The Sun.

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EDITOR O'BRIEN IN QUEBEC.

HE RECEIVES AN IMMENSE OVATION FROM THE POPULACE.

An Eloquent Address in Music Hall—He Challenges Lord Lansdowne to Dispute the Cruel Facts Concerning the Evictions—Toronto Won't Give the Editor a Hall.

QUEBEC, May 12.—Editor William O'Brien, who is on his way through Canada denouncing the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, as a cruel Irish landlord, arrived in Quebec to-day from Montreal, and received a welcome that threw even the Montreal demonstration in his honor into the shade. He left Montreal on the 8 A. M. train. He was in the best of spirits, and chatted gayly with his friends on the way. At Lorette, seven miles from Quebec, the train was boarded by a deputation of thirty Quebec gentlemen, headed by Jeremiah Gallagher, President of the National League in Quebec. The train reached Quebec at 3:10 P. M. A crowd of 2,000 persons awaited it. As Mr. O'Brien came from his car the great crowd cheered him again and again, and when he stepped to the depot platform men fought with each other for the chance to shake his hand. He was escorted to his carriage outside the depot, and the crowd in the street went wild again as he appeared there. He was hoisted on men's shoulders into his carriage. The Committee of Arrangements were seated with him. The carriage was an open barouche, and was drawn by four coal-black horses, with plumes of green in their head gear. On the carriage box sat a coachman and a footman in livery. Mr. Kilbride, with other members of the National League, occupied a second carriage. Mr. O'Brien was taken to the St. Louis Hotel. The houses along the streets were decorated with Irish, French, and American flags. The English flag was not seen. People in the streets cheered as Mr. O'Brien's carriage passed them, and he rose repeatedly and doffed his hat in return.

An informal reception was tendered to Mr. O'Brien in the hotel parlors, and later he visited the Provincial Parliament, where he was introduced to many of the members.

His address this evening was in Music Hall, the largest and best hall in Quebec. It seats 3,000 people. The hall was completely filled with an audience of the best people in Quebec. All classes and sects of people were represented. Shortly before the speech the Rev. Fathers McCarthy, Hayden, Cronan, and Cook of St. Patrick's Church, the brothers in charge of St. Patrick's school, and several brothers of the Redemptorist Order, took front seats in the hall amid great applause. Mr. O'Brien's appearance on the stage was the signal for long-continued applause.

Mr. O'Brien said he had to express his acknowledgements not merely to his friends, but to his opponents for the courtesy and fair play he had received up to the present time. He said he believed that a good many prejudices and misunderstandings which had arisen with reference to his visit were being already dispelled, and he expressed his confidence that the more the subject was thrashed out, the more severely every humane and liberty-loving man in Canada would condemn the conduct of Lord Lansdowne and the more they would recognize that this visit was the only means left to avert the total destruction of an entire community of oppressed and outrageously wronged tenants. The Irish people had not sought this quarrel with Lord Lansdowne. He had himself forced it by making himself the champion and the standard bearer of the worst and most inhuman class of rack renters in Ireland. [Hisses.] He continued:

The *Montreal Herald* to-day took up the position, with which I do not quarrel for one moment, that the Canadian people would not take on the statement of others the assertion that Lord Lansdowne was as black as he was painted until his other side was heard from. I invite and challenge Lord Lansdowne to answer or dispute a single fact, which the *Herald* says should not be accepted until he has had an opportunity of doing this. Lord Lansdowne need not seriously shelter himself under the plea that his official position prevented him from defending himself. In a free country like this the press is as open to him as to me [applause], and as a matter of fact Lord Lansdowne has already very significantly availed himself of the ordinary channels of newspaper defence. He has on more than one occasion through interviews and official communications vented the utmost to prejudice the Canadian people with reference to my visit [hisses], and he cannot now pretend so to wrap himself up in majesty as to decline to defend himself against an indictment which, if unanswered, will bring upon him the reprobation of Canadian public opinion. [Applause.]

The fact is Lord Lansdowne's trouble is not that he has been debarred from defending himself, but the defence which he has already offered is a weak and a misleading and a lame defence. [Renewed applause.] He tells us in first person that he was precaution enough sheltered himself under the plea that his mouth was closed. Not only has Lord Lansdowne liberally availed himself of newspaper interviews in his defence, but his agent, one of the most astute of living men, exhausted all the resources of his ingenuity through the Atlantic cable to obscure and prejudice the judgment of the Canadian people in the interest of his master. [Hisses.]

Lord Lansdowne wanted not so much advocates in the press as material to supply them with an adequate answer. The only refuge now of his defenders appears to be in the absurd notion that it was as Governor-General of Canada, and not as an Irish evictor, that I am here to arraign him. Lord Lansdowne has forgotten his high office as the Governor of a free people when he carried and is carrying out in Ireland proceedings in direct violation of the principles which the Canadian Parliament has again and again asserted with relation to Ireland. If I be wrong in inviting public condemnation of the Luggacurran evictions, then the members of the Canadian Parliament are representing resolutions denouncing the infamous landlords and the coercive system in Ireland. I hold, on the contrary, that it is the highest right and duty constitutional in a nation enjoying the blessings of self-government to know whether the ruler of their country was not himself forgetting the very injustice which the Canadian Parliament deprecated and abhorred. Either they ought to expunge their resolutions of sympathy for Ireland from the books of the Canadian Parliament or they ought to acknowledge that their rulers should pay a little more deference to the principles enunciated by the representatives of the Canadian people. [Cheers.] The days are gone by when we heard any talk of the divine rights of kings [applause], and it is little too late in the day in this free continent of America to attempt to set up any divine right of a Governor-General to commit injustice and wrong, and to ravage the homes of a whole peaceable and cruelly rack-rented tenantry. [Renewed applause.]

It has been charged that the tenants have adopted the plan of campaign. So they have [applause], and they will stick to it to the bitter end. And why should they not? They have made a demand which even the most hostile witnesses acknowledge to be the very least that could save them from beggary and ruin.

Do you expect these unfortunate people to lie down at the feet of the landlords and trust to them for mercy? For many a bitter day the Irish tenantry did that, and their reward was a million of famine graves in Ireland, and more than three millions of Irish emigrants chased from Ireland, their native land. During the present generation the Irish tenants have agreed to a demand which honest men can approve [applause], and having agreed to it they stick to it like one man, unto the death [prolonged applause], big tenants and small, like brothers and like soldiers in the hottest battle. [Immense applause, again and again renewed.] That is the plan of the campaign. The days are gone by when the Irish tenantry will submit to eviction with dejected and hopeless hearts. Our race is beginning to feel its strength. We know that no Irish exterminator can now find in all the world around a spot where he can hide his head from the indignant and condemnation of civilized mankind. [Applause.] It is that which has cheered the heart of the Irish people and kept their arms from crime.

Mr. O'Brien concluded his address with an eloquent peroration, vindicating an early deliverance from landlordism in Ireland and from the curse and abomination of Dublin Castle rule.

TORONTO, May 12.—The excitement and feeling against Mr. O'Brien increases here, and there is every indication that if he attempts to speak against Lord Lansdowne here he will be mobbed. A mass meeting is to be held here on Saturday to consider taking steps to prevent O'Brien from coming to Toronto. O'Brien, hearing of the calling of this meeting by the Mayor, sent a telegram asking permission to attend it and explain the object and motives of his visit.

The Mayor answered him by telegraph, saying that he would not encourage him to attend the meeting, and setting forth that the people of Toronto had no interest in the matter he was discussing, and that the position Lansdowne occupied prevented him from replying to the charges brought against him. The Mayor told O'Brien that, if he persisted in coming here, he would afford him the protection provided by law, but advised him to abide by the opinion of Saturday's meeting as to whether he should come here or not.

The city has refused the use of the Market Hall, previously engaged for O'Brien's meeting. The Loyal and Patriotic Union, of which Prof. Goldwin Smith is the President, has prepared two resolutions to submit to the mass meeting on Saturday. One will express confidence in the worthiness of Lord Lansdowne to represent her Majesty, and the other confidence in the ability of the British Parliament to settle the Irish question without advice from Canadian Legislatures and Parliaments.

DUBLIN, May 12.—At a meeting of Nationalists at Limerick to-day the Vice-President, Mr. O'Shea, proposed that the Irish boycott the Cunard line if it should be proved that the Umbria's Captain was implicated in "the action of the English mob in insulting Mr. O'Brien."

The Coercion Bill.

LONDON, May 13.—The Government has decided that during the discussion of the Coercion bill the House of Commons shall not be allowed to adjourn on any day until a certain number of amendments has been disposed of.

Progress of the Afghan Rebels.

BOMBAY, May 12.—It is reported that the rebels against the Ameer have captured Kelat-I-Ghilzai, and now surround Ghuzni.

The Russians are rapidly bridging the Amu-Daria River.

THE MEXICAN OFFICERS NOT SHOT.

They Appealed to President Diaz, who, it is Believed, will Refuse to Interfere.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 12.—The reported execution of the sentence of death against Col. Arriza and Lieuts. Gutierrez and Rincon for an invasion of American territory is wholly untrue. The three officers were condemned to death, but the sentence cannot be executed, as they have appealed to President Diaz for a revision of the sentence. There is the highest authority for the belief that Diaz will sternly refuse to commute the sentence, as he is determined to break up the border troubles by making an example which will strike terror to the hearts of all who are disposed to make mischief. When Minister Manning informed President Diaz some time ago that Gutierrez must be surrendered to the United States authorities for trial according to American law, President Diaz is reported to have said:

"No, don't press for the surrender of these men. Leave them to me. They have committed the very gravest military offence and shall be punished, if found guilty, with the severest penalty. I desire that an example be made, especially as the offenders in this case are high military officers, who should have known better than endanger the peace of two countries by their rash conduct."

Judge Manning therefore pocketed the peremptory demand of the American Government for the surrender of Gutierrez, and took the responsibility of disobeying his superiors at Washington, seeing that it was for the best interests of both countries to do so. The course of Judge Manning has given the highest satisfaction to both Governments, for it has resulted in establishing a perfect entente cordiale and smooths the way for the settlement of many other questions of a delicate nature pending between the two Governments. President Diaz is determined to allow no acts that will discourage capital from coming here, now that the country is beginning to be developed by railways.

The offence charged against the condemned officers is briefly as follows: Lieut. Guiterrez, with a few armed men, crossed the ravine which separates the Mexican settlement of Nogales from the American, and demanded of the American deputy sheriff the surrender of a Mexican whom they supposed him to be holding in custody. The Sheriff called on bystanders to assist him, and, seeing that the Mexicans had their guns ready to shoot, directed his own aids to open fire. Col. Arviza and Lieut. Rincon, with more men, came to the rescue of Guiterrez, and the Mexicans retreated across the line after an exchange of shots.

The *Diario Oficial* denies the report published here yesterday that the officers concerned in the Nogales affair had been shot. The paper says the report is absolutely without foundation, and that there still remain to the prisoners all the resources that the laws concede. Among Americans there is a sentiment that the death penalty is too severe a punishment.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 12.—The *Citizen* publishes a letter from Sonora signed by J. D. Garcia, who says he is an American citizen and that last Sunday he was accosted by the Prefect of the district, who asked him to vote for him at the election then being held. Mr. Garcia refused on the ground that he was an American, whereupon the Prefect sent him to jail, where he has been ever since, with scarcely any sustenance.

ON SPOTTSYLVANIA'S BATTLE FIELD.

Dedicating a Tablet to Gen. Sedgwick—A Letter from President Cleveland.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 12.—At an early hour this morning all the visting members of the Sixth Army Corps who have come to Virginia to dedicate a memorial tablet to Gen. Sedgwick were on their way to the battle field of Spottsylvania Court House. Many went by the way of Salem Church to see again the old shot-riddled structure near which Gen. Sedgwick's corps had a severe battle with Lee's forces in 1863.

At about 11 o'clock the veterans reached the battlefield, where they were met and warmly welcomed by a large number of Virginians, including many ex-Confederates. Gen. H. G. Wright delivered the opening address at the monument, and the following letter was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1887.

John Rogers, Esq., Recording Secretary, &c.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to-day received an invitation on behalf of the Sedgwick Memorial Association to attend, on the 12th of May next, the dedication of a monument which shall mark the spot where Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick was killed.

The patriotic sentiment and devotion which erect among the busy throngs of life imposing monuments in memory of those who died in battle, supply proof of that love and appreciation of our soldier dead which is deeply interwoven as a part of our national life. Not when the ground is marked and set apart where in valorous fights the blood was shed and the sacrifice of life was made which preserved us as a nation, a holy shrine is erected where all who love their country may devoutly worship.

Elaborate shafts of marble fittingly remind us of our soldier dead, and of their bravery and patriotism, but the time-worn and battle-scarred veteran contemplates shall chasten all our thoughts of them by pointing out on sacred ground the spot where blood was bravely shed and life was patriotically offered up. With thanks to the association for their remembrance of me at this time, and regretting that official duties will prevent my acceptance of the invitation tendered me, I am, yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The memorial tablet was then unveiled by Gen. Wright, commander of the corps, assisted by six officers of Gen. Getty's division. The monument is of Quincy granite, approximately pyramidal in form, nine feet in height, and five feet five inches square at the base, and surmounted by a cross. During the unveiling the whole assemblage sang, impressively in unison, "Our Country, 'Tis of Thee." Gen. J. W. Latts of Pennsylvania was the orator of the day.

WILL ENGLAND RETALIATE?

Sir Charles Tupper Hints that We May Get Unpleasantly Squeezed.

OTTAWA, May 12.—In presenting the Budget in Parliament to-day Sir Charles Tupper said, concerning the fisheries question, that it was to be regretted that the United States now had a Democratic President and a Republican Senate, as the Administration was thus unable to carry out any arrangements it might propose. He believed that the imperial Government would have to steadily maintain Canada's rights. He regretted the course the American Government had pursued. During the past fifty years the balance of trade between the United States and Canada was $350,000,000 in favor of the United States, and the United States had been very largely the gainers under any trade system in vogue between the two countries.

If the policy of non-intercourse was carried out it would be met by the imperial Government discriminating against grain arriving in England from United States ports. Such discrimination would greatly develop the grain producing industry in Canada. Besides this, the through freight which to-day was assisting to build up New York, Boston, and Portland, would be diverted at Canadian ports, and enormously assist in building them up, besides aiding Canadian railways. He believed that the imposition of a duty on American grain by the imperial Government would not increase the price of bread in England, as with India and Canada in competition the price would be kept down. He hoped and believed that a policy of non-intercourse would not be adopted, but if it were the United States would find in Canada a people determined on maintaining their admitted rights.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALERS.

Explaining to the Canadian Government Our Rights in Behring Sea.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The correspondence with reference to the seizure of British Columbia sealers in Behring Sea was presented in Parliament to-night. The Canadian Government has demanded reparation from the United States for the seizures, but in his latest reply, dated in January, Secretary of State Bayard said he could not come to any decision until certain papers reached him from Alaska. In the mean time he gave instructions for the release of the schooners. Since then the Captains of the vessels have put in large claims for damages.

British Minister West, in conversation with Mr. Bayard, represented to him the unjustifiable nature of the seizures. Mr. Bayard contended that the United States had obtained a right to Behring Sea from the Russians. Mr. West then pointed out that when Russia had Alaska the United States Government had contested claims similar to those it was now making, which Mr. Bayard admitted. Mr. West, however, in his despatch to the imperial Government says that Mr. Bayard was very conciliatory.

Labor and Wages.

Five hundred men struck at Pullman, Ill., yesterday. They were employed in the brick yards owned by the Pullman Company. Some days ago they struck for an advance in wages, which was refused. They stayed out only a short time. This morning a walking delegate appeared at the yards, and the men at a signal laid down their tools and went out. As the company has a stock of bricks on hand large enough to last several months, there is a good chance for a siege.

The Philadelphia hand loom carpet weaving manufacturers have given notice of a reduction of wages equal to about one half a cent a yard. The pretext is that the power looms are driving the hand looms to the wall.

TWO MURDERERS RUN DOWN.

THEY WENT TO NEW HAVEN MONDAY NIGHT AND KILLED MRS. ERNST.

Back to New York the Same Night with Only $45—Taylor Enticed from his Ninth Ward Saloon and Arrested—Chamberlin Draws a Pistol on Detectives in the Bowery.

Inspector Byrnes believes that he has caught the two murderers of Mrs. Margaret Ernst, the aged German woman who kept an unlicensed saloon in the basement of 31 Spruce street, New Haven, and who was found dead on a sofa in front of her bar on Tuesday morning. Her hands and feet were tightly bound with common cotton handkerchiefs. Another handkerchief had been shoved into her mouth, and there was a strong odor of chloroform in the room. The back door of the basement was open, and the contents of bureau drawers and closets and straw mattresses had been emptied on the torn-up carpets by the murderers in their search for money.

Mrs. Ernst was a miser, and was reputed by her neighbors to be worth $40,000, which, rumor had it, she concealed in her basement. Two weeks ago one of the Inspector's men reported to him, according to rule, that there was a strange crook in town, who spent most of his time in James B. Taylor's liquor store at 515 Hudson street. Other thieves told the detective that the new man was Henry B. Chamberlain, a New Haven thief, who was travelling as Frank Clark. Byrnes detailed Detectives Quackenbush and Crowley to watch Chamberlain while he was in town. They learned that he had been living with a young woman known as Cora Bell, on the third floor of 23 Sixth avenue for several months, and was apparently very short of money.

He and Taylor were constantly together, and both were watched. On Monday evening after drinking freely in Taylor's saloon, the two men rode up town and went to the Grand Central Depot. The detectives saw them buy two tickets for New Haven and take the 6:40 train. The detectives reported that their men had gone to New Haven without committing any crime in this city. They went to their homes and had a good rest for the first time in weeks.

The next afternoon (Tuesday) the detectives were ordered to ascertain if the men had returned. At half-past five they strolled near Taylor's saloon Chamberlin and Taylor came out, jumped into a light wagon, and went up the road for a spin. They both looked happy, drank heavily, and seemed to have lots of money. When they returned from their drive they were both pretty drunk. Chamberlin wanted to buy a second-hand clothing store but wouldn't pay the clothier's price for a spring suit. He staggered to Cora Bell's rooms, and she went and bought him a bottle of seltzer.

The story of the murder of Mrs. Ernst in New Haven was in the evening papers that day. Detective Sergeants Cosgrove and McGuire visited the old woman's house on Wednesday the two men who had made that night trip to New Haven. Taylor was at his store early Wednesday morning, but Chamberlain did not appear. To avoid rousing Chamberlain's suspicions by arresting Taylor in the saloon a policeman in uniform was sent into the saloon who told Taylor that he was wanted at the Excise office. Taylor started for the Excise Commissioners's office, and when he got to the corner of Bond street and Broadway was arrested and marched to the Police Central Office. The detectives sent a letter, purporting to be signed by Taylor, to the saloon, stating that Taylor had been called out of town on business and would not be back that night. Chamberlin apparently suspected a trap, for he did not go to the saloon that night. Yesterday Detectives Cosgrove and McGuire found him in a saloon on the Bowery, between Third and Fourth streets, and seized him as he came out of it at 11 P. M.

The street was crowded with people. Chamberlin, who is a muscular young man nearly six feet tall, threw the detectives to one side and drew a revolver. The crowds scattered, but the detectives grappled with him, and while one knocked the pistol out of his hand the other knocked him down. In falling he was on his feet again with a pair of steel bracelets on his wrists and was walking to Inspector Byrnes's office. Then Cora Bell was arrested in her room, and the Inspector had a long talk with the prisoners separately. Apparently he wrote up one of the most plausible stories ever cooked up by a jealous rival, probably Taylor. Chamberlain and Taylor got to New Haven on Monday night at half past 9 o'clock. They had some drinks near the depot, and about 10 P. M. went to Mrs. Ernst's house on Spruce street. Passing through an alley alongside the rookery they looked through the window and saw Mrs. Ernst talking to a woman neighbor. The neighbor went out the front door. Mrs. Ernst fastened the back door with an iron bar. Then the two men went softly down the steps from the yard to the door, and Chamberlain rapped on the door.

"Who's there?" asked Mrs. Ernst.

"It's me, ma'am," answered Chamberlin, disguising his voice and talking with a German accent. "Open. I got a letter for you."

Mrs. Ernst took off the bar, and the two men stepped inside. Taylor closing the door after him. Chamberlin took an envelope from his pocket, and as the old woman reached for it he seized her by the neck and hurled her on the floor. Then he pressed a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over her mouth and nose and gripped her throat until she was unconscious. Taylor barred and locked the door, and then helped Chamberlin to bind the woman hand and foot with handkerchiefs. Chamberlin tied the handkerchiefs together while Taylor made her feet fast. The two men then picked her up and laid her on the lounge in front of the bar. Taylor opened the till and took out $4 in change, all the money in it.

"Must be more money somewhere," said Chamberlin who had been tearing up the carpets and ripping open the mattresses in the room, looking for money. "Let's try the other rooms."

They took off their shoes and turned out the gas, lit a candle, and went into the old woman's bedroom. Chamberlin had bought a chisel in this city for 40 cents and Taylor tried to pry open a bureau with it. The chisel broke and with it. "You're making too much noise," said Chamberlin, "let me try it," and he opened the drawer in a jiffy. Chamberlin pocketed the $41.10 he found in this drawer.

While they were ransacking closets and drawers and looking under the carpets and between the bedclothes the old woman came to and yelled murder. Chamberlin ran into the room where the woman lay bound, seizing her by the throat, dashed her head against the woodwork of the lounge until she again became unconscious. Taylor wrapped a sheet around her neck while Chamberlin put a fresh gag in her mouth.

Not finding any more money about the rooms, Chamberlin searched the woman's clothing. As he took the sheet from her face he turned coolly around to Taylor and said:

"Jim, she's dead."

"So she is," added Taylor, looking at her face.

Nothing was found in her pockets, and Chamberlin sat down on the sofa at the feet of the corpse and put on his shoes. Taylor leaned against the bar and drew on his gaiters. Then they helped themselves to several drinks of the old woman's whiskey and filled their pockets with cigars. Chamberlain walked over to the sofa and took a closer look at the face of the dead woman and said, "She's dead, sure, Jim," and so he took the handkerchief out of her mouth. Then he took his revolver from his pocket and coolly cocked it.

"Somebody may have heard us, Jim," he said. "Take off the bar and draw your gun. We may have to kill somebody else."

The two murderers, with cocked revolvers in their hands, walked into the street. In a saloon near the depot they had two glasses of beer and bought a pint of whiskey. They took the 11:50 train for New York, and in the cars divided Mrs. Ernst's money. Taylor got $23.71 and Chamberlin kept $22 for himself. They got off the train on the other side of the bridge and rode to Fourteenth street and Third avenue on the Third avenue elevated road.

"Let's go where we're known," Chamberlin said, "so in case of trouble we'll have an alibi."

They went to Ryan & Cooper's saloon, on the northwest corner of Hudson and West Twelfth street, and had several drinks. Chamberlin smiled as they came out.

"Cooper can't forget us," he said, "for we treated him twice." Then they separated.

Cora Bell told the Inspector that she had lived with Chamberlin for about seven months. On Saturday he told her that he knew an old woman in New Haven who had $4,000 in her house, and said he was going to get it. Cora advised him to go to work, but he said he didn't propose to work all summer. She was reading an account of Mrs. Ernst's murder on Tuesday evening when Chamberlin came in drunk. She accused him of killing the woman, and he admitted it. He had a roll of bills in his pocket, and gave her $5.

Chamberlin, who is only 25 years old, is well built, tall and good-looking. His parents, respectable people, live in New Haven, and he was familiar with Mrs. Ernst's saloon, and believed that she had several thousand dollars in her rooms. He had a furnished room at Hudson and Morton streets. Taylor is 23 years old, and boarded at 505 West Twelfth street.

SHERIDAN'S ATTACK ON ROSSER.

Despatches which Show that Grant Ordered the Stripping of Loudon County.

UTICA, May 12.—In view of the severe criticisms made by Gen. Rosser on Gen. Sheridan for the work he did in Virginia during the closing days of the rebellion, the despatches printed below will be of interest. They are copied from the originals, which are now in the possession of William Blaikie of this city. They were transcribed into cipher and sent by S. H. Beckwith of this city, who at the time was in the secret service of the United States.

CITY POINT, VA., AUG. 16, 3:30 P. M., 1864.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, Winchester, Va.:

If you can possibly spare a division of cavalry, send them through Loudon county to destroy and carry off crops, animals, negroes, and all men under 50 years of age capable of bearing arms. In this way you will get many of Mosby's men. All male citizens under 50 can fairly be held as prisoners of war, and not as citizen prisoners. If not already soldiers, they will be made so the moment the rebel army gets hold of them.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Aug. 21, 1864.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, Charlestown, Va.:

In stripping Loudon county of supplies, &c., impress from all loyal persons so that they may receive pay for what is taken from them. I am informed by the Assistant Secretary of War that Loudon county has a large population of Quakers, who are all favorably disposed to the Union. These people may be exempted from arrest.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., AUG. 26—2:30 P. M.—1864.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, Baltimore, Md.:

Telegraphed you that I had good reason for believing that Fitz Lee had been ordered back here. I now think it likely that all troops will be ordered back from the valley except what they believe to be the minimum number to detain you. My reason for supposing this is based upon the fact that, yielding up the Weldon road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captures when the enemy gained temporary advantage. Watch closely, and if you find this theory correct, push with all vigor. Give the enemy no rest, and if it is possible to follow the Virginia Central road, follow that far. Do all the damage to railroads and crops you can. Carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, we want the Shenandoah valley to remain a barren waste.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., SEPT. 6—10 A. M.—1864.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, Charlestown, Va.:

In cleaning out the armed population of a community from Loudon county and the subsistence for armies, exercise your own judgment as to who should be exempt from arrest and as to who should receive pay for their stock, &c. It is for the interest that that county should not be capable of subsisting a hostile army, and at the same time we want to inflict as little hardship upon Union men as possible.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., November, 1864.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, Cedar Creek, Va.:

Do you not think it advisable to notify all citizens living east of the Blue Ridge to move out north of the Potomac all their stock, grain, and provisions of every description? There is no doubt about the necessity of cleaning out that county so that it will not support Mosby's band. And the question is whether it is not better that the people should save what they can, as long as they are there, than be prevented from raising another crop, both there and as high up the valley as we can control.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

A. O. H. TO PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

Election of National Officers by the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention.

The thirty-eighth annual Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Tammany Hall chose these officers yesterday: National Delegate, Joseph Cahill of Chicago; National Secretary, William Sheridan of New Jersey; National Treasurer, Thomas Fitzpatrick, who was Grand Marshal at the last St. Patrick's Day parade. The Convention adopted these resolutions:

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of the United States of America, in national convention assembled in the city of New York, send greeting to their brothers in Ireland, and to the friends of Ireland throughout the world, then godspeed in their patriotic and charitable undertaking.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention and of all lovers of self-government are due to the earnest and patriotic endeavors of Charles Stewart Parnell and his faithful coadjutors for their persistency and fidelity to the cause of home rule for Ireland, a persistency and fidelity which have withstood all the vile means of opposition of which they are capable—forgery and vituperation and abuse—which indicate that the opposition to Ireland's cause must now resort to unjustifiable measures even for temporary success.

Resolved, That this national Convention sends to Charles Stewart Parnell the following greeting:

The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the United States of America sends you a hearty greeting and cordial wish for your speedy recovery, coupled with the hope that you may be spared many years yet to come for labor in the cause of Ireland and freedom, and that the doom of coercion is at hand.

Resolved, That the following be sent to William Ewart Gladstone:

We send you grateful thanks for your noble work in the cause of home rule for Ireland.

There was a conference in the hall last night, held with a view of restoring harmony between the two branches of the order. Maurice F. Wilhere and others of the faction of which he is National Delegate were present with a view, what purported to be credentials from the Board of Erin, the parent body. The other side say the credentials are only from a branch of the Board of Erin.

ROYAL SINECURISTS.

Protests Against the Unmerited Honors Given to Queen Victoria's Sons.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir John Gorst, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, moved the second reading of the bill granting leave of absence to the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the forces in India, in order that he might attend the jubilee festivities.

Mr. Lewis Dillwyn, member for Swansea, a Liberal, moved to reject the motion. He said there was a strong feeling in the country against the appointment of exalted personages to positions of command over the heads of others. If appointments were to be given on account of relationship to the throne, the persons so appointed ought to be under the same conditions that applied to others.

Sir John Swinburne, Liberal, a retired Captain of the royal navy, seconded Mr. Dillwyn's motion. He condemned the system under which royalties had the choice of the best places in the army and navy without having passed through the different grades. There was no doubt that the Queen's sons, Lieutenant-Colonel, who had never served either as ensign, Lieutenant, Captain, Major, or Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Speaker, interrupting, said the member was travelling beyond the question. The bill only concerned the return of the Duke of Connaught.

Sir John, continuing, said it would be a graceful act on the part of the Duke of Connaught to retire, in order that some distinguished officer might take his place. There was an enormous amount of ineffective service and waste of money in consequence of exalted persons holding high rank.

The Speaker here ruled Sir John out of order.

Mr. Labouchere denounced the bill as obsequious and servile.

A division was taken, resulting in a vote of 318 for and 45 against the bill.

THEY DO NOT SPEAK WHEN THEY MEET.

Complete Rupture Between Gladstone, Hartington, and Chamberlain.

LONDON, May 12.—The breach in the personal relations of Mr. Gladstone with Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain is now complete. Until recently their political differences did not cause a cessation of their personal intercourse. Now, however, when they meet in the lobbies of the House of Commons they do not even speak and exchange salutations. Mr. Chamberlain sits close to Mr. Gladstone in the House, but neither makes a sign of recognition.

Mr. Parnell, who is unfit for prolonged work, returns to London on urgent pressure from the Parnellites.

Mr. Corley proposes that he and Mr. Gladstone confer with Messrs. Parnell and Dillon in order to arrange for concentrated action on amendments to the Crimes bill. Mr. Gladstone is opposed to purely obstructive tactics. He wants the Parnellites to fight the clauses of the bill on the merits of their amendments.

John Bright's Bitter Comments.

LONDON, May 12.—John Bright writes, as follows about the Parnell-Dillon-*Times* affair: "All the *Times's* charges consist of evidence contributed by the rebel conspirators themselves, and statements drawn from *United Ireland*, the *Irish World*, and other papers edited by, or the property of, active conspirators. The facts are their own facts. The *Times* did not invent them. It only arranged them so that the public could understand the case. Parliament should have nothing to do with the matter. These conspirators and their papers charged Earl Spencer and Mr. Forster with murder in knowingly hanging innocent men. Parliament did not interfere then to protect Lord Spencer and Mr. Forster. Why should it interfere now to defend Irish writers and speakers, and assume the duties and labors of courts of justice?"

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And popularity of our Imperial Lager Beer are unquestioned. Consumers prefer it to all others. Order by mail. Bendleston & Weers, 201 West 10th st.—Adv.

MARRIAGE IS A LOTTERY.

PHILOSOPHY FOR THE DEFENCE IN THE M'BRIDE DIVORCE SUIT.

Mrs. Bomeisler Parries Neatly an Ironical Question from Mr. Choate—Mr. Bomeisler's New Year's in 1885 as the Coachman Tells the Story of it at the Trial.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who is helping Robert P. McBride, the rich tea store man to defend Mrs. McBride's suit for divorce, kept on cross-examining the plaintiff's father, Charles Bomeisler, in Judge Ingraham's court yesterday. Mr. Bomeisler said that Josephine, the plaintiff, was an only child, and that her mother, after the marriage, helped her as only a mother could.

"Well, there are mothers—and mothers," said Mr. Choate.

"That's a mother!" rejoined Mr. Bomeisler, emphatically, indicating his wife.

Mr. Choate said that he should attempt to show that it was this father and mother who caused all the trouble between this young couple. Mr. Bomeisler, however, testified that after the separation McBride said to him, "Governor, you are the best of men, and I could live with you always."

"Was he drunk then?" put in Mr. Choate. [Laughter.]

"No, sir; that was in the morning." [More laughter.]

Rachel Roland Bomeisler, mother of the plaintiff, testified in corroboration of her husband. On cross-examination she said that she had seen McBride under the influence of liquor but three times between the time of his signing the pledge in December, 1885, to the time of his leaving his wife, March 20, 1886, and the last time was early in January.

Q.—Then there was no cruel treatment of your daughter by her husband, that was occasioned by his being under the influence of liquor, from early in January down to the time he left the house, in your judgment? A.—Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Choate. He couldn't. She had a professional nurse at her bedside all the time, and she was a much stronger woman than he is a man, and besides, he did not see her but a very short time each day.

Mrs. Bomeisler said she never took part in the religious discussions between McBride and her husband, and had to do with McBride on religious matters only when he had a class at Sunday school, and then she assisted him in preparing his lessons. She said that if Mr. Bomeisler had not been almost a saint he would have done violence to McBride in these discussions.

Q.—You think your husband is nearly a saint, don't you? A. (softly)—Doesn't your wife think you are a saint, Mr. Choate?

Mrs. Bomeisler said that she did not seize her husband when he had McBride on the floor to save McBride, but to save her husband from future regrets.

Mr. Choate submitted that as there was no evidence whatever of cruel and inhuman treatment, it was not worth while to submit the defence on these charges. While McBride sometimes drank, there was no evidence that he was an habitual drinker. He moved that the three first interrogatories be dismissed. There were of cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, and cruelty while under the influence of drink. Justice Ingraham denied the motion.

Mr. Choate requested that the jury be instructed to find a negative answer to all the interrogatories. This also was denied, and the case was opened for the defence by Preston Stevenson.

He said that marriage was a lottery, and that sometimes a man drew a veritable prize—a virtuous and a wise woman. A virtuous woman was a jewel. The nature of a wife made or the life of her husband bright or black. Incompatibility of temperament, lack of moral or other education, the interference from zealous, however well meaning, friends and relations often ruin and break up the life of married people. It was an American institution—this marrying not only a wife, but a mother-in law—but it must be aggravated when the young husband must take and carry his father-in-law, too. Their interference was the difficulty between this unyielding wife and this, perhaps, unthoughtful husband, had resulted in this trouble.

They had started under most happy circumstances. The North of Ireland Presbyterian lad came her a poor boy of 21 years. He had made a fortune. When they decided to be married, he first thought of buying a house for his bride, and lived simply on a bachelor's simple tastes. And she went with him and he bought a house that she liked and paid some $70,000 for it. After marriage, if she was displeased with anything, she cried and felt bad. But he did not treasure this up. She was a peevish, fretful, babyish woman. The trouble was due to the mother-in-law and to the babyishness of the wife. and husband. The wife was unduly quick to temper of the husband, who was ridden by the tyranny of Bomeisler and his wife.

Thomas T. Barr, merchant, testified that McBride was a sober, industrious, business man. Benjamin G. Arnold, the coffee man, John H. Draper, the auctioneer, and others gave similar testimony.

William H. Simpson, who was McBride's coachman, testified that Mrs. Bomeisler had told Mrs. McBride that she should have the carriage whenever she wanted it, "just as though she was running the whole house."

Mrs. Bomeisler issued orders to the coachman at the inquest in this case, for instance, to show that Mr. Bomeisler was in the habit of coming in at Mr. McBride's house as late as 2 o'clock in the morning in a joyous condition was stopped by the Court, not, however, till the witness had told graphically how the aged and robust gentleman had felt his way along the railing on the avenue from Eighty-fourth street to the house. Simpson was sure that McBride had nothing to drink on Jan. 1, 1885, when he and his wife were driven down to the Barcelona flats, where the Bomeislers lived. After waiting some time for the McBrides, Simpson saw Mr. McBride coming down the stairs very fast, with Mrs. Bomeisler following, holding a long knife over his head, while Mrs. McBride held Mr. Bomeisler's coat tails, and called to him to stop. Mr. McBride jumped into the carriage and told the witness to hurry home. The witness had got a good start over the snow-muffled pavement when he heard Mrs. McBride calling. He stopped, and she came and got into the carriage. Arrived at home, Mr. McBride got out first and rang the door bell. When the door was opened he again opened the carriage and helped her out and into the house. She was in evening dress, with low corsage and bare arms, and wore no wrap. McBride was perfectly sober, and at this time unexcited.

The Rev. Wilbur Fish Crafts, pastor of the Eighty-sixth Street Presbyterian Church, testified that McBride had been a regular attendant at his church during his residence in Fifth avenue, and the witness had noticed particularly pleasing indications of affection between him and his wife.

The trial will continue to-day.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

**Judge Cooley Thinks Many People are Needlessly Sc