

a sickening sight. Their bodies were blackened from the burns and their flesh, covered with dirt and blood, hung in shreds from their bodies. All the men died at midnight last night.

CLEVELAND, 25.—The American Congress of Churches convened at the Music Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The general management of the Congress is in the hands of a council of 25, in which the various churches of America are unofficially represented by clergymen or laymen, or both. The council has no intention of establishing a society, organizing a plan of union, or putting forth a creed. It aims by holding public meetings from time to time, to make provision for the full and frank discussion of the subjects in which the Christians of America are interested, including those ecclesiastical questions upon which Christians differ. The Council is a self-perpetuating body, not composed of delegates elected by ecclesiastical organizations, and therefore not officially responsible to any church or association. Its executive organization is controlled by a committee of seven, chosen from its own members, whose business it is to make arrangements for an annual public meeting, and to conduct its various meetings in such a manner as to further the interests of our common Christianity.

TORONTO, 25.—For over three hours to-night the city was under mob rule. Word was received by the Knights of Labor that the omnibuses from Kingston for the use of the street railroad strikers would arrive here between 6 and 7 o'clock to-night, and a large crowd went to meet them, accompanied by a brass band. On their arrival the omnibuses were drawn slowly through the principal streets of the city, the crowd principally increased in number until nearly 2,000 persons were following in the procession. Every street car met on the return was attacked with bricks and stones. Passengers, drivers and conductors were injured and the wildest uproar was kept up, the police being powerless to do anything. Between thirty and forty street cars were wrecked in this way and are now lying in the company's shops. Such a scene has seldom if ever been seen in Toronto. Fortunately, so far as ascertained, no person was dangerously injured. Had not the Knights of Labor broken up the procession much more serious results would have followed.

CLEVELAND, 25.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor which began its session to-day is indeed a very close corporation. Everything is done in secret and all proceedings come to the newspaper press through a committee of Knights appointed for that purpose.

The first meeting opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 to-night.

At 4 o'clock the General Assembly took a recess for the purpose of giving Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ravenna, Ohio, the recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an opportunity to address them.

The conference between the committee composed of Trades Union and Knights of Labor was highly satisfactory.

The Trades Union presented the plan adopted by them in Philadelphia for the solution of the difficulties existing between the two orders. The plan will be submitted to the General Assembly for ratification. It seems to-night as if a perfect understanding is altogether probable, although there is unmistakable bitterness among many of the delegates.

The General Assembly to-day accomplished nothing save the appointment of a press committee and a committee on credentials. To-morrow the real business of the order will be taken up.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., 25.—The fishermen here were much elated when the news came that a Nova Scotia vessel had been seized at Portland. Dispatches from Nova Scotia indicate that extra exertions are being made there to be in readiness to seize some of the American mackerel catchers when they arrive during the first part of June.

Hallifax, N.S., 25.—As the schooner *Sisters* was seized at Portland for a violation of American customs duties, it is not probable that the people of Nova Scotia will attach any significance thereto or show the slightest degree of excitement. The affair occasions no excitement here.

Washington, 25.—"The State Department is neither indifferent nor inactive in regard to the fishery dispute," said Assistant Secretary Porter to a reporter to-day. "We have been acting in the matter and have taken a very decided interest in the question, but it would not do for us to publish our every move."

No official information has yet reached the Department in regard to the seizure of the *Sisters* by the Portland authorities. "If any navigational laws or regulations have been infringed by any Canadian vessel, this Department has no information of the fact up to the present," said Acting Secretary Fairchild, of the Treasury Department.

CHICAGO, 25.—Fully 10,000 friends of Home Rule in Ireland were present to-night at a meeting in behalf of that cause. The platform was occupied by Governor Oglesby, who was chosen chairman of the meeting, and 300 Vice-Presidents, among whom were Judges, Congressmen and ministers of all denominations. The decorations consisted of American and Irish flags blended. The Governor was greeted with enthusiasm and spoke briefly

Alexander Sullivan followed. In the course of his remarks he said: "This meeting is in some respects a novel one for Irish-Americans. At last we can find some good words for some Englishmen. We can hardly realize ourselves how strangely our voices must sound when they formulate acknowledgments to the British Premier, who but a few years ago tried to govern Ireland by coercion, by buckshot, and by endeavoring, as Wendell Phillips so graphically said, 'to imprison an idea.' Both officers and men in the Anglo-Celtic conflict are strangely commingled on the battlefield. Who have changed places? Not the Irish. No! They stand where they have stood for centuries, whether in peaceful debate or in warlike struggle, always for Ireland's right to govern Ireland."

Sullivan was followed by other representative Irishmen and well-known citizens of Chicago in brief addresses.

A number of letters of regret were then read.

Senator John Sherman wrote: "I regret that I am not able to be present on account of official duties here, but you have my hearty sympathy and behalf of Home Rule for the people of Ireland, which I trust will be secured them by the success of the measure proposed by Gladstone."

Mr. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, telegraphed the following: "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as one of the Vice-Presidents of your meeting and would be glad to attend in person if possible. Its purpose meets my cordial approval."

Mr. W. K. Sullivan, in presenting the resolutions adopted by the meeting, said that the honor was conferred upon Parnell not only on account of his sympathy with the cause but because he belonged to the religious minority of the Irish people. He regretted that an effort was being made to arouse religious antagonisms which had been so disastrous to the Irish people, but he did not believe this religious minority, of which Parnell was a member, stood in the slightest danger of being opposed by the members of the religious majority. Sullivan then presented the resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

Ten thousand citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, Governor Oglesby of Illinois in the chair, unanimously declare that the people of Ireland have their heartfelt sympathy in the endeavor to secure the restoration of their native Parliament, which was taken from them by bribery and fraud. We congratulate the Irish people on the sagacity, courage and fidelity with which their great leader and brilliant patriotic associates prosecuted the nation's cause. We condemn as unworthy of our age and civilization the unholy attempt to array brothers and fellow citizens against one another because of religious differences. We believe the minority in Ireland have no reason whatever to doubt the perfect good faith of the majority. We assure the great English premier that the crowning act of his political career has won for him the respect and admiration of the American people. We congratulate him on the conscience and courage which guided and strengthened him in the face of taunts and insults to confess the error of his country and to lead him in the path of reparation and justice. The present Parliament may reject his wise counsel. He may not live to see its fruits enjoyed, but he will always be remembered in his relations to the liberty of Ireland as Chatham is remembered in his relations to the liberty of America.

We denounce the atrocious calumnies of the Tory press, which charged the Irish-American citizens of Chicago with the responsibility for the recent outrages of the Anarchist element. It is the same press which rejoiced when it thought the American Union had been destroyed. Its future assaults upon Ireland or America should be considered for what they are worth by the American people and their press.

The following message was unanimously approved, and ordered to be sent to Parnell:

CHICAGO, May 25.
To Parnell, House of Commons, London:

The Chicago citizens, in mass meeting assembled, request me to express to Mr. Gladstone their appreciation of the services rendered by him to liberty and humanity by the introduction of his bill to restore legislative independence to Ireland. His ability to overcome prejudice, to view fairly and broadly the present unnatural relations of the English and the Irish people, and his manifest desire to undo the wrongs and remove the dissensions which caused the neighboring islands to live in hatred and warfare, do honor not only to his head and heart, but also to the nation and the age of which he is so conspicuous a citizen and leader. They also desire me to express their admiration of yourself and your associates for your tireless efforts in behalf of your country's right to truth and to history to acknowledge that it was these patriotic and brilliant efforts which made Mr. Gladstone's action possible, and showed the Liberal party of England the necessity of undoing the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland when it was reduced to provincial vassalage.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

MILWAUKEE, 25.—A dispatch was received from Rhinecland, in the northern part of the State, that the house of Ill-same about a mile from that village

was, together with four inmates, destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fifth escaped alive, but so badly burned his life was despaired of. The dead are A. J. Smith, the keeper of the place; Maggie Carroll, Dan Doyle and a woman reported to be Doyle's wife. Wm. Clark is fatally burned. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the two persons who escaped from the burning building were arrested, but were dismissed for lack of evidence, by the coroner's jury.

CLEVELAND, 26.—The Knights of Labor met at 10:40 this morning, and at 1 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning. The first business transacted was to admit new delegates not present at the General Assembly. No assembly is permitted to be represented that was not represented at that convention.

General Master Workman Powderly made an extemporaneous address, in which he referred to the order and its remarkable growth, its strikes and boycotts. He advised calmness and judiciousness in all actions of the delegates.

Standing committees were then appointed on laws, strikes, boycotts and the relation of the Order to all other Orders. Special committees were appointed on the address of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and also on the plan of Edward Norton, of Chicago, who, in yesterday's meeting suggested a manufacturers' Union.

To give all the committees a chance to get to work, the convention adjourned, and the remainder of the day will be devoted to the committees. A plan is afoot to call in all the commissions of present organizers, re-issue some, and drop others. Injudicious conduct of many organizers, it is thought, has caused the Order a great deal of trouble.

WASHINGTON, 26.—At the request of numerous interested persons the Secretary of State recently telegraphed to the United States Ministers at St. Petersburg and Teheran for information in regard to Thomas Stevens, arrested in Afghanistan, on his journey around the world on a bicycle. An answer was received from the Minister at Teheran saying that Stevens is a British subject and is not allowed to go through Afghanistan, and that he is now on his way to Constantinople.

CHICAGO, 26.—The Adams Block, a fine six story brick and stone structure, corner of Congress Street and Wabash Avenue, was burned this morning. Belford, Clark & Co., publishers, loss \$300,000. Donohue & Hennebrey, bookbinders, Van Antwerp, Brag & Co., publishers, R. H. Peale & Co., lithographers, are also large losers. The total loss is fully a million dollars.

FIVE CAUSES OF COMPLAINT.

When the call for the convention was issued by Mr. Powderly he only enumerated five causes of complaint that were to be adjusted. These were boycotts, strikes, the Southwest troubles, the relation of the Knights of Labor to other organizations, and the instituting of new assemblies. Since delegates have arrived many of them have plans that they would like to bring before the general session. Whether these will be discussed or laid on the table cannot be determined as yet. One of these plans is to agitate the subject of the government regulating the railroads.

The first business of the morning session was the acceptance of the report of the committee on credentials. The new delegates were then admitted to the hall and the obligation administered. The delegates were admitted only from such districts as were represented in the convention held last year in Hamilton, Ontario, this being the special session of that General Assembly, and the districts since instituted not being eligible to membership in the existing body.

Powderly's address was then delivered extemporaneously. He referred the delegates to the call to learn the business to be brought forward, and taking up the five subjects of strikes, boycotts, labor troubles, difficulties with Trades Unions and increasing membership, one by one, he advised a most careful thoughtful and full discussion upon all the questions. He asked that harmony, prudence and discretion should predominate in all matters and that the affairs of the convention should be acted upon with consideration and dispatch. The best part of the address, treating upon matters entirely within the province of the order, cannot be made public. Powderly resumed his seat amid prolonged applause and upon motion appointed standing committees of five upon each of the following subjects: Laws, strikes, boycotts and the relation of the Knights of Labor to other organizations. A special committee of five was appointed to whom was referred the address of the President and the Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A committee of five was also selected to take action upon the matter of the organization of an American Manufacturers' Union, as proposed by Mr. Edwin Norton in his address of Tuesday. The convention took a recess until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning so as to give ample time to the committees to do the work laid before them.

In his address this morning Grand Master Powderly said: "The multiplicity of strikes that have occurred in the last six months have greatly lowered our order in public estimation. Of course a great many strikes are attributed to us with which we should not be credited, but on the other hand

many are charged to us that we are responsible for." In closing he said: "I will go nowhere, I will see no one, I will attend to no other business until this convention is over. I propose to stay here and finish this business if it takes all summer, and I want you to be prepared to stay with me."

ST. LOUIS, 26.—To lessen the pain, said Fauntleroy, Maxwell administered chloroform, but in too large a quantity which resulted in death. He cut the clothes from his friend's body and attempted to resuscitate him, but failed. He said the defense would prove that Preller knew Maxwell had no money, and had promised to pay his expenses to Auckland. Robbery therefore could not have been the motive for causing his friend's death, which at any rate was accidental.

The remainder of Fauntleroy's speech was devoted to a description of his client's actions after the death of Preller, and assigning the reasons therefor, all of which was contained in Maxwell's confession, made a few days ago.

Maxwell was then placed on the stand. He shows little evidence of feeling, though there was some degree of nervousness both in his face and hands.

There was a rustle through the court room, and the Judge, in a brief speech, demanded absolute quiet in the audience.

The witness then, in reply to questions by Fauntleroy, stated in substance as follows: "My full name is Hugh M. Brooks. I am 25 years old and was born in Hyde, Chester, England. I commenced to study law with Brown at Stockport, near Hyde, in 1878. I remained there four years. I am a lawyer by profession. I also studied medicine and surgery at the collegiate school at Manchester, but I am not a licensed physician."

I first met Preller at the Northwestern Hotel at Liverpool, but did not get acquainted with him until I met him on board the steamship *Cephalonia*. I also met Warren on board the steamer. Mr. Preller and I were both Englishmen coming to a strange land, and our acquaintanceship ripened into a warm friendship. We talked much about our plans and purposes for the future. Our acquaintance and friendship continued after our arrival in this country.

We reached Boston February 3d, and after three or four days Preller started on a business trip. I had a conversation and correspondence with Preller about going to New Zealand. We agreed to meet in St. Louis and go there together. I told him about my financial condition, telling him in a letter I had \$100 all told. I treated Preller several times medically in Boston and by letter. He acknowledged having received a decided benefit from the treatment. He knew that I never had practiced medicine regularly. I never used any deception with him in this regard.

Witness then described the various events about Preller leaving Boston for Canada; about his own and Preller's arrival in St. Louis, and how they stopped at the Southern Hotel; he had \$50 to \$60 when he arrived here; how he tried to pawn some of his things before Preller came; his visiting Fernow's drug store and his conversations with Fernow; his purchasing various articles of him, among them chloroform and carbolic acid, which in combination he used himself in treating a bad tooth that troubled him; that Preller arrived on the Friday prior to Easter Sunday; how they went together to try to sell his magic lantern and slides, and various other occurrences which took place between Friday and Sunday, all of which are familiar to nearly everybody. The court then took a recess.

After recess the examination of the defendant was continued: "We, Mr. Preller and I," he said, "made two trips between the Southern Hotel and the Union Depot, where we attempted to discover the cause of the detention of my trunk which contained the lantern, and were told by the baggage man there that it was probably delayed at Port Huron, Canada, by the custom officers. We visited, also, the optician in an endeavor to ascertain if he would purchase the lantern and slides when they should arrive. From the time that Mr. Preller arrived in St. Louis down to Easter Sunday, we saw a good deal of each other. We were, as the former witnesses have stated, almost inseparable. We visited his room several times, but when we were not looking around the city or playing pool, we spent most of our time in my room. We played pool a great deal and whenever lost a game paid for it. We played even so the expenses were equally divided. Drank some but not much. He paid for most of the drinks. Preller was accustomed to call at my room early in the morning and we would go down to breakfast together, return to my room, converse and smoke for a while and then go down on the rotunda. On Easter Sunday before I went to the drug store, he and I had a conversation about the performance of the operation heretofore alluded to and a day or two before. On Sunday Preller described to me his symptoms, and I concluded that he was suffering from a stricture and the best method of treating him was by passing a catheter. I took my authorities on medicine and read to Mr. Preller the directions as to the proper method of administering chloroform, and refreshed my own mind as to the precautions to be used. There are marginal notes on the pages treating on the simplest and safest method of using the drug, but I made these some twelve months before I left England. After this conversation with

Mr. Preller I went to the drug store and purchased four ounces of chloroform and a quantity of absorbent cotton. On this same day Preller and I had gone to another drug store, the one under the Southern Hotel, and made some purchases which he said we must have and could probably not get on our journey to Auckland before we should arrive at San Francisco. It had been understood between us all the time that I was to sell my magic lantern and some other things in order to raise money for the trip to San Francisco, and that he was to pay for my passage to Auckland with the understanding that I should refund to him the cost of that passage. While in the drug store I ordered and drank a mixture of bromide of potassium and valerian of ammonia to quiet my nerves. I drank in the presence of Mr. Preller and he paid for it, as he did for the other things purchased there. We then returned to the hotel and on our way up to my room stopped in the cigar stand and purchased a box of cigars, for which my companion paid. We then went up stairs, and, after smoking awhile and discussing the proposed operation, Mr. Preller went to his own room, removing shortly after, having removed his waistcoat and replaced his coat with a dressing gown. Immediately thereafter he began to make preparations for the operation. Preller removed his trousers and drawers and laid down upon the bed. I placed a four-ounce bottle of chloroform on the washstand and poured out a fluid grammé of the liquid on a piece of lint which I folded three times, then walked to the bed and held the lint about six inches from my patient's face, so that the vapor from the chloroform might become mixed with the air and produce a not too violent effect. It all evaporated in a few minutes and I turned around to get more and found that the bottle I had placed on the washstand had fallen into the washbasin and a large portion of its contents had flowed out, and not enough was left to produce anesthesia. I then went to Fernow's drug store to get more, telling Fernow I had spilled what I had first bought. I wanted four ounces, but he only had two, and I took that. I then returned to my room. I placed about a grammé of the fluid on the lint this time, and again held it about six inches from his face. I continued this some time, until I thought unconsciousness, or rather insensibility to pain, had been reached. I then took up the catheter and proceeded to insert it. Mr. Preller made a peculiar noise, wincing as if he felt pain. I concluded that I had not administered a sufficient amount of chloroform. I poured a grammé or a grammé and a half of the chloroform upon the lint, which I again placed before his face. Almost before I knew it Mr. Preller's breathings became very labored and I at once suspended the administration of chloroform, for I knew that his condition was serious. I seized a pair of my surgeon's scissors and at once cut his shirt and undershirt from his body and tried all means of resuscitation with which I was familiar. I slapped him with wet towels on the chest and neck, dashed cold water on his chest and attempted to restore respiration by moving his arms up and down."

Witness proceeded with a voice impressively husky: "I continued these efforts to revive my friend for over half an hour, but it was useless, entirely useless. Shortly after my friend ceased to breathe and his heart stopped beating. There was no breath on the mirror when I held it to his lips. Even after I was satisfied he was dead, I continued my efforts with him. I did not leave and call assistance. All my efforts were to restore him, for when chloroform takes effect the man soon sinks. The time I thought had better be occupied in efforts to restore him. I was convinced he was dead, but still continued to dash water on his breast and slap him with wet towels. I finally decided he was dead and past all hope. Then I hardly knew what to do. My first impulse was to notify the authorities. Imagine my feelings! I did not know what to do. I was in a strange land. I did not know a man could make a statement in his own behalf. I thought the same rule applied here as in England, and that I would not be allowed to make my statement, and I concluded to go away."

The prisoner then proceeded to tell the story of putting the body in the trunk in such a wild and dazed way that he scarcely knew what he was saying, and so wrought up was he that he could give no connected account of his subsequent sayings and doings. He tried to drown his terror in drink. He said that he concluded the only thing to do was to get away; that he took Preller's money, purchased several things, among them a ticket to San Francisco, placed a paper saying, "So perish all traitors to the great cause," and shaved off his mustache to puzzle the authorities till after the autopsy and gain time; also cut a gash on Preller's breast with a scalpel, but could assign no reason for it. He asserted firmly that he had no intention of harming Preller.

The rest of the testimony was taken up with his subsequent journeyings. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Caused by a Fall.

RAYMOND, Miss, Aug. 13, 1885.—Four years ago, from a fall from my carriage, my kidneys and bladder became badly diseased. Physicians said my recovery was impossible. Took seven or eight bottles of Warner's safe cure, and it has saved my life.—ANNA CARLOS.