The Sun.

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SIDE DOORS RESUME WORK.

A GOOD DEAL OF DRINK TO BE HAD IN TOWN YESTERDAY.

No Good Manufacturing Odium Now for Use at Albany—Hotels a Little Less Virtuous—German Republicans are Out with the G. O. P.—Music and Beer in New Jersey.

Perhaps it was because the Legislature has adjourned and there is no use of keeping customers thirsty any longer for the sake of the effect at Albany, or perhaps because the town does not intend to go dry on Sunday all summer no matter who says it must. Whatever the cause or causes, it is certain that considerable wine and other intoxicants were sold yesterday and drank on the spot. Except, perhaps, in Capt. Williams's precinct, where "nothing goes" nowadays, the shades were closed on many corners and the side doors were not impregnable.

Those persons whose inclinations and incomes tend to make them patronize the middle-class restaurants and hotels were able, except in rare cases, to procure something stronger than coffee or tea to drink. One or two restaurants of this class in the lower part of the city refused their patrons nothing that they ordered, although their way of filling the orders were frequently unique. Wine and beer were sold in big china pitchers and drank out of cups that nestled innocently in saucers.

The old groups of men on the saloon corners reappeared on the Bowery and Third avenue, and there was generally around a citizen who appeared to have nothing to do but greet acquaintances and see that the policeman was not handy by.

The chink of glassware and the click of pool balls reached the sidewalk from a basement near Houston street, while occasionally a man with a jovial irregularity of gait issued from an alley that ran alongside of the saloon.

But it was the saloons in side streets and in obscure corners that added the boldest streaks of carmine to the blueness that has lately prevailed. Any ordinarily intelligent man whose interest obliges him to know all the policemen in his ward can master this knowledge in a short time, and the fact that a policeman can change his dress without changing his face emboldens those people to sell without restriction to all those who can pass the sentry.

In fashionable hotels there was drink to be had, too. Everybody interested in these places vehemently denied that this was true, but when a line of gentlemen are seen going to dinner with pale faces and a severely moral air and those same gentlemen are seen an hour later with fiery complexions and a rollicking manner, conclusions are likely to be drawn. Some of the hotels limited the drinkables to such things as could be sold in teacups. Some didn't. In several of them, it is said, the device was adopted of letting a guest drink his own wine at dinner after previously seeing that each guest had a private wine bin of dimensions sufficient for a Sunday. Delmonico's did its usual business.

Nearly all the hotel corridors were crowded last evening by men who looked as though they would not be there if everything was as dry as the law says it should be. In the saloon on Broadway regular patrons could bring in as many friends as they liked, and make them as jolly as they pleased without trouble. The outside of this saloon looked dark and gloomy, and the most conscientious policeman would see nothing to tempt him to enter. Those saloons that were in connection with a restaurant acted in a comparatively independent manner. A seat in the restaurant and any kind of an order for food was foundation upon which to base an order for a drink.

Ask a German Republican saloon keeper, or a German Republican who is not a saloon keeper, whether he thinks the next Legislature will be Republican or not, and you get queer answers nowadays. If a Legislature is not chosen that will pass a sensible Excise law and amend the Sunday law it will not be the fault of the German voters. A German Republican ex-Assemblyman said yesterday that Buffalo, Utica, and Rochester, as well as New York, would show a tremendous loss to the Republican vote next fall.

Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers made their weekly Sunday tour of the precincts yesterday, but did not return to the Central Office as they have done on other Sundays since the police have been required to enforce the Excise law strictly. The Superintendent told several of the Captains that he was pleased with the way in which the law had been enforced.

The following is a list of arrests by precincts:

Second, 1; Fourth, 4; Sixth, 2; Seventh, 2; Eighth, 7; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, 9; Twelfth, 3; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 5; Eighteenth, 1; Twenty-first, 8; Twenty-second, 3; Twenty-third, 2; Twenty-fifth, 7; Twenty-seventh, 5; Twenty-ninth, 1; Thirtieth, 1; Thirty-second, 11; Thirty-third, 2. Total, 74.

The Sunday rush to Hoboken was not so rushing as usual. There was enough of an exodus from New York, however, to keep the ferryboats comfortably filled and the beer saloons beyond the ferry very busy during the afternoon. The concert saloons, theatres, and other places of amusement were all open as usual, and the Sunday closing talk of the week had not scared the saloon keepers into even a pretence of closing their front doors. Flower peddlers, cane ringers, and fakirs of every sort are being attracted to the place by the Sunday crowds, but their business yesterday did not seem to be rushing. It was beer the people wanted, and most of them were contented with getting three inches of froth to an inch of beer, and did not care to try any of the other petty swindles of the Sunday metropolis of New Jersey.

The waiters and bartenders learned consideration with the diminishing crowds, and there was no necessity yesterday for fighting for an opportunity to enrich the beer sellers.

"The cream of the business is over," said one waiter; "there's no show for us unless there's a bigger crowd than this. I've been working like a slave all day, but I've only had two chances to be so busy I could forget to give a man his change out of a $2 bill. Last Sunday there was one of us raked in two lives and six twos that way, not to speak of ones and small change."

The threat made by the local authorities that beer and music would be divorced yesterday in the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, N. J., was not carried out to any noticeable extent. Two ladies toyed with the violins, one lady worked a combination on a bass drum and pair of cymbals, another lady fooled with a big fiddle, and still a fifth person of the female persuasion made the piano go just as usual in that Sabbath resort for the thirsty and the Teuton. There was even music with the merry-go-round and a man with canes that you could throw rings over—sometimes—whistled occasionally. Beer, nevertheless, and the town authorities notwithstanding, flowed ceaselessly over, in, under, and around it all. Outside a big policeman was asked if it was true that interference with the Sunday pleasuring was contemplated.

"Naw!" was the reply, "that was all dead wrong what was in the papers. They was a-shuttin' up a couple of disorderly houses, but there ain't no danger of their fooling with the parks."

KILLED BY AN ORANGE SEED.

Henry Chatfield Dies After an Almost Desperate Surgical Operation.

Henry Chatfield of 115 Henry street, Brooklyn, the head of the hosiery department of a Fulton street notion store, died yesterday afternoon of the effect of the lodgment of an orange seed in his intestines. He had been ill for several weeks with inflammation of the intestines, followed by ulceration. Dr. Emerson, his physician, two days ago called in Dr. William Gilfillan for consultation, and they, having decided that an operation was necessary, procured Dr. F. H. Colton to assist. Yesterday morning the three doctors made an incision, and after removing a quantity of pus found the source of the trouble and removed it. The patient, however, was unable to rally from the shock, and died about 4 o'clock. Dr. Gilfillan said last night:

"The operation was a desperate one, and was undertaken only as a last resort. There was no possibility of saving the patient otherwise. The orange seed was found lodged in the appendix vermiformis. This is a small sac that is attached to one part of the intestines. What purpose it serves is not exactly known. It is, however, a sort of trap, always ready to catch and hold hard substances passing through the intestines. The lodgment of such substances in it is not invariably fatal, but the exceptions are rare. Seeds of oranges, raisins, and similar fruits are peculiarly liable to be caught in this way. Is it dangerous to eat oranges? Well, I suppose in a city of this size there is one case a year of death from such a cause. Very frequently it is an orange seed, but not always. There are about 600,000 people in Brooklyn, all eating oranges right along, and with one death a year from this cause it would seem to be about as dangerous to eat an orange as to sit in the house and wait for a stray pistol ball to kill you. Still, it's just as safe and a good deal nicer not to swallow the seeds when you eat oranges."

Special Trains to the Races.

Special trains will be run to-day over the New York and Harlem road to and from Jerome Park, and on other days when there are races. As many trains as will be necessary will leave the Grand Central Depot between 12:35 and 1:20, and return after the races. The fare for the round trip is sixty cents.

RHODE ISLAND'S NEW GOVERNOR.

His Views on the Constitutional Convention and Other Proposed Reforms.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.—In an interview today, Governor-elect Davis, who is to be inaugurated on Tuesday, spoke in a conservative tone regarding the politics of the State. He said that he was in favor of a Constitutional convention, but was not at all confident that the Gorman bill, providing for the calling of a Convention by the General Assembly, would pass the Republican Senate, although he hoped that it would. Should the Gorman bill be adopted and the General Assembly call a convention, that body would probably meet in September and the instrument be prepared and submitted to the people to be voted upon in January. He thought that, if possible, the Constitutional Convention measure should be got through this year while the Democrats were in power. The Governor said that he had advised that the bill for a Constitutional Convention should be introduced in the Senate and passed, if possible, as a non-partisan measure and then sent to the House. If it should be introduced in the House first, it would probably evoke a strictly partisan discussion and go to the Senate as a partisan measure, and be voted upon as such in that body. The Senate has two Republican majority. He very much apprehended that the introduction of the Gorman bill in the House might result in failure.

The Governor was asked as to his opinion of the Bowen amendment, which is to come before this General Assembly, having passed the former General Assembly. This is a Republican measure, introduced by ex-Gov. Bowen. It provides for the abolition of the property qualification as a requirement of the suffrage, except that none but taxpayers are to be allowed to vote for the appropriation or expenditure of money in towns or for the members of Councils in cities. Gov. Davis said that as far as the abolition of the property qualification was concerned, it would be a very acceptable amendment, but that the rights now enjoyed by registry voters in Pawtucket and Newport should be saved to the voters of the cities. However, in case the Gorman bill for a Constitutional Convention should fail, it would be better that the Democrats should vote for the Bowen amendment than against it.

In regard to the District Court system, the Governor thought that the general working of the system had been favorable to the interests of public justice, and that the administration of justice under the system had been economical, and not as costly to the State as many had feared that it would be. He believed, however, that a bill for the repeal of the system would be passed at the four days' session in Newport. Gov. Davis said that he voted, as a member of the Senate, for the District Court system because it seemed to him, from his best knowledge and judgment at the time, that it was proper to do so.

In regard to the prohibitory law Gov. Davis said that he had recommended the abolition of the office of Chief of State Police, and believed it would be abolished. His view was that the enforcement of the law should be left to the local authorities, the Council of each city and town to elect constables for that duty, their action to be guided by local public opinion. The Governor added that the important measures introduced at Newport would necessitate a longer session than the usual four days. The majority of the Democratic legislators were understood to favor an adjournment to Providence. He thought that the General Assembly should adjourn to a later date at Newport, and complete the business of the session in that city, as there they would probably act with more diligence than in Providence, where the session might drag along into the summer. His own judgment was emphatically in favor of doing what had to be done thoroughly and promptly. The Governor of Rhode Island does not deliver an inaugural, the above utterances are of importance as indicating the opinions of the first Simon pure Democratic Executive in this generation.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Heavy Shocks Felt in the Capital City and Throughout the Valley.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 29.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt in this city and throughout the valley at ten minutes to 3 this morning. Saturday afternoon had been extremely warm—in fact, the weather for the last four days had been extraordinarily warm for this region, which generally enjoys a very mild degree of temperature, even in summer. Late on Saturday afternoon there were several whirlwinds in the valley and in the city, carrying clouds of dust and fine gravel high in the air. Old citizens, with the memory of previous earthquakes in mind, predicted a shock here, and to-day they are regarded as prophets.

At exactly 2:50 A. M. there was felt, not only in the city but in suburban towns, a violent shaking of the earth, or sort of lifting motion, which lasted five seconds. Next there came, preceded by a low roar as from the bowels of the earth, and accompanied by a stiff breeze, a violent oscillation of the earth from east to west, which awoke nearly every one, lasting, as it did, thirty-nine seconds. Houses swayed as though they were ships at sea, and persons arising from their beds were in many cases thrown with force to the floor. Bells were rung in the hotels, and everywhere doors were forced open. Then came still another oscillation of much violence, proceeding from north to south. During this shock crockery was thrown down and pictures demolished in several houses. Then followed a scene of general confusion, dogs barking and howling and horses neighing and stamping in their stables. Thousands of persons dressed themselves and did not go back to bed.

Reports received to-day by Gov. Ceballos of the Federal district do not show any fatalities as the result of the earthquake, and the denizens of suburban towns report about the same sensations as were felt by the inhabitants of the metropolis. At the School of Mines, Secretary Ugalde reports that the seismic instruments showed that the shock was a severe one. Doors were opened all through the School of Mines, and the night watchman reported the swaying of the enormous building. The water in the swimming tank used by the students flowed out over the court yard. Clocks everywhere were stopped, and there was general consternation. The weather to-day is still warm, and another shock is predicted. At the office of Gov. Ceballos it is reported that the shock was much more severe than that of 1882.

The heaviest shock of earthquake of this century occurred here in 1858, when many persons were killed. The shock, which came in the night, was followed by a severe one the next day, the people taking refuge in the streets. Prior to that there had been a heavy shock in 1847. In 1864 there was also a heavy shock, and in 1882 a very severe one, cracking the front of the parish church and the sagrario and the walls of the London Bank building.

GOV. HILL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Pontifical High Mass Celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan.

Gov. Hill and Judge W. L. Muller were among the great throng that attended the Pentecost Pontifical mass in the cathedral yesterday. They sat in Eugene Kelly's pew. There were many strangers in the cathedral, attracted by the impressive service.

The service began at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the mass. The deacons of honor were Fathers Slattery and M. Ahearn. Fathers McMahon and Daly were the deacons of the mass. The assistant priest was the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the newly appointed pro-rector of the cathedral. The Rev. Drs. McDonnell and Kelley were masters of ceremonies.

The mass was Haydn's No. 1, in B flat. The soloists were soprano, Miss Stewart; alto, Miss Graebt; tenor, Mr. Lawton; bass, Mr. Steinbruch. Mr. Tocher was at the organ. Father Woodman of the Paulist Fathers preached the sermon. His theme was from the parable of the foolish virgins, "Our Lamps are Gone Out." Indifference and sin, he said, are the two evils which destroy the light within, for, as the body demands self-denial and training to develop the highest strength, so even so of the soul. St. Paul calls our bodies temples of the Holy Ghost. We must watch this temple, keep this from being desecrated. The light within never actually goes out while this life lasts, for God has provided a cure for every evil, but if life ends in sin and indifference the light is put out forever.

Gov. Hill dined out last night. To-day he reviews the Decoration Day parade at the Worth monument.

A Railroad Deal Declared Off.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 24.—President Mackey of the Evansville and Terre Haute, Evansville and Indianapolis, and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroads, has returned from New York, where he has been negotiating with the Porter syndicate for the sale of the two former roads. The deal is declared off for the reason that the parties could not come together. The price demanded was 35 cents above par of watered stock for a controlling interest. The price offered was from 80 to par, according to the locality of the holders. Evansville owning a controlling interest. It is understood that this ends negotiations.

OPPOSITION TO CHANDLER.

ROLLINS AND CHENEY HOSTILE TO HIS SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

Their Friends will Either Keep Out of the Caucus, or, Following Chandler's Example in 1883, Bolt if He is Nominated.

CONCORD, N. H., May 29.—The opposition in his own party to William E. Chandler's Senatorial aspirations is beginning to crop out in public. Although there is yet no opposing Republican candidate, there is no longer any doubt that his nomination, if secured in caucus, will be bolted by a Republican faction large enough to hold the balance of power. Mr. Chandler has antagonized many of the party leaders, but the most implacable of his political enemies are ex-Senator Rollins and Senator Cheney. The feud between Rollins and Chandler is of long standing, intensified by the action of the latter in the Senatorial fight of 1883. Mr. Cheney's hostility to Chandler dates back to 1875, when Mr. Cheney received the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Cheney alleges that at that time Mr. Chandler went to Washington and represented to the National Committee that he (Cheney) could by no possibility carry the State, and that it would be useless for the committee to make any efforts in that direction. Mr. Blaine had several appointments to speak in the State, but upon representations being made to him by Mr. Chandler, similar to those made to the National Committee, he declined to fill them, on the ground that it would be a useless waste of ammunition. In this contingency Col. Daniel Hall, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee, with Mr. Cheney, went to Washington and interviewed the committee, but the cold shoulder was given them. They returned home, and by tremendous effort and great expenditure of money only succeeded in carrying the State. Another of Mr. Cheney's grievances is that when Mr. Chandler made his attack on Wadleigh in 1879, he laid great stress on Wadleigh being connected with the wood pulp company, which he denounced in severe terms. Mr. Cheney, being interested in the wood pulp business, has never ceased to feel resentment at the injury.

There are various ways by which Chandler's defeat may be accomplished. A sufficient number of members may be kept from the caucus to make the nomination of no avail, or the nomination, if made, may be bolted in accordance with the precedent established by Mr. Chandler. Again, the election of two Senators may be forced in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Cheney thereby becoming a candidate for the short term, and forming a combination with Charles H. Burns, or some other equally acceptable man, to take the long term. The question of electing two Senators will be submitted to a caucus of Republicans previous to the assembling of the Legislature, and it must lead to various complications. If the men opposed to the election of two Senators refuse to go into a conference, as they now threaten to do, the conference will then decide that it is policy to elect, and if Chandler's friends refuse to be bound by the decision, as they did in 1881, then his nomination will be bolted. If the conference and caucus are harmonized, and the majority are in favor of electing two Senators, that will have to be acquiesced in to make the nomination of the caucus of any account. If Chandler succeeds in defeating the proposition to elect two Senators, it would not be remarkable if members strongly against him should refuse to support him.

One of the possible complication is that enough of Cheney's or Marston's friends may be kept out of the caucus to elect one of them, with the aid of the Democrats, thus repeating the Dawes election in Massachusetts. It is not impossible or even improbable that this last contingency may be the gravest that Mr. Chandler will have to encounter. The classification of the Legislature is as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 10.
House—Republicans, 167; Democrats, 140.

This classification assigns the Knights of Labor to the parties to which they respectively belong. An editorial article in the Concord *Tribune*, ex-Senator Rollins's paper, last evening, says:

"If the decision of the caucus of 1881 had been enforced, instead of being defeated by Mr. Chandler, the Hon. E. H. Rollins would have been re-elected and his second term would now soon expire. Under these circumstances Mr. Chandler might properly have been a candidate for the succession, but the bolt that he led robbed Mr. Rollins of six years in the Senate, to which he was justly entitled, and now Mr. Chandler proposes to bamboozle the Legislature into electing himself through the instrumentality of a caucus. Does Mr. Chandler really think that Republicans are so blind and so stupid as to soon forget his record and his acts of disloyalty to the caucus? If he so thinks, he is liable to wake up some morning and find himself, as Shakespeare has it, "hoist by his own petard."

The biennial session of the Legislature will begin on Wednesday. After organizing, both branches will meet in joint convention to ballot for Governor and to fill vacancies in Senatorial and Councillor districts in which no choice was made at the last election. As the Republicans will have a majority, Col. Charles H. Sawyer of Dover will be elected Governor, and the remaining vacancies will be filled with Republicans. The inaugural ceremonies will occur on Thursday forenoon and will include a parade of the entire militia force of the State, with several independent companies. Caucuses for the nomination of State officers and for candidates for the United States Senate will not be held until the second week of the session.

EDITOR O'BRIEN IN BOSTON.

He Addressed an Immense Audience Last Evening in the Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, May 29.—The train from Montreal bearing Editor William O'Brien reached the Boston and Lowell station in this city at about 10¼ this morning. A large crowd was in waiting, and as Mr. O'Brien stepped from the train he was greeted with cheer upon cheer. Mr. O'Brien, who was accompanied by Mr. Dennis Kilbride, was met by a committee representing the local Irish societies and was escorted to a carriage in waiting and quickly driven to the Parker House. An attempt was made by the crowd to detach the horses from his carriage and draw him to his hotel, but this was prevented by the police. On arriving at the Parker House Mr. O'Brien breakfasted with the committee, and a reception was consequently held in one of the large parlors. Mr. O'Brien then retired for a brief rest, being considerably fatigued by his journey. At about 6 o'clock he dined privately with the committee, and at 7 was escorted by them to the Boston Theatre, where the address was to be delivered. An immense throng had gathered in front of the theatre in anticipation of his arrival, but to avoid the dense crowd the party entered by the rear door on Tremont street entrance. Mayor O'Brien met them just inside the door and extended a welcome to Editor O'Brien, who then went on the stage, upon which were seated many prominent men. The theatre was filled from pit to dome, and Mr. O'Brien was received with terrific applause. John Boyle O'Reilly presided and made a stirring speech, and then introduced Mr. O'Brien, who was again greeted with long-continued applause. He said:

American sympathy is no new thing to Ireland, for it has been the day star of our hopes in many a dark hour. I know no living force that has had such a magical effect as American opinion in nerving the great heart of William Ewart Gladstone and our own matchless leader, Charles Stewart Parnell. God bless and guard them both. Why do I say American opinion is of such much weight? Because America is the land of the future, the land of the free, and any cause that commends itself to the hearts and sympathies of sixty millions of American freemen—that cause can no more fall than the pro-slavery mob, to whom our Chairman just alluded, could to-day fasten the links upon the slaves whom America set free.

The cause of Indian corn insulted us, and, please God, as long as there is a breath in our bodies they won't trust us in vain. When the men of Luggacurran showed such a spirit, they did, we should have been very poor creatures indeed if we had dreaded to come out here and to tell Lord Lansdowne the truth, or if we were to allow ourselves to be intimidated by the fact that a small gang of ignorant fanatics barred the way with their bludgeons and revolvers.

Mr. O'Brien referred to the work of the mobs in Canada and to the charges against Lord Lansdowne. He read a cablegram from John Dillon, which said that, following Lord Lansdowne's example, evictions and seizures were going on upon all sides, and there was more urgent need of substantial aid from America.

Mr. O'Brien spoke at some length on the Coercion bill and the forthcoming struggle with the landlords, saying: "We have promised the tenantry of Ireland, for you, that in the approaching struggle, when the rent fund is exhausted, you will not see them suffer and go down."

The Condemned Mexican Soldiers.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 29.—The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Morlacal, has addressed a reply to the request made by the United States Government that the death sentence pronounced against Col. Crouza and his companions, on account of the part they took in the recent violation of American territory at Nogales, be commuted. He says that the matter has been reported to the President. He also says, by direction of the President, the humane sentiments of the United States officials are duly appreciated, and that they will be borne in mind in case the sentence pronounced against the Nogales offenders should be confirmed. Mr. Bayard's appeal in favor of the condemned men has been met by the Mexican Government in a friendly spirit. Arvizza and his companions will hardly be put to death.

The loss is yours if you fail to use James Fyle's famous Pearline.—Adv.

CROWDS TO HEAR DR. M'GLYNN.

His Speech Does Not Sound Much as if He were Going to Rome.

Many hundreds of persons were turned away from the doors of the Academy of Music last evening who desired to attend the meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society. Dr. McGlynn and Henry George were present. Miss Munier's choir sang an anthem of liberty and A. B. Myers sang Kathleen Mavourneen.

Mr. George announced that John J. McMackin was chairman, and Mr. McMackin said he presided as a Catholic because he had learned to be a good citizen as well as a good Catholic. Applause followed this, and Mr. McMackin went on to say:

If there is any one in authority in the Church here who would attempt to consign believers in the new land theory to limbo that person will find out his mistake. [Applause.] If any answer was necessary to the Pope's last communication to the thousands in the Academy and to the thousands turned away, that answer can be that the people are able to distinguish between a true bishop and the willing tool of a political party. Clergymen who dare not come out on this subject have said to me: "Go ahead; you are all right. They will have to come to you."

Dr. McGlynn at this point stepped upon the stage. He was cheered vociferously. The audience arose, and men shouted while women's handkerchiefs fluttered in every part of the Academy. There were cheers for "our pastor," and for the "bold hero." Among the things Dr. McGlynn said are these:

We find that labor and land are or should be married, so that it becomes a matter of religion to preach it, and if they won't let us preach it in Christian pulpits, then they compel us to go out by the sea, in market places, and on the stage, so all places where this truth is preached are sacred. Christ prayed and prophesied from no wooden petticoat of a pulpit, but from the mountain top, from a tree trunk, or a ship's stern.

Strange is it that those who are supposed to represent the teachings of Him who died for us, custodians of the blessed sacraments, should not understand His teachings. Strange that they should lend the sanctions of the religion of Christ to a vast social army. All of the ministers of all the churches with scarcely an exception to-day are banded in favor of the classes against the masses while prating of the sacred rights of property.

With all reverence to his Reverence [applause and laughter], minister or priest, or whoever he may be, if he thinks to shut the mouths, to benight the minds, and to stifle the hearts of priests by prating about the sacred rights of property, he is mistaken.

Every letter which those write who oppose us, every penalty they shall inflict, will be but to promote the blessed doctrine we preach. [Prolonged applause.] If there is no other altar, then even here, as in a sacred spot, vow to bring no stain upon our white, our sacred banner.

Only this morning, the holy Whitsuntide, I knelt humbly at the altar of a Catholic Church and partook. I hope not unworthily, of the blessed sacrament. So far am I from thinking this crusade of ours to be contrary to religion and the worship of God, that as I knelt I asked His blessing upon it, and invoked Him to send His Holy Spirit and inspire me in what I should say tonight, that every word should be to His glory and the edification of His children.

Dr. McGlynn became greatly excited before he closed his speech. He walked in rapid short steps back and forth in a limited space in front of the footlights.

As he sat down a voice said, "God sent you, and we will follow you."

Women crowded around him and prevented him from leaving the stage for nearly half an hour.

Unless the reference to preaching from a ship's stern be so taken, Dr. McGlynn said nothing about his purpose of going to Rome or not going. After the meeting he was asked concerning the story of Maggie Molloy of Meriden, Conn., where he lectured on Saturday evening, that he would go to Rome in nineteen days. He replied, smiling:

"Maggie was the waiter at the table in the hotel when I stopped in Meriden. She had been a parishioner in St. Stephen's. She is a very good little girl. I believe she is 19 years old. She seemed very much troubled on my account and to assuage her grief I said to her that I would bring back the effect that everything would be all right in a short time. The report that I said I would go to Rome in a short time is not true in any sense."

"Dr. McGlynn," said the reporter, "are you going to Rome?"

"On that subject," Dr. McGlynn replied, pleasantly, "I prefer not to speak."

ROME, May 29.—Dr. McGlynn has not yet replied to the Papal admonition.

The Pope, in conversation with Cardinals, expressed himself as opposed to Catholics sharing in elections for members of Parliament until the Italian Government has offered more tangible concessions, with a view to a reconciliation with the Vatican.

The report that President Cleveland had sent a jubilee present to the Pope is denied.

OPPOSED TO DR. M'GLYNN'S CRUSADE.

Why Bishop Ryan of Buffalo Refused to Let St. Stephen's Hall for his Lecture.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Some feeling has been stirred up by the refusal of Bishop Ryan to let St. Stephen's Hall for the Rev. Dr. McGlynn's lecture in this city. Bishop Ryan said to-day:

"I am responsible for the refusal to rent St. Stephen's Hall to Dr. McGlynn's adherents, and had they called on me I would have told them why. I would not, even indirectly, cooperate with him in the crusade he is making or in spreading the doctrines which he is preaching."

"You do not, then, believe in his theories?"

"The fact that he is in open rebellion against his ecclesiastical superiors," said the Bishop, "apart from the subject he is expounding, makes me consider the crusade a disgrace. Although my relations with him have been friendly, I have no sympathy with his course, and regard his action as dragging down the high character of the priesthood—something no good Catholic should encourage. Dr. McGlynn has had the opportunity to appear before a friendly tribunal, but has not done so. Had I rented the hall to him, his friends would have considered it as an approval of his course."

The admirers of Dr. McGlynn have rented Lodge's Hall for the meeting. The admission will be free, and a big audience is expected. A Henry George Club is being organized. The directors of Mechanics' Institute refused to open the hall for one of the meetings.

MAN, WOMAN, AND BABY LOCKED UP.

They Arrive in a Cab, with Three Valises, at Police Headquarters.

A driver in livery drove a handsome, newly painted cab rapidly down Broadway and Bleecker street last night, and stopped his horse in front of the Aldermen's gate in Mott street, in the rear of the Police Central Office. Detective Sergeant Liston jumped out, opened the basement door, and signalled to his partner, Detective Sergeant O'Brien, to bring over the occupants of the cab.

A well-dressed woman with a young baby in her arms, and a tall man with a light moustache, were helped out of the cab by the other detective, and Sergeant Liston took them into the detective office. O'Brien followed him with three well-filled valises.

The man and woman were detained in the detective office for about fifteen minutes, and were then locked up. The baby the woman carried cried piteously when the cell door clanged to after its mother.

The detectives refused to talk about the case or give the names of their prisoners, but it was understood that they had been arrested on a despatch from another city charging them with robbery.

Labor's Reception to William O'Brien.

The committee appointed by the Central Labor Union to arrange for the labor demonstration to Editor O'Brien of the *United Ireland* received a telegram from him yesterday, in which Mr. O'Brien said that it would please him if the Central Labor Union would hold its meeting on Thursday evening, in common with the Land League demonstration. The request did not find favor with the whole committee, which went ahead with the arrangements for its own meeting, and decided to invite the following gentlemen to make speeches: Dr. McGlynn, James Redpath, Henry George, Terence V. Powderly, Father Huntington, the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, the Rev. Dr. Burtsell of the Catholic Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, Roscoe Conkling, Louis F. Post, Lucien C. Thomas, the Rev. J. W. Kraemer, Prof. Thomas B. Davidson, Samuel Gompers, Frank Ferrell, Victor Drury, Paul Mayer, Prof. Daniel de Leon, James P. Archibald, Felix Adler, ex-Judge Gideon J. Tucker, Patrick Ryan, Fred Haller, Edward King, D. J. Naughtin, and James J. Gahan.

It was also decided to present Mr. O'Brien with an immense floral tribute. Two thousand trade labor players met yesterday to turn out in labor's demonstration to Mr. O'Brien.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union in Clarendon Hall yesterday this resolution was passed:

"*Whereas*, The United States Consul at Ottawa, on the occasion of the visit of the Irish patriot, William O'Brien, refused the use of his consulate to those who wished to welcome Mr. William O'Brien,

"*Resolved*, That we denounce the flunkeyism of this United States Consul at Ottawa, and resent the insult to Mr. O'Brien.

"*Resolved*, That we call upon all lovers of freedom to join in the monster parade and demonstration of the labor organizations to welcome William O'Brien on his return to this city.

Senator Sherman in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Senator John Sherman arrived in Chicago to-night on his way from Washington to the Illinois State capital, where he is to address the Legislature, by request, on the political issues of the day. The Senator, fatigued by his long journey, hurried from the depot, with his private secretary, to a hotel, and immediately retired. An informal reception will be tendered him on morrow at the Union League Club, and in the evening he will leave for Springfield.

FLAMES BURST OUT ANEW.

ALL BROOKLYN'S FIREMEN CALLED TO WILLIAMSBURGH AGAIN.

Another of the Palmer Cooperage Buildings Burned—A Former Striking Employee is Arrested on Suspicion of Arson.

Brooklyn firemen were called again yesterday afternoon to the scene of the Palmer's cooperage fire at the foot of North Fifth street, Williamsburgh. One engine after another had been withdrawn until in the afternoon only one was left to play on the ruins. Unexpectedly a column of smoke, followed by sheets of flame, came from the windows of a two-story brick structure on the south side of North Fifth street. In this building oil and molasses barrels were made by Mr. Palmer. It extends along Kent avenue to North Fourth street. A narrow alley separates it from the extensive stables of the Havemeyer sugar refinery. Opposite it on North Fourth street are the distillery of Frank Seaman and Rider's produce stores. On Kent avenue, opposite, is Mr. Jas. Leary's lumber and ship yard. All of these buildings were again threatened.

Four alarms were sounded in succession, and this brought every engine and hook and ladder company to the place, except one engine in Red Hook, one in central Brooklyn, one in East New York, and one in Bushwick. Following close on the fourth alarm the call for ambulances was rung, and also the call for all the reserves of police was sounded.

Engineer Patrick Travis of Company 12, who, with his company, had remained battling with the fire since Saturday night, had rolled his engine, on discovering the new fire, to a point of advantage on North Fifth street and Kent avenue, close to the walls of the burning building. Without warning the walls collapsed, and he and his engine were partly buried. When rescued he was found to have sustained severe, and, it is feared, fatal injuries. Some of his ribs were fractured, his spine was injured, and both of his legs were broken. The engine was wrecked. Travis was removed to his home, 212 Frost street.

Chief Shaw of this city was loud in his praises of Engine Company 16. The men stuck to their post at the corner of North Fourth street and Kent avenue, where the heat was so intense that they had to be drenched with water to keep the coats from burning on their backs. Chiefs Nevins and Smith found it impossible to save the building, and bent their energies to save the Havemeyer stables, the distillery, and the lumber yards. In this they were successful.

Mr. L. M. Palmer said yesterday he would rebuild at once. He could not tell how the fire originated. There was no fire in any of the buildings. In the building burned Saturday night there were between 60,000 and 65,000 barrels ready for use. The night watchman, Gerry, has not been seen since early on Saturday evening. His family fear he is buried in the ruins. Fireman William McCort of Engine 11, who was injured at the Saturday night fire by falling from a ladder, may die. The rumors are increasing that this fire and that of three different attempts within a month have been made to burn a cooperage in the rear of Mr. Palmer's works. The police express a desire to know of the fate or whereabouts of the missing watchman. It is known that Mr. Palmer kept a good supply of barrels in the yard to tide over any cessation of operations caused by a strike.

Last night Mr. Palmer said: "On Saturday night while the sugar barrel shops were burning fire was discovered in three places in the oil and molasses barrel building, the one that was burned to-day. I had men on the roof guarding it against fire, and I locked everything to find fire in three places within the building."

Subsequently Detectives Short and Corcoran arrested Augustus Johnson of 47 Rutledge street on Mr. Palmer's affidavit that he suspected him of arson. The detectives and Mr. Palmer then went in quest of another man whom they accuse of being a confederate of the prisoner. Johnson is a cooper employed in Paul Weidman's factory in North Third near Second street, a block from Mr. Palmer's cooperage. He was formerly in Mr. Palmer's employ. His father, it is said, is a foreman in Mr. Palmer's works.

Mrs. Johnson, the prisoner's wife, said her husband worked on Saturday until 8½ o'clock in the evening, and remained in the house until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when he went out, and returned home at 11 o'clock. She left a phial containing an amber-colored fluid with Sergeant Hallett, to be given to her husband, saying: "He is suffering with toothache, and this will relieve him." The phial was not given to Johnson.

Mr. Palmer said later in the evening: "I do not wish to say much with reference to the arrest of Johnson. He was employed at the factory a year or so ago when the strike occurred, and he went out with the strikers. When he is arraigned to-morrow I shall ask for an adjournment of the examination, so that the detectives may have an opportunity to investigate the matter and find out who the other persons are who are implicated.

"My loss on stock and buildings will reach $350,000. The insurance on the former is not over 50 per cent, and on the latter 75 per cent."

At midnight Fire Marshal Lewis had a talk with Johnson. The result, he said, was very satisfactory to him, and would prove very creditable to the police. After Johnson had returned to his cell the Fire Marshal left a note for Mr. Palmer, in which he asked him to withdraw for the present the charge of arson. This was supposed by the police to indicate that Johnson had made a confession, or at least had told something very valuable.

IN HONOR OF THEIR OLD LEADER.

Democrats Invited to Meet in Boston to Form a Butler Club.

BOSTON, May 29.—There is soon to be a rattling of the dry bones of Massachusetts politics which will have a loud national echo. The friends of John F. Andrew, who expect for him an uncontested renomination for Governor by the Democratic Convention this fall, when the chances of Democratic success will be better than for several years, are likely to hear something within a few weeks that will sadden the Mugwump heart. The only hint of what is coming is contained in a circular which Col. Noah Plimpton is sending to hundreds of the leaders of the great Butler boom which swept the State in 1883. This circular is an invitation to be present at the Revere House on Thursday afternoon next for the purpose of forming a Butler club. It is set forth that the objects of the club are social and personal; that it is proposed to meet periodically for the purpose of seeing and listening to their old leader, Gen. Butler, for whom their admiration never dims.

The response to this invitation is sure to be enthusiastic and overwhelming in point of numbers. Gen. Butler's personal popularity was never greater than now. His political popularity, if he chooses to reënter the field, would be something overwhelming. The rank and file of the Democrats are so disgusted with the Mugwumpian alliance of last year that they would rally enthusiastically to any man who has led them to victory during this decade with tremendous enthusiasm. There are thousands of anti-Ames Republicans who would be delighted to do honor to the Lowell statesman. The leaders of the movement have nothing to say about their plans as yet.

Obituary.

Major Ben: Perley Poore died at the Ebbett House at 12:30 yesterday morning. He was born in 1820 on Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass., and after learning the printers' trade moved to Athens, Ga., when 21 years of age, and assumed the editorship of a paper in that town. The following year Mr. Hillyard, who was Minister to Germany, chose him for his secretary, and he went abroad for five years. On his return he was appointed Washington correspondent of the Boston *Atlas*. He enlisted in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston when the war broke out, and was commissioned Major and assigned to the duty of drilling recruits for the army. For 15 years he was clerk of the Senate Committee on Printing, and has held the office ever since. He has also acted as correspondent for a number of newspapers. He was a Mason of the 33d degree. He leaves a wife, two sisters, and a grandchild. The remains were taken to Boston yester