

ETERNAL JUSTICE.

The man is thought a knave or fool,
Or bigot, plotting crime,
Who, for the advancement of his kind,
Is wiser than his time.
For him the hemlock shall distill;
For him the axe be bared;
For him the gibbet shall be built;
For him the stake prepared.
Him shall the scorn and wrath of men
Pursue with deadly aim;
And malice, envy, spite and lies,
Shall decerate his name;
But Truth shall conquer at the last,
For round and round we run;
And ever the light comes uppermost,
And ever is Justice done.
Pace through thy cell, old Socrates,
Cheerily to and fro;
Trust to the impulse of thy soul,
And let the poison flow.
They may shatter to earth the lamp of day
That holds a light divine,
But they cannot quench the fire of thought,
By such a deadly wine.
They cannot blot thy spoken words
From the memory of man,
By all the poison ever was brewed
Since time its course began.
To-day abhorred, to-morrow adored,
So round and round we run;
And ever the Truth comes uppermost,
And ever is Justice done.
Flod on in thy cave, grey anchorite;
Be wiser than thy peers;
Augment the range of human power,
And trust to coming years.
They may call thee wizard, and monk
accurs'd,
And load thee with dispraise;
Thou wert born five hundred years too soon
For the comfort of thy days.
But not too soon for human kind;
Time hath reward in store;
And the demons of our sires become
The saints that we adore.
The blind can see, the slave is lord,
So round and round we run;
And ever the wrong is proved to be
wrong,
And ever is Justice done.
Keep, Galileo, to thy thought,
And nerve thy soul to bear;
They may gloat o'er the senseless words
they bring
From the pangs of thy despair;
They may veil their eyes, but they cannot
hide
The sun's meridian glow;
The heel of a priest may tread thee down,
And a tyrant work thee woe;
But never a truth has been destroyed;
They may curse it and call it crime;
Pervert and betray, or slander and slay;
Its teachers for a time;
But the sunshine eye shall light the sky,
As round and round we run;
And the Truth shall ever come upper-
most,
And Justice shall be done.

—Mackay.

GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 16.—It became known here early this morning that late last Saturday night Swan Brothers, the well-known firm of live stock dealers, consisting of Alexander H. and Thomas Swan, had made an assignment of all the property of the firm and of the individual members of the firm for the benefit of their creditors without any preference. The liabilities are not yet determined, but it is learned from the best authority that the assets of the firm will be largely in excess of the liabilities. Swan Brothers have been doing an extensive business throughout the west, and up to this time have met their engagements promptly and enjoyed the highest degree of public confidence and credit. The

DIRECT CAUSE

of this suspension is due to the action by attachment, brought against A. H. Swan by the German Savings Bank of Davenport, Iowa, on a note which had been signed by Swan as surety, and when no ultimate loss could occur because of the bank being fully protected by property of the principal. This action, however, caused the creditors not advised of the real facts to become alarmed, and many claims were presented against the firm not yet due, and for which payment had not been provided till maturity, but these now demanded an immediate settlement. Alex. Swan was at the time in Europe and had no notice that such an action was contemplated on the part

of the bank, and no opportunity was given him to protect himself against it. This caused a

RUN ON THE FIRM

in the absence of its managing member, which was met to the extent of \$30,000, when it was decided to suspend in order to protect their property from sacrifice and place all creditors upon an equal basis. The creditors here and some elsewhere heard from, have expressed a desire that every indulgence should be given to the firm in the adjustment of their large business. The assignment is in no way connected with the business of the Swan Land and Cattle Company, and will involve no other interests than those mentioned. Alex. Swan himself stated to your correspondent this evening that the suspension is in no way due to his large cattle interests in Wyoming, which are in the most

FLOURISHING CONDITION.

DENVER, May 16.—Immediately after the news reached here several bank managers were called upon with a view to learn whether the failure would have any effect upon financial circles in this city, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to learn whether any banks or cattle men here hold any of Swan's paper or notes.

TOLEDO, O., May 16.—A plan is on foot at Lima, it is declared, to organize an oil exchange, to oppose the Standard Oil Company. The plans have not yet been perfected, but many of the leading oil men in the Lima fields are interested. All are angry at the last cut of oil and the lowering of the price to 27½ cents. The leaders claim that under the inter-state commerce law they could obtain equal rates with the Standard, and that they could compete with the Standard in the sale of oil in the large cities of the north and west. They claim that oil is worth a dollar a barrel for fuel and that the Standard has cleared 20,000,000 on oil already purchased in the Ohio fields. All the producers will be made stockholders in the exchange and if necessary pipeline will be built and a refinery erected, probably at Toledo.

DENVER, May 16.—A Leadville special to the News: The most shocking accident that has been reported from the Midland tunnel for months occurred near the west portal on Sunday last, in which James Mann, a boy 14 years of age was literally blown to pieces through the explosion of giant powder. On the occasion of the accident he was dispatched to the magazine for a box of giant powder, which was to be used by the drill forces, and procuring it he started to return, when the men heard an explosion, mingled with a shriek and rushing out found the dismembered form of the youth lying about the approach to the tunnel. The sight was a sickening one. The flesh and bones were scattered in every direction, while there was scarcely enough left intact to identify the youth. It is probable that having shouldered the box of powder the boy started for the tunnel and stumbling caused the explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Call's Hermosillo, Mexico, special, to-night says: Their courier sent by the commission now examining into the recent seismic disturbances in the Sierra Madre Mountains, arrived at Ures today, and is the bearer of the following dispatch to Governor Torres:

In the pueblo of Babilpe thirty-seven persons were killed and nineteen injured. In Oputo nine were killed. Both pueblos were destroyed. The inhabitants of Babilpe, Baceraca, Oputo and Gussabas are living in fields under trees and in dug outs. There have been repeated successions of shocks, although lighter than the first. A panic existed everywhere and a number of women died from fright. A wide extent of territory is seamed with crevices and immense chasms. The earth has sunk in many places and is flooded with water, making swamps where water never existed before. In many mountains there is to be seen what appears to be an eruption, and the continuous smoke indicates volcanic action, but none have yet been explored, owing to the continuous tremors and the great chasms, making the approach thereto at the present the most difficult and dangerous.

LONDON, May 16.—The financial secretary of India has advised the government of the discovery of an immense amount of treasure, estimated at over \$25,000,000, which has been secreted in the Palace Cwallor by the late Maharajah. The treasure has been sunk in pits under vaults beneath the Beenaah. The secret was entrusted to a few confidential servants. The secretary was present when the treasure was unearthed. After removing the earth to the depth of six feet, the workmen revealed great flagstones. Beneath these were several pits filled to the brim with silver, chiefly freshly

COINED RUPEES.

In each pit was a plate recording the amount of the treasure and the names of the officials who assisted in secreting it. The Indian government has taken the board as a loan from the young Maharajah. The native papers protest against this action. They say that had the Maharajah been an adult instead of under a regency controlled by the government, he would never have invested his whole wealth in Indian securities. The question will be raised in Parliament as to whether the "investment" is not another name for seizure.

MONTREAL, May 16.—To an Associated Press reporter Mr. O'Brien said: "I am sorry to hear I have been elected

again to Parliament, but I am inclined to think Lord Lansdowne is still more sorry under the circumstances. I am thankful to my colleagues and countrymen."

Mr. O'Brien and party left for Toronto on the midnight train.

TORONTO, May 16.—In the acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter from Mayor Howland, containing copies of the resolutions passed at Saturday's loyalist meeting, Lord Lansdowne, after expressing the great pleasure which the passage of the resolutions gave him, said:

"It has been the source of deepest regret to me that those who have sought for political purposes to stir up strife between me and the tenants on a part of my Irish estates should have been for a time successful. I desire sincerely that the differences which have thus arisen may not prove permanent, and that the kind relations which have until recently existed between these tenants and myself may ere long be completely restored."

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Saturday night Raymond Butsch, overseer of the Woodlawn plantation, Plaquemine Parish, forty miles below this city, was shot through both legs by an insane man named Ed. Williams. Butsch's legs were badly lacerated. This morning the sheriff of Plaquemine Parish, accompanied by George Osmond, editor of the Plaquemine Protector, started out to arrest the maniac. When they approached Williams he opened fire upon them, shooting Osmond through the neck, and it is thought fatally injuring him. The sheriff then pursued the maniac, who took refuge in his house. The house was then set on fire in order to dislodge Williams, and when he came out to get water he was shot dead by the sheriff.

BERLIN, May 17.—The Kreuz Zeitung and Berlin Post urge the necessity of Germany's mobilization of her army in the event of General Boulanger's plan being adopted. The Post further recommends the withdrawal of all reserves and all horses fit for war purposes from Alsace-Lorraine, for fear the troops may use what they have learned from Germany against Germany herself.

The Reichstag committee yesterday, by a vote of 19 to 6, adopted the first clause of the brandy tax bill. This signifies the passage of the whole bill.

LONDON, May 17.—Mr. Barclay has refused Mr. Wright's offer of £20,000 for the race horse Bendigo.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The number of idle men in the city who have either struck or been locked out is rapidly increasing, and was variously estimated yesterday at from ten to twenty thousand. The number probably does not exceed thirteen thousand, but by the end of the present week it will be largely increased. Not more than five hundred bricklayers are at work and their occupation will be gone as soon as the stock of material on hand is exhausted. Employees in other trades are gradually forced to stop work because they are reaching a point in construction at which they cannot proceed until the bricklayers run up the walls. The outlook is not promising for either contractor or laborer, but both appear to take a cheerful view of the situation and seem to be determined not to yield a point.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—Five men who took the most prominent part in the late plot to assassinate the Czar were executed yesterday.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 18.—Owing to a disagreement between the Knights of Labor and the manufacturers' association, forty shoe manufacturing establishments closed this morning, throwing 3,000 men out of employment.

LONDON, May 17.—Viscount Cranborne, a son of Lord Salisbury, was married to-day to Lady Cicely Alice Gore, daughter of the Earl of Arville. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Duke and Duchess of Teck and a large number of aristocrats witnessed the ceremony.

BRUSSELS, May 17.—Dr. Junker, the Russian explorer, in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press to-day, said he had received a letter from Emin Bey, dated last November, in which Emin Bey said the routes between Uganda and Wadalia were open. This fact, he thinks, will assure the success of Stanley's relief expedition, barring accidents.

TORONTO, May 17.—Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived this morning amid a scene of enthusiasm and excitement unequalled since his entrance into Canada. Fully three thousand men crushed and struggled with each other to catch a glimpse of him. A few attempts at hooting and hissing were made as O'Brien entered the carriage, but were quickly drowned by the hearty cheers which went up as he stood up in the carriage and exclaimed, "Three cheers for our friends in England and the cause they are struggling for!" A cavalcade of mounted police with drawn swords and a platoon of officers surrounded the carriage. The hotel was reached without a sign of hostility, except an occasional hoot or hiss from the Orangemen.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Is it said here that the transcontinental roads will join in a boycott against the American connection with the Canadian Pacific road because they are carrying freight which comes to them by the Canadian Pacific at a lower rate than that carried by them for the Pacific Coast roads, though the tonnage offered by the latter is much larger than that of the Canadian Pacific. The roads used by the Canadian Pacific in entering the territory of the American overland lines are the St.

Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, the St. Paul and Omaha, and the Kansas City and St. Joseph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The following letter has created quite a sensation among the anglomanics in this city. Andrew Carnegie having been requested to attend a preliminary meeting called to contribute to the fund for the proposed celebration of the

QUEEN'S JUBILEE

in New York, addressed the following reply to the treasurer of the fund:

John Paton, Banker, Bouchwell, Isle of Wight:

May 5th, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR:—There are several reasons why I cannot subscribe to or sympathize with the proposed jubilee.

First—I am an American citizen and a very staunch republican American, who regards the monarchical idea as inconsistent with and insulting to his manhood. I should stultify myself were I to celebrate the reign of any hereditary ruler—"I was born as free as Caesar."

Second—I am at a loss to see what naturalized citizens have to do with celebrating the reign of any sovereign monarch. If they are not

LOYAL REPUBLICANS

and true to the land of their adoption, it is open to them at all times to leave its shores and find a home elsewhere. The republic deserves to be served by citizens true to the fundamental idea on which her political institutions are based. I infer that this view is shared by the most distinguished gentlemen of New York who, like myself, were born subjects of a monarchy. For I observe with satisfaction that your committee has been compelled to select a Canadian as president and also as chief orator, eminent and justly honored men, but still quite foreign to New York and to America. A New York demonstration presided over and also addressed by

IMPORTED CANADIANS

will be quite unique in its way, but will in no sense represent New York. I rejoice that no New York men of position could be found who could so far forget themselves as to appear on a republican soil as eulogists of a monarchy. To such of my fellow countrymen as see proper to enjoy the blessing of a residence in America I venture to suggest that the canons of good taste, not less than the gratitude to the republicans, to whose hospitality they are indebted for so many favors, should lead them to hesitate before parading and forcing upon the knowledge of their perhaps too generous host that their first allegiance is to a

FOREIGN RULER,

and their preference for political institutions vitally opposed to those of the land in which they live. In conclusion, my dear Paton, if our fellow countrymen must celebrate something, let me suggest to them that the proper day for a political demonstration in New York is the Fourth of July, and on that day let them pray that the day is not far distant when our less favored countrymen at home shall share with us the blessings of institutions founded upon the political equality of citizens, the day when hereditary privileges will be unknown and when "a government of the people, by the people and for the people" will be the watchword of English-speaking men throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

LINCOLN, May 17.—The following message was sent to-day by President Fitzgerald to the Irish National League of America to Gladstone:

Lincoln, May 17, 1887.

Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, House of Commons, London:

Learning from London cable dispatches that there is a possibility of your visiting America during the coming autumn, I hasten, as president of the Irish National League of America, to tender you the respectful and cordial hospitality of that body, with the warm-hearted greeting of 15,000,000 of Irish-Americans, and as an American citizen to assure you of such a welcome from the great freedom-loving people of this land as has never before been accorded to any visitor to our shores.

(Signed) JOHN FITZGERALD, President I. N. L. A.

TORONTO, May 17.—The Basin House is only a few blocks away, and as the party drove there the crowd increased and the enthusiasm grew greater. The spacious rotunda of the hotel was one mass of humanity. To reach his room was impossible; to register was impossible; so O'Brien was hoisted on the shoulders of strong men and carried to the broad staircase, and there, amid intense excitement, was presented with an address by D. P. Cahill, secretary of the local branch of the National League. During Mr. O'Brien's reply there were frequent attempts at interruption by several of the crowd cooling, but as before an overwhelming majority were O'Brienites and their cheers sounded like a chorus.

Never in the worst days of the Belfast disorders was a scene of more

DISGRACEFUL ROWDYISM

exhibited than that shown this afternoon in Queen's Park, when a crowd of Toronto Orangemen attempted to storm the platform, and falling in that, to choke off all possibility of Mr. O'Brien being heard by keeping up a continual din, groaning, hissing and cries of "God Save the Queen" and

"Rule Britannia." It was 4 o'clock when the crowd had about fully collected, and it then seemed fair to set the number present at 15,000, although the people kept pouring in in such floods from all quarters after the meeting had begun, that there were times when 20,000 persons would not be an over estimate. Many of the banks of the city were closed, and the students in the University were let loose. Many of these, with crowds of desperate-looking roughs, whose only glory in life seems to be a

ROW OR RIOT,

were organized in a compact band and excited but little suspicion, because they said never a word until their time came. The first demonstration came from a solitary man at the left hand side of the platform, who stood on the stump of a tree and then began groaning at the meeting and at those on the platform as though his life depended on the effort. Near him was a woman waving a green bough in her hand, and no sooner had she seen the obstreperous Orangeman than she ran the butt of the twig down his throat, which effectively choked off the disturber, amid a roar of applause from the crowd and cries of "God save Ireland!" A

RUSH WAS MADE

for the woman, but she was among friends and the surging wave of thousands drove back her would-be assailants.

At this moment, Mr. O'Brien arrived at the park in a carriage. One hundred and fifty policemen, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Grassell, were scattered through the crowd in files; Sergeant Seymour was in charge of a squad of mounted men, and when the disturbance and attempted breaking up of the meeting took place, they most determinedly took their place and remained there from the beginning to the end of both Mr. O'Brien's and Mr. Kilbride's speeches. The policemen quietly folded their arms and said not a word. In all, the disturbers did not number more than

SIXTY PERSONS,

and many of them were armed with sticks. The sycamore trees in front of the platform were taken possession of by a crowd of young roughs, who hissed out and into the speaker's faces during the greater part of the time, until after a while a few men among the nationalists caught hold of the trees and shook the disturbers to the ground.

With Mr. O'Brien's introduction began the most terrific groaning, hissing, cheering and hoarse shouts that the day had so far witnessed. Removing his hat with the utmost coolness, O'Brien surveyed the vast sea of faces before him for a moment. He began amidst the din and uproar to

SPEAK AS FOLLOWS:

Men of Toronto: (Cries of "God save the Queen!" "Hurrah for Lansdowne!" groans and immense cheering.) That cheer of yours will ring around the world to-day. (Cheers and hisses), and all the local talent of Lord Lansdowne's friends cannot drown it. We are used to this sort of thing in the British Parliament.

[Loud cheers and a voice: "Humph for O'Brien!" followed by tremendous cheers and groaning. Here an Orangeman drew forth a heavy stick and hit a man with it, knocking him down. Then there was a rush caused by the prancing of the horses of the mounted policemen, and the crowd scattered in all directions, many persons rushing for the big heaps of bricks which were piled up in a field close by. They came again, whether with bricks or not did not immediately appear.]

MR. O'BRIEN CONTINUED:

"I am glad to see that although Lansdowne has nothing to say himself, he has friends who are able to say something. God help us! [Derisive laughter, cheers and groans.] We came to Canada to demand an answer from either Lord Lansdowne or his friends. Here are his friends [groans and hisses] two dozen of them [groans, cheers and cries of "Brand O'Brien!"] whom a good policeman could knock out in a few minutes [cheers] if he only wanted to, and the only answer they can give for the high and mighty potentate who has sent them here is cackling like geese, or the groans of a jackass. [Loud laughter and cheers.] They attempted to shout down the freedom of speaking here to-day. [Groans and cheers.] We generally succeed in

PUTTING DOWN

our enemies in the House of Commons [cheers] and we will succeed in putting them down here to-day. [Tremendous applause.] I don't blame the poor, deluded Orangemen who are making this fight to-day. [Here a man was knocked down by the blow of a stick and a fierce fight followed among the Orangemen, who again set up a dismal howl.] We to-day are the party of law and order, and we defy anybody to deny it. [Cheers and groans. Several voices cried: "Brand O'Brien!" "The heart of Ireland is at your back!" shouted another, "and the heart of Canada," cried another. A man from the Orangemen party here got in front of the platform, among the nationalists and began singing: "The Boyne Water."

His silk hat was crushed by those around him and

HE DISAPPEARED

under the platform bruised and bloody, where he lay during the remainder of the day.]