INDIA RUBBER GOODS
Of Every Description.
Toronto Rubber Company of Canada, Limited.
King-Street West. Factories—Port Dalhousie.

The Toronto World.

Applications for HOME and FOREIGN PATENTS prepared by
DONALD C. RIDOUT & CO.
Solicitors of and
EXPERTS IN PATENTS.
Established 1867. Canada Life Building, King-street west, Toronto. Telephone No. 816.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21 1892. ONE CENT.

NOT LIBELLED BY THE WORLD

THE JURY IN THE CAMERON CASE RETURN "NO BILL."

The Editor of The Goderich Star Found Guilty and Fined—Besides He Is to Publish an Abject Apology—Cameron's Son-in-Law Assaults Mr. Maclean of The World.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 20.—The Cameron libel prosecutions against the publishers of The Goderich Star and The Toronto World, which have been attracting considerable attention, were concluded to-day. The result is a nominal vindication for Cameron in The Star case, no bill being returned in the case against Mr. Maclean of The World. There was a very wide difference between the two cases. The public, in order to get the matter clearly in their minds, should recollect the following facts: R. J. Gore, who was in the employ of Cameron as a gardener, first publicly charged Cameron with the seduction of the orphan girl, Ellen Lomas, who had been, like Gore, in the service of Cameron. For this statement Cameron instituted a civil action for libel. In the preliminary proceedings in connection with this case an order was taken out by Gore's solicitor to examine Laura Gordon, who had been with the girl Lomas in service in the Cameron household, and who had stated, and who is still prepared to state, that the little girl Lomas had told her that she had been betrayed by Cameron. When Mr. Garrow, representing Cameron, and Mr. Murphy of Toronto, representing Gore, went to the house of Laura Gordon, they found her in such a weak state of health, and, as the doctors said, wasting away rapidly with consumption, that they agreed on humanitarian grounds to forego the examination and to settle the case by each party paying his own costs, and also further agreeing—and this is an important point—not to divulge the terms of settlement.

The Star's Comment.

When Mr. Mitchell of The Star heard that a settlement had been effected he tried to ascertain what the terms were, but Mr. Murphy declined to give them. In his paper that week, however, he stated: "Mr. Cameron, who professed such virtuous indignation when remonstrated with by his friends for not proceeding against his slanderers, has withdrawn his charge of libel, paying costs, on condition that the evidence offered by the defence to substantiate the charge be not gone into. Now Mr. Cameron refuses to face evidence that would bring out the facts. He withdraws his plea that the charge made, printed and circulated by Gore to the effect that M. C. Cameron seduced Ellen Lomas was untruthful and slanderous, and the public will be warranted in sharing the conviction of The Star that this withdrawal on his part under the circumstances is tantamount to a confession of his guilt of the dastardly crime charged."

His Lordship's Exceptions.

This statement of the terms of settlement was incorrect, as already pointed out, and any inferences as to Cameron's guilt based on such statement could not be sustained, and therefore in the course of the trial, when the judge came to charge the jury, he held that the only two questions (there being no plea of justification upon the record but simply one of not guilty) were: First, was the defendant the publisher of the alleged libel, and second, were the words complained of libelous? Moreover, the judge excluded, although strongly urged and argued with, to admit it, all evidence proffered by the defendant to show that he made the statements complained of in good faith in an honest belief that they were true and from information which he believed was reliable. The judge held that there was no evidence to show that it was a matter of public interest and that the defendant's comments were fair comments upon the matter. He also excluded all evidence to show that the defendant, after he ascertained he had given a mistaken account of the settlement, had made a correction in his paper stating the real facts of the case, and also excluded at the same time all previous and subsequent articles in The Star showing that the object of the defendant in his criticisms on the subject was for the purpose of securing a proper investigation in order to ascertain who was responsible for the death of the orphan girl, who, it was alleged, had been seduced by Cameron in his own house while at service there; thus narrowing down to the two points, namely: Was the statement complained of published by Mitchell and was it libelous? The jury had nothing else to do than to find answers to both questions against the defendant, and the real issue as to who seduced the girl was not tried at all.

Miss Gordon Ready to Testify.

In The World's case, wherein no bill was found, this would have been the main subject of investigation; and in that trial, had it been gone on with, counsel had instructions to plead in such a way as would have rendered admissable all and every tittle of evidence that would have thrown any light on the case of the girl's death.

An order had been made by the court in the morning for an examination of Laura Gordon by Alexander Downey, official stenographer. She was too ill to be examined to-day, though she said she was ready to be carried into court and tell what she knew of Ellen Lomas' seduction.

Verdict Against Mr. Mitchell.

Judge Street presided. Mr. Mitchell was represented by John King, Q.C., E. Campion, Q.C., and George Lindsey. Mr. B. B. Osler appeared for Mr. Cameron. The jury brought in their verdict of guilty at 5.30 and the court adjourned until 8 o'clock for sentence. In the interval the lawyers on the two sides got together to try and effect an accommodation. On coming in o court, Mr. Osler stated that Mitchell had considered carefully the situation and had agreed to publish the following statement in his paper:

"With reference to the article in The Star of July 15, 1892, headed 'Justice Balked Again,' it is due to Mr. M. C. Cameron to make the following statement: The article in question was founded upon erroneous information received in good faith by this paper. Upon preparing our defence to the true bill found for libel at the recent assizes a rigid examination was made of all the evidence which could be given in support of a plea of justification of the libel charged. It was found by counsel that it was impossible to plead in justification of the article. The evidence in support of the charge against Mr. Cameron that he had seduced Ellen Lomas was found to be wholly unreliable. We regret exceedingly the publication of the article in question, and apologize to Mr. Cameron and his family for the pain which the unjust accusation has caused them. (Signed) James Mitchell."

This being done, continued Mr. Osler, he would ask that the punishment of the defendant should be by way of a nominal fine and an order to pay the expenses of the prosecution. The judge, addressing Mitchell, said he was glad such a settlement had been effected, and sentenced defendant to a fine of $5 and to pay the costs, to be taxed by the clerk of the court.

Crow For Mr. Mitchell.

The verdict of guilty was nothing to the apology that Mr. Osler drew up and made Mitchell sign. Mitchell was ready to sign anything rather than be imprisoned, and finding him in this mood Mr. Osler drew up an apology that he described to the reporters as good fat plump crow, with no gravy on it. In spite of all of which the question as to who was the seducer of Ellen Lomas was not the subject of the trial.

Mr. Maclean came out from the Court House after the return of no bill, accompanied by two or three friends. Just as he left the door some of the group asked him what he was going to do, and he replied: "Sue Cameron for damages for false arrest?"

"You should apologize," said a man who was standing with the crowd.

"Apologize to whom?" asked Mr. Maclean, turning round.

"To Mr. Cameron," was the reply, and the man who said it followed alongside Mr. Maclean as he moved down the walk.

"I will not apologize to Mr. Cameron, to you or anyone."

"Then you are a mean sneak." Whereupon, before anyone knew it, the two were standing up at one another. The scrap lasted a minute or two and blows were exchanged, Maclean's assailant trying to use his feet. Just as Mr. Maclean got his opponent's head in chancery Mr. Holt, a partner of Cameron's, rushed in and saved him from the punishment his ruffianly attack deserved. The party was badly damaged. On enquiry it was learned that the assailant of Mr. Maclean was the son-in-law of M. C. Cameron, a Dr. Wilson of London, one of the medical men who performed the Caesarean operation on poor Ellen Lomas, from the effects of which she died, who administered Koch lymph to Laura Gordon for consumption and who accompanied Cameron when he interviewed Gore in Detroit the other day.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

A Proposal to Secure Inter-Provincial Registration for Doctors.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 20.—The initial stage of the conference of medical doctors of the Dominion to be held in the Capital was reached to-day, when the members of the Ontario Medical College met in the reading room of the Russell House.

This meeting was called for the purpose of simplifying and arranging matters for the meeting of delegates from the provinces of Canada. The purpose of the conference is the question of reciprocity of medical registration between the provinces of the Dominion. The idea of this conference emanated from the Ontario Medical Council, which empowered a number of its members to institute the conference, and that the registrar should report to and put himself in communication with the medical registrars of other provinces. In simple words the intention is that any qualified medical man of either province may be allowed to practice in any other province throughout Canada. This is also the session of the Canadian Medical Association, a fact that is both appropriate and useful under the circumstances.

The regular business of the conference begins to-morrow.

CURTIS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

A Man Who Saw Him Shoot Policeman Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The Examiner says the missing witness in the case of M. B. Curtis, the actor, charged with the killing of Policeman Grant on the night of September 11, 1891, has been found in the person of J. W. Cann, who has been engaged in business at Fortuna, Humboldt county. Cann says that while going home that night his attention was attracted to a scuffle between the officer and a man whom he had arrested. Having been an officer in Idaho, Cann states that he watched the proceedings with interest, and being near by on the opposite side of the street was able to distinguish both parties who were scuffling. As the accused man persisted in refusing to accompany the officer, the latter placed his nippers on the right hand and attempted to pull the man along. The prisoner then reached behind him with his left hand, and pulling a pistol from his pocket shot the policeman again and again.

THE EXPLOSION AT STAPLES.

The Jury Finds That No One Was to Blame for the Occurrence.

COMBER, Ont., Sept. 20.—The jury empanelled to enquire into the cause of the death of John Papineau and others met at Staples to-day and found, according to the evidence, that the said John Papineau and others came to their death on the 17th inst. while in the employ of Messrs. Force & Dickenson by the explosion of a boiler in their mill, said boiler having exploded accidentally, and the real cause not being known to the jury they recommended all users of boilers to be compelled to have them inspected at least once a year, and that a law enforcing the examination of all engineers of stationary engines should be enacted and certificates granted to those passing the proper examinations and a penalty imposed upon any person assuming charge of an engine who could not produce a certificate.

C. P. R. CONDUCTORS DISMISSED

The Company May Make a Clean Sweep from Ottawa to Vancouver.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—Another wholesale dismissal of C.P.R. passenger conductors occurred on Saturday last, when five well-known officials were informed that their services were no longer required. The dismissals were made on the division between Ottawa and North Bay, and as usual the men were given no reasons whatever for the action taken by the company. Two of the conductors reside in this city and three others are residents of North Bay. A report is in circulation to the effect that the company will make a clean sweep among the passenger conductors between Ottawa and Vancouver. Most of the dismissed employes have been in the service of the company for over ten years.

The Telegraphers' Demand.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—The telegraphers of the Missouri Pacific system yesterday made a demand for an adjustment of grievances. The difficulty, which means a higher wage scale, will affect over 1400 operators on the Gould lines. The recognition of the Order of Railway Telegraphers is also involved. Male and female hands are embraced in the employes, and include the commercial operators as well as the train despatchers. If a strike should be ordered the traffic would be virtually blocked. The railway officials profess not to be worried, but refuse to be interviewed.

You must know that there is nothing in the world to equal Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum for indigestion and all uneasiness at the stomach. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

Another Gunning Accident.

MOUNT FOREST, Ont., Sept. 20.—Harry Perry, aged 19, eldest son of Town Clerk Perry, with two sons of Dr. Jones, went shooting yesterday. One of the Jones boys wounded a fox and Perry started to club it to death with the stock of his gun. He forgot that the hammers were raised. The gun was discharged, the contents entering his groin. He died this morning.

For that full feeling after eating use Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. It gives sure and prompt relief. All druggists sell it; 5 cents.

IN DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

GREAT ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION LAST NIGHT.

The Auditorium Crowded—Loyal Speeches of Visiting Presbyterians, Ald. Bell, Douglas Armour, Ex-Mayor Beaty, Clarke Wallace, M.P., Captain Ridout, Bishop Campbell and Others—Protests Passed.

The people in Toronto who sympathize with what is known as the loyal minority in Ireland turned out in strong force last night at the anti-Home Rule meeting in the Auditorium. The audience was not so large as that which attended the Blake demonstration the previous night in Horticultural Pavilion, but the Auditorium had all that it could accommodate with seating and standing room. It was crowded from pit to topmost gallery. In point of enthusiasm the antis were able to work up just as much as did the Home Rulers at their meeting, if not more.

The decorations were simple, consisting purely of the Union Jacks and the Canadian ensign, a dozen or so of which were distributed about the platform.

The Chairman's Supporters.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Ald. Bell stepped upon the platform and just as promptly was voted to the chair amid loud applause. Among those on the platform with him were: Rev. Alexander Cuthbert of College-square, Belfast; Mr. Alexander Astrich of Cork, J. Cuthbert, J.P. of Coleraine, Ireland; Bishop Campbell, James L. Hughes, Ex-Mayor Beaty, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Ald. Bailey, W. Douglas Armour, N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Rev. W. S. Blackstock, C. F. Gallagher, John McMillan, James McMaster, John Beatty, Rev. W. Brookman, William Burton, R. B. Elgie, John Mills, G. H. Evans, E. J. S. Vicars, John McFaul, M. B. Allison, Richard Lowe, W. Wilson, Rev. H. Softly, Rev. G. Howie, W. M. Milligan.

A Voice from Belfast.

Rev. Alexander Cuthbert of Belfast was the first speaker, and he was received with tumultuous applause. His speech was vigorous and touched responsive chords in the hearts of the audience. "Mr. Chairman and friends," he began, "I assure you it gives me great pleasure to take an humble part in this magnificent demonstration. It proves that you are interested in my native country, Ireland, and it also proves to me that all Canadians are not in favor of Home Rule. I think it has been said that four-fifths were in favor, but I don't believe it. [Cries of "yes" and "no" and interruption in rear.] I love Ireland and Irishmen. [Applause.] I, personally, who have studied this subject (Home Rule) have come to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone's policy would be disastrous. I don't know how many of you are in favor of Home Rule, but I can assure you that 99 per cent. of the people of Ulster have said that we will not have Home Rule. [Tumultuous applause.] And the reason is we will not have it. We believe that Home Rule would mean to a certain extent, Rome Rule. [Cheers.] And we have had that proven in many events in the history of Ireland. One example. We hear of toleration. We hear that the Roman Catholic Church has been tolerant. I ask you to point out one place, where that church has had the power, it there has been religious liberty." He held that it was on the contrary, for in some parts of Ireland the peasant had to take his politics from the Catholic Church.

Proceeding, he said that Sir William Harcourt had called the Ulster loyalists "busy bees." "We are busy bees, we improve the shining hour. I believe that the right policy for Ireland is fair play to every man. We claim no rights that we are not willing to give to every man. I believe that the policy of Mr. Balfour, which has been so successful in the past—[applause, and "He'll get there again"]—the policy of granting remedial measures, the policy of granting various helps and aids to those districts which are congested is the policy that will make Ireland prosperous." Referring to Mr. Gladstone, he caustically asked: "Who knows his policy?" [Cries: "No one."]

In closing, he said that the greater part of the British people were in sympathy with the Ulster party, "and they," he said, "will see that we are not deprived of our rights."

A Message From Cork.

Mr. Alexander McAnstrich of Cork said that he was rejoiced to find that Canada was such a loyal country and to learn that there were such warm sympathizers here for the Unionists in Ireland. Continuing he said: "Our people if left to themselves would be quiet and peaceable and kind hearted. I as a Cork man—[loud laughter]—can speak for those in that city who own property and have an interest there. It is good to know that one has some security for his property and home. Under Mr. Balfour's Irish policy we had that security, but the circumstances have been very different since Mr. Gladstone assumed power. It is not mercy for the Irish to give them a shifting policy, and that is Mr. Gladstone's, for no one can tell what he intends to do, and I don't believe he can himself. The Irish will never be pacified by any policy of an English statesman, for what they want is separation. We in Ireland do not know what is good for us, forsooth, we require a man from Canada to come over and tell us. We are poor fools. [Loud laughter.] The North of Ireland has spoken their minds regarding Home Rule. The capital, the talent and the wealth and industry of Ireland have said, "No! we will have nothing of this proposal intended to work the disruption of the empire."

An Ulster Magistrate Speaks.

Mr. J. Cuthbert, J.P., of Coleraine, said that for many years he had been an ardent supporter of Mr. Gladstone, but when in 1876 he took a stand for Home Rule the speaker refused longer to follow his leadership. It was, he said, a mere handful of Protestants in the North of Ireland who want Home Rule. It had been said that Canada had Home Rule, but the circumstances were not similar. The Irish had proved themselves unfit for self-government many times of late years. The taxation of property in Dublin was 10 shillings to the pound. The Protestants did not want such men to manage their affairs. The educational question was another barrier to the success of Home Rule. It could never be deemed advisable to place the whole patronage of education in the hands of an ecclesiastical confederation. Home Rule was expected to help the tenants to buy their lands. It took capital to do this, and that at a low rate of interest.

A local government could hardly be expected to borrow money at as low a rate as the present Government. But Ulster holds the key to the situation and her sturdy opposition could never be overcome.

Logic and Sarcasm.

Mr. Douglas Armour was called upon to move the first resolution. A sarcastic vein ran through his address. "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in greeting to-night the unenlightened, the uninformed and uneducated, and altogether very much to be pitied remnant who did not believe in Home Rule for Ireland. [Laughter.] As at present advised on the subject if I am the only one in Canada to remain unconverted, I shall remain unconverted." [Cheers.]

Proceeding, he said that he did not believe that the question of Home Rule came within the province of Canada. "At the same time I think we ought to protest when it is said by a Canadian that Canada is practically unanimously in favor of Home Rule." [Loud cheers.]

He next ridiculed Mr. Blake in presuming to come back to Canada and ask for support for the Home Rule cause. Then he referred to the Home Rule resolutions brought up in the Dominion House of Commons at different periods, and laughingly pointed out that several of the members in speaking on these resolutions had attempted the Irish brogue. One gentleman, he added, had said in addressing the Speaker: "I too am an Irishman on my mother's side." [Laughter.]

He referred to the snub Mr. Gladstone had given the Canadian House of Commons on a former occasion when it passed a sympathetic Home Rule resolution and added: "I hope that when Mr. Blake goes back to Ireland he will tell them that the Canadian House of Commons knew more than he did." [Laughter.]

Who Are Asking for Home Rule.

"If I am asked who are the people that are asking for Home Rule I reply that it is the people that have produced Fenians, people who won't respect the rights of property, people who won't pay their rents, people who shoot their landlords from behind a hedge. [Loud cheering.] "If they maintain the moral right to shoot a landlord they would soon wish to legalize that right. [Renewed cheers.] Probably they would wish to legalize hamstringing of cattle. Again, it is the most illiterate portion of the people that is asking for Home Rule."

Proceeding he said: "In Gladstone's Home Rule Bill there is one clause which appears in the B.N.A. Act, and it is that the rights of the minority shall be guaranteed. On its face it is most absurd that the rights of a British subject should have to be guaranteed under a British constitution. Guaranteed under what? If the majority of Ireland is so mild what is there to be guaranteed against? Is it against the maiming of cattle, against shooting? No. But against the ecclesiastic domination of the Roman Catholic Church." [Tumultuous applause.] Before taking his seat he moved this resolution:

That this meeting of the citizens of the city of Toronto and of the Province of Ontario express the hope that the Imperial Parliament refuse to grant Home Rule to Ireland or pass any measure which would place the control of the lives and properties of our fellow-subjects in that land under a local Parliament dominated by the leaders of the so-called Irish National Party who have hitherto shown marked hostility to the British Government and British connection, and an utter disregard of the rights of property.

The Link Must Be Kept Intact.

Rev. Stewart Acheson seconded the resolution. He quoted from the speech of the late Mr. Parnell at Cincinnati on Feb. 23, 1880, "None of us, whether we are in America or in Ireland, or wherever we may be, will be satisfied till we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

Has not Mr. Parnell authority to speak for Irishmen more than any Canadian? [Cheers.]

Mr. Acheson also quoted from a speech of Mr. Redmond, M.P., at Dundalk in 1885: "We will be satisfied with nothing that England can give so long as Englishmen rule over us, and so long as the English flag takes the place where the green flag ought to be."

Further Mr. Acheson quoted from a speech of the present Prime Minister of England, Mr. Gladstone, on Oct. 27, 1881: "Rapine is the first object [of the National League], but rapine is not the only object. It is perfectly true that these gentlemen wish to march through rapine to the disintegration and dismembership of the empire."

Warming with his subject, the speaker showed that Mr. Gladstone had turned diametrically round on the question and only for the sake of votes and power. Further, Mr. Acheson maintained by ample citations that "Home Rule is Rome Rule." Had the Irish not a parliament of their own when the remnants of Protestantism were driven under the walls of Derry? This is how they would again treat "the spoiled children of Ireland."

Denies There Are Disabilities.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., in an able speech, maintained that in no country in the world had the Irish so many privileges as in Ireland. The landlord could not put a man out if he paid his rent, and he could not put him out if he did not pay his rent. They had their rents legally fixed, had tenant right and compensation for improvements. Under what disabilities, then, asked Mr. Wallace, did the Irish labor? And he proceeded to show they had none. He then proposed this resolution:

That we believe the attempt to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland will result in disorder and confusion, and will produce disastrous results to the well-being and harmony of the British Empire.

Speaking to the resolution Mr. Wallace cited history to prove the statements of the resolution. He also quoted another speech of Mr. Parnell, at Castlebar, County Mayo: "We shall never accept anything but a full right to manage our own affairs and make our land a nation with the right to shape our own destinies among the nations of the earth."

"Can Mr. Blake say that that means only Canadian self-government? I will further quote Mr. Sexton, an unquestioned authority. He said, 'I will not mince my words, and I declare that the prevailing and unchangeable passion between Ireland and England is the passion of hate.'

"But Mr. Blake says that Home Rule will engender a loving feeling. I maintain that under Home Rule the Irish would have the power where to-day they have only the wish to do England injury."

In the remainder of his speech Mr. Wallace maintained that Home Rule would be disseverance from England, and that Ireland would have to be re-conquered. The danger was greater than had threatened England since the Spanish Armada, and he implored all present to use their power to prevent the dire calamity.

What Mr. Blake Said in London.

Captain Ridout in seconding the resolution said that to grant Home Rule to Ireland would be nothing less than a cowardly surrender of the minority to their hereditary foes and to the domination of the priests.

Continuing he said: "I was in England when Mr. Blake made his speech before the Eighty Club. I read that speech. In it Mr. Blake pointed out what good things Home Rule had done for Canada. Then I thought of the letter he had written to his former constituents in West Durham, wherein he said that Confederation had promoted disintegration, that it had raised up a hostile tariff against the neighboring nation, that it had been the cause of corruption of constituencies and a vast number of evils which he set out in that letter. It struck me that he was very inconsistent."

Then Capt. Ridout referred to a meeting of costermongers in London which Mr. Blake had addressed, and which he (the speaker) had attended. "From what Mr. Blake said I had come to the conclusion that Mr. Blake had, since his speech before the Eighty Club, read an article published in a London paper the previous day and which had taken a similar line of thought to what I had; for Mr. Blake refrained from making the same comparisons. Mr. Blake was addressing an audience of the lower stratum of society. The people there did not care anything for Home Rule. They were interested in local reforms which Mr. Gladstone had promised them. Michael Davitt had addressed these same people on a former occasion. He understood them and told them that if they would support a Gladstone candidate that there would be a solid 70 votes that would see they got the desired reforms. Mr. Blake, on the other hand, did not know his audience. He dwelt upon the grievances of Ireland, for he told them that until they granted Home Rule to Ireland they could not expect to get the local reforms they (the costermongers) wanted. Mr. Blake," continued the captain, "went on to say that if they got Home Rule the priests would retire from political life — [laughter] — that they would return to the spiritual work of their flocks. Next day, The Daily News, one of the Gladstonian organs, came out and apologized for Mr. Blake's remarks, stating that as he came from across the water he did not understand the Home Rule question."

An Unconstitutional Proposal.

Dr. James Beaty, Q.C., moved the next resolution:

That this meeting disavows and repudiates the claims publicly expressed by the Hon. Edward Blake and others of the Liberal party in England that there is any real analogy between the system of constitutional government in Canada and the proposed system of Home Rule for Ireland, and that this meeting further expresses the well-founded misapprehension that Home Rule in Ireland as now understood would tend to the dismemberation of the British Empire and destroy that unity and prestige which command influence in all parts of the world.

Mr. Beaty, in an able speech in support of the resolution, showed that Mr. Blake's proposal was unconstitutional. "I have read all that has been reported of Mr. Blake's speeches in Ireland and England, especially those interesting letters which were communicated by my friend, Mr. Howard, to find out what Mr. Blake was after. We know the hon. gentleman's legal acumen, and I must confess that I was astonished to find that he was proposing to establish anything in Ireland analogous to what we have in Canada."

Continuing, Mr. Beaty, quoting from Mr. Blake's speeches, said that he promised to give Ireland what he would not have proposed for Canada itself. As might have been expected, Mr. Beaty brought Scripture to his aid, and he compared the integrity of the British Empire to Nebuchadnezzar's great image with its head of gold. "Ireland is part of that great image, which cannot without disaster be dismembered." On moral, social, political and religious grounds he stoutly opposed the proposed measure of Home Rule, and called upon all to protest against such disastrous legislation.

The land question and every other Irish question could be settled by the Imperial Parliament. He would give to Ireland some well-considered measure of local government, the same as he would give to Scotland and Wales. But this would be nothing like the Home Rule of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Seymour Corney seconded the resolution, which, like all the others, was carried unanimously.

The School Inspector Speaks.

Mr. James L. Hughes delivered a stirring address. He said that he was proud of what Mr. Blake had done for Protestantism and Canada, but was sorry he should try and dismember the British Empire on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Blake, he contended, was out in his arithmetic when he said that four-fifths of the people of Canada were in favor of Home Rule.

Mr. Hughes produced a pretty and effective combination of flags, showing how the crosses had been fused into the Union Jack. "If Mr. Blake and his friends had their way," he continued, "they would take the red cross out of the flag. But they will never do it." [Tumultuous applause.]

"The men," he continued, "who refused to carry the British flag in Hamilton were the men who last night cheered Mr. Blake." [Prolonged cheers.] He ridiculed Mr. Blake's mission to Ireland, adding: "It is presumption for Mr. Blake to tell such men as Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Hartington that he has been sent from Canada or some other such place to tell them what to do." [Laughter.] Before taking his seat he moved this resolution:

That we heartily approve of the determination of the Anti-Nationalists of Ireland to protest against the establishment of a Parliament which we believe would be controlled by men hitherto largely responsible for the outrages and boycotting which have unsettled and disturbed the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and who would, we believe, be instruments of a dominant ecclesiasticism.

Bishop Campbell of the Reformed Episcopal Church seconded the resolution. "Home Rule means for the Protestants of Ireland disaster and misery." "If Home Rule means Rome Rule, which I believe it does, then I am utterly and eternally opposed to it." [Cheers.]

Rev. Mr. Coburn moved a resolution of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

Notes.

King William Bell was outside tyler.

Ald. Bailey, decorated with a blue badge, was the busiest of ushers.

"The Maple Leaf" by the band was liberally applauded, and earned an encore.

No. 711 band occupied back seats on the platform and dispensed various catchy airs during the evening.

A good proportion of the audience was ladies, and a number of them appeared to have passed the allotted three score and ten years.

When Clarke Wallace took his seat on the platform he was greeted with applause and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" by the band.

"Rule Britannia," cried out one in the audience, when the band took a rest, while a newsboy's voice rang out: "Crip for 5c. with Edward Blake's picture."

Mr. W. Perry entered the building with a Union Jack hoisted in one hand and an Irish blackthorn in the other. The first applause of the evening was meted out to him.

When the chairman read a letter of regret from Mayor Fleming it was greeted with "Rats," groans and hisses. The same reception was accorded one from E. Coatsworth, M.P., only in a milder form.

Three Irish delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance occupied seats on the platform. They were: Rev. Alexander Cuthbert of Belfast, J. Cuthbert, J.P. of Coleraine, and Mr. Astrich of Cork.

Letters expressing regret for unavoidable absence were read from Col. Tyrwhitt, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Prof. Cavou, Rev. Dr. Wild, Prof. Clark, Mayor Fleming, Rev. William Galbraith, D'Alton McCarthy, Richard Armstrong, E. E. Sheppard and Dr. Wylie.

WHEN DOCTORS QUARREL.

THE PATIENT MAY GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

There is a Clash of Authority Between Dr. Jenkins, Health Officer at New York, and Surgeon-General Hamilton at Camp Low—One Charges the Other With Being Injudicious.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 20.—There is a growing feeling at quarantine that a clash will sooner or later take place between Dr. Jenkins and ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton, now presumably in charge of Camp Low. Dr. Jenkins has gone so far as to state that he thinks it was very injudicious for Dr. Hamilton to announce cholera being present in the Camp unless he had absolute proof by a bacteriological examination. The matter, says Dr. Jenkins, will be absolutely settled when he obtains the body, as he will have an immediate examination made.

With regard to the attributed statement of Dr. Hamilton that Camp Low was a federal camp and that the health officer had no authority there, Dr. Jenkins says he certainly did not gather that idea from Secretary Foster's letter placing Camp Low at his disposal. Some of Dr. Jenkins' friends say Gen. Hamilton is anxious to obtain some glory out of the situation and is necessitated thereby to create a cholera case or two and successfully stamp it out.

The Report from Camp Low.

CAMP LOW, Sept. 20.—Dr. [Abbott of Health Officer Jenkins' staff has just left here on a tug which came down for the remains of the man who died last night. Gen. Hamilton told him the man was buried and refused to allow him to land. The officers of a Hamburg steamer here have been creating trouble by their familiarity with female passengers. Gen. Hamilton gave them a severe reprimand and threatened to punish them if they were again complained of.

Gen. Hamilton has just issued his official bulletin of the condition of the camp. In it he says there have been no deaths from cholera to-day and no new cases of a suspicious character have occurred.

The dead now at the camp are Francisco Morene, aged 23, died at 10 p.m. yesterday, a passenger by the Rugia, not by the Normannia as previously stated. Cause, asiatic cholera. Louise Scheid, aged 38, married, died at midnight, cause peritonitis following premature confinement on Hoffman Island.

The sick in the hospital are: Mrs. Schlesinger, aged 27, a passenger from the Normannia, ill from the effects of premature confinement; Henry Albert, aged 1½ years, diarrhœa, recovering; Marie Albert, aged 3 years, diarrhœa, recovering, and an unknown infant from the Rugia, whose mother died on the voyage from the effects of starvation. It is claimed the child was neglected by the ship's stewardess and the officials at Hoffman Island are suspected; Mrs. Gutel Donniz, aged 32, suspected cholera, a passenger from the Rugia.

The official census of the camp shows: Commissioned officers 4, warrant officers 2, employes, including mechanics, 77; telegraphers and reporters 18, passengers 944, of which in hospital 7, dead 2; total passengers now alive 942, total persons now in camp 1043.

A Touching Incident.

CAMP LOW, Sept. 20.—A touching incident occurred to-night. When the evening mail came into camp Mr. Scleifs begged for a newspaper in which to read the account of his wife's death. The poor man is nearly broken-hearted, and his two little children do not realize their loss and are continually asking for their mother.

Gen. Hamilton's Dictum.

CAMP LOW, Sept. 20.—Gen. Hamilton this evening denied that there has been friction between him and Dr. Jenkins. Their meetings have been pleasant, but, he said, the state authorities have not acted according to promise in sending infected passengers to Camp Low, and that no more such will be received.

Steamers Released From Quarantine.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 20.—The steamers Furnessia, from Glasgow; La Bretagne, from Cherbourg; Ems, from Bremen, and Richmond Hill, from London, were released from quarantine this afternoon. There are four suspected cases of cholera from the steamer Bohemia at Swinburne Island.

Arrested For Leaving Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Custom officers to-day went to the house of ex-Mayor and Congressman Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn, who is alleged to have violated several laws by leaving the steamer Fuerst Bismarck at quarantine and seized the baggage he and his wife took from the vessel. They are treated as ordinary smugglers. The captain of the vessel has been ordered to appear before the officials before he sails. He is liable, it is said, to imprisonment and a fine of $1000.

The Emergency Fund.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Treasurer J. Pierpont Morgan of the Chamber of Commerce Emergency Fund to-day received $4100 additional to the fund, swelling the total to $195,221.

Three Cases in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Two bargemen and a workman who has not been outside of Berlin in years were seized with cholera in this city to-day. The barges, where the cases occurred, were lying in the centre of the city. The authorities are inquiring to ascertain where the workman referred to became infected.

Eight suspicious cases were brought to the Moabit Hospital this afternoon, and one of the patients subsequently died.

New Cases and Deaths in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—There were reported in Paris and its suburbs to-day 42 new cholera cases and 17 deaths. Yesterday there were reported in Havre six new cases and seven deaths.

New Cases at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Sept. 20.—Five new cases of cholera occurred in this city to-day. Only one death due to the disease was reported during the time.

Aged 109.

ROCKVILLE, Ct., Sept. 20.—Viola Porter Chappelle, colored, died at her home in Ellington yesterday, aged 109.

John Bull and Kitchen Witch cooking ranges. Wheeler & Bain, King-street east. 135

The Late Sir Daniel Wilson.

Recently made photographs can be had at Herbert E. Simpson's, 143 College-street. 136

For The Unity of The Empire.

The County Orange Lodge has passed a resolution of sympathy with their brethren in the old land in the struggle now going on in Britain to maintain the unity of the Empire and prevent the handing of Ireland over to the Church of Rome.

Cheap Patent Medicines.

Jackson L. Little, druggist, 72 Spadina-avenue, sells Hood's Sarsaparilla and other dollar preparations for 75c. Pink Pills 38c, Carter's Pills 15c; others at the same low rate. 346

HARD TO KILL THIS BRAKEMAN.

In a Dynamite Explosion He Was Blown 120 Feet With Slight Injury.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—At 12.15 this morning there was a terrible explosion on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading, three miles west of New Hartford and 31 miles from this city. A freight train, consisting of 10 cars, bound for Hartford, was coming on a down grade. In the centre of the train there was a car of dynamite. The force of the concussion caused the dynamite to explode. Five cars of the train were blown to pieces and their contents scattered to the winds. Trees on both banks of the road were blown down and driven into the roadbed. The track was torn up and a large hole 20 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep was made in the roadbed, and a large barn was destroyed. John Clarke, a brakeman on the train, had a marvelous escape. He was riding on top of the car of dynamite when it exploded. He was blown 120 feet and his clothes were ripped off him. He received a few slight bruises. William Stewart, another brakeman, was riding in the caboose and had his face cut by the broken window glass. The noise and shock of the explosion was heard and felt for a distance of 35 miles.

THE CORINTHIAN BURNED.

She Takes Fire in Cedar Rapids, but No Lives Are Lost.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—There was great excitement in the city this evening over the report that the R. and O. steamer Corinthian had been totally destroyed by fire in Cedar Rapids. The first report was that a number of lives had been lost, but this was found to be untrue. A number of the passengers came into the city this evening and gave the story of the fire. The steamer had just got through the Cedar Rapids when smoke was seen coming from the woodwork near the smokestack. The first mate reported that the steamer was on fire. Captain Craig at once ordered the pilot to beach the steamer. There were some 76 passengers on board at the time and they were piled up in the forward deck while the steamer was run ashore a short distance below Coteau. The passengers were all got off safely. The schooner was totally destroyed and the loss will be heavy.

BLAZE AT THE JUNCTION.

The Paint Shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company Badly Damaged by Fire Last Night.

The heaviest loss by fire Toronto Junction has sustained was caused last night by the destruction of the C.P.R. paint shops there. At 7.10 p. m. Watchman Campbell noticed smoke issuing from the building and gave the alarm. The fire department responded quickly with their hose reel and chemical engine from station No. 1. It was some time before they could find their way through the high fence that surrounds the yard, and then the fire had gained such headway that the chemical engine was powerless to extinguish the conflagration. The pressure was very poor, and it was half an hour before water could be thrown 10 feet high.

The fire was got under control before 10 o'clock, and the part of the building where the paints and oils were stored was not destroyed.

The loss on the building was estimated by the firemen last night at $4000. Two coaches worth $3000 each were burned in the building.

The cause of the fire is unknown, as there is never any fire in the building. But for the work of the firemen and of the Brockton fire brigade the whole of the shops would probably have gone up in smoke.

SIR WHITTAKER ELLIS.

An Ex-Mayor of London to Visit Toronto With Erastus Wiman.

Sir Whittaker Ellis, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Ellis leave New York today for a hurried run through Canada. They will spend Thursday at Niagara Falls, Friday in Toronto and reach Montreal Monday. Mr. Erastus Wiman accompanies the party to Toronto, where he attends the