

"I have often," continued Mr. O'Brien, "met jackasses [laughter] whose sound would be more musical than that of the miserable and misguided wretches who came here to destroy that freedom of opinion of which they boast they have so much. [Derisive laughter.] If they have got anything to say for Lansdowne, let their best man come on this platform and I will guarantee him a hearing. [Cheers.] But they are afraid [Groans and cries of 'God save the Queen!'] because they are in the wrong and we are

BOLD AND DEFIANT,

because we have right, truth and justice on our side. [Loud and prolonged applause, mingled with hisses and groaning.] This demonstration takes the last sod from under Lansdowne's feet, for by it he confesses that he has no better answer to our terrible argument than rowdism, blackguardism, vulgarity and the ignorance of this wretched and despicable crew. [Loud cheers.] I am not at all sorry that the gentlemen of the Toronto corporation have broken their contract as Lord Lansdowne broke his, and have refused us the hospitality of St. Andrew's Hall. There is one hall, thank God, from which they cannot shut us out—this great

VAULT OF HEAVEN

which the great Architect of the Universe has built—and we have a tale to tell which we need not be afraid or ashamed to tell in the free air of heaven and in the open light of day. One thing is now I think certain, and that is that the Canadians demand an answer to the specific and terrible accusations we have made against him. An answer there must be, or Lord Lansdowne stands condemned; an answer very different from the vague platitudes with which he fills his letter to the Toronto papers to-day. [Groans.] I think nobody realizes more keenly than Lord Lansdowne to-day that the

FROTHY DECLARATION

of the orators at Saturday's meeting is not an answer that will save Lord Lansdowne from the condemnation of enlightened and liberty-loving men."

Here the speaker said that Rev. R. R. Kane had been allowed in Toronto to denounce home rule, and continued: "But I would like to point out that the resolutions of the Orangemen of Toronto on home rule did not prevail with the Canadian Parliament or Canadian people. [Applause.] They were rejected and reversed by Canadian public opinion, and so I venture to think that the orators of Saturday fall now as Rev. Mr. Kane failed then. Time will tell that the upshot of Saturday's meeting was a

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

in the Tory coercion government of Lord Salisbury, that government whose cruel and abominable coercion bill has just been condemned by the Canadian Parliament by a decisive and overwhelming majority. A vote of confidence in Lord Salisbury! Could we possibly desire more convincing proof of how completely we are opponents out of sympathy with the vast masses of Canadian people. As for the epithets Goldwin Smith [Hisses] has been pleased to shower upon himself, well, so far as my humble personality is concerned, it is of the smallest consequence in this matter. I am content to be judged by my own countrymen, who know me and can read

EVERY THOUGHT

of my heart. [Applause.] Judged by the announcement from northwest Cork in this morning's cablegrams [renewed applause] they don't seem to share Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion of me. I think we may safely leave the orators at Saturday's meeting to be crucified under the weight of their own adjectives and under the ridicule of their own organs. Upon another occasion I should be willing enough to enter into the defense of ourselves and of our great movement, if, indeed, a defense is needed at this time of the day, of a movement which has won the great heart and mind of Mr. Gladstone, and to which the energies of the whole future of the

LIBERAL PARTY

in England are now pledged. [Loud applause.] But that is not the question. The question is—and Lord Lansdowne and his friends shall not be allowed to escape from it until they have answered it, if answer it they can—the question is, whether Lord Lansdowne is carrying out the most cruel and inhuman system of evictions in Ireland, rather than yield concessions which were suggested and recommended by arbitration authorized by his own government and that issue must be honestly and squarely met. Lord Lansdowne and his friends are shrewd though, now at the last moment, to perceive that his cause will be

SIMPLY DAMNED

by displays of physical and intellectual rowdism and intolerance." [Loud applause.] The speaker said he did not blame the Orangemen for their foolish threats, but he did blame the London Times and Daily Telegraph for their incitements to violence. It was due to the Canadian spirit in favor of free speech that their bloody counsels had not been followed. The speaker continued: "There was one thing thoroughly Hibernian about Saturday's meeting, and that was, that although the meeting was called to insist that nobody had any right to pronounce upon the lit-

ness of any governor-general sent from England the very

FIRST RESOLUTION

they themselves passed was the most sweeping expression of their own opinion of Lord Lansdowne's fitness, thus doing the very same thing themselves which they insisted nobody in Canada had a right to do, [laughter] and Lord Lansdowne had written them letters in the newspapers to-day thanking them and declaring them quite right. [Laughter and applause.] If the gentlemen in Queen's Park endorsed the coercion policy of Lord Salisbury, they are welcome to their opinion. If they think that Lansdowne is a rack-renter and has thereby an additional fitness to be governor-general, they are entitled to their opinion [loud applause] and to declare that the man who

TRAMPLES UPON

the resolutions of their Canadian Parliament with respect to Ireland, is fully fit to govern a nation of generous and freedom-loving men."

"The Toronto papers speak about 'the Irish nuisance.' God knows it pains us to the heart to be obliged to worry you with the sorrows of our poor people and subject you to such a test of the sincerity of your sympathy with Ireland, but it is not us who have introduced the Irish nuisance to Canada. [Loud and prolonged applause.] The other day at Montreal I stood at the plague spot where hundreds of Irish emigrants fell to the greed of Irish landlords. [Groans.] The survivors and friends of these people

ARE IN POWER

in Canada to-day, and the tenantry of Ireland can no longer be flung out to starve and die without a tear of pity for their fate, no matter how great, or strong, or proud that tyrant may be. Public opinion is now strong enough to track him all over the globe and make Lord Lansdowne feel the weight of public censure in a land where his father's victims could only find a plague spot and graves. [Loud cheers and waving of hands.]

O'Brien's remarks seemed to anger the Orangemen, who knocked down one or two of the nationalists with blows with their clubs.

THE NATIONALISTS

in return used their fists very effectively. Police Inspector Archibald and Deputy Chief Stewart, who were in company of Colonel Grossell, smiled in a most good-natured way and used no effort at all to drive off the rowdies, who pressed with might and main to reach the front of the platform, but all in vain. With the exception of a couple of charges of single policemen on horseback no attempt was made to interfere with the rioters. The Orangemen set up two stump speakers to talk at the same time as Mr. O'Brien. They roared themselves hoarse amid the frantic cheers and yells of the coterie. At the close of the speaking the

FOLLOWING RESOLUTION

was passed amid an outburst of cheering from thousands and groans of dissent from groups of Orangemen:

That this meeting of citizens of Toronto warmly sympathizes with the mission of William O'Brien, M. P., to Canada, and take this opportunity of entering a hearty protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of the tenants at Luggacurran by Lord Lansdowne."

A Dennis Kilbride, one of the evicted tenants, also spoke and arraigned the actions of both Lord Lansdowne and the Orangemen in severe terms. Mr. O'Brien was then driven from the park escorted by the mounted police.

St. Louis, May 18.—A special from the City of Mexico says: A week ago a train on the Mexican National Railroad ran over and killed a Mexican near Patzcuaro. The friends of the dead man undertaking to retaliate, put a large rock on the curve. The engine of the passenger train struck it and an American engineer was injured and the Mexican fireman killed. The jefe politico sent a squad of Mexican gendarmes with instructions to bring in every person suspected of any complicity whatever, and thirty-three arrests were made. The investigation resulted in the selection of 3 victims and sentence was immediately passed. Shortly after sunrise yesterday morning the three were marched to the scene of the disaster, stood up before an adobe wall and shot by a file of soldiers. The corpses lay for some time where they fell, as a warning against more train wrecking, and were buried near the scene of the wreck.

St. Louis, May 18.—The news comes from Mazatlan that two Americans assassinated Enrique Nassau, manager of the Hacienda Temil. The Americans were placed under arrest and conducted under a military escort to that city, where they are now awaiting trial.

Newport, R. I., May 18.—Madame Januscheck last night fell down a flight of steps, injuring her so severely as to necessitate the abandonment of all her engagements for the rest of the season.

Philadelphia, May 18.—Miss Jane E. Hall, of Montgomery County, Penn., and her sister, have instituted suit to recover \$4,000,000 from the United States government. The ladies claim to be lineal descendants of De Haven, a wealthy Frenchman who, it is claimed, in 1777 loaned the colonial government half a million francs with which to pay troops and during the later years of the struggle contributed further money. During Wash-

ington's first administration, Congress allowed his claims, but there was no surplus at the time and the claimant died before he received a penny.

Toronto, May 18.—The incursion of O'Brien, the Irish agitator, seems to have changed the whole face of Canada politics, and it is thought will have an important bearing on the future of parties and politics in the dominion. The Catholics, who spoke regretfully in regard to the Fenian invasion of 20 years ago, don't speak so now, and Orangemen who talked in a determined manner about O'Brien's "invasion," say that if he attempts to speak here again he would probably pay the penalty with his life. The Orangemen seem to feel they have committed a blunder, not in having attacked the speakers and disturbed the meeting, but in not having done so half well enough. As an evidence that

THE ORANGEMEN

are not solid against him O'Brien furnishes for publication to-day with the remark, "Look at that, boys," the most powerful indictment that has yet been drawn up against Lansdowne and his rowdy defenders, and the most complete vindication of his action in this matter. The letter is from an Orangeman signed "Acuson," in which O'Brien is upheld and the action of Lansdowne is denounced.

At half-past 8 o'clock President J. A. Mulligan, of the local branch of the National League, called at the hotel and asked O'Brien to go out and have a walk. D. P. Cahill, Dennis Kilbride, the evicted tenant, and J. N. Wall, a special correspondent of the Tribune, were present and suggested it would not be prudent to

VENTURE OUT,

as darkness had fallen and a crowd of about two hundred rowdies had gathered round the hotel, hissing, hooting and groaning. O'Brien, however, persisted in going.

The crowd grew in numbers and turbulence and surged up to the very spot where O'Brien and others were standing. They groaned and hissed into O'Brien's face such cries as "Away traitor!" "Down with the dynamite!" and "God save the Queen!" A riot seemed imminent as the Orangemen were armed with stout sticks just as they were at the meeting in Queen's Park. They came up to O'Brien as

HE STRODE ALONG

York Street and jostled against him, making attempts to strike him on the head with their sticks. He dodged the blows however and his friends rallied around him, but they were as one to fly. The policemen stood near by, but they made no effort to disperse the mob. As the party turned into Bay Street, Cahill had his hat knocked off by a stone. Now the Orangemen began their real attack, for Bay Street furnished a good opportunity, being covered with broken bricks and cobble stones. O'Brien had on a tall hat which furnished a good target. Wall was on his right and Kilbride and Mulligan were on his left.

"Look out, O'Brien!" shouted Wall, "the stones are coming. It's

BELFAST OVER AGAIN."

"It's all right," replied O'Brien. "It would be better for Lansdowne if they had let us alone."

As he spoke, a volley of bricks and cobblestones came flying from Orangemen, grazing their heads, but knocking the plaster off the adjacent walls. Shouts of "To hell with the Pope," "Kill the traitor," and so on, rose high above the din. The O'Brien party were still on the sidewalk, and the Orangemen thronged the street. D. T. Kellogg, a reporter of the New York Sun, now rushed behind O'Brien, and was about to warn him, when a

STONE STRUCK

O'Brien's hat and knocked it off. O'Brien stooped his head, and Wall, who was standing by his side, lifted his head to look in the direction whence the missiles came, when a huge stone struck him on the side of the head and tumbled him heels over head. He was carried into a drug store, where his wounds were dressed. O'Brien attempted to take refuge in Sharpe's laundry, but failing in that, rushed into a bicycle store adjoining. A volley of rocks shattered the windows, and the mob burst into the store acting like demons, and showered missiles in the direction in which O'Brien was. Some ladies and oldj

WOMEN SCREAMED

and fainted, while the mob tumbled pell mell over the machines, smashing them one against the other in their fury and amid cries of "Kill the traitor!" "Hang him!" "Lansdowne forever!" O'Brien, however, was safely led away by the officers and reached the hotel in safety. Cahill was knocked down and received two cuts, and more than a score of other persons were injured. The mob now seemed satisfied.

Treasurer Teefe, of the local branch of the League, sent the following telegram to the leaders of the League in New York and Chicago:

O'Brien was mobbed in the streets of Toronto by Orangemen. J. N. Wall, of the New York Tribune, was seriously wounded.

O'BRIEN SAID

to the Associated Press representative: "Lansdowne is now doing his worst. His policemen absolutely surrendered us to the mob, and had we not taken

refuge in a bicycle shop we would have been killed."

O'Brien will speak in Ottawa tomorrow and in Kingston Friday. O'Brien spent the day visiting several Catholic institutions in the city. He declares to-night that he will certainly go to St. Catherine's, and that the more Orangemen oppose him the longer he will stay in Canada.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—It leaked out here to-night that for some days past there has been

DENVER, May 18.—The Republican's Pueblo special: The westbound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, due here this morning, ran into a bunch of cattle twenty miles east of this city, ditching the engine, mail and express cars. Three tramps were stealing a ride; one whose name was Moore was killed, and the other two were slightly injured. Fortunately none of the passengers or train men were injured, although the train was running at a high rate of speed.

DETROIT, May 18.—The Tribune special from Marquette says: At 9 o'clock to-night news was received from camp No. 3, Summit division of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad extension, that the camp is

SURROUNDED BY FIRE.

George Grolet, timber contractor, and eight men, escaped through a mile of fire and smoke, leaving some thirty Italians in the camp fighting for their lives. Every available dish, including the cooking utensils, is in use, and the only water available is from a well and a small creek some distance away. An attempt was made to move the sick men of the party but it failed. When Grolet and his party were a short distance away they heard great shouting and saw a big flame and believed the camp was burning. If so, it is feared there will be great loss of life among the panic stricken Italians.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer Fulda which went ashore at Port Hamilton, Monday afternoon, has been hauled off.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Albert H. Rich, first mate of the American ship Robert L. Belknap, was arrested to-day by a deputy United States marshal charged with the murder of a sailor named James Peterson on the high seas during the voyage between San Francisco and Liverpool, England. Rich was held for examination in \$5,000 bonds.

BRUSSELS, May 18.—A Berlin telegram to the Independence Belge says the police at Nova Isperkask have unearthed a

PLOT TO KILL

the Czar, and 30 arrests have been made.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 18.—The case of Jasper Thomasson, who was convicted of the murder of A. A. Porter in Luna Valley, September 19, 1885, and who was condemned to death and three times granted a respite by Gov. Ross, has been carried to President Cleveland by relatives of the condemned, who has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

GALVESTON, May 18.—The News' Laredo special says: Francesca Stokes, deputy United States marshal at Carrizo, Zunata County, shot and

KILLED HIS WIFE

yesterday evening and immediately afterward blew out his own brains. The tragedy is alleged to have been caused by domestic troubles. For some time the wife of Stokes has been accusing him of improper relations with his daughter, aged 19.

A special to the News from Austin, Texas, says: Fifty mounted men are leaving here by train to-night for McNeill, ten miles from here, near which point a big robbery of a north-bound train is reported. One passenger is reported to have been shot in the arm. There seems to be no doubt of the robbery.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

A commotion was caused among the members of the Clan na Gael in this city and Brooklyn, by the report that one of the leading officers to-day had

GONE AWAY

with \$40,000 of the funds of the society. It was stated that he was a native of Kentucky and recently went to Brooklyn from Louisville. The statement was made that he had not defaulted, but had gone on a secret mission to England with the funds in his possession, which had been collected for the purpose. The executive board of the body has tried to keep the matter quiet. The missing man belonged to a faction which controlled the recent convention in Pittsburgh, when several of the camp's society withdrew on the ground that they contributed their money, but never had any report showing what was done with it.

LONDON, May 18.—The Commons in committee this afternoon began the consideration of clause two of the Irish crimes bill. This clause proposes to extend summary jurisdiction to conspiracy, boycotting, resistance to eviction and offenses designated in the white boy act.

Maurice Healey (Parnellite) moved an amendment limiting the operation of the clause to offenses committed after the passage of the act. Rejected, 213 to 100.

Timothy Healey (Parnellite) moved that before any person could be prosecuted under the provisions of the clause, a fiat of the attorney general, upon sworn information, must first be obtained.

Holmes, attorney general for Ireland,

declared the adoption of such an amendment would render the clause incapable of being worked. The amendment was lost, 219 to 145.

Right Hon. George Shaw-LeFevre (liberal) moved the omission of the sub-section making punishable by summary jurisdiction the act of conspiring to induce any one not to fulfill legal obligations. This, Shaw-LeFevre contended was a section meant to be used in the interest of the Irish landlords in the collection of rents, by

CRIMINAL LAW

before an inferior tribunal. No previous coercion act contained anything analogous to this sub-section. It exposed the tenants to summary convictions not by juries, but by resident magistrates interested in preventing combinations against rack rents. It deprived the tenants of the ordinary protection accorded English laborers and workmen against unfairness on the part of the employers.

Holmes contended the section applied only to criminal combinations.

The debate was proceeding when W. H. Smith, government leader, moved the closure. Carried—230 to 153.

Shaw-LeFevre's motion was rejected—223 to 143.

ADJOURNED.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A special from the City of Mexico says: It is stated in upper government circles that a plot on the part of the conservative party has been discovered. A prominent member of Congress, in the confidence of President Diaz and several cabinet members, stated yesterday that there is no doubt but that the Mexican conservatives have actually invited Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, to visit this country for the purpose of entangling him in Mexican politics and eventually making him the head of their party.

PARIS, May 19.—Henri Rochefort, in L'Intransigeant, denounces the opportunist conspiracy to compel Gen. Boulanger to retire from the ministry and warns the members of the Chamber of Deputies of the consequences of replacing Boulanger.

TORONTO, May 19.—The Globe, referring to yesterday's disturbance, says: The ruffians of yesterday doubtless effected what all the eloquence and courage of O'Brien vainly attempted. They have thrown over to him a volume of public sympathy which he could not have otherwise obtained. He stands now identified with the cause of free speech in Canada; freedom to walk the streets and freedom to indicate his opinion, and these common rights must be vindicated at any necessary trouble or cost. The comments of other papers are of the same tenor.

HAMILTON, Ontario, May 19.—Wm. O'Brien is to lecture here on Monday night under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National League. It is proposed to call a public meeting for Saturday evening to protest against Mr. O'Brien coming here to continue his attack on Lord Lansdowne.

NEW YORK, May 19.—William H. Macy, president of the Seaman's Savings Bank, died this morning.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Commercial Advertiser this afternoon publishes the following: It is already stated on good authority that Henry George's labor party has already begun to prepare for the fall campaign. District leaders with their assistants are making a house-to-house canvass in the tenement districts and are said to be eagerly recruiting their ranks from lukewarm democrats. It has been intimated that the object of the whole affair is to swell the labor vote at the approaching election to such an extent that George could then be in a position to make a profitable deal with Blaine in the presidential election of '92. George this morning said, "You can authoritatively say that there is no deal or arrangement either past, pending or to be made in the future, between Blaine and myself. I am opposed to Blaine. He represents all I have been fighting against for years, monopoly and the worst form of capitalistic power."

"Will there be a labor Presidential candidate in '92?"

"It is strongly probable that there will," answered George.

St. Petersburg, 18.—The Czarowitz was last evening installed with great ceremony at Novo Sickerkask as Helman of the Cossacks. The decree of appointment was publicly read to the Cossack soldiers. The Czar thanked the Cossacks for their faithful services and for the cordial reception they had extended him and his family. The Czar then handed the Helman baton to the Czarwitsch, the presentation being attended with great pomp and ceremony, which included a superb exhibition of the Imperial regalia and jewels. After this ceremony the Czar reviewed the Cossacks, a regiment of the reserve battery of young military pupils and two regiments of Cossack boys; the Calmuck horsemen then gave an exhibition of a war game for the entertainment of the Imperial visitors, and presented the Czar with a cream-colored horse.

—A young Mexican by the name of Francisco Valdegro died suddenly of heart disease while working in a harvest field near Tucson, Arizona, on Wednesday, the 9th.

—Southern New Mexico and Arizona papers are complaining of the exceeding prevalence of horse-stealing from the range. It is believed that the men operating are Mexicans, who find it an easy matter to make their raid and then slip into Mexico and sell their plunder.