandringham House and personally present the wheel to the Duke of York's bride. It forms part of the Victoria House exhibit.

United States Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy and United States Senator Allison, of Iowa, were among the distinguished visitors to the Fair during the day, and called on officials in the Administration Building. Senator Sherman will be the principal orator to-morrow at the reception of the caravels and Captain Conchas. Secretary Herbert will also deliver an address at the exercises, and Secretary Carlisle will probably speak.

President T. W. Palmer stirred up the World's Fair National Commission yesterday afternoon on the Sunday question. He urged the adoption of the Hundley-Tousley resolution, which has for its purpose the closing of the gates on Sundays. After the expression of views by two or three of the commissioners, President Palmer made his speech. "I want to see this resolution adopted," he said, "and I want to see the vote urged at once. We have put ourselves in an attitude of antagonism to the Congress that created this body. We are in a false position. I am sick and tired of the petty evasion that pretends that the opening of the gates was in accordance with law. You know, as I know, that the report of the Sunday-closing rule has never been in the courts. The only final decision hinged on the jurisdiction, and not on the repeal of the rule. No matter as to that: the opening of the gates was in violation of faith, was done without sanction of law, and has injured the good name of the commission. If the motion to adopt the resolution is lost now, I give notice that I shall move a reconsideration, and keep it up as long as the commission sustains me. The original closing rule stands unless a majority of the commission sees fit to repeal it."

Several other members made speeches and then Commissioner Martindale asked for a postponement until the written opinion of Chief Justice Fuller, which it was claimed by Commissioner St. Clair would settle points under contention, could be had. This was agreed to.

A reception and lunch were tendered the Chicago tobacconists and the press at noon to-day by the tobacco interest of British Borneo, which has an extensive leaf tobacco exhibit in the British section of the Agricultural Department. Representatives of thirty to forty leading tobacco houses responded to the invitation and sampled the product of Borneo.

Archbishop Feehan has formally opened the Catholic educational exhibit of the diocese of Chicago, and presented it to Dr. Peabody, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts. Father Dowling, Vicar-General of the diocese of Chicago, made an address turning the exhibit over to the Archbissop and he in turn tendered it to the Fair.

Firemen will have a week at the Fair, and from August 28 to September 2 they will be allowed to celebrate as much as they want to. The features of the exhibit will be a practical test of the engines and other fire extinguishing apparatus.

The friends and advisers of the Duke of Veragua in this country, having learned that his financial affairs in Spain are in such a condition as to threaten the loss of his entire estate, have decided to raise a considerable fund for the benefit of his family. President Thomas W. Palmer has consented to act as chairman of a committee to secure subscriptions, not only in the United States, but in all the other American Republics and the West Indies. The funds will be invested in United States securities and held in trust for the benefit of Don Cristobal Colon, the son, and Dona Maria del Pilar, the daughter of the Duke of Veragua. Letters from Madrid state that the beautiful home of the Duke in that city, with its entire furniture, many valuable works of art and the entire library, was seized by his creditors while the was in Chicago as a guest of honor of the World's Fair.

Following the arrest of Ivan S. Leviite, of the Russian Silversmith Company, in the Russian section, which took place yesterday, special officers to-day seized the exhibit. It has been placed in the care of a special detail of inspectors pending the decision of the case by the courts. The seizure is the result of a violation by the firm of the Treasury laws in selling exhibits under bonds. Giovanni Boucinelli, an exhibitor, was held to the Federal Grand Jury this afternoon by United States Commissioner Hoyne in bonds of $10,000. He was arrested this morning in the Italian section of the Manufactures Building, charged with selling goods in bonds.

Foreign commissioners have gained their point in the controversy brought on by the arrest of Dr. Emil Hassler, representative from Paraguay. Dr. Hassler was seized by a Columbian guard and hauled away in a patrol wagon because he insisted in carrying one of his own flags from the Anthropological Building. He waited long enough to give the authorities an opportunity to apologize for the arrest, and on their failure to do so covered all the exhibits from Paraguay. They are still veiled. Then the foreign commissioners held a meeting, and served notice on the authorities that unless proper apologies were made within a week, other exhibits would be veiled. They also demanded immunity from further arrest by the guard. That was last Friday. When the commissioners meet to-morrow they will receive both the apology and the notice that no further arrests will be made.

Lewis Meredith Howland, general manager of the New-York State Building, has tendered the use of the building to the New-York Liederkranz during its present visit to the Fair. The New-York Building is one of the most popular on the grounds, so much so that visitors are not content with spreading their names on the register, but have inscribed them on the walls and ceilings clear to the roof. These acts of vandalism made necessary some restrictions in permitting the daily crowds free access to all parts of the building.

The magnificent banquet hall of the building will be the scene of a notable dinner on the evening of Thursday, July 13, when John McCall will entertain about 125 prominent life insurance men of the state of New-York. On the afternoon of the same day the Harpers, the publishers, will tender a reception in the New-York Building to their "Young People" from all parts of the Union. There will be a "Commercial Travellers'" day in the building some day during this month, when the leading "drummers" of the Empire state will meet to make arrangements for participation in the "General Travellers' Day" in August.

Paid admissions at the World's Fair to-day 96,375.

THE REV. MR. JAMES GETS OFF LIGHTLY.

Chicago, July 6.—The Rev. John T. James, of Virginia, who smashed the whiskey exhibit of Sir John Powers in the Agricultural Building on July 4, got off easily in Justice Porter's court yesterday. The prisoner refused to make any statement and acted so queerly that the Justice allowed the charge of malicious mischief to be changed to that of disorderly conduct. He then fined the preacher $25. Mr. James declared he would go to jail and pose as a martyr for the demon drink. Then the Justice remitted the fine.

THE CARAVELS REACH MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, July 6.—The caravels arrived at Milwaukee at 3:10 o'clock this morning in a blinding rainstorm, accompanied by dazzling flashes of lightning and tremendous bursts of thunder. The night was one of the most severe ever experienced by Milwaukee boatmen.

THE HYDROPHOBIA PATIENT NOW INSANE.

John C. Brassington, of Mt. Vernon, who was treated there a few weeks ago for hydrophobia, was yesterday removed to the insane asylum at Poughkeepsie. The application for the commitment was made yesterday, before Judge Appel, in the Mount Vernon City Court. Brassington had been at his father's home for several days. He became so violent in the early part of the week that the police and doctors attending him decided that he was not in a fit condition to be at large.

The physicians of Mount Vernon do not all agree as to the cause of Brassington's condition. While some think that he is suffering from hydrophobia, others say that he is suffering from hysteria. He was confined in the Mount Vernon Hospital for some time, but was sent to his home as cured. He recently attacked and bit his father severely. He was bitten by a dog some time ago on the leg. The wound is still open.

THE HAWAIIAN ROYALIST PLOT

TESTIMONY OF SOLDIERS WHOM THE ACCUSED MEN HAD TRIED TO WIN OVER.

IMPROBABILITY OF PARTS OF THE ALLEGED COMMUNICATIONS—MR. SPRECKELS NOT INVOLVED—LEPERS IN REVOLT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Honolulu, June 29.—Although the Royalist conspiracy has many opera bouffe features, there is no question that some one having power and coin was behind the fellows who have been arrested; and if these tools had had ordinary discretion and judgment there might have been serious trouble, if not bloodshed. The annexationists are working up the charge of conspiracy for all it is worth, and, unless the accused men can break down the testimony of the soldiers of the Provisional Army whom they tried to corrupt it will go hard with them. At the preliminary examination yesterday of Sinclair, Walker and Crick, a soldier with the remarkable name of Simon von Topaz told a detailed story of Walker's efforts to induce him to join the Royalist plot to overthrow the Government. He assured Topaz that he had 1,000 men who would respond at a moment's notice, and that there was plenty of coin, as Spreckels would advance $1,000,000 and James Campbell, a rich planter, would put up $500,000. Walker gave many details of the arrangements made by the Royalists.

He declared they had a mine laid under the provisional barracks, which could be set off at the right time. Then, by means of underground passages, they could put a large force of men into the palace; and they had other men near at hand, so that no reinforcements for the annexationists could get near headquarters. He promised Topaz a good place in the Custom House if he would deliver a list of soldiers who would lay down their arms and join the Royalists when the time came to restore the Queen. A. S. Prescott, another soldier, gave substantially the same testimony as Topaz. He said Walker declared the Royalists would attack the Government should President Cleveland decide against the Queen. Captain Good, of the Provisional Army, testified that he employed Topaz to gather evidence of the Royalist conspiracy.

Marmet, a member of the company, testified that he was employed in detective work for the Government. He had watched the house of John Cummings, the father-in-law of Walker, about two months ago, and he had seen men go in there and had heard them drilling at night. Marmet said Walker told him they had a secret society, with passwords, and he threatened Marmet with its vengeance should Marmet ever reveal what he had heard and seen at Cummings's house. The society then had sixty-eight members. Other witnesses gave similar testimony, which closed the case for the prosecution.

There is little evidence against Sinclair and none whatever against the English chemist Crick. The evidence did not seem to bear any traces of being manufactured, but it showed childish lack of judgment on the part of Walker and Sinclair. They apparently tried to corrupt a dozen soldiers of the Provisional Army, several of whom were specially detailed to gather the very facts that the conspirators whispered in their ears. Much of the evidence given in regard to a mine to blow up the barracks is absurd. There are no underground passages to the palace, for the simple reason that Honolulu is built on a coral foundation and the hard coral rock is never more than two feet from the surface. Engineers have declared it impossible to dig underground passageways, as it would be a labor of many months to quarry a hole more than a few yards.

There is absolutely no evidence to connect Mr. Spreckels with the conspiracy. His name was probably used to give prestige to the movement and to induce the soldiers to desert, as he is known to have more ready money than all others on the island put together.

Even the lepers have been infected with the spirit of unrest that pervades Hawaii, and a colony of twenty-eight of the unfortunates, whom officers were attempting to remove from Kalalau Valley, in Kauai Island, to dreary Molokai rebelled. They seized rifles and shotguns from natives living in the neighborhood and drove the sheriff's posse to the beach. Sheriff Stoltz refused to leave, whereupon one of the lepers shot him dead. The Board of Health will send a large force to the valley to remove the lepers. The latter swear they will kill any white man who tries to remove them.

WHAT CLAUS SPRECKELS'S SON SAYS.

ALLEGING THAT THE ARREST OF THE HAWAIIAN ROYALIST AGENTS WAS UNWARRANTED.

San Francisco, July 6 (Special).—On the Mariposa, which reached here to-day, were Claus Spreckels's wife and daughter and his youngest son, Rudolph. Claus Spreckels at the last moment decided to remain in Honolulu. Of the conspiracy cases Rudolph Spreckels says:

"The Provisional Government has not a leg to stand on in regard to these arrests. They have no evidence against these men and their arrest was unwarranted. The fact of the matter is, the Government is doomed and the members know it. They are simply seeking a way to step down and out quietly. They have fortified the palace with sand bars and expect trouble. The threats against my father were made in earnest, but he will remain in Honolulu and see the farce through. Minister Blount is expecting his successor by every steamer, and will bring his report on the situation up with him when he comes to San Francisco."

SUSPICIOUS DRAWING OF A JURY.

REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT ELECTION CRIMINALS ARE PROTECTED IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 6 (Special).—Much adverse comment is heard here to-night regarding the manner in which the May panel of jurors for the Superior Court was drawn. This is the panel from which jurors were to be taken to try the Sheehan "heelers," under indictment for last fall's election frauds. After the strong case made in court against James Dugan and his prompt acquittal, and the action of the jury last week in disagreeing on the guilt of Patrick Smith, Assistant District-Attorney Kenefick made discouraging comments about being able to convict any of the dozen or so men under indictment. An investigation into the manner of drawing this jury has been made, and suspicions aroused which, if proved, may give some clew to why the two cases already made against the ballot thieves resulted so unsatisfactorily. The present jury list, as certified and filed, has 1,700 names, 1,100 of which are of one nationality, a number out of all proportion to the other nationalities which make up the city's population. The jury lists are drawn by the assessors. Four of these are Sheehan Democrats and one, Nicholas Mock, is a Republican. When the May panel was drawn it was arranged that each of the five assessors should make up a list of names to be put in the panel from his section. Mr. Mock, in examining the panel to-day, declared that a good many names turned in by one of the Sheehan assessors, and purporting to be from his section, had not, in fact, been selected by him at all. The inference is that his original list had been cast aside, in part at least, to make room for names which were more satisfactory to the Sheehan assessors.

Twice within two years bills have been put through the State Legislature affecting the drawing of juries for the Superior Court of Buffalo. The second one was passed during the last session. It was an ambiguous bill and no one was able to tell just what change it made in the law. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and his pliant tool, Senator Endres, were satisfied with it, however, and it became a law without delay. After Governor Flower had signed it those most interested in the cases of the indicted men here seemed doubly assured that no convictions would follow any trials of the cases. William G. Crowley, brother of one of the assessors, Thomas G. Crowley, is one of the men awaiting trial. Harry Tove, another of the indicted men, is an employe in the Assessor's office. It is expected that the Citizens' Committee, of which Sherman S. Rogers is chairman, will investigate this matter.

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS.

Commissioner Eugene L. Bushe, secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that a meeting of the Commission would probably be held in a few days, perhaps on Monday. The resolutions adopted by the Commission on June 19, calculating final propositions to the Manhattan Company a year ago, concluded as follows:

"Resolved, That the Manhattan Company shall on or before July 10 exercise its option as to the form of tax and as to whether it will accept the facilities and extensions approved by this Board of March 11, April 12 and 30, and the resolutions of this date."

Mr. Bushe said yesterday that he expected to receive a reply from the Manhattan Company before Monday. It is generally believed that the Manhattan directors will in their answer to the Commission ask for an extension of time, alleging as a reason for their request the stringency in the money market. What action the Commission will take on such a request is not known.

"Shave your Soap"

—so the soap makers say, especially if you're washing delicate things. Now, in the name of common sense, what's the use? When you can get Pearline, in powder form for this very reason, why do you want to work over soap, which, if it's good for anything, gets very hard and difficult to cut. Besides, Pearline is vastly better than any powdered soap could be. It has all the good properties of any soap—and many more, too. There's something in it that does the work easily, but without harm—much more easily than any other way yet known.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CONCESSIONS TO BALTIMORE BONDHOLDERS.

Baltimore, July 6 (Special).—The statement was made here to-day that the Richmond and Danville underlying bondholders' committee, which was organized in this city at the time the Richmond Terminal difficulties began, had practically completed its work, and that it would succeed in obtaining a concession of 10 per cent additional preferred stock over the original reorganization plan of Drexel, Morgan & Co., for the Northwestern North Carolina, Oxford and Clarksville, Clarksville and North Carolina, and the Danville and Western companies' bonds. The New-York bankers expressed a willingness to concede this much to the Baltimore committee. The committee also succeeded in getting a deposit of a majority of the Northwestern North Carolina bonds, which was the only security of which it had not previously obtained control. Of a total issue of $1,500,000 of the bonds, the committee now represents $700,000.

In the original reorganization plan these bonds were readjusted to 35 per cent in new 5 per cent bonds, and 65 per cent in preferred stock. If the anticipated concession is granted the holders will get the same amount in the new bonds and 75 per cent in preferred stock. The Oxford and Clarksville holders received an offer of 30 per cent in new 5 per cent bonds and 70 per cent in preferred stock. They will now get 80 per cent in stock. The Danville and Western holders had an offer of 100 per cent in preferred stock. They will now receive 110 per cent.

RATE PROPOSITIONS FOR THE WEST.

Chicago, July 6.—At a meeting to-day of the Western Passenger Association, the Union Pacific proposed to make a $25 rate between San Francisco and Missouri River points. The proposition was opposed by the roads not having a St. Paul line, as adoption of the $25 rate as a basing rate at Missouri River points would practically give St. Paul a differential. As coast rates via St. Paul are almost certain to go much lower, this would do the Missouri River lines no good. The Great Northern will, it is said, bring Puget Sound rates down to $10 as soon as the bridge between Spokane and Seattle, which was burned recently, is rebuilt. In any event the Canadian Pacific, with its extension from St. Paul to Moose Jaw, seems determined not to be outdone in cutting coast rates. The proposition, together with the matter of making low excursion rates to the World's Fair before August 1, went over until to-morrow's meeting.

Commissioner Donald will next Tuesday make a report to the Central Traffic Association lines on the manipulation of Nickel Plate, Ontario and Western and Lackawanna tickets at Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland. There is abundant proof that scalpers handled a large number of the return portion of round-trip tickets of these through lines. The other lines refuse to meet the cut rates.

GREAT NORTHERN'S CHEAP MILEAGE TICKETS.

The report of the radical action taken by the Great Northern Railway in placing low-priced mileage tickets on sale has been confirmed by official circulars received in this city. The circular says: "On July 1 the Great Northern Railway will place on sale at its principal ticket-offices 3,000-mile tickets at a rate of two and one half cents per mile, or $75 each. They will be good for the personal use of the original purchaser; will be limited to one year from date of issue and will contain the same general conditions as are found in the contract of our present 1,000-mile ticket." The new tickets are valid upon the Great Northern Railway, Willmar and Sioux Falls, Duluth, Watertown and Pacific, Eastern Railway of Minnesota, Montana Central, Seattle and Montana, Fairhaven and Southern, New-Westminster Southern, Sioux City and Northern, Sioux City, O'Neill and Western (Pacific Short Line), Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Bonner's Ferry and Kaslo Navigation Company, Columbia and Kootenai Steam Navigation Company, Wenatchee and Okanogan Transportation Company, Canadian Pacific Railway, between Emerson or Gretna and Winnepeg and the Great Falls and Canadian Railway, between Great Falls and Shelby Jct.

The Great Northern is vigorously pushing freight traffic on its new line to the Pacific. A shipment of two cars of iron from Lockport, N. Y., was received by the Great Northern at St. Paul on June 17 and was delivered by it to the consignees at Everett, Washington state, on June 23, making only six days for the transit from St. Paul to Everett.

THE RECEIVERS MAY ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, July 6.—Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, issued a decree confirming the report of Master George L. Crawford and empowering the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron companies to issue certificates on behalf of the railroad to the amount of $3,545,523, and on behalf of the Coal and Iron Company to the extent of $197,526. The certificates will bear 6 per cent interest and are made transferable by indorsement, but nothing is said as to their being a lien upon the property or its earnings. In the absence of any proviso to the contrary, however, they become practically a first lien, having the same status as the floating indebtedness which they will replace. Judge Dallas also filed an opinion dismissing the petition of John Lornie, of Scotland, a bondholder, for leave to intervene as a party plaintiff in the Thomas C. Platt receivership suit against the Reading. The rumor that the Vanderbilts are quietly buying a controlling interest in the Reading Road is not credited in this city.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTIONS LARGE.

There were rumors in Wall Street yesterday that the subscriptions to the new stock issue of the New-York Central would be unsatisfactory. E. V. W. Rossiter, treasurer of the company, denied the reports and said that the subscriptions had been perfectly satisfactory to the management in both amount and character. The existing monetary stringency had not prevented a large response to the issue of new capital by the company. The earnings of the New-York Central for June will show an increase of about $400,000 over last year, as announced in The Tribune yesterday.

THE ENGLISH DIRECTORS NOT RE-ELECTED.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company in Jersey City yesterday resulted in the election of the following board of directors: Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick H. Winston, Albert H. Veeder, John Quincy Adams, Edward J. Phelps, William J. Sewell, Frederick H. Prince, Edward J. Martyn, Martin L. Sykes and George Peabody Gardner. The two English directors were not renominated, their substitutes being Messrs. Sykes and Gardner. These officers were elected: John Quincy Adams, president; W. J